Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Preparedness

Clear Creek County Office of Emergency Management
Are You Prepared For This?

- **Home** Sub-freezing temperatures with no electricity (Power Outage) for three days.
- **Car** Stranded in your vehicle due to a blizzard lasting 24 hours?
  - How are you going to stay warm?
  - What are you going to eat and drink?
  - How are you going to communicate?
Is Your Home Winterized?
Is Your Car Winterized?
Do You Know the Difference Between Weather Alert Notifications?

- Winter Storm Outlooks
- Winter Storm Watches
- Winter Weather Advisories
- Winter Storm Warnings
Do You Know These Winter Storm Terms?

- Blizzard
- Blowing Snow
- Snow Squalls
- Snow Showers
- Snow Flurries
- Freezing Rain
- Ice Storms
Do You Know The Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment For Winter Medical Emergencies?

- Frostbite
- Hypothermia
- Tongue frozen to pole
Winter Weather Alert Notifications

- **Hazardous Weather Outlook**
  - Issued daily and provides information on potentially hazardous weather out to 7 days.

- **Winter Storm Outlook**
  - Issued when winter storm conditions are possible in the next 2 to 5 days.

- **Winter Storm Watch**
  - Issued when winter storm conditions are possible within the next 12 to 36 hours.
Winter Weather Advisory

- Issued when winter weather conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. When caution is used, these situations should not be life threatening.
- In the mountain: 4 to 8 inches of snow falls in 12 hours or 6 to 12 inches in 24 hours.
- Lower elevations: 3 to 6 inches of snow falls in 12 hours or 4 to 6 inches in 24 hours.
Winter Weather Alert Notifications

- **Winter Storm Warning**
  - Issued when life-threatening, severe winter conditions have begun or will begin within 24 hours. Act now!

- **Warning Criteria for Heavy Snow**
  - In the mountain: 8 inches of snow in 12 hours, or 12 inches or more in 24 hours.
  - Lower elevations: 6 inches of snow in 12 hours, or 8 inches or more in 24 hours.
Winter Weather Alert Notifications

Weather Terms & Definitions

- **Blizzard Defined**
  - A winter storm with winds of 35 mph or more with snow and blowing snow reducing visibility to less than 1/4 mile for 3 hours or more.

- **Blizzard Watch**
  - Issued when blizzard condition are possible in the next 12 to 36 hours.
Weather Terms & Definitions

- Blizzard Warning (On the Plains)
  - Issued when winter storms with sustained or frequent winds of 35 mph or higher with considerable falling and/or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to 1/4 of a mile or less. These conditions are expected to prevail for a minimum of 3 hours
Weather Terms & Definitions

- **Blizzard Warning (Mountains and Foothills)**
  - Issued when winter storms with sustained or frequent winds of 50 mph or higher at the higher elevations with considerable falling and/or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to 1/4 of a mile or less. These conditions are expected to prevail for a minimum of 3 hours.
Weather Terms & Definitions

- **Blowing Snow**
  - Wind-driven snow that reduces visibility.

- **Snow Flurries**
  - Light snow falling for short durations with little or no accumulation.

- **Snow Showers**
  - Snow falling at varying intensities for brief periods of time. Some accumulation is possible.

- **Snow Squalls**
  - Brief, intense snow showers accompanied by strong, gusty winds. Accumulation may be significant.
• Freezing Rain or Drizzle:
  • Falling rain or drizzle that cools below 32°F, but does not turn to ice in the air. The water is "super cooled." When the drops hit anything they instantly turn into ice.

• Ice Storm:
  • A storm with large amounts of freezing rain that coats trees, power lines and roadways with ice. Often the ice is heavy enough to pull down trees and power lines.
Weather Terms & Definitions

• **Wind chill:**
  - Wind chill is not the actual temperature but rather how wind and cold feel on exposed skin.
  - As the wind increases, heat is carried away from the body at an accelerated rate, driving down the body temperature.
  - People and animals are affected.
  - Cars, plants, and other objects are not affected.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/windchill/index.shtml
Weather Terms & Definitions

- **Wind Chill Watch**
  - Issued when wind chill warning criteria are possible in the next 12-36 hours.

- **Wind Chill Advisory (lower Elevations)**
  - Issued when the wind chill temperature is expected to be between minus 18 to 24 degrees Fahrenheit.

- **Wind Chill Advisory (Mountain and Foothills)**
  - Issued when the wind chill temperature is expected to be between minus 25 to 34 degrees Fahrenheit.
• **Wind Chill Warning (Lower Elevations)**
  - Issued when the wind chill temperature reaches minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit or colder with sustained winds of at least 10 mph.

• **Wind Chill Warning (Mountain and Foothills)**
  - Issued when the wind chill temperature reaches minus 35 degrees Fahrenheit or colder with sustained winds of at least 10 mph.

• **Life Threatening Conditions**
Cold Weather Injuries Stats

- Injuries due to ice and snow
  - About 70% result from vehicle accidents
  - About 25% occur in people caught out in a storm
  - Most happen to males over 40 years old

- Injuries related to cold weather
  - 50% happen to people over 60 years old
  - More than 75% happen to males
  - About 20% occur in the home

Source: Winter Storms The Deceptive Killers
Cold Weather

Medical Emergencies - Frostbite

• Is an injury (damage) to the body caused by freezing body tissue

• Susceptible Parts: Fingers, toes, ear, nose, cheeks, and chin

• Signs/Symptoms: Loss of feeling (numbness); white/gray, yellow, pale appearance; cold to touch; and skins feels firm or waxy

• Treatment: Seek medical attention immediately. The area should be SLOWLY re-warmed.
Frostbite Pictures
Frostbite Do’s & Don’ts

• **Do’s**
  - Get into a warm room/area
  - Re-warm slowly
  - Immerse the affected area in warm water
  - Re-warm area by body heat (armpit for frostbite fingers)

• **Don’ts**
  - Do not rub affected parts, can cause more damage
  - Do not walk on affected parts if possible
  - Do not use heating equipment like pads, lamps, stoves, fireplaces – affected area is numb and can easily burn
Cold Weather

Medical Emergencies - Hypothermia

- Is caused by the cooling of the body caused by the failure of the body’s warming system
- The body is losing heat faster than it can produce
- The body temperature drops to less than 95 degrees Fahrenheit

- Is a Life Threatening condition
- Can occur at cool temperatures above 40 degrees F
- [http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hypothermia/basics/definition/con-20020453](http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hypothermia/basics/definition/con-20020453)
Hypothermia Signs & Symptoms

- Shivering (Early stage; In late stage shivering stops)
- Lack of coordination or clumsiness
- Disorientation, impaired judgment, confused
- Incoherence, slurred speech, trouble speaking
- Glassy stare
- Drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, exhaustion
- Progressive loss of consciousness
- Infants – bright red cold skin, weak cry

http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hypothermia/basics/symptoms/con-20020453
Hypothermia Treatment

- Seek medical attention immediately
- Get into a warm room/area & warm SLOWLY
- Remove wet clothing
- Warm the center of the body (core) first (chest, abdomen, neck, head and groin) – using and electric blanket if available or skin-to-skin contact under layers of loose blankets
- Give warm non-alcoholic beverages if conscious
- Don’t warm extremities first or immerse body in warm water – may cause heart arrhythmias
Cold Weather Medical Emergencies
Tongue Frozen To Pole

- This is real – don’t try it
- If it happens, then
  - Pour warm water on the tongue until it is free from the pole
  - Never forcefully pull the tongue, can cause damage
  - Make sure to get a picture of your kid to show his or
How To Prevent Cold Weather Medical Emergencies

• Be alert & aware of the weather forecast

• Respect the Wind Chill factor

• Inform others of your plans (where you are going)

• Don’t consumer alcoholic or caffeinated beverages (they cause your body to lose heat more rapidly)

• Drink warm, sweet beverages or broth

• During extremely cold weather conditions, try to stay indoors and limit your trips outside

• Do not ignore shivering – it is the first sign of the body losing heat
How To Prevent Cold Weather Medical Emergencies

• How to dress:
  • Dress in several layers of lightweight clothing (Fleece, wool, & Gore-Tex is recommended)
  • Outer layer should be water-resistant/wind resistant
  • Wear waterproof insulated boots with wool socks
  • Wear waterproof insulated mittens/gloves with liners
  • Wear a cap which covers the ears
  • Wear a scarf/knitted mask to keep neck and face protected
  • Stay dry and don’t wear wet clothing
Winterizing Your Vehicle
Winterizing Your Vehicle

- Winter Maintenance and Mechanical Items
  - Have the radiator system serviced and regularly check the antifreeze level/concentration and hoses
  - Replace windshield wiper fluid with a wintertime mixture
  - Have good traction (replace < 3/32) winter weather tires and maintain the manufacture recommended air pressure
  - Have a good working set of windshield wipers
  - Test the battery and electrical systems
  - Use a thinner viscosity engine oil per owner's manual.
  - Keep the gas tank near full to help avoid ice in the tank and fuel lines
Winterizing Your Vehicle

- Normal supplies for your vehicle (as a minimum)
  - Food, water, towel, diaper wipes, and flashlight w/extra batteries (switch around batteries to store)
  - Cell phone charging cable and sunglasses
  - Road flares, jumper cables, tow rope, tire gauge to check tire air pressure, and tools to change the tire
  - Vehicle Owner’s Manual
  - Extra set of keys (hidden)
  - Emergency first aid kit
  - Local area/State highway road maps and compass
  - Can of compressed air with sealant for emergency tire repair
  - Brightly colored cloth to hang on antenna for emergency
Winterizing Your Vehicle

- Winter supplies for your vehicle (as a minimum)
  - Cold weather clothes, blankets, and sleeping bag
  - Tire chains
  - Soft-bristled snowbrush and a plastic ice scraper
  - Extra bottle of wintertime windshield washer fluid
  - Collapsible shovel
  - Cat litter or bag of sand for traction on ice
  - Cans of sterno with waterproof matches or lighter
  - Never pour water on your windshield to remove ice or snow, shattering may occur – use De-Icer
What To Do If Stranded In Your Vehicle

Roads are closed due to an accident or blizzard conditions

You slide off the road due to ice and are stuck in the snow

Are You Prepared To Survive for 24 hours?
8 people died in their vehicles in 2013
What To Do If Stranded In Your Vehicle

- Don’t panic, stay calm, and keep warm
- Stay informed, listen to weather/traffic reports
- Call 911 and let them know your location/status
- Attached a brightly colored cloth (Red) on your antenna
- Stay in your vehicle and crack your window for fresh air
- Run the motor about 10 minutes each hour for heat – make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked
- Exercise from time to time - move arms, legs, fingers and toes to keep blood circulating and to keep warm
- Keep your body hydrated
What To Do If Stranded In Your Vehicle

Winter Driving Safety Tips

November 12, 2014 Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Preparedness
Winter Driving Safety Tips

- Decrease your speed and allow more space (3 times than usual) for braking distance – do not tailgate
- Accelerate and de-accelerate gentle and slowly
- Do not use cruise control
- Plan one maneuver at a time: brake, turn, accelerate
- Look and steer where you want to go
- Plan your maneuvers well in advance, avoid sudden movements and unnecessary lane changes
- Give yourself more time to get to your destination
- Be especially careful on bridges, overpasses and infrequently traveled roads, which will freeze first
- Let someone know your route, destination, and ETA
- Stay informed with the latest weather/road conditions
Winterizing Your Home

Action Steps To Do!

- Have your chimney or flue inspected/cleaned every year
- Have an indoor easy-to-read thermometer
- Insulate exposed water lines
- Drain lawn/garden sprinklers systems
- Schedule an annual maintenance service on your heating system(s) (clean vents, change filters, etc.)
- Insure smoke/carbon monoxide detectors are working
- Install/fix weatherproofing/insulation around doors/windows
- Have a 14-day supply of food, water, and medicine on hand
**Winter Safety Tips For Your Home**

- **Never** use charcoal/propane barbeques or camping stoves indoors for alternate heating because of carbon monoxide poisoning
- **Never** use a generator or gasoline (fuel burning) powered equipment indoors because of carbon monoxide poisoning
- **Never** leave open flame devices unattended such as burning candles
- **Never** leave your pets exposed to extreme cold weather – bring indoors or provide shelter and **Always** insure their water does not freeze
- **Always** insure normal and emergency heating equipment is properly vended outdoors
- **Always** test your smoke/carbon monoxide detectors monthly
Preparing For A Power Outage

What is your plan during a power outage?
Preparing For A Power Outage

Questions To Ask Yourself

• Identify how you are going to stay warm – What are your alternate heating sources?
• Medical equipment needing power – What are your alternate power supply sources?
• Medicine – Do you have a 14-day supply on-hand?
• Food and water – What are you going to eat & drink? How are you going to cook food or keep your drinking water from freezing?
• Computers, cell phones, TV, radios not working or dead batteries – How are you going to communicate (stay informed)?
• Darkness – What are your alternate lighting sources?
Power Outage General Safety Tips

- Turn off and unplug all unnecessary electrical equipment.
- Turn off and disconnect any appliances you were using when the power went out. When power comes back on, surges or spikes can damage equipment.
- Leave one light on so you will know when power comes back on.
- Eliminate unnecessary travel, traffic lights/signals will be out.
- Have a back-up power for electric-powered life sustaining equipment.
- Have a standard non-cordless telephone in your home.
- Keep your car’s gas tank full and have extra cash & inverter on-hand.
- Use a flashlight and have extra batteries (risk of fire from candles).
- Have a battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio).
- Know how to work your manual release lever on your garage door (have spare key hidden outside if using garage door as main entry).
Power Outage General Safety Tips
Do Not Touch Down Electrical/Power Lines
**Power Outage Food Safety Tips**

- Have a 14-day supply of water (1 gal/day/person), non-perishable easy-to-prepare foods, and medicine on-hand.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Have a cooler on-hand for ice, if needed.
- Use foods from refrigerator first (foods will stay cold for about 4 hours if door is unopened).
- Use freezer foods next (foods will stay cold for 24-48 hours if door remains unopened).
- Throw away foods that have been exposed to temperatures higher than 40 degrees F for 2 hours or more (Have a food thermometer).
How To Stay Informed
Keeping The Flow Of Information From Freezing

• NOAA All Weather Radio (with battery back-up supply)
• Local News Channels – Weather app

• KOA 850 am Radio Station (News/Weather/Traffic)
  • Have a portable radio with a battery back-up supply or hand crank mechanism (have extra batteries)
• FirstCall Emergency Notification System

• Commerce City Reverse 911 System via ADCOM
• For more information on FirstCall, go to the link below
  • http://www.co.adams.co.us/DocumentCenter/Home/View/914
• To register your cell phone, go to the link below:
  • https://alertregistration.com/adamscountyco
General Disaster/Emergency Preparedness

- Floods
- Tornadoes
- Wildfires
- Hail Storms
How To Prepare Your Home

• Have a disaster plan

• Conduct practice drills
  • Know the safe spots in each room – basements, under sturdy tables, desks, or against interior walls
  • Know the danger spots in each room – near windows, mirrors, hanging objects, fireplaces, and tall unsecured furniture
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Choose an out-of-State friend or relative that family members can call after a disaster to report their location and condition; update your phone voicemail greeting
- Decide how and where your family will reunite if separated during a disaster
  - if you were at work, at school, or doing errands
- Identify a common meeting place outside your home in case you have to evacuate quickly
  - An example of a situation would be during a fire to make sure everyone got out safely
  - Identify two locations, one just outside your home and one outside your neighborhood in case you are told to evacuate the immediate area
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Identify potential hazards in your home and begin to fix them
  - Hanging objects – secure them
  - Book cases and tall furniture – secure to walls
  - Mirrors and windows – secure and avoid
  - Water heater – secure with metal straps into studs and have flexible supply lines
  - Ensure that all window safety bars have emergency releases
  - Store flammable liquids and highly reactive chemicals in approved cabinets and according to the manufacture’s recommendations
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Identify potential hazards continued
  - Always have two ways out of each room, especially bedrooms
  - Know how to shut off the natural gas supply at the meter (quarter turn)
  - Know how to turn off the electrical supply (circuit breakers in the electrical box)
  - Know how to shut off the water supply (righty tighty/clockwise = close or off & lefty loosely/counter clockwise = open or on)
  - Note: Have tools nearby for gas and water valves – crescent wrench/adjustable wrench
Natural Gas Meters
Electrical Box/Circuit Breakers
Water Meter & House Valve

House Valve

Water Meter Box

Water Meter
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Know your child’s school or day care disaster/evacuation plan
- Keep a working flash light and shoes by your bed at night in case you have to get up fast
- Get a fire extinguisher (minimum 3A40BC rating) and learn how to use it (taught in CERT training)
- Have a portable battery operated radio with extra batteries – Stay informed
- Have a NOAA Weather Radio
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

• Stay informed

• Tune to radio station KOA 850 am for emergency information broadcasts.

• Register for FirstCall (Reverse 911 System)
  • [https://alertregistration.com/adamscountyco/](https://alertregistration.com/adamscountyco/)

• Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) – National Level
  • Extreme weather alerts, threatening emergencies in your area alerts, AMBER alerts, and Presidential alerts during a national emergency
  • Alerts have a special tone and vibration, both repeated twice

• Become a licensed Ham Radio Operator
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Keep an inventory with photos and/or video of your belongings

- Create a grab bag (essentials, 5 minutes)

- Install Smoke and Carbon Monoxide detectors (Dinner story)
  - Test monthly
  - Replace batteries annually or when the detector emits a chirping sound (low battery signal)
  - Recommended to install in every bedroom, top of stairs (two-story homes), garage, attic area, basements kitchen/dining area, living room area, long hallways, utility rooms, laundry rooms, and work shop areas.
How To Prepare Your Home Cont.

- Keep a couple hundred dollars of cash and coins at home (small bills – ones, fives, tens)

- Know CPR and First Aid
  - Commerce City OEM offers these courses

- Identify special requirements for Special Needs Individuals (infants, elderly, medical physically, mentally disabled)

- Have a first aid kit
First Aid Kit

The Common Injuries/Medical Situations:

- Control bleeding
- Remove splinters
- Splint fractures & dislocations
- Clean & cover cuts
- Diarrhea & constipation
- Headaches
- Allergies (Food, Medicine, Insects, Plants, Dust, etc.)
- Sunburn
- Dehydration
- Weather exposure (Hot and Cold)
Essential Documents

- Scan everything into a computer and save on a memory stick (store in a zip lock bag)
- Send a copy to your Out-of-State contact
- Keep hard copies in a safe location
  - Fire safe
  - Safety deposit
- Refer to the Disaster Preparedness Checklist for a detailed list of essential documents
How To Prepare Your Car

• Have an extra set of car keys (hidden key)
• Have local area and State highways maps
• Keep gasoline tank always at least 3/4 full (full during the freezing winter months)
• *Know how to change your tire and make sure there is air in the spare tire (tools: Jack & tire iron/lug nut tool and tire gauge)
• Have the vehicle owner’s manual
• Have cold weather clothes (during winter months)
• Food, water and flashlight
To Prepare For Your Pets

- Have food, water, and medicine for at least 14 days
- Have your animal’s pet toy
- Have leashes and carriers to transport pets
- Ensure pets have proper ID and up to date vaccinations (on collar/ID tags: pet’s name, owner’s name, and phone number)
- Have a photo of your pets in case they get lost
- Note: Human evacuation shelters normally do not allow animals or pets so plan for this
Plan For Your Pets
How To Prepare For Special Needs People

- Identify needs and anticipate challenges
  - Mobility impaired (wheel chairs, walking aids)
  - Visually impaired (Seeing Eye dogs, spare glasses)
  - Hearing impaired (extra batteries for hearing aid)
  - Special diets (storage, preparation, refrigeration)
  - Medicine (30-60 day supply, refrigeration)
  - Non-English speakers
  - Non-drivers or families without vehicles
  - Single parent families
  - Infants (baby food and diapers)
How To Prepare Your Neighborhoods

- Educate your neighbors on disaster preparedness (C3 Ready Course and CERT)
- Know your neighbor’s disaster plan
- Know your children school’s disaster plan
- Share resources
- Plan together
- Form CERT Neighborhood teams (Blocks)
How To Prepare Your Work Place

- Participate in disaster drills and training
- Identify hazards and shortfalls
- Take steps to minimizes hazards and correct shortfalls
- CERT training for businesses
- Educate your co-workers on disaster preparedness (CERT & C3 Ready Course)
- Know your work place disaster plan
Disaster Food & Storage

- Store foods that are familiar
- Consider any dietary restrictions, preferences, and requirements you may have (infants – baby food & formula)
- Mark a rotation date on the food containers
- Store in airtight, pest-resistant containers in a cool dark place
- Have at least a 14-day supply
- Make up a 14-day menu (this will help you plan ahead for what you need)
Disaster Foods

- Shelf stable (no refrigeration required)
- Low in salt
- Do not require cooking
- High in fiber (cereals and nuts)
- Nutritious & balanced vs. junk foods
- Contains water or liquid

Examples: canned fruit, vegetables, soups, and meats/chicken/fish; peanut butter; jam; nuts; cereals; energy bars; dried fruit; jerky; juices; non-fat dry milk; shelf milk; and low-salt crackers
Food Storage Time

- **Most canned foods can be stored for at least 18 months**
  - Low acid foods like meat products, fruits, or vegetables can last at least 24 months
- **Use dry products within six months**
  - Like cereals, crackers, dried fruit, jerky, powdered milk, energy bars
- **After power outage, keep refrigerator door closed and consume within four hours; freezer foods can remain safe for 2 days**
# Water Usage & Storage

## Water Usage Chart for Disaster Planning (Gallons/Consumer/Day)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Day</th>
<th>2 Days</th>
<th>3 Days</th>
<th>4 Days</th>
<th>5 Days</th>
<th>6 Days</th>
<th>7 Days</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Consumer</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td><strong>2 Consumers</strong></td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td><strong>5 Consumers</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6 Consumers</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7 Consumers</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8 Consumers</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9 Consumers</strong></td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Minimum requirement is 1 gallon of water/day/consumer for drinking.

**Note 2:** A consumer represents people and pets.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Amount</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Clear Water</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Quart</td>
<td>4 Drops</td>
<td>2 Drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Gallon</td>
<td>16 Drops</td>
<td>8 Drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Gallons</td>
<td>1 Teaspoon</td>
<td>1/2 Teaspoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use chlorine bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) non-sudsing and let stand for 30 minutes. There should be a chlorine scent after treating. If not, repeat dosage and let...
Other Water Tips

- Store water in a cool dry dark location in a sturdy plastic opaque container designed for water storage.
- Strain out any sediments or particles from the water by pouring it through several layers of coffee filters or cheese cloth.
- Another method to purify water is to boil it for 5-10 minutes.
- The water heater is a good source of stored water (should flush it out annually).
- Water weighs 8+ pounds per gallon.
Water Storage Containers

55 Gallon = 460 lbs.
35 Gallon = 293 lbs.
15 Gallon = 125 lbs.

Pump
Disaster Preparedness Checklists

- Refer to the Disaster Preparedness Checklist
  - Clothing, Cooking, Essential Documents, First Aid, Food, Personal, Pets, Sanitation, Shelter, Special Needs Individuals, Tools & Equipment, Vehicles, Water

- This is a 90% solution, customize it to your needs, finances, and storage space