



Disaster Supplies

It is recommended that you gather disaster supplies; enough to help you and your family through the next disaster. To make this task manageable, choose just two or three items that you will purchase each month.

Basic Home Supplies:

When determining what supplies you need at home, you should consider the following:

- How long will the emergency last?
- How long before you will get assistance?
- How far do you live away from stores and will you be able to get to them?
- Will they still have food and other essentials?

Answering these questions will help you decide how long you need to prepare for and the amount of supplies you need.

Preparing for disasters is a long-term goal.

Water:

Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household. Two-liter soda pop bottles work great. That means six two-liter bottles per person.

Food:

Store a supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration or cooking, and little or no water, such as:

- Canned meats, fruits, and vegetables
- Canned juices and soups
- High energy foods – peanut butter, granola bars, trail mix, beef jerky

When the power goes out use refrigerator foods first and then the frozen foods; use them before they spoil. Use the canned and boxed foods last.

Clothing & Bedding:

- one complete change of clothes
- blankets or sleeping bags
- mylar blankets
- sturdy shoes, warm socks
- hat and gloves

Special Items:

- extra eye glasses
- prescription drugs and medications
- baby formula, food, and diapers
- a family picture
- games and books
- contact lens solution
- denture adhesive

First Aid Supplies:

- sterile 4" adhesive bandages
- sterile 4" x 4" gauze pads
- 4" rolled gauze bandages
- large triangular bandages
- butterfly bandages
- adhesive tape
- scissors and tweezers
- moistened towelettes
- bar soap
- latex gloves
- aspirin
- non-aspirin pain reliever
- antacid
- anti-diarrhea medication
- insect repellent
- hydrogen peroxide to disinfect wounds
- antibiotic ointment to dress wounds
- sunscreen
- safety pins
- needle & thread
- plastic bags
- sanitary pads
- instant cold packs
- pocket knife
- splinting materials



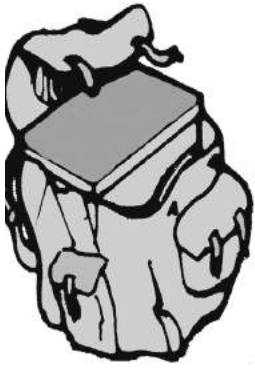
Tools & Supplies:

- paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- battery-operated AM radio, extra batteries
- flashlight
- non-electric can opener
- fire extinguisher
- whistle
- toilet paper and towelettes
- liquid soap
- feminine supplies
- roll of plastic
- duct tape to seal broken windows



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Disaster Kits & Important Documents

Prepare a kit for each family member and one for your pets, in case you need to evacuate. Include copies of important documents. Take your personal disaster kit with you when you have to evacuate. Your vehicle should have a maintenance kit too.

Personal Disaster Kit

You should prepare an emergency kit with a three-day supply of necessary items for each member of your family. Family members should be able to carry their own kit, so keep the kit light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Be sure to include special items for each person specific needs.

Possible supplies include:

- Maps showing safe routes to high ground with assembly areas.
- Non-perishable food: choose whole grain cereals, nuts, energy bars, and food with high liquid content; avoid food that make you thirsty.
- Cooking and eating utensils, including a can opener.
- Water and a water purification kit.
- First-aid kit and prescriptions.
- Plastic bags for water storage and waste.
- Dental and personal hygiene items: toilet paper, hand sanitizer/towelettes, soap, etc.
- Sturdy shoes, extra clothes, gloves, hat, rain gear.
- Mylar blanket, sleeping bag, and tent.
- Portable radio, headlamp/flashlight, and extra batteries.
- Cell phone and charger.
- Pocket knife, whistle, matches, duct tape, and leather/latex gloves.
- Copies of important documents & contact numbers.

Extra items for your child's kit:

- Games, favorite toy
- Reading books
- Coloring book, crayons
- Extra batteries for electronic games and cell phones
- Favorite food, candy, and drink.
- Infant diapers, wipes, formula, and food.

*Plan to rotate the items, annually.
This includes making sure the clothes you have packed still fit!*

Important Documents

Remember to include important documents:

After a major disaster, you may need financial assistance and will want to document any property loss for insurance and income tax purposes. Have ready access to the documents necessary for completing application forms, as well as those which could be difficult to replace. This will help reduce delay and frustration.

At a minimum:

1. Gather property insurance papers (home, auto, boat, etc.) and make copies.
2. Gather health insurance papers (medical provider, dental provider, life - do not resuscitate, extended disability, etc.) and make copies.
3. Gather financial papers (bank, investment, retirement, etc.) and make copies.
4. Gather wills, powers of attorney, and estate papers and make copies.
5. Take photos or video of all valuable as documentation for insurance claims.

Store these copies and photos in a safe deposit box or in a zip lock bag in your Personal Disaster Kit. You can also save copies on a USB drive. Make one for yourself and your Out-of-Area Contact.



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Disaster Kit - Pets

Pets can be a big part of your family, therefore you need to think about their needs and prepare for their safe being. If you have to evacuate, many shelters will not allow you to bring your pets with you; you need to develop a plan of how you take care of them.

Before a disaster:

- Decide on safe locations in your house where you could leave your pet in an emergency. Consider easy to clean areas such as utility rooms or bathrooms. Avoid rooms with hazards such as windows, hanging plants, and pictures.
- Plan to set up a separate location for each animal. Disasters stress animals and even a gentle pet can exhibit distressed behaviors.
- If your pet is on medication or a special diet, find out from your vet what you should do in case you have to leave it alone for several days. Try to get an extra supply of medications.
- Make sure your pet has a properly fitted collar that includes the current license and rabies tags and your name, address, and phone numbers.

Emergency supplies for pets:

- Carrier for each pet with an envelope taped to the top of the carrier containing: a photo with your pet's name on it, vaccination records, information about prescription medications, and your vet's name and phone numbers.
- Train your pet to become comfortable being in the carrier.
- Food should be dry and relatively unappealing to prevent overeating.
- Towels or blankets for warmth.
- Water sufficient for three days.
- Waste cleanup bags.
- Spray disinfectant and latex gloves.

In addition, cats need:

- Plastic litter box.
- Jug of clumping kitty litter and a scoop.

During a disaster:

- Bring your pets inside immediately. Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and will often isolate themselves if they are afraid. Bringing them inside early can stop them from running away. Never leave a pet outside or tied up during a storm.
- If you evacuate and have to leave your pet at home, prepare a safe location for it.
 - Leave a three day supply of dry food, even if it is not the pet's usual food. Moistened food can turn rancid or sour. Put the food in a sturdy container the pet cannot overturn.
 - Leave water in a sturdy, no-spill container. If possible open a faucet slightly and let the water drip into a big container.
 - Replace a chain "choke" collar with a leather or nylon collar. Make sure the collar has tags and identification.
- Separate dogs and cats. Even if they normally get along, the anxiety of a disaster situation can cause pets to act unpredictably.
- If you evacuate and plan to take your pets, remember to bring your pets' medical records and medicines.

For health and safety reasons, pets will not be allowed in most public emergency shelters.

After a disaster:

- In the first few days after the disaster, leash your pets when they go outside. Maintain close contact since familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost.
- The behavior of your pets may have changed. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive and defensive.
- Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.



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