

Be prepared to take care of yourself and those around you at least three days.

Build an emergency kit with at least three days of essentials (seven to ten days preferred) for family and pets. Kits should be portable and ready to go in the case of evacuation.

Water - one gallon of water per person, per day, for at least		Thermal emergency blankets
 three days (for drinking and sanitation)		Rain ponchos for each family member
Non-perishable food – at least a three-day supply of non- perishable, ready-to-eat food and a manual can opener		Personal hygiene supplies (toothbrush, paste, sanitary napkins, soap, towel)
Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both		Copies of important documents, placed in a water proof container/bag
Flashlight and extra batteries		Copy of your drivers license and/or birth certificate
First aid kit		Bank account information
Emergency Contact Card		Insurance cards/policy numbers/insurer contact information
Multi-purpose tool		Cash (bank machines may not be functional, small bills are best)
Whistle to signal for help		Extra set of house keys
Antiseptic towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for		Prescription medications (seven-day supply suggested)
personal sanitation	\square	Pet supplies (food, water, blanket, medications)
Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air	H	Children/baby supplies (coloring book/crayons, diapers/wipes,
Cell phone with chargers (car charger recommended in the event of power outages)		formula, baby food)

* Always double-check expiration dates and update your emergency preparedness kit every 6 months. Use daylight savings dates as a reminder to double-check your kit.

Other items to have on hand at your home or place of work or school

	Emergency Contact Card		Snow shovel and salt to remove snow and ice from pathways		
	Instructions and tools to turn off gas, electricity and water		for your safety and the safety of others		
	Plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place		Outdoor faucet covers and/or insulation to wrap outdoor		
	Warm blankets	_	faucets to protect them from freezing		
	Tarps, tents and rope		Camping stove and fuel (for outdoor use only)		
	Fire extinguisher		Firewood and water-proof matches (for wood burning fireplace		
\square	Carbon monoxide detector		or outdoor use only)		
	Utilities contact information easily accessible in case of downed		Medical supplies (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses,		
	power lines, gas leaks or flood water		contact lenses and solution, syringes, cane)		
	Rake to remove fallen leaves and debris away from storm		Two-way radios and extra batteries		
	drains to prevent street flooding		Local maps with pre-determined evacuation routes identified		
	Water purification equipment		Additional unique family needs		
Spe	cific items to include in your vehicle				
	Emergency Contact Card		Rain ponchos		
	Flares		Preparedness kit with first aid supplies		
	Warm clothing and sturdy walking shoes		Small shovel and traction aides (sand, litter, chains) when		
	Warm blankets		freezing weather and snow is forecasted		
			Local maps with pre-determined evacuation routes identified		

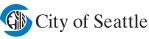
King County

PUGET

SOUND

ENERGY









Create and follow a weatherization/risk management plan for your home or property to minimize storm impacts

	Conduct annual reviews of your property insurance to understand and address coverage needs. Ask about flood insurance or coverage for sewer/drain back-up.	Complete a detailed home inventory of your possessions and keep in a safe place away from your home (like a safe deposit box). Downloadable form at TakeWinterByStorm.org.
Out	doors	
	Check your roof for loose, missing, worn or damaged shingles to eliminate flying debris and reduce the chance of possible water damage. Make sure flashing is secure around vents and chimneys. Clean gutters and make sure they are properly aligned and securely attached to your home. Watch the patterns of storm-water drainage on slopes near your home, and note the places where runoff water converges. Watch the hills around your home for any signs of land movement, such as small landslides, debris flows or progressively tilting trees. Contact your local geotechnical or structural engineer to determine the severity of the problem. Grade property so water drains away from the foundation and	Replace caulk and weather-stripping that has lost contact with surfaces. Rake leaves away from drains to avoid street and property flooding. Check for loose handrails, banisters and stair coverings. Buckled or cracked walks should be repaired. Clear snow and ice from sidewalks in front of your home to avoid dangerous falls (this is the home/property owner's responsibility). Keep snow build-up off of surfaces that could collapse. Trim shrubbery away from siding to prevent insect and moisture damage. Remove shrubbery that interferes with walkways. Insulate exposed water pipes and outdoor faucets to protect
	downspouts direct water away from the house into the storm drainage system.	them from freezing.
Ind	oors	
	Check smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and change batteries as needed. Replace units every eight years. Check basement and crawl space for dampness and leakage. Standing water could be a sign of improper drainage. Check all windows for proper operation and locking capability.	Test your sump pump before the start of every wet season. Battery-operated back-up sump pumps can help protect against power failure of the primary pump.
Ma	ke a family communication plan	
	Discuss with your family and/or friends how to prepare for and respond to emergencies that are most likely to happen where you live, learn, work and play. Identify responsibilities for each member of your household and plan to work together as a team. Identify an out-of-area contact. After a disaster, long distance phone lines may be more reliable than local lines. Ask a friend or relative who lives outside of Washington state to be your "family contact." After a disaster, your family contact becomes a communication point to share information with all household members. Your plan depends on everyone knowing your contact's phone number.	Complete a Family Communication Plan and post in places your family spends most of their time. Download plans at TakeWinterByStorm.org. Program all emergency contact numbers into all of your phones, or keep a list with you. Make sure to tell your family and friends that you've listed them as emergency contacts. Use text messaging if network disruptions are causing phone calls not to go through. Wireless phones will not work if the electricity is out. Corded (also known as land line) phones are the most reliable. Stay informed. Tune in to local media channels for important updates and directives. Go to TakeWinterByStorm.org for links on how to register for emergency alert systems in your area.

* Let your family and friends know about TakeWinterByStorm.org. This Internet-based resource and educational tool should be integrated into your emergency preparedness and communication plans.