

Emergency Water Planning Worksheet

Plan A: Store Emergency Water

Plan A is to store enough emergency water for your family to survive for 2 weeks, according to recommendations by FEMA and emergency response agencies.

Step 1: Calculate how much you need.

At a minimum, store 1 gallon of water per day per person and pet for 2 weeks. Add a gallon for each batch of rice or noodles you might cook during a two-week period. For example, a family of four who cooks 4 batches of rice/pasta will need a minimum of 60 gallons of emergency water storage.



How to calculate the number of gallons:

_____ Number of people and pets

_____ X 14 days = _____ gallons

Add _____ batches of rice or noodles to the total above

Put _____ gallons on your calendar or shopping list today

Step 2: Plan how you will store the water

What are your sources for water?		
Purchased Water*	Storing Tap Water*	Other Sources
_____ gallons to buy	_____ gallons tap water	_____ gallons avail at home
___ 16 oz bottles (8/gal)	___ 1 gallon bottles	___ water heater**
___ 1 gallon bottles	___ 5 gallon bottles	___ ice cubes
___ 3 gallon bottles	___ 15 gallon bottles	___ juices & other beverages
___ 5 gallon bottles	___ 55 gallon barrel	___ canned fruits and veggies
Where can I store emergency water?***		
Indoor spaces?		Outdoor spaces?
<input type="checkbox"/> Underbeds		<input type="checkbox"/> Shady spot in yard***
<input type="checkbox"/> Closets or Pantry		<input type="checkbox"/> Shed***
<input type="checkbox"/> Garage		<input type="checkbox"/> Automobile trunks
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
* Consider portability of the containers. How much can you lift? (1 gallon = 8 lbs)		
**If you have a water heater, be sure you have the equipment to extract the water.		
***Be sure not to store water containers directly on concrete or on the ground outside.		

Plan B: Acquiring & Treating Outside Water

In case you run out of emergency water, have a backup strategy, Plan B.

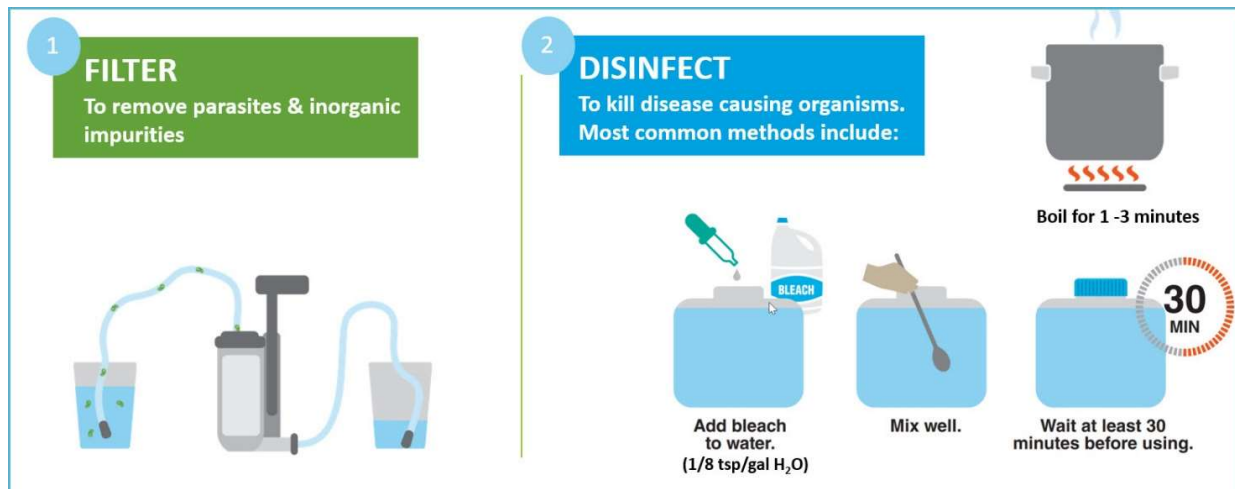
Step 1: Determine your local sources of non-potable water

What are the potential sources of water in your neighborhood? *	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rain water <input type="checkbox"/> Creeks & streams <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes <input type="checkbox"/> Wells <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
* DO NOT use sources that smell bad, look discolored, or are contaminated with toxic chemicals. Do NOT use flood water. Pool and spa water could be used for sanitation, such as flushing toilets or washing dishes, but not for drinking.	

Step 2: Learn how to you treat water to make it safe to drink.

Filtering plus disinfection purifies water. For a complete description how to purify water, see:

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/emergency/making-water-safe.html>



Step 3: Assemble your tools and supplies; practice and test your water

Filtration*	PLUS Disinfection
Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Personal filter system for go bags <input type="checkbox"/> Large capacity filtration for family (buy one or DIY two-bucket system) *Look for filters with pore size ≤ 0.2 microns for best results. Do NOT let water filters freeze. Stock an extra filter in case one breaks.	Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Boil: 1 – 3 mins <input type="checkbox"/> Bleach: Add 1/8 tsp/gal water. Double amount if water is cloudy, murky, colored, or very cold. <input type="checkbox"/> Other chlorine methods: pool shock (calcium hypochlorite), chlorine dioxide tablets. <input type="checkbox"/> UV radiation: Put filtered water in clear PET containers for 6 to 12 hours in full sun. UV Flashlights work for small quantities. <input type="checkbox"/> Iodine treatment or other chemical treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> P&G Purifier of Water: Coagulates impurities and disinfects in 30 mins. (Filtering happens after purification.)	