



Do You Really Need Emergency Water ?

The United States has one of the safest water supplies in the world. However, national statistics don't tell you specifically about the quality and safety of the water coming out of your tap. That's because drinking water quality varies from place to place, depending on the condition of the source water from which it is drawn and the treatment it receives. During times of emergency the water quality and even the availability of water itself may be limited.

Our abundant water supply is taken for granted. However, some situations can reduce the availability of safe drinking water, such as Hurricanes, Earthquakes, Tornadoes, Floods and Winter storms. Such interruptions may last only a few days or up to a few months. In these situations, emergency water storage is mandatory for survival.

Emergency Water Storage Guidelines

- (1) Use Large New or Reconditioned FDA Food Grade Water Drums or Barrels For long term storage.
- (2) Use smaller water containers for portability, rationing, sharing and daily usage.
- (3) Always sterilize your water drum or water storage container before filling.
- (4) Use a water storage treatment such as Purogene or Bleach to keep bacteria out during long term water storage.
- (5) Be sure to purchase a hand pump to transfer water form the water drum or water storage container.

How much water should I store?

In an emergency, an ample water supply is a priority. Needs will differ, depending upon age, physical condition, activity, diet and climate, but most people need to drink at least two quarts, which is equal to

eight cups, of water each day. Hot weather conditions can double the amount needed, and children, nursing women and ill people also will need more. In addition to drinking water, supplies for food preparation and hygiene are needed. In general, store at least one gallon of water per person, per day of expected need.

Never ration drinking water, even when supplies run low. Drink the amount you need today and try to find more for tomorrow. You can, however, minimize the amount of water your body needs by reducing activity and staying cool.

What containers should I use?

You should only store water in sterilized FDA approved food-grade plastic containers with tamper proof bung caps. Bung Caps are the food industry standard for tamper and spill prevention.

How should I prepare the containers?

Wash the containers and caps thoroughly with tap water. Rinsing with a sterilizing agent such as bleach or Purogene should be used to prevent bacteria growth after water is added to the water barrel.

What water should I use?

Any local approved water source can be used.

How should I treat the water for storage?

To treat water for storage (up to one year) do not retreat, use liquid household chlorine bleach that contains 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite. Do not use bleach with soaps or scents or colors added. Add the bleach according to the following table;

Two drops bleach per quart or liter container of water. Four drops bleach per 2-quart, 2-liter or 1/2 gallon container of water. Eight drops bleach per gallon or 4-liter container of water.

When treating larger quantities of water, use the following table to convert drops to standard measuring units.

8 drops = 1/8 teaspoon 16 drops = 1/4 teaspoon 32 drops = 1/2 teaspoon 64 drops = 1 teaspoon 192 drops = 1 Tablespoon 384 drops = 1/8 cup which is equal to 2 Tablespoons

Stir the water and allow it to stand for 30 minutes. You should be able to smell chlorine after the 30-minute waiting period. If you cannot, add another dose and let the water stand another 15 minutes. Cap containers and label each, describing the contents and preparation date.

A simpler method is to use *Purogene water treatment*. one drop for 30 gallons of water can last up to five years in an unopened sterilized water barrel.

Purogene is used for the treatment of water for human consumption. Purogene is also used in the manufacture of sterile water for production of high quality cosmetic and pharmaceutical products

through the disinfection / sanitation of water storage and distribution systems for the removal of biofilm.

Purogene has also found application for the control of legionella in the treatment of hot and cold water systems, water storage and distribution systems and air handling units / cooling towers.

We offer Purogene for the above applications due to its properties :

1. Taste and odor.
2. Removal of biofilm which is the causative infection pathway for legionellosis.
3. High efficacy against bacteria, viruses, algae and cysts (cryptosporidium).
4. Efficacy is independent of pH.
5. Non-corrosive to the water line.
6. Automatic dosing, monitoring and control.

Where should I store the water and for how long?

For shelf-storage of water, store containers in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Because most plastic beverage containers degrade over time, store them away from heat and light to prevent leakage. Store water in plastic containers away from gasoline, kerosene, pesticides or similar substances because vapors from these products can penetrate plastic. Remember, water weighs over 8 pounds per gallon, so make sure the shelf or storage area is strong enough to support the weight. For best quality, replace stored water (using this method) every six months. improve the taste of water stored for a long time, pour it back and forth between two clean containers several times to aerate it. Water can also be stored in a freezer. If you lose electricity, the frozen water provides the added benefit of keeping foods frozen until power is restored. Leave 2 to 3 inches of air space in the top of containers before freezing to prevent the container from bursting as water expands during freezing.

How do I keep water in opened containers safe?

Once opened, use good sanitary measures to keep the water safe and to control exposure to bacteria. To reduce the chance of water contamination, open only the containers you will use immediately. If electricity is available, store opened containers in a refrigerator at or below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. If refrigeration is not available and containers are stored at room temperature, avoid introducing bacterial contamination into the water. Use water in opened containers within one or two days We recommend storing a minimum of one gallon (preferably two gallons) of water per person per day, for two weeks of drinking and food preparation and other limited uses such as hand washing, brushing teeth and dish washing.

We do not recommend storing water in glass containers, used milk or thin water containers sold at most supermarkets. They become brittle with time.

After a major disaster, water can become scarce and questionable to drink. In such a crisis consider all water supply unsafe to drink unless properly treated.

We do not recommend prepacked water. In most cases you do not know how old the water is or how

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good the water source. The cost of this prepackage water can be very expense. When you store water from your tap, you can refresh it after a month or year and use the old water for your yard or or garden for only pennies compared to prepackaged water.

For additional Information Call 800-560-2334