



HURRICANE & SEVERE WEATHER GUIDE

2011

A Word From Paul



FOX13 is proud to serve the Tampa Bay area. Severe weather affects us all and our goal is to keep you and your family safe by providing you with timely, accurate and easy to understand weather information.

Our team of meteorologists have been "certified" by the American Meteorological Society. The certification process involves taking a rigorous test as well as fulfilling strict educational requirements. FOX13 was the first station in the country and the only station in the state with five

"certified" meteorologists. We are better trained, have nearly 75 years of combined forecasting experience, and use the very best equipment.

When it comes to equipment FOX13 sets the standard. Our SkyTower OMNI Radar is the most powerful weather radar in the country. We can see and track storms as they approach the state before other radars can even begin to detect them. Our exclusive McIDAS HD receives satellite pictures directly from the satellite taking the pictures in space. We are the only television station in America with this capability. We get the pictures faster with better resolution which aids us in better forecasting.

There is no doubt that we are in a long term cycle of above normal hurricane activity. We need to plan as if a major hurricane is going to hit us every year. Studies prove that the best course of action is developing a sound family plan. A family plan is a MUST and planning for a hurricane should be completed before the season arrives.

To help you prepare, we have designed an on-line Hurricane & Severe Weather Guide, as well as a printable Hurricane & Severe Weather Guide and Hurricane Tracking Chart. We've also provided a separate shopping list to make sure you have everything in case you lose power, need food or if your drinking supply is shut off or becomes contaminated. All of these can be found on MyFoxHurricane.com. This powerful website gives you all of the resources you need to track storms. It is also the official hurricane page of the Fox News Channel, www.foxnews.com.

Hurricanes are the most powerful force in weather. Count on FOX13, the most powerful name in weather to help you weather the storm.

PAUL DELLEGATTO
FOX13 Chief Meteorologist



SkyTower OMNI Radar is the largest and most powerful commercial weather Doppler radar in the world. It has a range of nearly 400 miles, reaching farther into the Gulf than any other land-based radar. With 58 gigawatts of power, it surveys the weather from the Carolinas to the Caribbean. This capability lets us give you a quicker warning of dangerous weather headed our way. The radar, mounted atop its 200-foot concrete tower, is unique in the broadcast industry.



TAMPA BAY.COM

Click on the WTVT FOX13 website for severe weather information and a link to the National Hurricane Center.

AT THE START OF THE HURRICANE SEASON

Make sure your hurricane supplies are on hand. Some of your supplies from last year may no longer be usable. Remember that batteries, prescriptions and even canned foods carry expiration dates. Check your supplies and restock the items you need.

Know the elevation of your property above sea level and learn the storm surge history for your neighborhood. A storm surge is a dome-like rise in ocean level associated with a hurricane. The

difference between the abnormal rise in sea level and the level that would occur otherwise is called storm surge. It is highest to the right of where the eye reaches land. You may be safe in your home during a storm, but many residents will have to evacuate.

Have a family meeting to discuss and plan a safe evacuation route. Inventory home furnishings and keep the list in a safe place for insurance purposes.

Before the Storm

Keep FOX13 on and watch for the latest alerts, warnings and advisories.

✓ Get away from low-lying beaches or other locations which may be swept by high tides or storm waves. If passage to high ground is over a road likely to be under water, leave early. **DON'T RUN THE RISK OF BEING MAROONED!**

✓ Moor your boat securely or move it to a designated safe area. Once moored, don't return while winds and waves are up.

✓ If your home is above the evacuation levels and well constructed, you may choose to stay. If you do, prepare a safe room. This may be a large closet or windowless hallway. Mattresses or seat cushions can be used to protect you during the height of the storm.

✓ Be alert for high water in areas where streams or rivers may flood after heavy rains.

✓ Board up windows. Put storm shutters in place or use window protection. When you board up, use good lumber and fasten securely. Makeshift boarding

may do more damage than none at all. Have strong bracing for outside doors.

✓ Stock non-perishable foods that can be eaten without cooking or little preparation. Remember that electric power may be off and you may be without refrigeration.

✓ Be sure emergency facilities, flashlights and/or emergency lights are in working condition. Keep extra batteries on hand.

✓ Sterilize the bathtub, as well as jugs, bottles and cooking utensils, and fill with drinking water, as city water service may be interrupted.

✓ Be sure to have gasoline in your car and that the car is in good working condition. If electric power is off, gas stations may not be able to operate pumps for several days.

✓ Check on everything that might blow away or be torn loose. Garbage cans, garden tools, signs, porch furniture, awnings, TV antennas and other objects become weapons of destruction in hurricane winds. Anchor them securely or store them inside.

During the Storm

✓ Remain indoors until the "All Clear" is given by authorities.

✓ Stay away from windows and doors.

✓ Monitor rising waters and raise furniture on cement blocks if necessary.

✓ Move to the second floor or attic if the home begins to flood. Use an axe to cut a hole in the roof. With the aid of a rope, use the hole as

an emergency exit.

✓ If the center or "eye" of the storm passes directly over, there will be a lull in the wind lasting from a few minutes to half an hour or more. Stay in a safe place. Make emergency repairs during the lull if necessary, but remember, the wind will return suddenly from the opposite direction, frequently with even greater violence.

If Ordered To Evacuate

As information becomes available from the National Hurricane Center, local and state officials will be analyzing the forecasts to determine when to order an evacuation. An evacuation order may come from local officials and/or the Governor. FOX13 will broadcast evacuation orders by zone number.

KNOW IN ADVANCE IF YOU ARE IN AN EVACUATION ZONE. MEMORIZE THE PRESCRIBED ROUTE TO YOUR DESIGNATED SHELTER. Contact your local Emergency Management Service for

evacuation zones and routes. If you live in a safe area, prepare your home and stay indoors. If you live in a mobile home you must evacuate since mobile home construction is vulnerable in hurricane force winds. Remember, time is precious; leave immediately if you are ordered to evacuate. Bring necessary medication and, for small children, disposable diapers, baby food and formula. For your own comfort you may want to bring a pillow or blanket.

After the Storm

- ✓ Seek medical care at hospitals for persons injured during the storm.
- ✓ Don't touch loose or dangling wires. Report such damage to the light and power company or nearest police officer.
- ✓ Use caution when entering your home. Check for structural damage and gas leaks. Report broken sewer or water mains to the water department.
- ✓ Don't turn on lights or appliances if your home is flooded until an electrician inspects your home.
- ✓ Guard against spoiled food in refrigerators if power has been off any length of time. Boil all drinking water until authorities tell you that the water is safe to drink.
- ✓ Unless you are qualified to render valuable emergency assistance, stay away from disaster areas

- where you may hamper first aid or rescue work.
- ✓ Drive automobiles cautiously. Debris filled streets are dangerous, so keep your eyes on the road. Along the coast, soil may be washed from beneath the pavement which may collapse under the weight of vehicles.
 - ✓ Be alert to prevent fires. Lowered water pressure makes fire fighting difficult after storms.
 - ✓ Take down shutters and save the lumber. Store in a handy place for future use.
 - ✓ Call your local Red Cross if you have immediate or special needs such as food, clothing and shelter.
 - ✓ Document any damage and notify your insurance agent.
 - ✓ Notify your relatives of your safety and whereabouts.

Weather Terms

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE

A discrete tropical weather system of apparently organized convection – generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter – originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a nonfrontal migratory character, and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more.

TROPICAL CYCLONE

A warm-core non-frontal synoptic cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION

A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 33 knots (38 mph) or less.

TROPICAL STORM

A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed ranges from 34-63 knots (39-73 mph).

TROPICAL STORM WATCH

An announcement that tropical storm conditions are possible within the specified coastal area within 48 hours.

TROPICAL STORM WARNING

An announcement that tropical storm conditions are expected within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.

HURRICANE WATCH

An announcement that hurricane conditions are possible within the specified coastal area. Issued 48 hours in advance of anticipated tropical-storm-force winds.

HURRICANE WARNING

An announcement that hurricane conditions are expected within the specified coastal area. Issued 36 hours in advance of anticipated tropical-storm-force winds.

HURRICANE

A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind is 64 knots (74 mph) or more.

SMALL CRAFT ADVISORY

When a hurricane moves within a few hundred miles on the coast, advisories warn small-craft operators to take precautions and not to venture into open ocean.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity. In general, damage rises by about a factor of four for every category increase. The maximum sustained surface wind speed (peak 1-minute wind at the standard meteorological observation height of 10 meters [33 feet] over unobstructed exposure) associated with the cyclone is the determining factor in the scale.

CATEGORY

1 SUSTAINED WINDS 74-95 MPH.

Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. People, livestock, and pets struck by flying or falling debris could be injured or killed. Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes could be destroyed, especially if they are not anchored properly as they tend to shift or roll off their foundations. Newer mobile homes that are anchored properly can sustain damage involving the removal of shingle or metal roof coverings, and loss of vinyl siding, as well as damage to carports, sunrooms, or lanais. Some poorly constructed frame homes can experience major damage, involving loss of the roof covering and damage to gable ends as well as the removal of porch coverings and awnings. Unprotected windows may break if struck by flying debris. Masonry chimneys can be toppled. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof shingles, vinyl siding, soffit panels, and gutters. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures can occur. Some apartment building and shopping center roof coverings could be partially removed. Industrial buildings can lose roofing and siding especially from windward corners, rakes, and eaves. Failures to overhead doors and unprotected windows will be common. Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm. There will be occasional damage to commercial signage, fences, and canopies. Large branches of trees will snap and shallow rooted trees can be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last a few to several days

CATEGORY

2 SUSTAINED WINDS 96-110 MPH.

Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. There is a substantial risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets

due to flying and falling debris. Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes have a very high chance of being destroyed and the flying debris generated can shred nearby mobile homes. Newer mobile homes can also be destroyed. Poorly constructed frame homes have a high chance of having their roof structures removed especially if they are not anchored properly. Unprotected windows will have a high probability of being broken by flying debris. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures will be common. There will be a substantial percentage of roof and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Unreinforced masonry walls can collapse. Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm. Commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be damaged and often destroyed. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. Potable water could become scarce as filtration systems begin to fail.

CATEGORY

3 SUSTAINED WINDS 111-130 MPH.

Devastating damage will occur. There is a high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. Most newer mobile homes will sustain severe damage with potential for complete roof failure and wall collapse. Poorly constructed frame homes can be destroyed by the removal of the roof and exterior walls. Unprotected windows will be broken by flying debris. Well-built frame homes can experience major damage involving the removal of roof decking and gable ends. There will be a high percentage of roof covering and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Isolated structural damage to wood or steel framing can occur. Complete failure of older metal buildings is possible, and older unreinforced masonry buildings can collapse. Numerous windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm. Most commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to a few weeks after the storm passes.

CATEGORY

4 SUSTAINED WINDS 131-155 MPH.

Catastrophic damage will occur. There is a very high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris. Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. A high percentage of newer mobile homes also will be destroyed. Poorly constructed homes can sustain complete collapse of all walls as well as the loss of the roof structure. Well-built homes also can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Extensive damage to roof coverings, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will break most unprotected windows and penetrate some protected windows. There will be a high percentage of structural damage to the top floors of apartment buildings. Steel frames in older industrial buildings can collapse. There will be a high percentage of collapse to older unreinforced masonry buildings. Most windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm. Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Long-term water shortages will increase human suffering. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

CATEGORY

5 SUSTAINED WINDS GREATER THAN 155 MPH.

Catastrophic damage will occur. People, livestock, and pets are at very high risk of injury or death from flying or falling debris, even if indoors in mobile homes or framed homes. Almost complete destruction of all mobile homes will occur, regardless of age or construction. A high percentage of frame homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Extensive damage to roof covers, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will occur to nearly all unprotected windows and many protected windows. Significant damage to wood roof commercial buildings will occur due to loss of roof sheathing. Complete collapse of many older metal buildings can occur. Most unreinforced masonry walls will fail which can lead to the collapse of the buildings. A high percentage of industrial buildings and low-rise apartment buildings will be destroyed. Nearly all windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm. Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed. Nearly all trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Long-term water shortages will increase human suffering. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

SEVERE WEATHER GUIDE

LIGHTNING IN FLORIDA

Florida leads the nation in lightning deaths and injuries. In Florida, people are struck most often by lightning during the "rainy" season, usually from May through October, with the peak month being July. Unlike most weather phenomena, specific lightning warnings are not issued by the National Weather Service. That's because any thunderstorm can produce a lightning flash which can kill you and those nearby.

Some locations are more dangerous than others. The greatest number of people are struck while near a body of water. This includes people at the beach, near lakes, on fishing piers and in small boats. Another vulnerable location is an open area, with a few trees around, such as a ball field, playground

or golf course.

Lightning does not strike just during the height of the thunderstorm. In fact, the greatest danger often comes with the first or last flash, when people least expect it. People should take cover when darkening clouds appear nearby and remain there until five minutes after the last clap of thunder is heard.

Lightning detection and forecasting technology has improved substantially the past few years. **FOX13** tracks lightning strikes, which helps in determining the storm's progress. Even with new technology, reducing the death toll from lightning must come from heeding lightning safety rules. So, become familiar with lightning safety rules and save your life or that of a loved one.

LIGHTNING SAFETY RULES

- ✓ If you're outside, get inside a building or an all-metal vehicle (not a convertible).
- ✓ Avoid leaning against vehicles. Get off bicycles and motorcycles.
- ✓ Get out of the water, off the beach and out of small boats and canoes. If caught in a boat, crouch down in the center of the boat, away from metal hardware. Avoid standing in puddles of water. Rubber boots offer little protection.
- ✓ When there is no shelter, avoid the highest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high.
- ✓ Avoid hilltops, open spaces, wire fences, metal clothes lines, exposed sheds and any electrically conductive, elevated objects.
- ✓ Do not use metallic objects like golf clubs, fishing rods, tennis rackets or tools.
- ✓ Do not work on fences, telephone or power lines, pipelines, steel fabrications or antennae. Stay off of rooftops or other high places.
- ✓ Stop tractor work and heavy construction equipment, especially when pulling metal

equipment, and dismount. Do not seek shelter under the equipment. Tractors and other implements in metallic contact with the ground are often struck by lightning.

- ✓ At construction sites, move to a location beneath a solid roof. Avoid openings such as windows or doors.
- ✓ Do not seek shelter under a carport or in an open garage.
- ✓ Indoors, stay away from open doors and windows, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and plug-in electrical devices. Stay out of the shower or bathtub and off of the toilet. Do not use a corded telephone or a computer. Unplug major appliances such as televisions and air conditioners. Lightning can enter the house through electrical, telephone and plumbing connections.
- ✓ Persons struck by lightning receive a severe electrical shock and may be burned, but they carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely. A person struck by lightning can often be revived by prompt CPR. Other persons who appear only stunned, may also need medical attention. Do not let victims walk around. Give them first aid for shock.

Fresh Water Flooding

The "wall of water" type of flash-flood, common in the western U.S. is rare in Florida, due to the relatively flat terrain. However, serious flooding can occur near rivers and streams, as well as in urban areas. This flooding can cause severe personal inconvenience, damage to property and even loss of life.

Recent construction in previously uninhabited areas of Florida has led to exposure from flooding through a rise in groundwater. Particularly after heavy periods of rain, these areas revert to their swampy origins, causing isolation of residences and businesses, damage to roadways and utilities and contamination of water supplies for weeks and sometimes months.

BEFORE THE FLOOD

Before purchasing property, carefully research its flood potential. Due to recent construction, past records may not be available or adequately reflect the current risk of flooding. Learn your vulnerability to flooding by determining the elevation of your property. If prone to flooding, buy flood insurance—a separate policy from your homeowners policy. In highly flood-prone areas: ✓ Keep materials on hand like sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, a supply of plastic garbage bags and lumber. ✓ Keep your automobile fueled. ✓ Keep a stock of food which requires little cooking and no refrigeration. ✓ Keep a portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, lights and flashlights in working order.

DURING THE FLOOD

✓ Avoid driving into water of unknown depth, especially in periods of low visibility. ✓ Moving water can quickly sweep your vehicle away. ✓ Standing water deep enough to cover wheels can cause cars to float—possibly into a canal, river, or lake. ✓ If asked by local officials, quickly evacuate to avoid being cut off by flood water. ✓ Package important documents in waterproof containers. ✓ If time permits, move furnishings to safe ground; fill tanks to keep them from floating away; grease immovable machinery.

AFTER THE FLOOD

✓ Test drinking water for potability; wells should be pumped out and the water tested before drinking. ✓ Do not use fresh food that comes in contact with flood waters. ✓ Restrict children from playing in flooded areas. If kids do play in standing water, bathe them as soon as possible and watch for signs of infection or disease. ✓ Hidden sharp objects and open storm drains are safety hazards. ✓ Do not handle live electrical equipment in wet areas; electrical equipment should be checked and dried before returning to service. ✓ Unclog storm drains because standing water breeds mosquitoes, which carry disease. ✓ Use flashlights, not lanterns or torches, to examine buildings; flammable gases may be inside. ✓ Report broken utility lines to authorities.

Tornado & Severe Thunderstorm Safety Rules

When a tornado or severe thunderstorm approaches, immediate action can save your life!

TORNADO OR SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WATCH

Issued by the National Weather Service when conditions which may produce tornadoes or severe thunderstorms are expected to develop. Continue normal activities, but have a safety plan in mind and be ready to implement it if a warning is issued. Take shelter if you see or hear a tornado or threatening weather approaching. There may not be time for an official warning.

TORNADO OR SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WARNING

Issued when a tornado or severe thunderstorm has been detected or sighted. The warning will tell you the location and movement of the severe weather. FOX13 will broadcast this information immediately.

TORNADO OR SEVERE THUNDERSTORM SAFETY PLAN

HOMES: Watch FOX13 for the latest information during threatening weather and have a NOAA Weather Radio with an alert feature. Select a "safe room," usually the smallest interior room with stout walls (such as a bathroom or closet) on the lowest floor. A basement, if available, is safest. As a last resort, take cover under heavy furniture, such as a tipped-over upholstered couch or chair, in the center part of the house.

MOBILE HOMES: Select a leader to monitor TV and NOAA weather radio warning. Tie-downs will generally not protect a mobile home against tornadic wind gusts. There should be a designated community shelter where residents can assemble during a tornado warning. Even if such a shelter is not available, do not stay in a mobile home when a tornado is approaching. Seek refuge in a ditch or culvert as a last resort.

AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER VEHICLES: Vehicles are easily overturned in tornadic or severe thunderstorm winds. Abandon your vehicle and seek refuge in a sturdy building, or as a last resort, in a ditch or culvert. Do not try to outrun the tornado!

OFFICE BUILDINGS, CONDOS AND HOTELS: Take shelter in an interior hallway on a lower floor. If on an upper floor, a closet or a small room with stout walls (bathroom), or an inside hallway will give some protection against flying debris. Otherwise, get under heavy furniture and away from windows.

FACTORIES, AUDITORIUMS AND OTHER LARGE BUILDINGS WITH FREE-SPAN ROOFS: Occupants should move quickly to the section of the building offering the greatest protection such as basements or small interior rooms. Otherwise, seek shelter in nearby, sturdy buildings if time permits.

OPEN COUNTRY: Seek inside shelter, if nearby and time permits. If there is no time, lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch or culvert and cover your head with your arms. If no ditch is nearby, a vehicle may provide some shelter from flying debris by crawling under it.

Tornado Classification – Enhanced Fujita Scale

EF0 **65-85 MPH** **GENERAL LIGHT DAMAGE:** Threshold of visible damage; broken tree branches.

EF1 **86-110 MPH** **MODERATE DAMAGE:** Loss of roof covering materials, gutters and/or awnings; broken glass in doors and windows; collapse of chimney; garage doors collapse inward or outward; light poles bent; trees uprooted.

EF2 **111-135 MPH** **CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE:** Large sections of roof structure removed, exterior walls collapsed; collapsed cell-phone pole towers; collapsed light poles.

EF3 **136-165 MPH** **SEVERE DAMAGE:** Most walls collapsed in bottom floor except small interior rooms.

EF4 **166-200 MPH** **DEVASTATING DAMAGE:** All walls in residences collapsed.

EF5 **OVER 200 MPH** **INCREDIBLE DAMAGE:** Destruction of engineered and/or well constructed residences; slab swept clean.

Protect Your Pets

Red Cross shelters cannot admit persons with pets, so plan ahead. Determine your options of where to leave your pet: 1) Boarding kennels 2) Friends or relatives who can provide temporary care inside their home. 3) Motels that allow pets (check on any restrictions concerning pets). 4) You should have essential supplies on hand for your pet whether you are away from home for a day or a week.

Note: Some kennels have certain requirements for boarding your pet. Please familiarize yourself with these and make arrangements accordingly. There is no longer a pet evacuation shelter provided during weather emergencies. This makes it even more important to plan ahead for the safety of your pet. Locate the important telephone numbers in your area.

A Final Word

During a hurricane, **WTVT FOX13** will implement its own in-house hurricane plan. Part of this plan involves the monumental job of keeping the station on the air during such violent weather. **FOX13** has sophisticated electrical back-up services.

We remind you that if you are on cable, the

cable company may lose its capability. Consequently, it would be wise to have at least one set of "rabbit ears," independent of cable connections. We will do everything humanly possible to maintain our on-air service.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS:

The American Red Cross _____

Local Humane Society _____

County Animal Services _____

The **WTVT FOX13** Weather Hurricane Tracking Chart is available as a printable PDF file. You can find the file on the www.MyFoxTampaBay.com Hurricane Guide page.

Shopping List

- Baby food
- Baby formula
- Batteries
- Books, games
- Bottled water
- Can opener
- Candles
- Disposable diapers
- Disposable plates, glasses and utensils
- Disposable washcloths
- First aid supplies
- Flashlights
- Fuel and fuel can
- Ice chest and ice
- Lamp oil
- Lanterns
- Masking tape
- Matches
- Non-electric clock

- Plastic drop cloth
- Portable radio
- Prescription medicines
- Sterno
- Toiletries
- Water containers
- Window protection

NON-PERISHABLE FOODS:

- Canned meats and fish
- Canned fruits and vegetables
- Canned soups
- Canned puddings
- Canned, powdered or shelf pack milk
- Dried fruit
- Powdered or individually packaged drinks
- Cereal, cookies, crackers and snacks
- Condiments
- Peanut butter and jelly
- Coffee and tea