



WATER

Kennewick WA Stake Preparation Committee

Why are people “waking up”?

“Because we know what’s coming! The writing is on the wall – we see it every day. We have a unique perspective about what’s coming. If you believe the Bible, the Book of Mormon - if you believe there’s going to be a scourge – end-time prophecies, trouble, tribulations – whatever you want to call it ... we’ve been told for 150 years by modern-day prophets ... bad stuff it coming! You’ve got to prepare! You’ve got to prepare mentally, emotionally, physically... understand basic stuff! We’ve been told this for 150 years.

“Either you believe that or you don’t. Either we are LDS, we are Mormons, we are Christians – or we aren’t! We can’t pick and choose what part we want to believe - and ignore the rest. You need to pick a side. If you are going to pick God’s side then you need to listen to his prophets. And what are his prophets telling us? Prepare yourselves; read the Book of Mormon; cleanse the inner vessel, come to Jesus; understand basic things [about preparedness] - like how to start a fire, how to gather [and care for] your family if there is a problem, how to prepare yourself.” - Jason Mow

Prepare for the Days of Tribulation



President Ezra Taft Benson
Of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles

Unfortunately, there has been fostered in the minds of some an expectation that when we experience hard times, when we have been unwise and extravagant with our resources and have lived beyond our means, we should look to either the Church or government to bail us out.

Forgotten by some of our members is an underlying principle of the Church welfare plan that “no true Latter-day Saint will, while physically able, voluntarily shift from himself the burden of his own support” (Marion G. Romney, in Conference Report, Oct. 1973, p. 106).



"The little gardens and a few trees are very valuable. I remember when the sisters used to say, 'well, but we could buy it at the store a lot cheaper than we could put it up.' But that isn't quite the answer, is it, Sister Spafford? Because there will come a time when there isn't a store."

President Spencer W. Kimball, General Conference April 1974.

"On the average, about 30 percent of the church has a two-month supply of food. The remainder have little or none....become self-sufficient as possible to prepare against the days to come."

Bishop H. Burke Peterson, General Conference October 1975.

Prepare Every Needful Thing: Family Home Storage

Message from the First Presidency

Prepare Every Needful Thing: Family Home Storage, (2007), 2-4

Food Storage

"Our Heavenly Father created this beautiful earth, with all its abundance, for our benefit and use. His purpose is to provide for our needs as we walk in faith and obedience. He has lovingly commanded us to 'prepare every needful thing' (see D&C 109:8) so that, should adversity come, we may care for ourselves and our neighbors, and support bishops as they care for others."

"We encourage members worldwide to prepare for adversity in life by having a basic supply of food and water and some money in savings. We ask that you be wise, and do not go to extremes. With careful planning, you can, over time, establish a home storage supply and a financial reserve." (See All Is Safely Gathered In.)

Prepare for the
Days of
Tribulation



More than ever before, we need to learn and apply the principles of economic self-reliance. We do not know when the crisis involving sickness or unemployment may affect our own circumstances. We do know that the Lord has decreed global calamities for the future and has warned and forewarned us to be prepared. For this reason the Brethren have repeatedly stressed a “back to basics” program for temporal and spiritual welfare.

“What if...?”

Today, I emphasize a most basic principle: home production and storage. Have you ever paused to realize what would happen to your community or nation if transportation were paralyzed or if we had a war or depression? How would you and your neighbors obtain food? How long would the corner grocery store—or supermarket—sustain the needs of the community?

Where to Start

How to Approach Preparation

- Follow the Spirit (common sense) & Holy Ghost's promptings
- Follow counsel, but realize the Lord/Church doesn't "command in all things". They teach principles and respect agency
- Spiritual & Temporal Preparation
 - "If you are doing your temporal preparation without the Spirit, all you are is a doomsday prepper!"
 - You can't be spiritually prepared without temporal preparation.
- Become familiar with what the prophets have told us
- Consider various sources of information
- Ask "what if" questions
 - "What will I do if/when _____?"
 - "How will I deal with -----?"

Where to Start

“What ifs” - scenario planning

- No electricity – grid down
- Stores empty / not open
- No transportation
- No communication
- Cook / heat w/o electricity
- Water source / purification
- Sanitation & hygiene
- Seasonal – winter, summer
- Bug-in / Bug-out
- Natural disaster
- Family / community dynamics
- Protection & safety
- Food beyond 3 months
- Share with neighbors
- Entertainment / education
- Shelter – tents, sleeping
- Healthcare – Rx, herbal
- First aid & emergency
- Gardening and food production
- _____

Preparation includes everything, not just food!

- ✓ Food
- ✓ Skills
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Cooking
- ✓ Shelter & Sleep
- ✓ Health, medications
- ✓ Sanitation
- ✓ Emergency preparation
- ✓ 72-hr kit
- ✓ Food 3 months / 1 years
- ✓ Protection & safety
- ✓ Communications

**The list is endless.
Don't become overwhelmed!
Start where you're at!**

How to Start

- **Know Your Why**
- **Lists**
 - Make a list with categories & sub-categories.
 - Work your lists
 - Don't forget to include skills
- **Prioritize**
 - Pray, think, get promptings – use common sense.
 - Sort your list, review & update - have it always in mind
 - Identify the important and urgent
 - Parallel process - multitask
- **Learn & Get Involved**
 - Skills training (books, internet, blogs, YouTube, etc.)
 - Community and church groups – like-minded people

Guidance for Preparing

What am I supposed to have in my food storage?

There are three main components of food storage:

- Food supply (three-month and long-term)
- Water supply
- Financial reserve

Store foods that are a part of your normal diet in your three-month supply. As you develop a longer-term storage, focus on food staples such as wheat, rice, pasta, oats, beans, and potatoes that can last 30 years or more. [Learn more about a long-term food supply.](#)

www.lds.org/topics/food-storage?lang=eng#learning-resources

Guidance for Preparing

How much food storage do I need?

Take the amount of food you would need to purchase to feed your family for a day and multiply that by 7. That is how much food you would need for a one-week supply. Once you have a week's supply, you can gradually expand it to a month, and eventually three months.

For longer-term needs, and where permitted, gradually build a supply of food that will last a long time and that you can use to stay alive, such as wheat, white rice, and beans. A portion of these items may be rotated in your three-month supply. (See *All is Safely Gathered In*).

Guidance for Preparing

How much does it cost?

Costs may vary depending on where and how you purchase your food storage. It is important to remember that you should not go to extremes; for instance, it is not prudent to go into debt to establish your food storage all at once. Develop it gradually to diffuse the overall cost over time so that it will not become a financial burden.

Guidance for Preparing

1. Don't go to extremes - "looking beyond the mark"*
 - a) Don't go into debt (prepare on a budget)
 - b) Develop gradually – use plans and prioritized lists
 - c) Home production, garden, thrift stores, yard sales, group-buys, on-sale, skills training, etc.
2. Focus on the basics first - LDS.org, Providentliving.org
 - a) Start with 3-month supply: pantry, basics, ready-to-eat, off-the-shelf, etc.
 - b) Long-term food storage
 - c) Other: clothing, energy, shelter, medications, etc.
3. Become spiritually prepared
 - a) Scripture, church activity, temple, FHE, Sabbath day, etc.
 - b) Live the Word of Wisdom (improve health, spiritual strength)
4. Do not panic

* Quinten L. Cook, Oct 2016, "Looking beyond the mark ... expensive preparations for end-of-days scenarios"
www.lds.org/topics/food-storage?lang=eng



www.ProvidentLiving.org

“Be thou prepared, and prepare for thyself, thou, and all thy company that are assembled unto thee, and be thou a guard unto them” (Ezekiel 38:7).

Stake and Ward Emergency Planning Guide

Stake and ward councils can use this planning guide and the accompanying worksheets to create or update emergency response plans (see *Handbook 1: Stake Presidents and Bishops* [2010], 5.1.3, 5.2.11). Stake and ward plans should be coordinated with plans in the community. Leaders may consider calling welfare specialists to assist with emergency response efforts. The most effective plans are brief and not overly complex. Councils should review and update plans regularly. With the following steps and accompanying worksheets, the stake or ward should be able to create:

- A stake and ward preparedness plan
- An analysis of needs and action steps

Step 1: Identify Likely Disasters

List the disasters (natural or man-made) that are most likely to occur in your area. For each type of disaster, identify specific response actions that would be needed. (For example, in a disaster that can damage homes—such as an earthquake, fire, flood, or hurricane—a key action would be to find temporary shelter for displaced families.)

* Use the Disaster Review and Planning for Disruptions worksheets to complete this step.

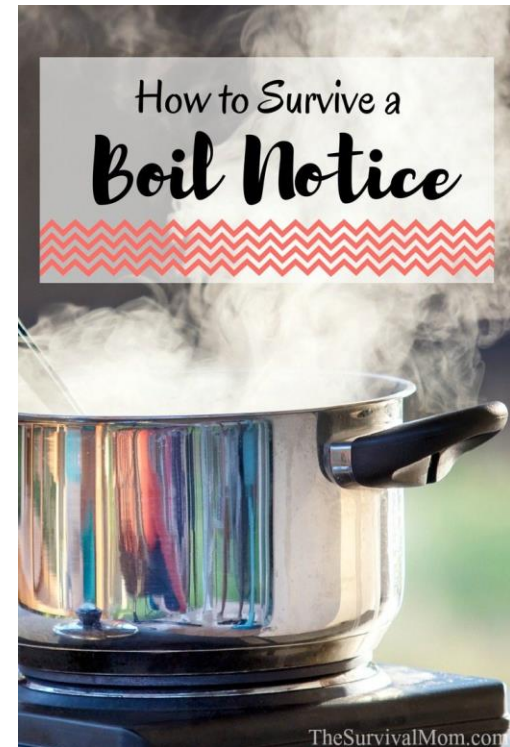
Step 2: Gather Critical Information

Compile and maintain the following information:

- Contact data for all members and missionaries living within stake or ward boundaries
 - A map of the area, including the locations of member and missionary residences
 - A list of members with special needs, such as the disabled and the elderly
 - A list of members with equipment or skills (such as medical or emergency response training) that would be critical in a disaster
 - Contact information for public safety agencies (such as police, fire, or medical)
 - Contact information for community organizations (such as the Red Cross or Red Crescent) that provide emergency services such as food, shelter, and medical care
 - Contact information for area welfare leaders and, where available, local Church welfare operations
- * Use the Critical Information worksheets and the Actions and Assignments worksheet to complete this step.

Water Safety

- Tap water isn't drinkable
 - The only safe water is purified by you or is bottled water
- E. Coli, Giardia, Cryptosporidium
- Bathing, hygiene, teeth brushing
- Cooking, dish washing
- Laundry
- Pets



Household Rules for a “Boil Notice”

- Do not drink or use water from any faucet
- Brush teeth with bottled or treated water
- Use hand sanitizer in place of soap and water
- Sponge baths
- Combination water treatment
 - Bleach AND Boiling

Household Tips – Boil Notice

- Tape up or disable faucets – make kid-proof
- Use no-rinse bathing wipes
- Store one case bottled water per day for each day of a possible boil notice
- Fill empty containers, jugs, bleach bottles
- Have supply of paper plates, cups, utensils

Water Conservation

- Sanitation
 - no-rinse bath towels/wipes & baby wipes
 - hand sanitizer
- Toilet
 - bag in bucket & toilet
 - outdoor use or latrine
 - absorbent kitty litter, etc.)
- Showers/baths
 - sponge baths & wipe-downs
- Cooking
 - canned meals
- Gray water re-purposing
 - flush toilet, filter disinfect and reuse, plants
- Disposables
 - diapers & pull-ups, paper plates, utensils, towels, napkins, etc.
- Laundry
 - Minimize laundry needs with underwear liners, body odor control
- Reduce activity levels and stay cool; limit hot daytime activity
- Avoid beverages that dehydrate (caffeine or alcohol)
- Don't ration water unless authorities order

Drinking Water Guidelines



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Water Storage

Commercially bottled water in PETE (or PET) plastic containers may be purchased. Follow the container's "best if used by" dates as a rotation guideline. Avoid plastic containers that are not PETE plastic.

If you choose to package water yourself, consider the following guidelines:

Containers

Use only food-grade containers. Smaller containers made of PETE plastic or heavier plastic buckets or drums work well.

Water Storage

- How much?
 - FEMA
 - 1 gallon/person for 3 days - minimum
 - Crisis Preparedness Handbook
 - 20-30 gal/person for 2-3 weeks

Source:

www.ready.gov/water

Containers & Storage

- Don't use containers previously used for non-food products
- Use food-grade containers
- Rotated – periodically emptied and refilled
- Protect from light, heat, freezing
- Don't use plastic milk jugs
- Use potable water hoses for large tank filling

Containers & Storage

- Survival Pouch
- 5 gal Bottle
- 5 gal Box
- Waterbrick
- 5 gal Stackable
- 55 gal Barrel
- 250 gal 'Super Tankertank
- 250 gal Water Bladder
- 750 gal Tank



Containers & Storage



Containers

- Bottled water
- Soda bottles
- Mason jars
- PETE bottles
- Bathtubs, sinks, buckets
 - WaterBob, AquaPod
- Garbage can / trash bag
- Rain barrels



Contaminants

Agents

- Hexavalent Chromium
- Fluoride
- Arsenic
- Lead
- Bad Bacteria
- Viruses
- Parasitic Protozoa
- Parasitic Worms
- Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals

Natural Contaminants

- Toxic Plants, Algae
- Dead Animals
- Animal Feces
- Minerals
- Turbidity

Preparing Water

- Filter
 - Distill, Reverse Osmosis, Gravity filter (Berkey, ceramic, biologic), Lifestraw, etc.
- Chemical Tx
 - Chlorine bleach (8 drops/gal); chlorine granules
 - Iodine drops
- Heat
 - Boil for 3 min
 - Can in water bath canner or pressure canner

Water Treatment

- Clarify - Filtration
 - Cloudy/dirty water
 - Remove debris and particulates
 - Filter (filter paper, cloth, 3-stage biologic filter, etc.)
- Disinfect – Purification
 - Objective: remove microorganisms, toxic chemicals, heavy metals
 - Boiling
 - Chemical (chlorine, iodine)
 - Microfiltration
- Storage
 - PETE food-grade containers – cleaned and sanitized (no milk jugs)
 - Rotated and refreshed periodically
 - Away from heat & light; protect from freezing
 - 8 drops liquid chlorine bleach per one gallon water

It is best to combine methods and have redundancies when dealing with water filtration, purification & storage.

Purification & Filtration

Purification

- Boiling - heat
 - Does not neutralize chemicals or radioactive particles
- Chemical Tx: Drops / Tablets
- Activated Charcoal Filters
- Ultraviolet Light
- Pumps / MicroFilters (Lifestraw, etc.)
- Distillation

Filtration

- Debris
- Sediment & particulates
- Biologic – bacteria, protozoa, viruses

It is best to combine methods and have redundancies when dealing with water filtration, purification & storage.

Liquid Chlorine Bleach

- Kills bacteria and viruses. Not effective against all protozoa
- 2 drops of bleach per quart / 8 drops per gallon. Double for cloudy water.
- Use unscented Clorox or store brand
- Does not neutralize harmful chemicals or radioactive particles
- Shorter shelf life (than dry bleach granules)

Dry Chlorine Bleach / Granules

- Shock treatment used in swimming pools
- Kills bacteria and viruses, not effective against all protozoa
- Does not neutralize harmful chemicals or radioactive particles
- $1/96^{\text{th}}$ of an ounce (pinch between thumb and finger) of 68% calcium hypochlorite granules per 1 gallon; wait one hour, smell faint chlorine, if no smell repeat
- Dissolve one ounce of 68% granules in one-pint of water - makes 5.25 liquid bleach solution
- Shelf life of granules is up to 5 years if protected from moisture and humidity

Berkey Water Filters



Light

Crown

Imperial

Royal

Big

Travel

Go

Gravity Filter - Homemade



Bio-Filter

