If the tree dies out, take it down and remove it.

Trees need water: check and refill often.

NO CANDLES!
Spot or hoard lights on artificial trees; and
use only UL or FM approved light sets only.
Use only non-combustible decorations.
Check and replace worn or damaged light sets or wires.

Follow these tips for a happy, fire-safe holiday!

Make sure a smoke detector is installed nearby.

When using electrical lights, keep them from bumping against furniture.

Choose a fresh tree.

Keep away from heat sources.

Keep tree from blocking halls.

Cut a few inches off the trunk.

Avoid "octopus" connections and overloaded circuits.

Disconnect lights or when unattended at bedtime.

Do not store tree in an unheated garage or shed.

Remove discarded packages and wrap paper from the house immediately.

Avoid placing or storing tree near a fireplace or woodstove—it could start a fire. Never burn wrapping paper in a fireplace.

Never wrap presents in the house immediately after chopping down the tree.

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Some disasters strike without any warning. Have you thought about those supplies you’ll need the most? They will usually be the hardest to come by. Enlist your children to help gather supplies for your family’s emergency kit. It’ll bring you a sense of relief, and your kids a feeling of empowerment.

Make sure you have enough supplies to last for at least three days. Think about where you live and your needs. Consider having a large kit at home, and smaller portable kit in the car or your workplace.

Emergency Supplies List

- 3-day supply of non-perishable food (dried fruit, canned tuna fish, peanut butter, etc.)
- Can opener
- Paper plates, plastic cups and utensils, paper towels
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Water – at least a gallon per person, per day for drinking and hygiene
- First aid kit
- Prescription medication and glasses
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for everyone in your family
- Change of clothes to last for at least 3 days, including sturdy shoes; consider the weather where you live
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap and other personal items
- Feminine hygiene supplies
- Fire extinguisher
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Dust mask, and plastic sheeting and duct tape, to help filter contaminated air
- Battery-powered or hand-cranked radio and extra batteries
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Cell phone with charger, extra battery and solar charger
- Whistle to signal for help
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper (when diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.)
- Local maps
- Cash or traveler’s checks
- Emergency reference material such as first aid book or information from www.ready.gov
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, ID, and bank records in a waterproof, portable container
- Pet supplies
- Infant formula and diapers
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games or puzzles (let your kids pick these out themselves!)
- Your child’s favorite stuffed animal or security blanket
- Pet food and extra water for your pet

Don’t forget to think about infants, elderly, pets, or any family members with special needs!

http://www.ready.gov/kids
Winter Weather Preparedness Tips

Dress for the Weather
- Wear several layers of loose fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. The outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellent.
- Wear mittens, which are warmer than gloves.
- Wear a hat.
- Cover your mouth with a scarf to protect your lungs.

Prepare your home and family
- Winterize your home by insulating walls and attics.
- Caulk and weather strip doors and windows.
- Install storm windows or cover windows with plastic.
- Install and check smoke detectors.
- Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts.)

Prepare your car
- Check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:
  Antifreeze levels—ensure they are sufficient and avoid freezing.
  Battery and Ignition system—should be in top condition and battery terminal should be clean.
  Brakes—check for wear and fluid levels.
  Exhaust system—check for leaks and crimped pipes and repair or replace as necessary.
  Fuel and air filters—replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas.
  Heater and defroster—ensure they work properly.
  Lights and flashing hazard lights—check for serviceability.
  Oil—check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
  Thermostat—ensure it works properly.
  Windshield wiper equipment—repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level.
- Place a winter emergency kit in each car that includes:
  a shovel
  battery powered radio
  snack food
  first aid kit with pocket knife
  tow chain or rope
  emergency flares
  windshield scraper
  extra batteries
  matches
  necessary medications
  road salt and sand
  fluorescent distress flag
  flashlight
  water
  extra hats, socks & mittens
  blanket(s)
  booster cables

Brought to you by your Local Emergency Management Office