

# EMERGENCY FEEDING

The need for this is only likely to arise in the event of a serious and extended incident.

It makes good sense to always have an emergency stock of tinned and dry food in your larder.

Also, keep handy some sealable containers to contain clean drinking water.

Food and water are essential to life and recovery.

Collection and storage must be considered carefully to sustain life and to fortify essential workers, the sick and the population in general.

Most homes may only carry a few days supply of food.

Remember that a sustained period without electricity will cause stocks in refrigerators and freezers to deteriorate rapidly.

Drinking water may have to be boiled and much food will need to be cooked, especially if the weather is cold.

Previously deep frozen food will need to be defrosted and cooked – it will last longer than defrosted uncooked food.

If Emergency Feeding Stations are established, they should be located near to the centre of populations. Walking consumes energy.

Fuel will be required to prepare cooked food if the gas, oil and electricity services are disrupted.

Field Kitchens, if required, should be;

- On a flat and easily drained area
- Clear of any living accommodation and toilets
- Located away from any fire hazard