

LIGHT

Lighting is one of the most essential pieces of an emergency kit. While most people are familiar with flashlights, there are other options to consider. Never leave light sources burning or turned on when you are asleep (except glow sticks) or not present. Remember to store extra fuel or batteries, wicks, mantles, globes, and other spare parts specific to your light sources in your emergency kit.

How to Prepare

- A portable light source should be readily accessible in every home.
- It is recommended to have more than one emergency light source available.
- While most people are familiar with flashlights, there are other options to consider.



Tip

Once you decide on a light source it is important to add plenty to your supplies. Do not wait until an emergency to learn how to use your light sources.



Light Source	Fuel/ Ignition	Safe for Kids?	Pros	Cons
Flashlight	Batteries, crank	Yes	Easy to find and use	Require batteries/ cranking, not safe in gas leak
Glowstick	Self-contained chemical reaction	Yes	Easy to use, safe in nearly any condition	Limited light, limited duration, one-time use
Candle	Matches or lighter	Yes, monitor	Easy to store, produces heat	Fire hazard, cannot be left unattended, not safe in gas leak
Oil Lamp	Oil, wick, matches or lighter, mantle	No	Less volatile than gas lamps, produces some heat	Glass globes are easily broken
Gas Lamp	Wick or pressure kerosene, gas fuel	No	Can burn a variety of fuel depending on lamp	May require a fuel that is hard to find
Solar Lamp	Sunlight	Yes	Free, clean, safe fuel; may also power other devices	May take many hours to charge, especially in cloudy weather

For more information please visit Ready.gov



Oregon State University