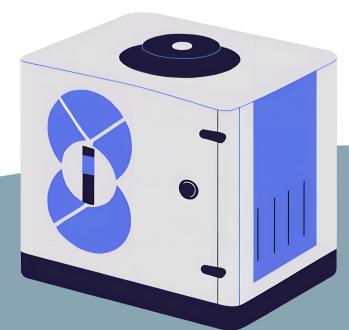


## 12: BACKUP POWER SUPPLY

- Backup electric generators can be a valuable part of your emergency plan when a power outage occurs
- A generator can turn the lights back on, keep appliances running, and power essential equipment and electronic devices.
- Failure to use your generator correctly could put you, your family and your property at risk.



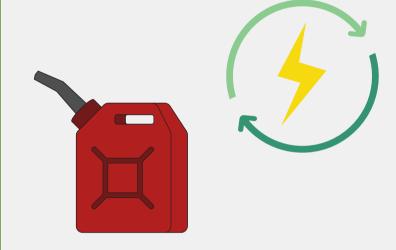


## Types of Generators

## Selecting a Generator

- A natural gas generator permanently installed (the safest means of backup power)
- A portable unit (typically fueled with gasoline and stored in a garage or shed when not in use)
- A portable unit with extension cords (the least desirable method because cords can allow exhaust gases to enter the home)





- Energy Needs Calculate the "constant wattage" needed to power the appliances you wish to operate.
- Fuel Source Depending on your preferences, options includes battery, natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel fuel and solar with back-up storage.
- Rating Choose a generator rated for more power than you may need.







- Read all manufacturer instructions. Be sure you can follow them all before using your generator.
- Follow instructions to ensure your generator is grounded correctly. Be sure it is installed in an area that is not at risk of flooding.
- Ensure the electric load never exceeds the manufacturer's rating.
- Contact your energy company to inform them if you've installed a backup system.



## Generator Safety and Maintenance



- Never use a generator inside your home, garage or other enclosed building.
- Store fuel safely in a proper container and away from the reach of children or heat sources.
- Turn off the generator for at least five minutes before fueling to avoid fires.
- Don't run cords under carpets or rugs. Heat could build up, or they may become damaged without you noticing.
- Keep cords out of the way to avoid tripping hazards.
- Make sure your generator is UL approved.