

GENERAC®

DAVID GRAY

ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING / HEATING & AIR

Hurricane Preparedness Guide 2022

FOR HOMEOWNERS



Storm-ready starts today.

Be ready to weather any storm with Generac.

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Emergency Resources

When the power goes out, life becomes significantly more difficult, regardless if it is during a severe thunderstorm or a hurricane. Backup power, whether portable, home standby or a solar + battery storage system, offers a layer of security and protection. As backup power experts, Generac aims to provide peace of mind when the power is out or unreliable. The aging power infrastructure and growing intensity of severe weather, including hurricanes, can make people feel unsafe and unsure. Generac works to give every person and family the information needed to help prepare themselves and their homes for when life gets disrupted by power outages.

During Hurricane Season

keep the following contacts handy in case of an emergency:

- **FEMA**
www.fema.gov
800-621-3362
- **Food Safety**
www.fsis.usda.gov
888-674-6854
- **CDC Emergency Preparedness & Response**
<https://emergency.cdc.gov>
800-232-4636
- **DAVID GRAY**
ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING / HEATING & AIR
DavidGrayOnline.com/Ready
(904) 724-7211

In an emergency, call **911** for assistance.

2022 Hurricane Names

- Alex
- Bonnie
- Colin
- Danielle
- Earl
- Fiona
- Gaston
- Hermine
- Ian
- Julia
- Karl
- Lisa
- Martin
- Nicole
- Owen
- Paula
- Richard
- Shary
- Tobias
- Virginie
- Walter



2022 Hurricane Season Forecast

Now more than ever, people are making their homes a sanctuary. If unprepared for an active hurricane season, they could suffer the wrath of Mother Nature. The 2021 hurricane season experienced 21 named storms and another above-average hurricane season has been predicted by Colorado State University (CSU) hurricane researchers.

The CSU Tropical Meteorology project team predicts that the 2022 Atlantic hurricane season will result in 19 named storms, including nine hurricanes. Of the storms projected to reach hurricane strength, four are predicted to become major hurricanes (category 3 or higher storms that have a maximum sustained winds of 111 mph or greater). A normal season is considered to have 14 storms, seven hurricanes and three major hurricanes. Additionally, CSU is forecasting an above-average chance of landfall for the Gulf Coast and East Coast.

"The above-average activity in the Atlantic basin is a continuance of the last six years," said Mark McGinnis, Certified Consulting Meteorologist with Fair Skies Consulting and a longtime observer of hurricane trends. "Clearly we are in a period of more frequent and stronger storms. As we have seen over the last six years, landfalling hurricanes have hit the United States each year. The level of damage and devastation has been historic in major hurricanes like Harvey, Irma, Laura, and Michael."

CSU cites the likely absence of El Niño as a primary factor for an above-average season. In simple terms, El Niño increases vertical wind shear in the Atlantic, which tears hurricanes apart.

When a hurricane strikes a community, it leaves a path of destruction. As a result of high winds and flooding from storm surge, homes can be destroyed or damaged. Power outages are another effect. About 70 percent of power outages in the U.S. are weather related and the effects of a power outage can be detrimental. The best time to prepare for a storm is well before it happens.

2021 POWER OUTAGES

Total Outage Hours Lost	1,028,371,758
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Affected Customers	51,832,743
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OUTAGE TYPE VOLUME

Hurricane	236,144,314
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Strong Storms	234,144,314
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High Winds	47,243,045
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Tropical Storm	897,419
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Source: Generac Power Systems

Power outages can cause a number of problems, including:

- Food spoilage and water contamination
- Power surges can cause connected components to overheat
- Disruption of communications, water and transportation
- Inoperable medical devices
- Basement flooding
- Businesses, grocery stores, gas stations, ATMs, banks and other services to close
- Heating and/or cooling systems not to function

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 MAJOR	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 MAJOR	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.
5 MAJOR	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

Data source: <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php>



Knowledge is Power

TERMS TO KNOW

When meteorologists begin mentioning “developing” conditions for a possible tropical storm or hurricane, it is not time to panic. From June 1 to November 30, conditions are ripe for the development of hurricanes and for those storms to hit the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. However, not every storm monitored will hit the United States. When a meteorologist begins tracking a storm, it is not guaranteed to hit. Many storms are monitored while still developing off the West African coast, but many factors come into play to determine if those systems will reach the United States, and if those systems will become hurricanes or if they diminish.

To properly prepare for a storm, it is important to understand the terms used by meteorologists. Below is a list of commonly-used terminology you should know for monitoring a storm.

Advisory: Official message issued by storm warning centers with details on location, intensity, movement and precautions for storms.

Direct Hit: Locations that experience the center and eye wall of a hurricane.

El Niño, La Niña, ENSO: El Niño and La Niña are warming and cooling phases of a recurring climate pattern in tropical Pacific (aka El Niño-Southern Oscillation or ENSO). The pattern shifts every two to seven years, creating disruptions in temperature, wind and precipitation. These changes affect the number and intensity of hurricanes.

Flash Flood: A rapid flooding in low-lying areas that may be caused by heavy rain as seen with many hurricanes and tropical storms.

Flood Warning: Issued when a flood is imminent or already happening.

Hurricane/Typhoon/Cyclone: A hurricane, typhoon and cyclone are all the same type of storm – a tropical cyclone that has reached 74 mph or more – just given different names based on where in the world it hits.

Hurricane Eye: The center of a hurricane.

Hurricane Eye Wall: Extreme winds surrounding the hurricane eye. An Extreme Wind Warning can be issued as the eye, or center of a hurricane, approaches.

Hurricane Warning: Issued 36 hours in advance of expected hurricane force winds (sustained at 74 mph). The warning may stay in effect if dangerously high water or dangerously high water and waves continue, even if winds dip below hurricane force.

Hurricane Watch: Issued 48 hours in advance of possible hurricane force winds (sustained at 74 mph or higher). Hurricane preparation becomes more difficult when winds reach tropical storm force.

Indirect Hit: Locations that do not experience a direct hit from a hurricane or tropical storm, but do experience the hurricane force winds.

Landfall: When the eye of the storm meets with the coastline.

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, an agency within the Department of Commerce that works to understand and predict changes in climate, weather and oceans. The National Weather Service (NWS) is a branch under NOAA.

ReallImpact Scale: Developed by AccuWeather and used for the first time during the 2019 hurricane season. Measures storms on a scale of one to five based on flooding, rain, high winds, storm surge and economic impact.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale: Most popular and recognized hurricane rating system, created in the late 1960s and expanded in the 1970s. Measures hurricanes on a scale of one to five based on sustained wind speed.

Storm Surge: An abnormal rise in sea level due to a hurricane or other severe storm. This is often the greatest threat to loss of life and property damage.

Storm Tide: A combination of normal high tide and storm surge, measuring the total seawater level during a storm.

Tornado Warning: Due to the high winds and cyclical nature of hurricanes, tornadoes can form. A tornado warning may be issued before, during or after hurricanes. A warning means it may occur within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained wind speed ranging from 39 to 73 mph.

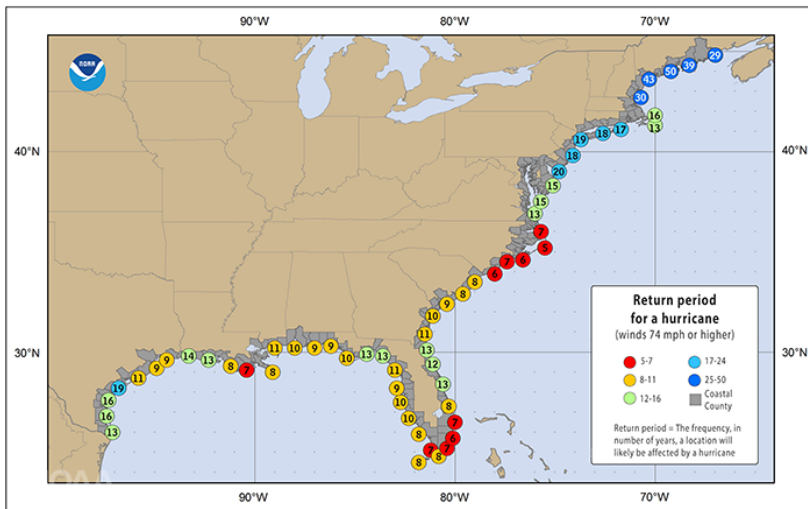
Wind Shear: Strong high-atmospheric winds typically found during El Niño that blows the tops off storms, decreasing the likelihood they turn into tropical storms or hurricanes.

Frequency of Hurricane Strikes

IS YOUR AREA HIGH RISK?

While every mile of the U.S. Gulf and East Coast is vulnerable to a hurricane, there are locations that have higher odds of being hit any given year. The National Hurricane Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses an analysis tool that quantifies those chances, called the hurricane return period. This is the frequency at which a hurricane can be expected to pass within 50 nautical miles of a specific location.

For example, a return period of 20 years for a major hurricane means that on average during the previous 100 years, a Category 3 or stronger hurricane passed within 50 nautical miles of that location about five times. Looking forward, one could expect five Category 3 or stronger hurricanes within that 50 nautical mile radius during the next 100 years.



Source: NOAA's National Hurricane Center

The areas with the highest return periods for a hurricane of any category are coastal North Carolina, south Florida and southeast Louisiana, about every five to seven years. Coastal New England has the lowest return period at 30 to 50 years. For major hurricanes, according to NOAA, the return period is longer.



Probabilities for at least one major hurricane landfall for 2022:

- **Entire continental U.S. coastline – 71%** (average for last century is 52%)
- **U.S. East Coast including Florida peninsula – 47%** (average for last century is 31%)
- **Gulf Coast from the Florida Panhandle westward to Brownsville, TX – 46%** (average for last century is 30%)

Data source: CSU Tropical Meteorology Project Team

Hurricane Preparedness Checklist

PHOTOGRAPH YOUR POSSESSIONS

In the event of a hurricane, it is possible some of your possessions may be damaged, destroyed or lost. Your insurance claim can be made much easier if you photograph your most expensive items ahead of a storm.

- Prioritize high-priced items such as jewelry, collectibles, electronics, power tools, lawn mowers, etc.
- Show the items close up and also where they are in the home (for example, in a dresser in your bedroom).
- In each photo, include a piece of paper with today's date and the value of the item. Take photos of receipts if available.
- Photograph important legal paperwork such as wills and proof of insurance.
- Be sure to account for possessions both inside and outside of your home.
- Be sure to talk with your insurer ahead of time to understand the claims filing process and how these photos can best be used. That way, if you should need to file a claim, it will be easier.

MAKE SURE YOUR GENERATOR IS READY

A home standby generator will only work when it's needed most if it is properly maintained. Be sure to:

- Clear debris and any obstructions away from the generator.
- Keep at least 3 ft. of clearance around the generator. This also includes moving plants and decorations away from the generator.
- Ensure the inside of the enclosure is free of debris (such as leaves, sticks, dirt, etc.).
- Check your battery for proper charge and clean any corrosion on the terminals.
- Check the air filter. If it's dirty or damaged, replace it.
- Check oil level. If low, then top off and verify next oil and filter change interval.
- Inspect lines and connections for fuel or oil leaks. Fix as necessary.
- Check spark plugs. If gap is out of tolerance, re-gap or replace.
- Check sediment trap. Empty if necessary.

Watch out for low oil levels

If your generator is running continuously, remember to check the oil level each day. Your generator will shut down if the oil level is low. Keep extra oil on hand.



BEFORE THE STORM

Preparing a home and family for a hurricane can feel overwhelming. To help, we recommend you update and have these checklists readily available before the 2022 storm season.

- Review your emergency plans to be ready in case the power goes out for an hour, multiple hours, or even days
- Review emergency plans for evacuation
- Identify the safest location in the home to wait out storms
- Identify local shelters
- Check insurance policy/coverage
- Conduct maintenance on your backup generator
- Check the yard and landscaping for any trees that should be trimmed, clear gutters, etc.
- Fill gas cans in the event of an evacuation or to run a portable generator
- Use hurricane shutters or board up windows and doors with 5/8-inch plywood
- Reinforce garage doors
- Bring in outside items if they can be picked up by high winds
- Create communication plan with family members in case of an outage
- Build an emergency kit
- Compile contact information for relevant family members and keep it handy in a wallet or purse
- Create an inventory of your home's contents. Store in waterproof container or plastic sleeve



Emergency Kit Checklist

FOOD

- 7-day supply of non-perishables per person
- Manual can opener for food
- Disposable plates, cups, utensils
- Napkins or paper towels
- Cookware to boil water
- Propane tanks for your grill so you can cook

WATER

- Three gallons of water per person, per day for both drinking and sanitation (FEMA recommends a 5-day supply)

FIRST AID

- Fully stocked first aid kit
- Additional prescriptions or essential medicine
- List of current medications and allergies
- Sunscreen
- Insect repellent
- Fire extinguisher
- Extra cash in case ATMs are down

LIGHTING

- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Utility lighter
- Wrench and pliers to turn off utilities
- A large light source (e.g. lantern)

COMMUNICATION

- Battery-powered AM/FM radio
- NOAA hazard-alert radio
- Car or emergency charger for mobile devices
- Cell phone
- Small notepads and pencils
- Games and activities that don't require electricity
- A whistle to signal for help
- Extra batteries

BABY NEEDS

- Bottles and formula
- Two-week supply of diapers
- Baby wipes and diaper rash ointment

TRANSPORTATION

- Maps of local and state roads
- Directions to nearby shelters
- Spare tire or tire patch kit
- Emergency roadside flares or triangles
- List of local services and contact information

SANITATION & PERSONAL CARE

- Trash bags
- Disinfectant wipes or gels
- Toothbrushes and toothpaste
- Toilet paper
- Spare set of clothes and shoes for each person
- One blanket per person
- Personal, feminine care items
- Soaps and shampoos
- Dust masks, plastic sheeting, duct tape, plastic ties

PET NEEDS

- One week of food and water
- Leash and a crate or carrier
- Bed, dishes, toys
- Any medications
- Battery-operated air pump for aquarium
- Vet's contact information
- Waste bags
- Photo of you and your pet for proof of ownership

Dos and Don'ts During a Hurricane

DURING A HURRICANE

When a watch is issued: This means storm conditions are possible and could reach your location within 48 hours or less. Although a watch does not guarantee your location will be hit, it's still best to prepare to take action. If there are any last-minute supplies needed to fortify the home and emergency kit, get them now. Lines may already be long and supplies running short.

When a warning is issued: A warning means a storm will move into the area and is expected to hit in 36 hours or less. Hurricane preparations will begin to get difficult due to increased wind and long lines for supplies.

Evacuating: If an evacuation order has not been issued by local authorities, make an informed decision to stay or go.

Plan to go if:

- You live in a manufactured or mobile home
- Your home was built prior to current hurricane building standards
- Your home is vulnerable to a storm surge or flooding
- An evacuation has been issued

During the storm:

- Take shelter in the safest room in the residence
- Monitor updates with a radio or television
- Save cell phone battery as much as possible in case the power goes out
- If power is lost, unplug all outlets to reduce the chance of damage due to a power surge
- If flooding nears the home, turn off electricity
- Evacuate if the home is damaged or an emergency official orders it. Go to a neighbor's home or follow the emergency official's directions

! Never put a generator inside the home.

Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless and can kill in minutes. Generac and the Portable Generator Manufacturers' Association recommends not placing a generator within five feet of any livable space. That includes a deck or patio.



IF EVACUATING BEFORE THE STORM

Preparation

- Identify your nearest evacuation centers, when they will open and, if applicable, which ones allow pets
- As an alternative to an evacuation center, reach out to friends or family who live outside of the forecasted cone of impact and create a list of potential evacuation locations
- Designate a main location and a backup location to meet after the storm
- Assign roles to each family member
- Gather local area maps in the event that mobile devices lack service or electricity

When Evacuating

- Listen to orders at least twice to determine driving directions
- Unplug appliances, turn off water at the main valve and deactivate electricity at the breaker box
- Pack your vehicle and go to your designated evacuation spot or your backup location
- Turn on the radio to stay tuned to emergency bulletins
- Grab your emergency kit in anticipation of long power outages
- Stick to evacuation routes

RIDING OUT THE STORM AT HOME

Preparation

- Check your supplies and bring them into a central safe room
- Install hurricane shelters
- Turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting
- Fill bathtubs and large containers with water for sanitation purposes
- Turn off and properly secure propane tanks
- Fill gas containers and secure them safely
- Unplug small appliances in the rooms you do not plan to use during a storm
- Charge cell phones

During the Storm

- Listen to orders at least twice to determine driving directions
- Unplug appliances, turn off water at the main valve and deactivate electricity at the breaker box
- Turn on the radio to stay tuned to emergency bulletins
- Anticipate long power outages
- Gather local area maps for use in case mobile devices no longer work

Plot the hurricane's course

When a hurricane is on its way, you want to know exactly where it is in real time. A great online resource is from NOAA:

[Hurricane Tracker | NESDIS \(noaa.gov\)](https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/hurricane-tracker)

In addition, the National Hurricane Center offers printable tracking charts where you can plot the course with pen and paper: https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tracking_charts.shtml

Know where you're going

If a hurricane is coming and you decide to leave, do you know where you're headed? It's better to plan for that in spring than try to figure it out when a hurricane is 48 hours away.

If you have relatives living inland, talk with them about potentially staying with them. Again, do this well in advance. Understand the best route (and alternates) to get there.

Portable Generator Safety

PROTECT YOURSELF: TAKE IT OUTSIDE

When using a portable generator for emergency power, it is important to be aware of potential hazards. Always keep these basic guidelines in mind when running your generator so that you operate it responsibly and safely.

Carbon Monoxide and Ventilation

- Using a generator indoors **can kill you in minutes.** Exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a deadly poisonous gas you cannot see or smell.
- **Never** run a generator indoors or in partly enclosed areas such as garages.
- **Only** use outdoors and far from windows, doors, vents, crawl spaces and in an area where adequate ventilation is available and will not accumulate deadly exhaust gas.
- It is recommended that you install battery operated carbon monoxide alarms/detectors indoors according to manufacturer's instructions / recommendations.



Common Myths About Portable Generators:

Myth: Place the generator on planks of wood if the ground is wet.

Even if the wood does not become saturated with water, there is a risk of electrocution when the wires run across the ground.

Myth: Use a kid's tent or make a box to keep the generator dry from rain.

Plugs and the interface need to be dry to avoid electrocution. However, most tent and enclosure "solutions" do not factor in the airflow needs for a generator. Airflow helps keep the generator cool so the engine can continue to run properly. Additionally, without enough airflow, there may be buildup of carbon monoxide.

Myth: If it's windy or wet in the yard, just put the generator a little closer to the house on the patio or porch. Just keep nearby windows and doors shut.

Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends you use your generator outside your house only, at least 20 feet from your home.

Myth: Any extension cord will work.

Indoor extension cords are not made for outdoors – they do not repel moisture. Using an indoor cord outside could result in electrocution.

source: <https://cpsc.gov/Newsroom/News-Releases/2020/CPSC-Warns-Consumers-in-Path-of-Storms-to-Take-Precautions-When-Using-Portable-Generators>

Portable Generator Safety

GENERATOR PLACEMENT AND OPERATION

- Keep children away from portable generators at all times.
- Allow at least twenty feet of clearance on all sides of the generator when operating.
- Generators can be used during a wide variety of weather temperatures, but should be protected from the elements when not in use to prevent shorting and rusting.
- Operate the generator only on level surfaces and where it will not be exposed to excessive moisture, dirt, dust or corrosive vapors.
- Inspect the generator regularly and contact the nearest authorized service provider for repair or part replacements.
- Always disconnect the spark plug wire and place the wire where it cannot contact the spark plug to prevent accidental starting when setting up, transporting, adjusting or repairing the generator.

Electrocution and Electrical Shock Hazards

- Do not connect your generator directly to your home's wiring or into a regular household outlet.
- Only start or stop the generator when there is no electrical load connected.
- Do not operate the generator in wet conditions, such as rain or snow.



Hurricane Response Checklist

AFTER THE STORM

Whether you are sheltered in place or returning home after evacuation, stay alert for potential damage and dangers that may arise after a storm. Subsequent rain can cause flooding after a hurricane has ended.

- Do not return from an evacuation unless given permission by local authorities
- If there is severe damage to the home, leave immediately and contact local officials
- If you suspect a gas leak, leave immediately and report it to local authorities
- Report downed power lines to the utility company and local police and fire departments
- Check on neighbors
- Report losses to insurance
- Take photos of the home, yard and street
- Make a list of any missing or damaged property
- Do not drive down closed roads – they may be flooded or have debris or downed power lines
- Consider contacting contractors to clean up large debris
- Keep receipts for possible reimbursement programs through insurance, city or U.S. government programs
- If power is out, unplug all major appliances before turning the electricity back on to minimize possible surge damage
- If the home flooded, have a professional electrician check the residence before turning electricity on
- Save phone calls for emergencies. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends

EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES

- Keep freezers and refrigerators closed
- Only use generators outdoors and away from windows
- Do not use a gas stove to heat your home
- Disconnect appliances and electronics to avoid damage from electrical surges
- Have alternate plans for refrigerating medicines or using power-dependent medical devices
- If the home flooded, have a professional electrician check the residence before turning electricity on



Safety Tips

FOOD SAFETY

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, food in your refrigerator is safe to eat for only four hours without electricity. They recommend you discard meat, poultry, fish, eggs and leftovers after that timeframe. A full freezer, on the other hand, will hold a safe temperature for 48 hours, 24 hours if it is half full. These times are only true if the appliance door remains closed. It is important to follow the below safety guidelines during and after a power outage when there is no electricity.

Power your refrigerator

- Don't open your refrigerator if the power goes out
- Use a thermometer to check if food is 40 degrees or below
- Freeze gallons of water into block ice, which will last longer than cubed ice



Do

- Keep items sealed and use storage containers after opening
- Clean utensils before and after use
- Keep any trashcan lids closed
- Wash your hands frequently
- Use ready-made formula for infants



Do Not

- Eat foods from swollen, busted or rusted cans
- Eat anything that looks or smells questionable
- Eat food that comes into contact with floodwater
- Eat foods that must be refrigerated if they've sat at room temperature for 2+ hours

CHILD SAFETY

Reducing a child's fear during a hurricane is important. Disasters can be traumatic for children. It is important you provide guidance and reassure them to help ease their fears and stress.

Constant Communication

Keep in constant communication with your children during a hurricane. Talk with them about your plans and let them help gather supplies.

Child-Friendly Evacuation Kit

Be sure to include things like toys, games and items that don't require power.

Hurricane Pet Care

HURRICANE SAFETY TIPS FOR PETS

Have a plan of action and stick to it. If a hurricane is in your area, will you stay home, go to a relative's house, or drop off your pet at a friend's house? ASPCA estimates 1/3 of cat and dog owners don't have a disaster plan in place for their animals. Not all hotels or shelters accept pets, so make sure you locate pet-friendly facilities before evacuating. If you decide to stay home, keep your eyes and ears on the news for any evacuation notices. Pick an inner room in your house ahead of time and keep supplies and emergency kits there.

Emergency Kits for Pets

- 7 days of food and water (with a can opener, if needed)
- 1 week's worth of medication
- Pet carrier/kennel
- Extra leash
- Photo of you and your pet together to prove ownership
- Pet ID tags, rabies vaccination tag and collar
- Medical or vaccination records; you may need to show these to be allowed into a pet-friendly shelter
- Talk to your vet about getting a pet microchipped

Staying Home

If you are staying home, keep your pet on a leash or in a kennel at all times. They are protected in a kennel, and a leash prevents them from being separated from you.

Rescue Alert Sticker

A rescue alert sticker on your door can help rescue workers know if there are pets inside your home with you. If you evacuate, be sure to cross out the sticker and write "EVACUATED" so the rescuers know you and your pets are safe.

Coming Home

Slowly reintroduce your pet to your home. A disheveled house may cause stress. Additionally, debris can be harmful to a pet even if they don't eat it.

Did you know?

A power outage is inconvenient for you, but can be deadly for aquarium fish. In order to maintain the delicate balance in an aquarium, you need to keep your filtration system and heater running 24/7. Whether the outage lasts for a few hours, or a few days, there are several things you can do to minimize the damage.

- Unplug your filter and rinse it
- Maintain stable water temperature by covering the tank with a blanket
- Make up for lost oxygen with a battery-powered air pump
- Have a Generac home standby backup generator to keep the power on



Comparing Backup Power Options

PROTECTING YOUR HOME AND FAMILY WITH A GENERAC BACKUP POWER SOLUTION

A home is a sanctuary. For many of us, it can be an office, a school, a gym, and more. That's why there's no better time like the present to prioritize your family's comfort and security by purchasing and installing a Generac home standby generator or Generac PWRcell system. Our units stand guard, ready to provide backup power to your home in the event that utility power fails. With a Generac backup power solution, you'll have lights, heating and cooling, and your family and home stay protected.



How the home standby energy system works

- 1 Your home loses power.
- 2 Within seconds - whether you are home or away - your generator prepares to restore your home's power.
- 3 The automatic transfer switch signals the generator to turn on, and the generator supplies to the home until utility power returns.



How the PWRcell intelligent energy system works

- 1 The PWRcell has the most powerful and longest lasting battery storage system in the industry. You are able to run your whole house on stored sunshine.
- 2 When PWRcell is paired with the PWRcell Automatic Transfer Switch and Smart Management Modules, your system will automatically send power to the appliances that need it most, allowing you to power more than just the essentials during a utility power outage.
- 3 With priority backup mode, rapidly charge PWRcell with grid power when a storm is threatening your area.

Comparing Backup Power Options

PORTABLE VS. AUTOMATIC HOME STANDBY POWER

You may be considering a portable generator for use during hurricanes. While they can certainly be used to provide backup power, there are some key differences to be aware of compared to a home standby unit.



	PORTABLE GENERATORS	AUTOMATIC HOME STANDBY GENERATORS
Uses	Portability makes them ideal for jobsites, tailgating, camping or other recreational activities	Permanently installed at your home
Starting	Must be home when the power goes out to start and connect almost all portable generators	Starts automatically when utility power is lost – whether you're home or away
Connecting	Must be manually connected via transfer switch or extension cord	Permanently connected to your home's electrical system
Refueling	Must be refueled every 6-12 hours, depending on loads and size of fuel tank	No refueling necessary if connected to a natural gas line or propane tank
Capacity	Typically powers only some key appliances	Can power your entire home or selected circuits
Monitoring	Must monitor operation in person	Monitor the generator's performance with Mobile Link™ from anywhere

Protect your backup power solution

No matter what generator option you select, without proper maintenance, you could cause severe damage to your backup power solution. Before a storm, it is important to conduct maintenance on your generator to ensure it runs properly. You can rest assured knowing that your local Generac dealer is there to support and service your generator through the life of the product.

Family Contact Information

CONTACT INFORMATION

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT: CONTACT #:

EVACUATION CENTER: PHONE #:

LOCAL MEETING SPOT: PHONE #:

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION

NAME: SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:
DATE OF BIRTH: SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME: SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:
DATE OF BIRTH: SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME: SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:
DATE OF BIRTH: SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME: SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:
DATE OF BIRTH: SPECIAL NOTE:

WHERE WE MIGHT BE

FAMILY MEMBER: LOCATION 2:
LOCATION 1: ADDRESS:
ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER: LOCATION 2:
LOCATION 1: ADDRESS:
ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER: LOCATION 2:
LOCATION 1: ADDRESS:
ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER: LOCATION 2:
LOCATION 1: ADDRESS:
ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER:
PHONE NUMBER:

Resources (provide the following for each family member and update with any changes)

IMPORTANT CONTACTS	COMPANY NAME	PHONE #	POLICY #
MEDICAL INSURANCE:			
HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE			
VETERINARIAN			

Family Medication Form

Print out and complete for each family member.

This form is for: _____

MEDICINAL ALLERGIES

MEDICATION NAME:	REACTION:

CURRENT PRESCRIPTIONS

MEDICATION NAME:	DOCTOR'S NAME:	DOCTOR'S NUMBER:	REASON FOR TREATMENT:	DOSAGE (MG):	HOW OFTEN I TAKE IT:

NON-PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS INCLUDING VITAMINS & SUPPLEMENTS

NAME:	REASON FOR TREATMENT:	DOSAGE (MG):	HOW OFTEN I TAKE IT:

Home Inventory

Use the following home inventory form for each room in your home to make sure all your valuables are documented in the event of a major storm.

ITEM	PRICE	DATE	BRAND
FURNITURE:			
ELECTRONICS:			
OTHER:			



GENERAC

DAVID GRAY
ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING / HEATING & AIR

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