

GENERAC[®]

Hurricane Preparedness Guide

RESIDENTIAL



Prepare Now.

GENERAC CAN HELP YOU WEATHER ANY STORM.

Residential Hurricane Guide

Some of the most severe power outages in recent years can be attributed to hurricanes and tropical storms. Planning and early preparation can make the difference when severe weather strikes.

For more than 60 years, Generac has been a leader in manufacturing backup power solutions. We are proud to have helped millions of customers prepare for unexpected outages with our residential, commercial, industrial and mobile power solutions.

STAY UP TO DATE ON POWER OUTAGES

by using Generac's Power Outage Central. It provides a state-by-state overview of current power outage activity.

<https://www.generac.com/outages>

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Emergency Resources

When the power goes out, life becomes significantly more difficult. 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

In an emergency, call 911 for assistance.

We are committed to providing you with customer and technical support to ensure peace of mind and dependable service for your Generac products. Find help here or contact us. We're available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Call us at 888-GENERAC (888-436-3722) or go online

www.generac.com/service-support



Hurricane 101

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. A normal hurricane season typically has 14 storms, including seven hurricanes and three major hurricanes. The 2022 hurricane season experienced 14 named storms, with 8 reaching hurricane force and two turning into major hurricanes. The CSU Tropical Meteorology project team predicts that the 2023 Atlantic hurricane season will be slightly below-average, citing the likely development of El Niño as a primary factor. The CSU Tropical Meteorology Project team is predicting 13 named storms during the Atlantic hurricane season, with researchers expecting six to become hurricanes and two to reach major hurricane strength with sustained winds of 111 miles per hour or greater.

“There is a lower level of confidence in this year’s hurricane forecast, and this is due to a few current factors. If El Nino is delayed by a month or two and arrives in late Fall or December at the end of the tropical season, this scenario likely results in an increase in the number of storms,” said Mark McGinnis, Certified Consulting Meteorologist with Fair Skies Consulting, and a longtime observer of hurricane trends. “From a safety perspective, anyone living on the Gulf Coast and East Coast of the United States should still prepare with the anticipation of a hurricane, no matter the seasonal forecast.”

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.

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.

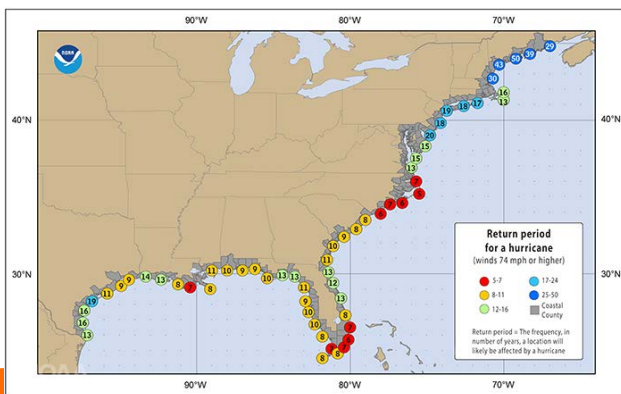
For example, a return period of 20 years for a major hurricane means that on average during the previous 100 years, a Category 3 or stronger hurricane passed within 50 nautical miles of that location about five times. Looking forward, one could expect five Category 3 or stronger hurricanes within that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

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 2023:

1. Entire continental U.S. coastline - 44% (average from 1880–2020 is 43%)
2. U.S. East Coast Including Peninsula Florida (south and east of Cedar Key, Florida) - 22% (average from 1880–2020 is 21%)
3. Gulf Coast from the Florida Panhandle (west and north of Cedar Key, Florida) westward to Brownsville - 28% (average from 1880–2020 is 27%)

Data source: CSU Tropical Meteorology Project Team



Terms to Know

To properly prepare for a storm, it is important to understand the terms used by meteorologists. Below is a list of commonly used terminology:

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.

Preparedness & Action

The best time to prepare for a storm is well before it happens.

START NOW

- Identify the safest location in the home to wait out a storm, and review emergency plans for evacuation, based on your local government's recommendations.
- 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.
- Gather local area maps in the event that mobile devices lack service or electricity.
- Build an emergency kit. See a list of recommended items to include at the end of this guide.
- Compile contact information for relevant family members and keep it handy in a wallet or purse. Create a communication plan in case of an outage.
- It is possible some of your possessions may be broken, destroyed, or lost if a hurricane damages your home. Your insurance claim can be made much easier if you make a list and photograph your most expensive items. Prioritize high-priced items such as jewelry, collectibles, electronics, power tools, lawn mowers, etc. Show the items closeup and 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 and 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. You can find an easy printable form to list your household inventory at the end of this guide.

How Long do I Have to Prepare?

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 prepare your home or assemble your emergency kit, get them now. Lines may already be long and supplies running short.

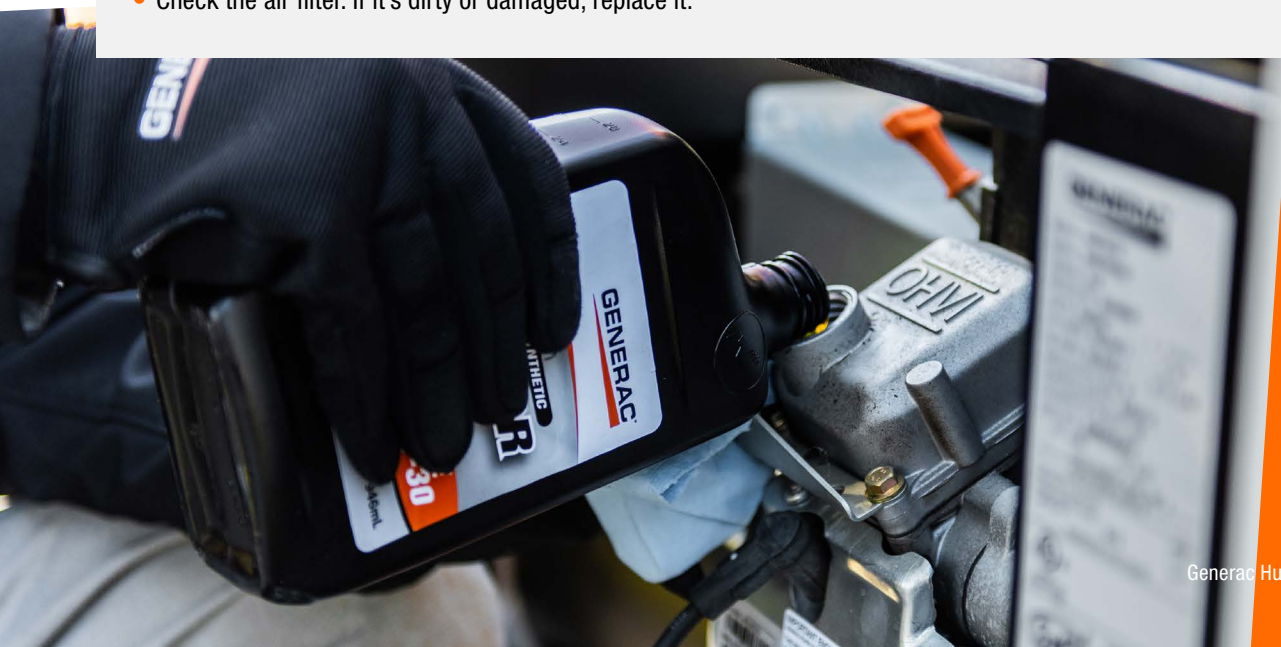
When a warning is issued: A warning means a storm will move into the area and is expected to hit in 36 hours or less. Hurricane preparations will begin to get difficult due to increased wind and long lines for supplies.

Before the Storm

- 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.
- Unplug small appliances in the rooms you do not plan to use during a storm.
- Charge cell phones.
- Check the yard and landscaping for any trees that should be trimmed; clear gutters; and bring in outside items if they can be picked up by high winds.
- 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 using a door bracing kit.

Relying on a standby generator when the power goes out? Make sure it's ready ahead of storm season.

- 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.
- 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 and keep extra oil on hand.



During the Storm

EVACUATING OR STAYING

Make an informed decision to evacuate or stay home during a storm.

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.

When Evacuating:

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. Create an evacuation spot and backup location.

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

Sheltering in Place:

- Take shelter in the safest room in the residence.
- Monitor updates with a radio or television. Have a battery-powered emergency radio, in case of power outage.
- 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 when power returns
- If flooding nears the home, turn off electricity.
- Evacuate if the home is damaged or an emergency official gives the order. Go to a neighbor's home or follow the emergency official's directions.

Never use a generator inside the home or garage, even if doors and windows are open. Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless and can kill in minutes. Only use a portable generator outside and far away from windows, doors, and vents.

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.
- Make a list of any missing or damaged property.
- Take photos of the home, yard and street.
- 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 portable generators outdoors and away from windows, doors and vents.
- Do not use a gas stove to heat your home.
- Disconnect appliances and electronics to avoid damage from electrical surges when the power returns..
- Have alternate plans for refrigerating medicines or using power-dependent medical devices.



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 adhere to the following safety guidelines during and after a power outage when there is no electricity.

- Don't open your refrigerator if the power goes out.
- Use a thermometer to check if food is 40 degrees or below before consuming.
- Power your refrigerator: Consider backup options to power your refrigerator, especially during long outages.

Live in an apartment and unable to have a home standby generator? Portable Power Stations have zero emissions, are safe to use indoors, and can power a 120W refrigerator for 7.5+ hours, depending on the model size.



CHILD SAFETY

Reducing a child's fear during a hurricane is important. Disasters can be traumatic for children. It is important to provide guidance and reassurance 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.



PET SAFETY

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? The ASPCA estimates one third 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.

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.

Pet Tips

- Talk to your vet about getting your pet microchipped.
- 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.
- 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.
- When returning home, slowly reintroduce your pet. A disheveled house may cause stress and debris can be harmful to a pet.



A power outage is inconvenient for you but can be deadly for aquarium fish. 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 before restarting
- 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 generator to keep the power on



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 Power Stations	Portable Generators	Automatic Home Standby Generators
Uses	Clean, quiet, emission-free power with no fumes or fuel; a great option for apartments or condominium residents. Additional non-emergency uses: camping, tailgating	Emergency backup power. Additional non-emergency uses: camping, job sites, tailgating.	Whole home or essential circuit backup power.
Starting	A simple ON/OFF button.	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	Ports on the unit itself offer numerous connection options, including 2 USB-A and 2 USB-C receptacles in addition to AC, DC and a wireless charging pad.	Can be connected to individual appliances via extension cord but must be connected to the home via a manual transfer switch for whole home/specific circuit backup.	Permanently connected to your home's electrical system.
Refueling	No refueling necessary. Simply recharge the unit by connecting to a wall outlet when power returns. The unit also supports recharging with the available solar panels or connection to a car or generator.	Must be refueled every 6-12 hours, depending on loads and size of fuel tank. Fueling options include gasoline and liquid propane.	No refueling necessary if connected to a natural gas line or propane tank.
Capacity	Able to power smaller, specific devices, such as a kitchen appliance, laptop or phone. Can also be paralleled for additional capacity and backup power.	A wide range of options for every need, including smaller units that can be paralleled for additional power, or units large enough to provide whole home backup when paired with a manual transfer switch.	Can power your entire home or selected circuits.
Monitoring	With no refueling and zero maintenance, no monitoring is necessary.	Must monitor operation in person.	Monitor the generator's performance with Mobile Link™ from anywhere.

PROTECT YOUR BACKUP SOLUTION

No matter what generator option you select, it is important to conduct regular maintenance on your generator to ensure it runs properly. And rest assured knowing that your local Generac dealer is there to support and service your generator through the life of the product.

Comparing Backup Power Options

INTERESTED IN ALTERNATIVE BACKUP POWER SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING ONES THAT CAN SAVE YOU MONEY?

How the PWRcell Solar + Battery Storage System works:



STORE EXCESS ENERGY

PWRcell's revolutionary battery storage technology captures and stores energy from your solar panels or the electrical grid.



PREPARE FOR POWER OUTAGES

PWRcell can provide whole home backup power during utility power outages, helping you and your family stay comfortable and secure in your home. Pairing your system with a PWRmanager advanced load management device can extend your backup capabilities even further.



REDUCE ENERGY COSTS

The stored energy can be discharged to power your home during peak demand times when the cost of utility power is higher, which can help you save money on your utility bill.

To learn more about PWRcell, visit:

<https://www.generac.com/all-products/clean-energy/pwrcell>



Monitoring Fuel Levels

Ensure you Have Enough Propane (LP Gas) to Weather the Storm

If your generator or household appliances run on propane, it is crucial to make sure you and your propane supplier know when your fuel level is running low. Without propane, your LP generator and LP appliances will not turn on.

Don't Rely on Manual Tank Checks

If you are used to checking your propane tank's dial to see the remaining fuel level, know that this is not always possible – especially in a hurricane. Consider a situation where:

- You or your family members aren't at home when LP-appliances are running, or the generator turns on and starts burning fuel.
- The tank dial is physically difficult for you or your family members to access.
- Inclement weather makes it dangerous to walk out to the tank.
- The dial is inaccessible due to a stuck tank lid or flooding around an underground tank.

Don't Wait Until the Last Minute to Schedule a Fuel Delivery

Hurricanes can cause delays for propane suppliers which interrupt the delivery schedule. Oftentimes, downed trees block roads and driveways, supply chain issues cause fuel shortages, and power outages lead to increased demand for LP gas to serve standby generators.

Avoid the Hidden Costs of a Run Out

Storms increase the likelihood of running out of fuel! Run outs are frustrating, costly, and likely to happen when you need your LP generator and LP appliances the most. Consider what happens as the result of a run out:

- You may have to pay for a qualified technician to perform a leak test. Some jurisdictions require this test after an out-of-gas call before propane/fuel delivery occurs.
- You may pay up to \$300 for an expedited/emergency delivery fee to get your tank refilled.
- You could have to pay to replace spoiled food in your refrigerator and freezer.
- You might even pay for a hotel stay if you are without electricity for an extended period.

The Generac LTE LP Fuel Monitor enables you to measure the remaining fuel level in any propane tank – no matter what LP appliances are connected. Use it to take control of your fuel consumption, plan for deliveries, and protect yourself against run outs. The solution offers:

- Easy installation in under 5 minutes on any above-or below-ground tank.
- Mobile Link integration to see your tank level in real-time, from anywhere via phone/computer.
- Text and email notifications that alert you when your tank level drops below a certain threshold.
- Peace of mind that you will always be prepared for the storm, and protected against run outs.



Tank Monitoring is the easiest, most reliable help ensure you always have enough propane to weather the Storm.

Generator Safety

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. Be sure to read and follow the instructions in the owner's manual before using the portable generator.

- 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.
- Always use a battery operated carbon monoxide alarm indoors, installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Keep children away from portable generators at all times.
- Keep the area surrounding the generator clean and free from debris and keep a clearance of five feet on all sides to allow for proper ventilation of the generator.
- 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.
- Do not connect your generator directly to your home's wiring or into a regular household outlet to avoid electrocution and shock hazards.
- 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.



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.

To address carbon monoxide risk, Consumer Product Safety Commission guidance directs consumers to operate portable generators outside only, at least 20 feet away from the house, and direct the generator's exhaust away from the home. Do not operate a generator on an outside porch, in a carport, or in a garage.

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/NewsReleases/2020/CPSC-Warns-Consumers-inPath-of-Storms-to-Take-PrecautionsWhen-Using-Portable-Generators>

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

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

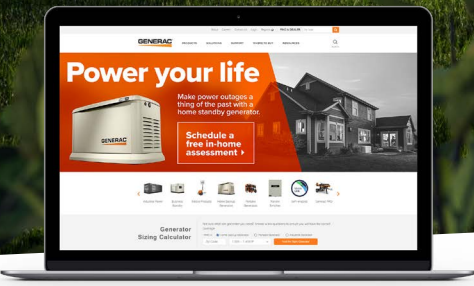
MEDICATION NAME	REACTION

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



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