

# Safety Tips for Portable, Standby Generators

**W**hen Superstorm Sandy knocked out power to millions on the East Coast last fall, many of those affected turned to portable, standby generators to help keep food safe, lights on, and safety and medical equipment operating. The growing popularity of emergency generators has resulted in several million being placed in homes and small businesses across the nation.

However, only a small percentage are hooked up or used correctly, so it's important for consumers to understand proper generator safety steps.

"Generators can be a lifesaver for some and can improve the quality of life after a natural disaster such as a hurricane, tornado or earthquake," explains Molly Hall, execu-

tive director of the Safe Electricity program. "However, it's critical that proper safety precautions be taken to prevent accidents that could affect you, a family member, neighbor or utility lineworker."

Generators can be installed temporarily or permanently. A permanent generator is wired into a house by a qualified electrician using a transfer switch. This protects you, your neighbors, and repair crews from electricity backfeeding onto power lines. This

can seriously injure anyone near those lines, especially co-op crews working to restore power. A temporary generator fired by gas or diesel fuel should not be attached to a circuit breaker, fuse or outlet.

Improper use of a standby generator can lead to injury or death, so please follow these usage tips to keep you and your family safe:

- ▶ Read and follow all manufacturer operating instructions to properly ground the generator. Be sure you understand them before starting it up.

- ▶ Standby generators should have a transfer safety switch installed by a professional. Portable generators should never be plugged directly into a home outlet or electrical system—use an extension cord to plug appliances into an outlet on the generator.

- ▶ Never operate a generator in a confined area, such as a garage. Generators produce gases, including deadly carbon monoxide. They require proper ventilation.

- ▶ When venturing outside after a severe storm, stay away from downed power lines and be alert to the possibility that tree limbs or debris may hide an electrical hazard. Assume that any downed or dangling wires you encounter are electrical, and treat them as if they are energized. Warn others to stay away, and then contact the electric utility.

- ▶ Generators pose electrical risks, especially when operated in wet conditions. Use a generator only when necessary when the weather creates wet or moist conditions. Protect the generator by operating it under an open, canopy-like structure on a dry surface where water cannot form puddles or drain under it. Make sure your hands are dry before touching a generator.

- ▶ When refueling a generator, make sure the engine is cool to prevent a fire, should the tank overflow.

- ▶ Make sure nothing is plugged into a generator when you turn it on. This prevents a surge from damaging your generator and appliances.

- ▶ Keep children and pets away from the generator, which could burn them.

**Portable generators are helpful during an extended power outage, but they can be extremely dangerous if not used properly.**

*Safe Electricity is the safety outreach program of the Energy Education Council, a nonprofit organization with over 400 electric co-op members and many others who share the mission of educating the public about electrical safety and energy efficiency.*



Source - SafeElectricity.org