

GENERAC®

Hurricane Preparedness Guide

BUSINESS



Be Prepared.

GENERAC CAN HELP YOU WEATHER ANY STORM.

Business Hurricane Guide

For more than 60 years, Generac has been a leader in backup power solutions. We are proud to have helped millions of customers prepare for unexpected outages, including our valued commercial, industrial and mobile solution customers. With innovation rooted in our culture, it's easy to see why Generac is the most trusted brand for energy solutions. Our customer support team is available 24/7/365 so every customer can feel confident knowing that if support is needed, we will be there to help. Some of the most severe power outages in recent years can be attributed to hurricanes and tropical storms. Planning and early preparation make the difference when severe weather strikes. Past hurricane seasons have been active and experts predict another active season this year.

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, business becomes significantly more difficult, regardless if it is during a severe thunderstorm or a hurricane. Backup generators can help provide a layer of safety and security. 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 provide the information needed to help prepare for 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.



Hurricane 101

Regardless of whether businesses are prepared, they can 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. Experts warn that it is still imperative to prepare, as weather is unpredictable.

“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,” said Mark McGinnis, Certified Consulting Meteorologist with Fair Skies Consulting, and longtime observer of hurricane trends. “If El Niño 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.”

When a hurricane strikes a community, it leaves a path of destruction. As a result of high winds and flooding from storm surge, businesses 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.

POWER OUTAGES CAN CAUSE A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS FOR BUSINESSES, INCLUDING:

- Decreased productivity
- Disturbance of operations
- Lost customers
- Damaged equipment
- Increased liability
- Loss of stored computer data



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.

The areas with the highest hurricane return period, about every five to seven years, are coastal North Carolina, south Florida and southeast Louisiana. 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



NATURAL DISASTER IMPACT

IMMEDIATE
40%
of small businesses
won't reopen

ONE YEAR LATER
25%
more small businesses
will close

THREE YEARS LATER
75%
of businesses without
a continuity plan will fail

Data source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and U.S. Department of Labor

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.

Hurricane Preparedness Checklist

PROTECT PROPERTY

- Install hurricane shutters; evaluate the roof
- Understand your insurance coverage
- Check property and landscaping for any trees that should be trimmed, clear gutters, etc.
- Sandbag any area subject to flooding
- Anchor and brace any large furniture
- Relocate any valuable or fragile possessions
- Secure all utilities
- Secure electronics and other equipment with straps
- Turn off all the utilities prior to a hurricane making landfall

PROTECT IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

- Designate important contacts to save
- Back up documents that are not easily reproduced
- Seal important documents in waterproof containers onsite
- Save all designated contact and documents in an alternate, accessible off-site location

KEEP A PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

- Battery-operated radio or television
- Non-perishable three day food supply for you and your employees
- Three-day supply of water for you and your employees
- Coolers and containers for water and washing
- Blankets, pillow, cots and chairs
- First Aid Kit and first aid manual
- Flashlights, batteries, light-sticks
- Tool kit
- Camera and film for documenting damages
- Whistle
- Tarps, plastic bags, duct tape
- Cleaning supplies
- Fire extinguishers
- Generator
- Gas for vehicles, generators and other equipment
- Cash, ATM cards, credit cards, proper identification
- Emergency contact information

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

Call us! 844-ASK-GNRC

Develop a Plan & Take Action

IDENTIFY YOUR POTENTIAL RISK

It is important to create a Preparedness and Mitigation Project Plan to support the readiness process and business continuity after the storm. According to Ready, a U.S. government disaster preparedness website, by performing the following steps, organizations will be more prepared in the event of a hurricane.

- Develop business continuity and crisis communications plans
- Conduct an employee awareness campaign
- Develop an employee sheltering/evacuation plan and include an emergency supply kit
- Conduct an employee training session
- Conduct a hurricane drill
- Review insurance coverage

HAVE YOUR PLAN APPROVED BY THE BUILDING OWNER

Make sure that your Preparedness and Mitigation Project Plan is approved by the building owner if you are leasing or renting your space. Check with your local building department to secure necessary permits prior to performing any retrofitting or other activity.

Document your steps as instructed in the Preparedness and Mitigation Project Plan for staff, services, structure and surrounding spaces. Include documentation such as receipts, signed letters and photographs.

- Signatures
- Photographs
- Receipts
- Letters

hurricanes can affect inland areas more than



100 MILES

one inch of water can cause up to

\$25,000 

of damage

Data source: ready.gov

The Effects of Hurricanes

DISASTERS COST MONEY

According to a study by NOAA, weather and climate-related disasters cost the U.S. economy about \$100 billion per year over the last five years.

Damaged Equipment

A loss in power can cause long-term damage to your equipment. One of the largest sources for the damage is the electrical surge that happens when the power returns. The cost to repair the equipment is unanticipated and can set a company back financially.

Power Outages

If a business has no power, productivity goes down. Employees rely on electricity and may not be able to complete assignments during an outage. If dealing with food, perishables must be thrown out after as little as four hours.

Property Damage

High winds and flooding stemming from a hurricane can wreak havoc on your business' property. It could take weeks or longer to clean up after flooding to make sure there is no lingering mold. Other repairs may be necessary from fallen trees or power lines and debris.

Disturbance of Operations

The effects of a hurricane's damage can linger. Some businesses must close for days or even weeks, which results in a loss of revenue. Having to close down delays manufacturing efforts, as well as the ability to sell inventory.

Your People

However, your people have plenty on their minds, including their personal safety and losses. Employee safety and well-being becomes a top priority in a disaster situation, even above financial concerns.

Lost Computer Data

Computer and other operating systems need to shut down properly and an outage from a hurricane can cause these devices to shut down unexpectedly. Electronic files could be lost or corrupted.

Preventative Maintenance

KEEP YOUR GENERATOR MAINTAINED

The time to purchase or arrange for a backup generator is before a major storm or disaster strikes. During a storm or right after, professional assistance may be unavailable, power lines can be knocked down, and access roads may be blocked. In those situations, your business will not be able to operate as normal without backup power.

In addition, it is important to properly maintain a generator in advance of an outage. Procedures should be in place to ensure regular maintenance occurs and that all safe operating practices are followed. Preparation well in advance and immediately before a hurricane can help limit damage, keep workers safe and help get you back to business faster.

COMMON CAUSES OF GENERATOR FAILURE

Generator failure can lead to physical generator damage and catastrophic equipment failures, costing you money and downtime.

- **Dry, Cracking, and Deteriorating Belts and Hoses**

An abrupt shutdown can be caused by a damaged belt or hose. A hose failure can cause the engine to overheat, leading to physical generator damage. A visible indicator of belt damage is random cracking across the ribs of the belts.

- **Low or Dead Batteries**

Battery failure is the number one source of a generator not starting. Failure can be caused by prolonged use, loss of plate capacity, and sediment buildup. Additionally, weather plays a big role in the duration of battery life and its usage.

- **Low Coolant, No Coolant, or Lack of Oil**

One of the most common causes of generator shutdown during normal operation is low coolant or engine oil. The generator has a fail safe that shuts it down, or prevents it from starting, when there is low coolant or engine oil. Operating the generator under these conditions could cause permanent damage to the engine.

- **Lack of Fuel or Old/Bad Fuel**

Diesel fuel must be maintained to be reliable. Sulfur, naturally occurring gums, waxes, soluble metallic soaps, water, dirt and temperature all degrade the diesel as it is handled and stored. These effects begin at the time of the fuel refinement and continue until consumption.

- **Weather Damage**

Floods, high winds and extreme climates can all play a vital role in generator failure and lead to physical equipment damage. In extreme temperatures, generators can require additional starting aids to be 100% operational, such as a jacket water heater, battery charger and generator starting batteries. Additionally, it is important to sample the radiator coolant on regular specified intervals to facilitate the generator's operation.

Needed Maintenance

ESSENTIAL MAINTENANCE GENERALLY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- General inspection
- Lubrication service
- Cooling system service
- Fuel system service
- Battery testing
- Engine exercise

Your basic maintenance includes checking the lubrication system, cooling system and fuel system. More advanced preventative maintenance includes taking oil and coolant samples to get them tested to see if there is any metal or debris in the sample. The readings can forecast failures, which can prevent extensive generator repairs.

Batteries become old, belts and hoses deteriorate over time, and critters can make a home inside a generator enclosure. A good maintenance program requires much more than simply changing the oil and filters.

For local support, visit our [Generac Industrial Power Distributor Locator](#) or call us at **844-ASK-GNRC** or email ASKGNRC@generac.com to talk to a Generac technical sales representative.

Keep Your Generator Maintained

The time to purchase or arrange for a backup generator is before a major storm or disaster strikes. During a storm or right after, professional assistance may be unavailable, power lines can be knocked down, and access roads may be blocked. In those situations, your business will not be able to operate as normal without backup power.

In addition, it is important to properly maintain a generator in advance of an outage. Procedures should be in place to ensure regular maintenance occurs and that all safe operating practices are followed. Preparation well in advance and immediately before a hurricane can help limit damage, keep workers safe and help get you back to business faster.

| COMMON CAUSES OF GENERATOR FAILURE AND PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS | | |
|---|---|--|
| CAUSE OF FAILURE | PREVENTATIVE ACTION | FREQUENCY* |
| Dry, Cracking, and Deteriorating Belts and Hoses | Conduct a thorough visual inspection and replace any damaged components | Every 3 to 6 months |
| Low or Dead Batteries | Perform battery tests and replace old batteries, consider weather-resistant enclosures | Test twice a year, replace every 3-5 years |
| Low Coolant, No Coolant, or Lack of Oil | Check and replenish coolant and engine oil levels | At least once a month |
| Lack of Fuel or Old/Bad Fuel | Inspect fuel quality and replace old/bad fuel, ensure a fresh supply is always available | Inspect every 6 months, replace yearly or as needed |
| Weather Damage | Sample radiator coolant, ensure the generator is equipped with necessary starting aids, and consider protective covers/structures | Sample every 3 months, more frequently in extreme temperatures |

| COMMON CAUSES OF GENERATOR FAILURE AND PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| MAINTENANCE ACTION | DESCRIPTION | FREQUENCY* |
| Conduct visual inspection of the generator's exterior | Check for any visible issues that might affect the generator's operation. | Weekly |
| Check for leaks in the generator's fuel system | Ensure there are no leaks that could lead to fuel loss or potential fire hazards. | Weekly |
| Check the oil level | Do this before starting up the generator. If the generator is in continuous operation, check the oil levels at regular intervals. | Weekly |
| Start and run the generator | Run for 30 minutes in case the generator is not in regular use. This load test is to be done every week. | Weekly |
| Change oil | Replace the oil after every 100 hours of generator operation. | 100+ hrs of operation |
| Check the generator's exhaust system | Ensure that the exhaust does not have any blockages. | Monthly |
| Check the cables and battery | Make sure they are in good operating condition. | Monthly |
| Check the generator's ventilation system | Ensure there is proper ventilation. If the generator has coolant, check the coolant level and make sure there is adequate coolant in the chamber. | Monthly |
| Perform a load test | Perform a load test longer than the ones in the weekly check-ups. If the weekly load test is 30 minutes, the monthly load test should be at least an hour. | Monthly |
| Clean the generator and the surrounding area | Keep the generator clean and clear of any debris. | Monthly |
| Change the starter plug and air filter | Regular replacement ensures optimal performance. | Monthly |
| Change oil, oil filter, air filter, and coolant | Replace these parts during the annual inspection. | Annually |
| Change and/or top up the lubricant | Do this after inspecting its condition. | Annually |
| Check if the transfer switch is working | Ensure it operates without fault. | Annually |
| Inspect the complete electrical system | This includes the battery. | Annually |
| Test the auto mode and other settings | Do this along with load tests. Ensure the generator can provide the full power you need from it. | Annually |

*Please note that this maintenance schedule can vary based on the specific model of the generator and the conditions under which it operates. Always refer to your generator's operation and maintenance manual for specific instructions and recommendations.

Reference Links: <https://limblecmms.com/blog/industrial-generator-maintenance> and <https://www.generac.com/Industrial/professional-resources/news-whitepapers/whitepapers/guide-to-generator-maintenance>

The Generac Advantage

Generac has an extensive dealer network that makes servicing easier. Technical experts are there to stand behind you 24/7/365 with support, service and repairs. Generac also offers a wide array of genuine parts and accessories for your generator system. Products such as filters, oil, coolant, cold weather kits, and battery programs make Generac a one-stop-shop. Maintaining your equipment with original equipment manufacturer parts is key to the performance and reliability you count on when the lights go out.

Emergency Power Planning

EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES

Businesses can be uniquely affected by catastrophic events, and that is why it is essential that leaders of businesses and organizations proactively prepare for disaster. We rarely think about power availability until power is unavailable. Most businesses require electricity to operate; without it, operation can be hurt. According to a study by NOAA, weather- and climate-related disasters cost the nation about \$100 billion per year over the last five years.

A report from Frost & Sullivan Research found that in the recent year, 50 percent of companies experienced an outage lasting longer than one hour. According to a survey done by Information Technology Intelligence Consulting, 98 percent of organizations say one hour of downtime costs them over \$100,000.

If you find yourself caught off guard before a hurricane, emergency generators can be acquired as contingency rentals. Business owners may want to familiarize themselves with generator sets available for rent and have a power generation company contact on standby in case of an outage. Be particularly prepared in hurricane-prone areas. Soon after the first details of a threat of a hurricane hit the news, other businesses will race to claim a generator as well. In order to ensure you will have your power needs met, it is important to reserve the unit before a storm hits.

You can prepare your business for an event by having a comprehensive emergency power plan that provides business continuity with a standby generator. No matter what your need, Generac's business is helping you protect yours from the damage of power outages. You can rely on Generac standby generators to help protect your bottom line and provide peace of mind.

About 70% of power outages in the U.S. are weather related, and the effects of a power outage can be detrimental. Power outages can cause:

- Decreased productivity
- Damaged equipment
- Loss of product
- Disturbance of operations
- Increased liability
- Loss of customers
- Loss of computer data

Source: Blackout: Extreme Weather, Climate Change and Power Outages, Alyson Kenward, PhD, and Urooj Raja, Climate Central:

<https://assets.climatecentral.org/pdfs/PowerOutages.pdf>

After the Storm

Generac Mobile has the equipment needed for disaster preparation and recovery. Generac mobile generators, light towers and pumps offer versatility and flexibility in planning and response, as trailered mobile products can be deployed quickly and moved as needed. This allows your disaster preparation and response to be flexible and agile as situations evolve.

In a battle against floodwaters, it is important to have the right equipment. Stormwater often contains solids and large amounts of fibrous material, such as branches, leaves, weeds, trash, dirt and sediments. Floodwaters also carry the risk of infectious disease and general health hazards. Portable pumping equipment that operates independent of the electrical grid is key to remediation efforts, including removing floodwaters from critical infrastructure areas and keeping sewage collection systems in operation. Trash pumps are designed to face tough requirements, since they are capable of passing water that other pumps can't handle. With the durable and rugged pump designs of Generac Mobile's, these trash pumps can easily handle solids up to 3 in. (76.2mm) in diameter.

When clearing out an office building, once the standing water has been drained or removed, dampness may persist. Along with that moisture, mold and mildew can become a serious problem. Carpets, pad and furniture that were submerged should be removed and drywall that was soaked should be cut out and discarded.

If materials are not dried out quickly enough and mold begins to grow, you should physically remove the mold by scrubbing it off. A strong detergent and bleach may also be required. The longer you wait to start cleanup, the more the building will deteriorate and become even more of a health threat.

STORM RECOVERY CHECKLIST

- Listen to authorities for information and special instructions
- Be careful during cleanup, wear protective clothing and work alongside someone else
- Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or if you are standing in water. If it is safe to do so, turn off electricity at the main breaker or fuse box to prevent electric shock
- Avoid floodwater, which can contain dangerous debris
- Watch for underground or downed power lines, as they can electrically charge water
- Save phone calls for emergencies; use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends
- Document any property damage with photographs
- Contact your insurance company for assistance



It is important to contact your insurance company before you remove anything from the building. It is common for businesses to not have flood insurance, and traditional policies don't cover flooding. If you're uninsured, find out what types of public assistance are available in your area.



Why Generac

PROTECT YOUR BUSINESS WITH GENERAC

For more than 60 years, Generac has driven innovation in the industry by considering generators from a unique perspective – yours. We evaluate the common problems involved in specifying, configuring, installing and maintaining generators. We have created unique solutions that make Generac the best choice.

Power is What We Do

- Generac Industrial Power is focused on building power systems
- We engineer and manufacture each product family as an integrated system.

Constantly Updating

- Generac provides reliable backup power while simultaneously maintaining compliance with ever-changing regulations, codes and industry standards.

Natural Gas Technology Leader

- Generac designs and manufactures advanced gaseous-powered systems that start fast and respond quickly to block loads.

Energy Management Ratings

- Generac Industrial gas models are rated for energy management applications and meet EPA certification requirements.

Proven Power

- Generac offers a wide range of diesel-powered generator solutions from 10kw to 2MW.

Peace of Mind

- We believe redundancy reduces the chance of failure, so we pioneered integrated paralleling to provide redundancy without penalty. Redundant generators reduce the chance for a total power outage for the same or less cost per kW as a single generator.

Factory-Certified Technicians

- Generac's team of engineers, and over 3,000 certified technicians, have worked in the field for decades and are there to support you throughout the life of the product.



Key Considerations When Selecting Backup Power

Natural disasters, aging electrical infrastructure and accidents attributed to human error are all significant contributors to loss of power. Installing a backup generator safeguards against power loss.

SINGLE UNIT OR MODULAR POWER SYSTEM

Generac offers configured and standard gensets to meet your needs. Some facilities can use “off the shelf” generators, while others have unique needs requiring custom specifications. No matter what, Generac has a solution to help you meet your requirements. Generac has taken the complexity out of paralleling total power generators with our Modular Power Systems (MPS). MPS is a transformational technology that eliminates the expense and space requirements required with traditional paralleling solutions. More electrical engineers are recognizing the benefit of paralleled generators instead of relying on a single generator during power emergencies. Gaseous generators can provide the same amount of power as a larger genset, while adding redundancy, flexibility, expandability and reliability. Customers have more flexibility with Generac’s MPS technology. If the owner makes a smaller investment early on, their systems can be scaled up later as their power demands grow.

BEYOND STANDBY

Generac offers more than just standby power systems. We have turnkey solutions that change your generator system from an operating expense to an asset that works for you. Energy management plans allow individuals to use energy more efficiently and more wisely, lowering utility costs and providing a more reliable power solution.

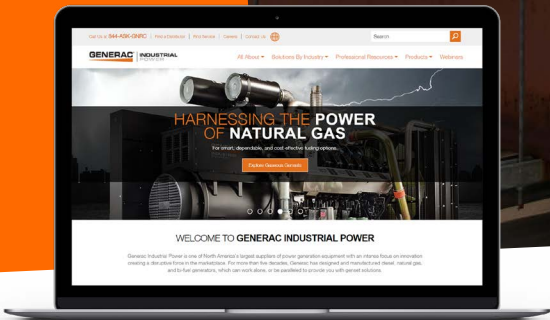
STATIONARY OR MOBILE

Generac specializes in designing systems to meet customer specifications, including factors such as electrical or fuel requirements. In many cases, customers may choose a generator system to be configured to meet specific noise requirements, NFPA standards, or even a unique installation location. In recent years, there has been a growing desire for flexibility when it comes to the location of a facility’s backup power. Customers want the ability to be able to connect and disconnect mobile generators to their facility’s electrical system. Mobile generators can be easily relocated. One mobile unit can be used for multiple facilities, thereby saving money. A stationary unit can be added later based on increased power demands.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT FUEL OPTION

Diesel generators are known as the predominant type of power generators, however, several options are emerging to address issues such as smart grids, grid reliability, and environmental regulations.

Natural gas, dual-fuel or bi-fuel generator equipment can provide advantages in reliability and lifecycle costs for many backup power applications.



LEARN MORE

844-ASK-GNRC (1-844-275-4672)

[Generac.com/Outages](https://www.generac.com/Outages)

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