

Hurricane Preparedness Guide 2021

FOR BUSINESSES



Storm-ready starts today.

Be ready to weather any storm with Generac.

Hurricane Guide 2021

For over 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, solar and storage, commercial, industrial and mobile power products. With innovation rooted in our culture, it's easy to see why Generac is the most trusted brand for backup power solutions. And our locally-based customer support team is available 24/7/365 so every customer can feel confident knowing that if support is needed, we will be here to help.

Hurricanes and tropical storms are a part of life. They have accounted for the most severe power outages in recent years, with many of those outages lasting for several days. 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.

In the event of a major storm, we will also provide updates and alerts through our website and on social media.



https://www.facebook.com/GeneracIndustrial



https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/generac-industrial-power/

Stay up to date on utility outages

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

https://www.generac.com/be-prepared/poweroutages/power-outage-tracker

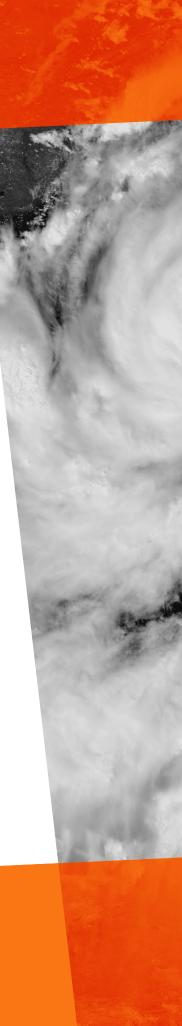


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Emergency Resources

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.

2021 Hurricane Names

- Ana Bill

- Danny

Claudette

- Elsa
- Fred
- Grace

- Henri
- Ida
- Julian
- Kate
- Larry
- Mindy
- Nicholas

- Odette
- Peter
- Rose
- Sam
- Teresa
- Victor
- Wanda

When the power goes out, life becomes significantly more difficult, regardless if it is during a severe thunderstorm or a hurricane. Backup generators 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.



2021 Hurricane **Season Forecast**

If left unprepared for an active hurricane season, businesses could suffer the wrath of Mother Nature. The 2020 hurricane season was particularly brutal with 30 named storms, the most on record, as well as 12 direct U.S. strikes. 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 2021 Atlantic hurricane season will result in 17 named storms, including eight 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 12 storms, six hurricanes and three major hurricanes.

For 2021, the above-average seasonal hurricane forecast from CSU is due to the likely lack of El Niño this summer and fall. Thus, the early forecast is a guide for insurance companies, emergency managers and the media to use to help prepare American residents for the year's hurricane threat.

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. Another effect are power outages. In 2020, more Americans suffered power outages than any other year other than Superstorm Sandy which was the deadliest hurricane of 2012 and left 8.5 million people without power.

2020 POWER OUTAGES	
Total Outage Hours Lost	1,024,296,527
Affected Customers	50,005,692
OUTAGE TYPE VOLUME	
Hurricane	499,969,977
Strong Storms	277,030,376
Equipment Failure	79,135,521
High Winds	45,593,970
Tropical Storm	2,625,934

Data source: Generac Power Systems

Power Outages Can Cause a Number of Problems, Some Include:

- Decreased Productivity
- Disturbance of Operations
- Lost Customers

- · Damaged Equipment
- Increased Liability
- Stored Computer Data Lost

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.

Are you prepared for the next hurricane?

Find out if your business is ready and learn how you can better prepare your facility for disaster by taking our quiz at:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/26VP5P5

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 cyclone, typhoon and hurricane 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.

RealImpact 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 late 1960s and expanded in 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.

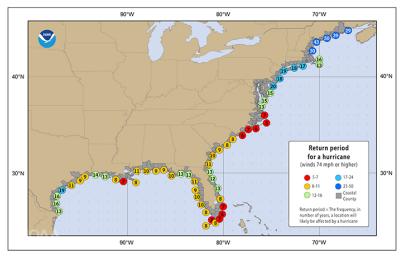
Wind Shear: Strong high-atmospheric winds typically found during El Niño that blows the tops off storms, decreasing the likelihood they turn into tropical storms or hurricanes.

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. NOAA's National Hurricane Center 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.



Depiction of the return period for a hurricane of any category on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale according to NOAA's National Hurricane Center. 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 2021:

- Entire continental U.S. coastline 69% (average for last century is 52%)
- U.S. East Coast Including Peninsula Florida 45% (average for last century is 31%)
- Gulf Coast from the Florida Panhandle westward to Brownsville 44% (average for last century is 30%)

Data source: CSU Tropical Meteorology Project Team

Hurricane Preparedness Checklist

PROTECT PROPERTY	KEEP A PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST
Install hurricane shutters, have the roof	☐ Battery operated radio or television
evaluated	Non-perishable three day food supply for you
Understand your insurance coverage	and your employees
Check the yard and landscaping for any trees that should be trimmed, clear gutters, etc.	Three day supply of water for you and your employees
Sandbag any area subject to flooding	Coolers and containers for water and washing
Anchor and brace any large furniture	Blankets, pillow, cots and chairs
Relocate any valuable or fragile possessions	First Aid Kit and first aid manual
Secure all utilities	Flashlights, batteries, light-sticks
Secure electronics and other equipment with	☐ Tool kit
straps	Camera and film for documenting damages
Turn off all the utilities prior to a hurricane	Whistle
making landfall	Tarps, plastic bags, duct tape
PROTECT IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS	☐ Cleaning supplies
AND INFORMATION	Fire extinguishers
Designate important contacts to save	Generator
Backup documents that are not easily reproduced	Gas for vehicles, generators and other equipment
 Seal important documents in waterproof containers onsite 	Cash, ATM cards, credit cards proper identification
Save all your designated contacts and documents in an alternate, accessible off-site location	☐ Emergency contact information

NATURAL DISASTER IMPACT

of small businesses

ONE YEAR LATER

more small businesses will close

THREE YEARS LATER

of businesses without a continuity plan will fail

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! 844-ASK-GNRC

Develop a Plan & Take Action

Identify your potential risk:

It is important to create a Preparedness and Mitigation Project Plan. This plan will support the business continuity planning and readiness process. According to Ready, a United States 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.

Perform activities as prioritized in plans. Document your preparedness and mitigation as instructed in the applications for staff, surrounding, space, systems, structure and service with:

- Signatures
- Photographs
- Receipts
- Letters

Are you ready?

If your ready for a continuity plan, but don't know where to start, download our guide to creating a comprehensive emergency power plan that's right for your business:

DOWNLOAD NOW

hurricanes can affect inland areas more than

100 miles

one inch of water can cause up to

525,00

of damage



The Effects of Hurricanes

Disasters cost money

According to a study by NOAA, weather and climate-related disasters cost the U.S. economy \$80 billion in 2018 and have cost the nation 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

The Department of Energy estimates \$150 billion in costs due to 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 tees 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

With customers all over the world, sales, emails and inquiries don't slow down. 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.

Stored Computer Data Lost

Computer and other operating systems need to shut down properly and an outage from a hurricane can cause these devices to shut down unexpectedly. Files that you were working on could be lost or corrupted.



Preventative Maintenance

It's important to keep your generator maintained

The time to purchase or arrange for a backup generator is before a major storm or disaster strikes and it pays to make sure your generator is properly maintained before a storms hit. During a storm or right after, professional assistance may be unavailable, power lines can be knocked down and access roads may be blocked. Procedures should be in place to ensure regular maintenance 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 get you back to business more quickly.

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 & Hoses

An abrupt shut down can be caused by a damaged belt or hose. A hose failure can cause the engine to overheat leading to physical generator damage. Visible indicators of belt damage are random, cracking across the ribs and pulling of the belts.

Low or Dead Batteries

Battery failure is the number one source of a generator not starting. Battery failure can be caused by prolonged use, loss of plate capacity, and sediment build up. Additionally, weather plays a big role in the duration of battery life and its usage. Extreme heat may cause accelerating positive grid growth, positive grid metal corrosion, negative grid shrinkage, and loss of acid/water.

· Low Coolant, No Coolant, or Lack of Oil

One of the most common causes of generator shut down 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. This can 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 of Pest 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.

For local support, visit our Generac Industrial Power Distributor locator or call us at 1-844-ASK-GNRC or email ASKGNRC@generac.com to talk to a Generac technical sales representative.

What Maintenance should be Performed

Essential and necessary 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 and that can prevent extensive generator repairs.

Batteries get 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.

The Generac Advantage

Generac has a vast 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 among others, make Generac a one-stop-shop. To help enhance performance, 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 it is unavailable. Most businesses require electricity to operate and without it, operation can be hurt or can come to a complete halt all together. According to a study by NOAA, weather and climate-related disasters cost the U.S. economy \$80 billion in 2018 and have cost the nation about \$100 billion per year over the last five years.

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

- Decrease Productivity
- Disturbance of Operations
- Lost Customers
- Damaged Equipment
- Increased Liability
- Stored Computer Data Lost
- · Loss of Product

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

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

A report from Frost & Sullivan Research found that in the past 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 do find yourself caught off-guard, or under-budgeted, 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 ensures business continuity with a standby generator. No matter what your need, Generac's business is protecting yours from the damage of power outages. You can rely on Generac standby generators to protect your bottom line and give you peace of mind.



Safety Tips

Best Power Outage Practices

- · Keep freezers and refrigerators closed
- Only use generators outdoors and away from windows
- Do not use a gas stove to heat area
- Disconnect appliances and electronics to avoid damage from electrical surges
- Have alternate plans for refrigerating medicines
- If the facility flooded, have a professional electrician check the facility before turning electricity on

Food Safety

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, food in your refrigerator is save to eat for only 4 hours after a power outage. They recommend you discard meat, poultry, fish, eggs and leftovers after that time frame. 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.



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
- Let trash pile up



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

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. Storm water often contains solids and large amounts of fibrous material like branches, leaves, weeds, trash, dirt and sediments. Floodwaters also carry the risk of infectious disease and general health hazards. Portable pumping equipment that operates independently of the electrical power grid to remove floodwaters from critical infrastructure areas or to keep sewage collection systems operation is key to remediation efforts. Trash pumps are designed to face tough requirements, since they are capable of passing water that other pumps just can't handle. With the durable and rugged pump designs like 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 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 with 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
Underground or downed power lines can also electrically charge the 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 agency before you remove anything from the building. Then work can begin. 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

Generac did not become one of the largest generator manufacturers and suppliers by accident. 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 and created unique solutions to make Generac the best choice.

Power is all we do

- Generac Industrial Power only builds power systems
- We engineer and manufacture each product family as an integrated systems

Constantly updating

 Generac provides reliable backup power while simultaneously maintaining compliance with the 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 10 kW to 2 MW

Peace of mind

 We believe redundancy reduces the chance of failure, so we pioneered integrated paralleling to provide redundancy without penalty

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 from design stages of a project through the life of the product



Key considerations to make 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 this 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 meet your requirements. If your project calls for a more reliability, 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. Instead of relying on a single generator during power emergencies, more electrical engineers are recognizing the benefit of paralleled generators. Gaseous generators can provide the same amount of power as a larger genset, while adding redundancy, flexibility, expandability and reliability. Using Generac's MPS technology, it allows the customer to have more flexibility. If the owner makes an initial smaller investment, they can scaled accordingly later based on increased power demands.

STATIONARY OR MOBILE

Generac specializes in designing systems to meet custom specifications. This may include factors such as the electrical or fuel requirements of the generator – or the installation location—on an outside pad, indoors, parking garage, or up on a rooftop. In many cases, a generator system may need to be configured to meet specific noise requirements, or NFPA code requirements. 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 allow the owner of the facility to move the generator to the location where it is needed. One mobile unit can be used for multiple facilities, thereby saving money. A stationary unit can be added later based on increased power demands.

DIESEL OR NATURAL GAS

Due in large part to the increased domestic production and use of natural gas, the United States has become a recognized leader in clean energy. Abundant, affordable natural gas has supported manufacturing growth, improved air quality and lowered carbon dioxide emissions to levels not seen in decades.

Diesel-fueled generators are the workhorses of the industry. They can be an efficient choice for high kW applications, as well as for facilities where code requirements (NEC 700 and NFPA 110) call for on-site fuel storage, like hospitals and 911 call centers. They can also provide backup power in remote areas where businesses do not have access to the natural gas supply.

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 and operates energy production and energy consumption units, allowing individuals to use energy more efficiently and more wisely. This efficient use of energy can lower utility costs and provide a more reliable power solution.



Learn more



844-ASK-GNRC (1-844-275-4672)
Generac.com/Outages

