

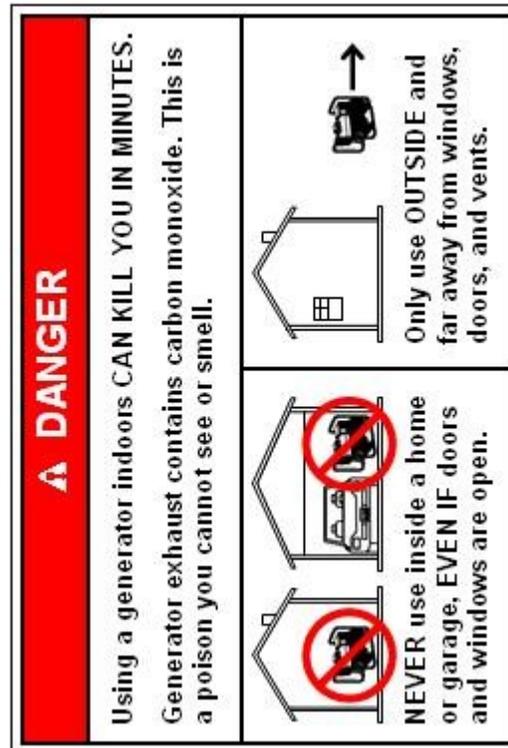
MINIMUM CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL TYPE STAND-BY GENERATORS

- Generators (Engines) shall be installed at least 20 feet from openings in walls and at least 20 feet from structures having combustible walls unless there is an adjacent wall that has a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour between the structure and generator.
- The generator shall be installed in compliance with floodplain management construction standards (same elevation above grade as the interior 1st floor of the building).
- Generators that are exposed to wind shall be installed to resist the wind pressures according to ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers) 7 – 2010.
- Generators installed at grade level shall be supported on a level minimum 4 inch nominal (3.5 inch actual) concrete slab or other approved material extending a minimum of 2 inches above adjoining finished grade. Such slabs shall be placed on clean, thoroughly compacted sand or crushed rock free from organics, debris or other deleterious materials.
- Generator exhaust shall be located so as not to create a nuisance. Exhaust termination shall be a minimum of 20 feet from any openable openings (doors, windows, vents, etc.) or air intakes.
- Generators shall be listed and labeled. Generators shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations and by the terms of their approval, in accordance with the conditions of the listing.

Where conflicts between 1) the code, 2) the conditions of listing or, 3) the manufacturer's installation recommendations occur, the most restrictive of the three alternatives shall apply.

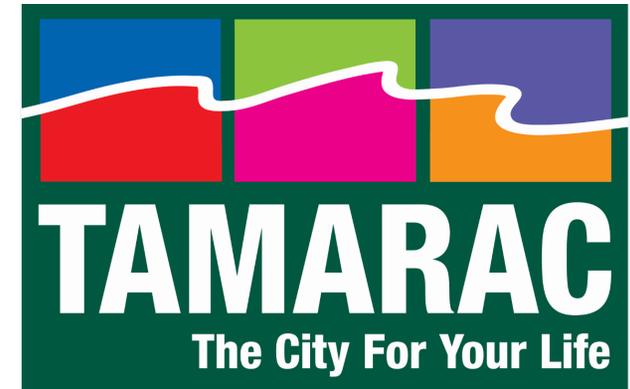
CODE REQUIREMENTS CCONTINUED

- When applicable, the following Standards shall apply: NFPA 54-12 - National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 58-08 - Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, NFPA 37-06 – Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA 30-08 – Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, ANSI/ASME B31.3 Process Piping, 2002 and the Florida Fuel Gas Code.
- Installations shall comply with the Florida Fire Prevention Code
- Maximum allowable sound levels and property setbacks shall comply with local jurisdiction's requirements.



Generator safety and Broward Code Requirements

Tamarac Emergency Management



Generator Safety for the home:

When will I need a generator?

A power outage in the home can be a frightening event, especially if severe weather is right outside your door. However, there's another option to being left in the dark: an emergency generator. When the grid is down due to storms, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, it's never certain how long it will take to restore power to homes. In order to stay prepared, having a backup generator in place will provide your home with temporary power during an emergency.

Permanent or portable?

There are two types of generators: permanent standby and portable. Each carries benefits and drawbacks, so make an informed decision based on the geography of your home and how much power you'll need if the lights go out.



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Before you buy

- Determine which electrical items are needed in an emergency.
- Remember: Homes in climates that have hot temperatures and high humidity need to back up the air conditioner to protect against mold damage.
- To save the food in the freezer, the refrigerator will need to be on the system, as well as any stand-alone freezer.
- Total the watts needed to determine what size generator is required. Consider both running and starting watts. An electrician can help make this determination, or you can check the manufacturer information for each appliance.
- Determine your budget.

Fire hazards

- Before refueling the generator, turn it off and let it cool down. Gasoline spilled on hot engine parts could ignite.
- Never store fuel for your generator in the home. Gasoline, propane, kerosene, and other flammable liquids should be stored outside of living areas in properly-labeled, non-glass safety containers.
- Do not store them near a fuel-burning appliance, such as a natural gas water heaters.

1. The primary **hazards to avoid** when using a generator are carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning from the toxic engine exhaust, electric shock or electrocution, and fire. Follow the directions supplied with the generator.
2. To avoid electrocution, keep the generator dry and do not use in rain or wet conditions.
3. Do not touch the generator with wet hands.
4. Never try to power the house wiring by plugging the generator into a wall outlet. Known as “backfeeding,” this practice puts utility workers, your neighbors and your household at risk of electrocution.
5. Never use a generator, grill, camp stove or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace or any partially enclosed area
6. Keep these devices outdoors, away from doors, windows and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to come indoors.
7. Install CO alarms in central locations on every level of your home and outside sleeping areas to provide early warning of accumulating carbon monoxide.