

WEATHERING THE STORM

Due to the potential severity of this weather system, residents may be without power for a significant period of time. It is recommended that you should prepare to be self-supporting for at least 72 hours. Here are some steps you can take to keep you and your loved ones safe:

HAVE ON HAND:

1. At least 1 flashlight with fully charged batteries (backup batteries would be good, also!).
2. At least 3 days' worth of potable water (at least 2 liters per day per person).
3. At least 3 days' worth of non-perishable food items
4. At least 3 days' worth of all medications.
5. Your NOAA weather radio with fully charged batteries for back-up



IF YOU LOSE POWER:

1. Stay indoors!
2. Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing.
3. Eat and drink. Food provides the body with energy and heat. Fluids prevent dehydration.
4. Close off unneeded rooms or areas of the house.
5. Cover windows to help insulate the house from outside temperatures.
6. Do not use a charcoal or gas grill indoors, carbon monoxide kills.

GENERATOR SAFETY

A generator can be very useful during a power outage, but remember to always follow the manufacturer's instructions to ensure safe and proper operation. To protect yourself and your family or your business, remember to follow these rules from Duke Energy, www.duke-energy.com/safety/electric/standby-generator.asp

ALWAYS:

1. Plug appliances directly into an emergency or portable generator. This is the safest way to use a generator. We don't recommend connection of a generator directly to a breaker panel, fuse box or meter box.
2. Have a licensed electrician install stationary or stand-by emergency generators.
3. Obey all local, state and national electrical and fire codes.
4. Store gasoline in approved fuel containers and out of children's reach.
5. Keep children away from generators.
6. Have a fully charged, properly rated fire extinguisher (i.e., rated for electrical and gas fires) ready at all times.



AND, REMEMBER:

1. Never connect generators to your utility service through receptacles, outlets, breakers, fuses or meter boxes.
2. Never replenish fuel in a generator while it is running.
3. Call an electrician to repair a generator; never attempt to repair it yourself.
4. Operate your generator outside. Never operate it inside a building or garage.



**EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
AND CONTINUITY**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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