Carbon Monoxide Can Be Deadly

You can’t see or smell carbon monoxide, but at high levels it can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide (CO) is produced whenever any fuel such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal is burned. Carbon monoxide is colorless, odorless, and tastesless, which makes it difficult to detect.

Sources of and Clues to a Possible Carbon Monoxide (CO) Problem

- Coarse, dry, hacking cough
- Nausea
- Headaches
- Weakness, confusion and nausea
- Fatigue and dizziness
- Cold clammy skin
- Rapid breathing
- Profuse sweating
- Ataxia (lack of balance or coordination)
-旷证 (difficulty in speaking or understanding speech)
- Loss of consciousness
- Death

A carbon monoxide detector is a device that detects the presence of carbon monoxide. If a high level of CO is detected, the device sounds an alarm to alert you and your family of a potential risk. Take immediate action and ventilate the area or safely leave the building. If CO poisoning symptoms are experienced, Carbon monoxide detectors can be purchased at most retail and hardware stores.

Using Your Generator Safely

Power outages can cause a number of safety concerns as residents seek heat from alternative sources. A generator can be an effective energy source during a power outage, but using it safely requires your attention. Always read the directions that come with the device.

NEVER use a portable generator indoors
- NEVER use a portable generator in a garage, carport, basement, crawl space or other enclosed or partially enclosed area, even with ventilation. Opening doors and windows or using fans will not prevent carbon monoxide (CO) buildup in the home.
- Improper generator use can lead to CO poisoning from the toxic engine exhaust, electric shock or electrocution and fire.
- Install home CO alarms that are battery-operated or have battery back-up. Test batteries frequently and replace when needed.

Using your generator outdoors
- Place the generator away from windows, doors, and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to travel indoors.
- To avoid electrocution, keep the generator dry. Do not use in rain or wet conditions. Operate it on a dry surface under an open canopy-like structure. Make sure your hands are dry before touching the generator.
- Use only the type of fuel recommended in the generator directions or on its label.
- Turn the generator off and let it cool before refueling. Gasoline spilled on hot engine parts could ignite.
- If you spill fuel, or do not seal its container properly, invisible vapors can travel along the ground and be ignited by an appliance’s pilot light or arcs from electric switches in the appliance.
- Your local fire department for information.
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Don’t overload your generator
- Determine the amount of power you will need. Light bulb wattage indicates the power needed. Appliance and equipment labels indicate their power requirements. If you can’t determine the amount of power you will need, ask an electrician.
- Make sure your generator produces more power than will be drawn by the objects you connect to the generator, including the initial surge when it is turned on.
- If your equipment draws more power than the generator can produce, you may blow a fuse on the generator or worse yet, damage the connected equipment!

Connect your generator correctly
- Plug appliances directly into the generator, or use a heavy-duty, outdoor-rated extension cord that is rated (in watts or amps) at least equal to the sum of the connected appliance loads.
- Never try to power your house by plugging the generator into a wall outlet, a practice known as “back feeding.” It can lead to the electrocution of utility workers or neighbors served by the same utility transformer.
- The only safe way to connect a generator to house wiring is to have a qualified electrician install a power transfer switch.

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Information available at www.ak-prepared.com or by calling 800-438-4318.
Find more resources by also visiting: www.fema.gov