

YOUR SAFETY MATTERS

Safe, affordable, reliable power is important to you, and Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative is committed to meeting your needs.

Even so, ice, snow, thunderstorms and other unexpected issues can cause power outages.

Portable generators are helpful with supplying electricity to your appliances if an emergency exists. However, if used or installed improperly, they can cause serious injury and even death.

Information within this brochure could save a life.

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about any Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative program, contact your local office:

Hickman County

931-729-3558

Lewis County

931-796-3116

Perry County

931-589-2151

Humphreys County

931-296-2581

Houston County

931-289-3311

or email us at
power@mlec.com



<https://www.facebook.com/MeriwetherLewisEC>



<https://twitter.com/MLECpower>

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PORTABLE GENERATORS

Installation & Safety Tips



**Meriwether
Lewis**

POTENTIAL HAZARDS & PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

How can electrocution occur?

If a portable electric generator is connected to your home's wiring, the energy it generates can flow back into MLEC's power lines and cause serious injury or death to line workers or others who come in contact with the lines. Even a line that has been knocked down and is verified by MLEC as "de-energized" could re-energize without warning.

How can it be prevented?

You must have a qualified, licensed electrician install a transfer switch (see illustration) between the generator and utility power in compliance with state and local electrical codes. Also, let MLEC know if you have a generator, as this information can be used for line worker safety.

Why does it have to be inspected?

It's the law. Tennessee law requires a state wiring inspector to approve any additions or changes to the wiring in your home. Installing a home transfer switch falls into that category.

What about carbon monoxide?

Never use a generator indoors - even with ventilation. This includes your home, basement, garage, crawl space and other enclosed or partially enclosed spaces. Opening doors and windows, or using fans, will not prevent carbon monoxide build-up in the home.

What about electrical hazards?

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for safe operation and maintenance. Keep the generator dry and do not use in rain or wet conditions. Make sure your hands are dry before touching the generator. Plug appliances directly into the generator, and make sure it is properly grounded.

Never try to power the house wiring by plugging the generator into a wall outlet. This is an extremely dangerous practice that presents an electrocution risk to utility workers and neighbors served by the same utility transformer. It also bypasses some of the built-in household circuit protection devices.

Do not overload the generator. A portable generator should only be used when necessary and only to power essential equipment or appliances.

Are there any fire hazards?

Never store generator fuel in the home. Gasoline and other flammable liquids should be stored outside of living areas in properly labeled, non-glass safety containers. Before fueling the generator, turn it off and let it cool down. Gasoline spilled on hot engine parts could ignite.

Typical installation for service entrance rated at 200 amperes or less

- Conductor sizes from generator to transfer switch will be determined by generator capacity.
- Over-current protection for the generator will be determined by generator capacity.
- A transfer switch*, such as a double-throw type that breaks contact of ungrounded conductors, should be installed in accordance with the current National Electrical Code. The neutral will not be broken by the switch. (*Switch must be listed by an OSHA Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory such as Underwriter's Laboratories.)
- Transfer switch will be bonded to the service entrance ground with #4 solid copper conductor.
- If the transfer switch is suitable for service equipment, the overcurrent protection between the meter base and the transfer switch is not required.

