



Cold Weather Preparedness Guide

Discover effective ways to help protect your home during winter power outages.



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Emergency Resources

When the power goes out, life becomes significantly more difficult. Backup power, whether portable, home standby or a solar + battery storage system, offers a layer of security and protection. As backup power experts, Generac aims to provide peace of mind and confidence in your backup power supply when the power is out or unreliable. With the aging power infrastructure and growing intensity of severe weather, including cold weather, outages are more likely. Generac works to give every person and family the information needed to help protect themselves and their homes when life gets disrupted by power outages.

DURING WINTER

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.

Cold Weather 101

Cold weather can include a variety of severe conditions and affect people in every region of the United States. Each extreme weather event presents unique challenges and requires advance preparation.

Cold Temperatures

Low temperatures are a key characteristic of winter weather, with significant potential to impact health and safety. Even if there is no snow or ice, cold temperatures can pose a threat to anyone who must go outside or whose home is unheated due to power loss or other factors. People who are outside in cold temperatures for too long are at risk of hypothermia or frostbite, which can cause loss of body heat, tissue damage, or more severe outcomes. Cold temperatures can also increase the likelihood of pipes freezing and bursting inside homes and causing flooding.

Different regions of the country have varying definitions of extreme cold. Generally, states in the northern half of the United States are more likely to classify temperatures below 0° Fahrenheit as extreme cold, while states in the southern half of the country may define any temperature near the 32° Fahrenheit freezing point as extreme cold. However, other cold weather factors like snow and ice can create severe conditions even if the temperature is not categorized as extreme. Understanding the definition of extreme cold in distinct regions can help you know how to best prepare.

Wind chill is another important factor related to cold temperatures, referring to how cold the outdoor air temperature feels to people and animals. When paired with wind, cold temperatures can result in a wind chill that is significantly lower than the temperature itself. Wind chill is important because it represents how exposed skin may react when faced with cold temperatures and wind, and the likelihood of experiencing frostbite may increase when exposed to low wind chill values.

Snow

Snow is an influential cold weather element, causing potentially dangerous situations in varied climates. Snowstorms can range from a few hours to a few days and bring a few inches to a few feet of snow to an area. Even for people living in regions that are accustomed to snowstorms, a large snowfall can have a considerable impact. Blowing snow can limit visibility, and heavy snow can make transit of any kind difficult, frequently limiting vehicular travel and preventing people from accessing much-needed supplies or support.

Heavy snow may accumulate on power lines and tree branches, causing them to snap and cut off electricity to homes. Sometimes snow can limit communication services and make it more difficult to stay connected. Snow may also pile up around doors, windows, and exterior features of homes, limiting access in and out of the home. Snowfall has occurred in all fifty states, indicating that the potential to be affected by snow is not limited to a specific region. However, people who live in states with historically higher temperatures and lower snowfall may need to take extra precautions when facing a snowstorm, as infrastructure and buildings may be less equipped to handle heavy snowfall.



Ice

Much like snow, ice accumulation can cause dangerous travel conditions and potential loss of power. Ice storms are frequently caused by freezing rain, which occurs when a warmer layer of air in the earth's atmosphere produces rain. That rain falls to the earth into a cold layer of air, where it freezes upon hitting the ground and other surfaces. This creates a slick layer of ice that will remain slippery until the temperature increases or the surface is treated.

Given the weight of accumulated ice, ice storms can snap power lines, bring down trees, and cause ongoing power outages. Fallen trees during ice storms may block roads and cut off key transportation avenues, and they may also drag down utility lines that provide electricity, internet, or phone service. Ice storms also make roads dangerous to travel. Bridges and overpasses become particularly hazardous during ice storms, as they freeze before the rest of the road - so drivers may not initially realize they are encountering a slick road. Ice storms can threaten safety both at home and on the road.



Terms to Know

To properly prepare for cold weather and its impact, it is important to understand the terms used by meteorologists. Below is a list of commonly used terminology:

Blizzard Warning: Issued for frequent wind gusts of 35 mph or greater that are accompanied by falling and/or blowing snow, often reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile for three or more hours.

Freezing Rain: Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees, and power lines.

Ice Storm Warning: Issued for expected ice accumulation of a quarter inch or more, which will make travel dangerous and could result in snapped power lines.

Lake Effect Snow Warning: Issued when lake induced snow squalls or heavy showers are expected to result in significant snowfall accumulation.

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.

Sleet: Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground, causing moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.

Wind Chill: A measure of how cold people feel due to the combined effect of wind and cold temperatures.

Wind Chill Warning: Issued when a combination of extremely cold air and strong winds are expected to create dangerously low wind chills, which could result in frostbite or hypothermia.

Wind Chill Watch: Issued when there is the potential for a combination of extremely cold air and strong winds to create dangerously low wind chill values.

Winter Storm Warning: Issued when a winter storm is expected to produce heavy snow, sleet or ice. Take action to navigate the storm safely.

Winter Storm Watch: Issued when a winter storm could produce heavy snow, sleet or ice. Prepare to encounter winter conditions.

Winter Weather Advisory: Issued when light amounts of winter precipitation or blowing snow could cause slippery conditions and impact travel. Proceed with caution.

Preparation & Action

The best time to take charge of your storm response is well before the storm hits.

Start Now

Identify your nearest warming centers, when they will open and, if applicable, which ones allow pets.

If you use a fireplace or wood stove for heating, make sure to have your chimney or flue inspected annually ahead of cold weather.

Build an emergency kit. See a list of recommended items to include at the end of this guide.

Gather local area maps in the event that mobile devices lack service or electricity.

Compile contact information for relevant family members and keep it handy in a wallet or purse.

Create a communication plan in case of an outage.

It is possible some of your possessions may be broken, destroyed, or lost if your home is damaged due to impacts of cold weather, like bursting pipes or fallen tree branches. Your insurance claim can be made much easier if you make a list and photograph your most expensive items.

Prioritize taking photos of high-priced items such as jewelry, collectibles, electronics, power tools, lawn mowers, etc. Show the items closeup and where they are in the home (for example, in a dresser in your bedroom). In each photo, include a piece of paper with today's date and the value of the item. Take photos of receipts if available.

Be sure to account for possessions both inside and outside of your home and talk with your insurer ahead of time to understand the claims filing process and how these photos can best be used. That way, if you should need to file a claim, it will be easier. You can find an easy printable form to list your household inventory at the end of this guide.

Photograph important legal paperwork such as wills and proof of insurance.

How Long do I Have to Prepare?

When a Winter Storm Watch is issued: Winter storm conditions are possible at your location within 48 hours or less. Although a watch does not guarantee your location will be affected, it's still best to prepare to take action. If there are any last-minute supplies needed to prepare your home or assemble your emergency kit, get them now. Lines may already be long and supplies running short.

When a Winter Storm Warning is issued: Winter storm conditions are occurring or about to occur. Finish preparing and remain off the roads and indoors as much as possible.

When a Blizzard Warning is issued: Blizzard conditions are occurring or expected in the next 12 to 18 hours. Preparations will begin to get difficult due to increased wind and lines for supplies.

Before the Storm

Bring pets indoors.

Turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting.

Fill bathtubs and large containers with water for sanitation purposes.

Turn off and properly secure propane tanks.

Unplug small appliances in the rooms you do not plan to use during a storm.

Check the yard and landscaping for any trees that should be trimmed.

Fill gas cans to run a portable generator.

Charge cell phones.

If you are going away during a cold weather event, be sure to leave the heat on in your home and set to at least 55°F.

Make sure you know how to shut off water valves in your home if a pipe bursts. Consider whether you should allow faucets to drip or trickle during cold weather to prevent freezing.

Relying on a standby generator when the power goes out? Make sure it's ready ahead of the cold weather season.

Clear debris and any obstructions away from the generator.

Keep at least 3 ft. of clearance around the generator.

This also includes moving plants and decorations away from the generator.

Ensure the inside of the enclosure is free of debris (such as leaves, sticks, dirt, etc.)

Check your battery for proper charge and clean any corrosion on the terminals.

Check the air filter. If it's dirty or damaged, replace it.

Inspect lines and connections for fuel or oil leaks. Fix, as necessary.

Check spark plugs. If gap is out of tolerance, re-gap or replace.

Check sediment trap. Empty if necessary.

Watch out for low oil levels. If your generator is running continuously. Remember to check the oil level each day and keep extra oil on hand.



During the Storm

Sheltering in Place

Stay inside and limit your time outdoors.

Monitor updates with a radio or television. Have a battery-powered emergency radio, in case of power outage.

Save cell phone battery as much as possible in case the power goes out.

If power is lost, unplug all outlets to reduce the chance of damage due to a power surge when power returns.

If using a portable generator for backup power, have a plan for safely starting your generator.

If flooding occurs due to pipes bursting, turn off electricity.

Evacuate if the home is damaged or an emergency official gives the order.

Go to a neighbor's home or follow the emergency official's directions.

Never use a generator inside the home or garage, even if doors and windows are open. Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless and can kill in minutes. Only use a portable generator outside and far away from windows, doors, and vents

Staying Warm

During a winter storm, keeping warm is a top priority. If your home loses heat, take action to maintain as much warmth indoors as you can.

Remain inside as much as possible and minimize opening doors and windows except when necessary.

Shut the doors to unneeded rooms, using just the most essential areas.

Line the cracks under the doors with towels or other fabric to reduce cold air flow.

Cover windows at night to keep out cold air and drafts.

Dress in loose, light layers that can be easily removed. Sweating and overheating can ultimately lead to chills, so monitor your exertion and reduce layers appropriately.

Stay hydrated and be sure to eat, as proper nourishment helps the body generate its own heat.

When using a heat source like a space heater, fireplace, or wood stove, be sure to keep blankets and other items away from the heater and ensure proper ventilation.

Outdoor Safety

If you must go outdoors during a winter storm, take extra precautions to stay safe.

Walk carefully on walkways that may be coated in snow or ice. Even if you don't see ice, be aware that it may still be there causing slick conditions.

Avoid overexertion, as sweating can cause a chill and hypothermia.

Know and monitor for signs of hypothermia, including shivering and confusion

Be aware of the signs of frostbite, including pale, cold skin that may be numb or tingle, painful or even burn.

Drive only if absolutely necessary and only during daylight hours. Have an emergency kit in your vehicle that includes rock salt, sand, shovels, and blankets.

Change out of any wet clothes as soon as possible to keep your body insulated and to maintain body heat.



After the Storm

If there is severe damage to the home, leave immediately and contact local officials.

If you suspect a gas leak, leave immediately and report it to local authorities.

Go to a designated public shelter if your home is without power or heat during extreme cold.

Report downed power lines to the utility company and local police and fire departments.

Carefully clear snow from around any propane tanks, taking care not to puncture the tank or line.

Check on neighbors.

Report losses to insurance.

Make a list of any missing or damaged property.

Take photos of the home, yard, and street.

Do not drive down closed roads – they may have downed power lines or trees.

Consider contacting contractors to clean up large debris, like fallen branches.

Keep receipts for possible reimbursement programs through insurance, city, or U.S. government programs.

If power is out, unplug all major appliances before turning the electricity back on to minimize possible surge damage.

If the home flooded due to pipes bursting, have a professional electrician check the residence before turning electricity on.

Save phone calls for emergencies. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends.

Extended Power Outages

Keep freezers and refrigerators closed.

Only use portable generators outdoors and away from windows, doors, and vents.

Do not use a gas stove to heat your home.

Disconnect appliances and electronics to avoid damage from electrical surges when the power returns.

Have alternate plans for refrigerating medicines or using power-dependent medical devices.



Safety Tips

Food Safety

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, food in your refrigerator is safe to eat for only four hours without electricity. They recommend you discard meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and leftovers after that timeframe. 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 adhere to the following safety guidelines during and after a power outage when there is no electricity.

- Don't open your refrigerator if the power goes out.

- Use a thermometer to check if food is 40 degrees or below before consuming.

- Power your refrigerator: Consider backup options to power your refrigerator, especially during long outages.

- In the event of an outage, do not plan to keep food cold outside in ice or snow, as food could be exposed to varying temperatures and unsanitary outdoor conditions.

Live in an apartment and unable to have a home standby generator?
Portable Power Stations have zero emissions, are safe to use indoors,
and can power a 120W refrigerator for 7.5+ hours, depending on the model size.

Child Safety

Reducing a child's fear during severe weather is important. Disasters can be traumatic for children. It is important to provide guidance and reassurance to help ease their fears and stress.

Constant Communication

- Keep in constant communication with your children during a winter storm. Talk with them about your plans and let them help gather supplies.

Child-Friendly Emergency Kit

- Be sure to include things like toys, games and items that don't require power.

Pet Safety

The ASPCA estimates one third of cat and dog owners don't have a disaster plan in place for their animals. During cold weather events, pets are safest by your side at home. Bring pets inside before winter weather hits, and make sure to plan for their comfort and safety in case the power goes out.

Emergency Kit for Pets

- 7 days of food and water (with a can opener, if needed)

- 1 week's worth of medication

- Pet carrier/kennel

- Extra leash

- Pet ID tags, rabies vaccination tag and collar

- Spare bedding

Aquarium Tips

A power outage is inconvenient for you but can be deadly for aquarium fish. To maintain the delicate balance in an aquarium, you need to keep your filtration system and heater running 24/7. Whether the outage lasts for a few hours or a few days, there are several things you can do to minimize the damage:

- Unplug your filter and rinse it before restarting

- Maintain stable water temperature by covering the tank with a blanket

- Make up for lost oxygen with a battery-powered air pump

- Have a Generac generator to keep the power on



Comparing Backup Power Options

Portable vs. Automatic Home Standby Power

You may be considering a portable generator for use during severe cold weather events. While they can certainly be used to provide backup power, there are some key differences to be aware of compared to a home standby unit.



	Portable Power Stations	Portable Generators	Automatic Home Standby Generators
Uses	Best for smaller, specific needs, such as apartments or condominium residents. Additional non-emergency uses: camping, tailgating.	Emergency backup power. Additional non-emergency uses: camping, job sites, tailgating.	Whole home or essential circuit backup power.
Starting	A simple ON/OFF button.	Must be home when the power goes out to start and connect almost all portable generators.	Starts automatically when utility power is lost – whether you're home or away.
Connecting	Ports on the unit itself offer numerous connection options, including 2 USB-A and 2 USB-C receptacles in addition to AC, DC and a wireless charging pad.	Can be connected to individual appliances via extension cord but must be connected to the home via a manual transfer switch for whole home/specific circuit backup.	Permanently connected to your home's electrical system.
Refueling	No refueling necessary. Simply recharge the unit by connecting to a wall outlet when power returns. The unit also supports recharging with the available solar panels or connection to a car or generator.	Must be refueled every 6-12 hours, depending on loads and size of fuel tank. Fueling options include gasoline and liquid propane.	No refueling necessary if connected to a natural gas line or propane tank.
Capacity	Able to power smaller, specific devices, such as a kitchen appliance, laptop, or phone. Can also be paralleled for additional capacity and backup power.	A wide range of options for every need, including smaller units that can be paralleled for additional power, or units large enough to provide whole home backup when paired with a manual transfer switch.	Can power your entire home or selected circuits.
Monitoring	With no refueling and zero maintenance, no monitoring is necessary.	Must monitor operation in person.	Monitor the generator's performance with Mobile Link™ from anywhere.

Protect Your Backup Solution

No matter what generator option you select, it is important to conduct regular maintenance on your generator to ensure it runs properly. You can rest assured knowing that your local Generac dealer is there to support and service your generator through the life of the product.

Alternative Backup Power Solutions

PWRcell Solar Battery Storage System



Store Excess Energy

PWRcell's revolutionary battery storage technology captures and stores energy from your solar panels or the electrical grid.



Prepare for Power Outages

PWRcell can provide whole home backup power during utility power outages, helping you and your family stay comfortable and secure in your home. Pairing your system with a PWRmanager advanced load management device can extend your backup capabilities even further.



Reduce Energy Costs

The stored energy can be discharged to power your home during peak demand times when the cost of utility power is higher, which can help you save money on your utility bill.





Monitoring Fuel Levels

Ensure you Have Enough Propane (LP Gas) to Weather the Storm

If your generator or household appliances run on propane, it is crucial to make sure you and your propane supplier know when your fuel level is running low. Without propane, your LP generator and LP appliances will not turn on.

Don't Rely on Manual Tank Checks

If you are used to checking your propane tank's dial to see the remaining fuel level, know that this is not always possible – especially in severe weather. Consider a situation where:

You or your family members aren't at home when LP appliances are running, or the generator turns on and starts burning fuel.

The tank dial is physically difficult for you or your family members to access.

Inclement weather makes it dangerous to walk out to the tank.

The dial is inaccessible due to a stuck tank lid or flooding around an underground tank.

Don't Wait Until the Last Minute to Schedule a Fuel Delivery

Cold weather events can cause delays for propane suppliers which interrupt the delivery schedule. Oftentimes, downed trees block roads and driveways, supply chain issues cause fuel shortages, and power outages lead to increased demand for LP gas to serve standby generators.

Avoid the Hidden Costs of a Run Out

Storms increase the likelihood of running out of fuel. Run outs are frustrating, costly, and likely to happen when you need your LP generator and LP appliances the most. Consider what happens as the result of a run out:

You may have to pay for a qualified technician to perform a leak test. Some jurisdictions require this test after an out-of-gas call before propane/fuel delivery occurs.

You may pay up to \$300 for an expedited/emergency delivery fee to get your tank refilled.

You could have to pay to replace spoiled food in your refrigerator and freezer.

You might even pay for a hotel stay if you are without electricity for an extended period.

The Generac LTE LP Fuel Monitor enables you to measure the remaining fuel level in any propane tank – no matter what LP appliances are connected. Use it to take control of your fuel consumption, plan for deliveries, and protect yourself against run outs. The solution offers:

Easy installation in under 5 minutes on any above-or below-ground tank.

Mobile Link integration to see your tank level in real-time, from anywhere via phone/computer.

Text and email notifications that alert you when your tank level drops below a certain threshold.

Peace of mind that you will always be prepared for the storm and protected against run outs.



Tank Monitoring is the easiest, most reliable way to ensure you always have enough propane to weather the storm.

Generator Safety

When using a portable generator for emergency power, it is important to be aware of potential hazards. Always keep these basic guidelines in mind when running your generator so that you operate it responsibly and safely. Be sure to read and follow the instructions in the owner's manual before using the portable generator.

Using a generator indoors can kill you in minutes. Exhaust contains carbon monoxide—a deadly poisonous gas you cannot see or smell.

Never run a generator indoors or in partly enclosed areas such as garages.

Only use outdoors and far from windows, doors, vents, crawl spaces and in an area where adequate ventilation is available and will not accumulate deadly exhaust gas.

Always use a battery-operated carbon monoxide alarm indoors, installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Keep children away from portable generators at all times.

Keep the area surrounding the generator clean and free from debris and keep a clearance of five feet on all sides to allow for proper ventilation of the generator.

Generators can be used during a wide variety of weather temperatures, but should be protected from the elements when not in use to prevent shorting and rusting.

Operate the generator only on level surfaces and where it will not be exposed to excessive moisture, dirt, dust, or corrosive vapors.

Inspect the generator regularly and contact the nearest authorized service provider for repair or part replacements.

Always disconnect the spark plug wire and place the wire where it cannot contact the spark plug to prevent accidental starting when setting up, transporting, adjusting or repairing the generator.

Do not connect your generator directly to your home's wiring or into a regular household outlet to avoid electrocution and shock hazards.

Only start or stop the generator when there is no electrical load connected.

Do not operate the generator in wet conditions, such as rain or snow.



Common Myths About Portable Generators:



Myth: Place the generator on planks of wood if the ground is wet.

Even if the wood does not become saturated with water, there is a risk of electrocution when the wires run across the ground.

Myth: Use a kid's tent or make a box to keep the generator dry from rain.

Plugs and the interface need to be dry to avoid electrocution. However, most tent and enclosure “solutions” do not factor in the airflow needs for a generator. Airflow helps keep the generator cool so the engine can continue to run properly. Additionally, without enough airflow, there may be buildup of carbon monoxide.

Myth: If it's windy or wet in the yard, just put the generator a little closer to the house on the patio or porch. Just keep nearby windows and doors shut.

To address carbon monoxide risk, Consumer Product Safety Commission guidance directs consumers to operate portable generators outside only, at least 20-feet away from the house, and direct the generator's exhaust away from the home. Do not operate a generator on an outside porch, in a carport, or in a garage.

Myth: Any extension cord will work.

Indoor extension cords are not made for outdoors – they do not repel moisture. Using an indoor cord outside could result in electrocution.

Source: <https://cpsc.gov/Newsroom/NewsReleases/2020/CPSC-Warns-Consumers-inPath-of-Storms-to-Take-PrecautionsWhen-Using-Portable-Generators>

Emergency Kit Checklist

Food

- 7-day supply of non-perishables per person
- Manual can opener for food
- Disposable plates, cups, utensils
- Napkins or paper towels
- Cookware to boil water

Water

- Three gallons of water per person, per day for both drinking and sanitation (FEMA recommends a 5-day supply)

First Aid

- Fully stocked first aid kit
- Additional prescriptions or essential medicine
- List of current medications and allergies
- Fire extinguisher
- Extra cash in case ATMs are down

Lighting

- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Utility lighter
- A large light source (e.g. lantern)

Tools

- Snow shovels
- Windshield scraper
- Rock salt to melt ice
- Wrench and pliers to turn off utilities
- A whistle to signal for help
- Extra batteries

Communication

- Battery-powered AM/FM radio
- NOAA hazard-alert radio
- Cell phone
- Car or emergency charger for mobile devices
- Small notepads and pencils
- Games and activities that don't require electricity

Baby Needs

- Bottles and formula
- Two-week supply of diapers
- Baby wipes and diaper rash ointment

Transportation

- Maps of local and state roads
- Directions to nearby warming shelters
- Spare tire or tire patch kit
- Emergency roadside flares or triangles
- List of local services and contact information
- Tow chains or rope
- Tire chains

Sanitation & Personal Care

- Spare set of clothes and shoes for each person
- At least one blanket per person
- Extra hats, gloves or mittens, scarves, and thick socks
- Toothbrushes and toothpaste
- Toilet paper
- Personal, feminine care items
- Soaps and shampoos
- Trash bags
- Disinfectant wipes or gels

Pet Needs

- One week of food and water
- Leash and a crate or carrier
- Bed, dishes, toys
- Any medications
- Battery-operated air pump for aquarium
- Vet's contact information
- Waste bags
- Photo of you and your pet for proof of ownership

Family Contact Information

CONTACT INFORMATION

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT:

CONTACT #:

EVACUATION CENTER:

PHONE #:

LOCAL MEETING SPOT:

PHONE #:

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION

NAME:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:

DATE OF BIRTH:

SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:

DATE OF BIRTH:

SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:

DATE OF BIRTH:

SPECIAL NOTE:

NAME:

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.:

DATE OF BIRTH:

SPECIAL NOTE:

WHERE WE MIGHT BE

FAMILY MEMBER:

LOCATION 1:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

LOCATION 2:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER:

LOCATION 1:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

LOCATION 2:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER:

LOCATION 1:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

LOCATION 2:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

FAMILY MEMBER:

LOCATION 1:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

LOCATION 2:

ADDRESS:

PHONE NUMBER:

RESOURCES

(provide the following for each family member and update with any chang-

IMPORTANT CONTACTS	COMPANY NAME	PHONE #	POLICY #
MEDICAL INSURANCE			
HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE			
VETERINARIAN			

Family Medication Form

Print out and complete for each family member.

This form is for: _____

MEDICINAL ALLERGIES

MEDICATION NAME	REACTION

CURRENT PRESCRIPTIONS

MEDICATION NAME	DOCTOR'S NAME	DOCTOR'S NUMBER	REASON FOR TREATMENT	DOSAGE (MG)	HOW OFTEN I TAKE IT

NON-PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS INCLUDING VITAMINS & SUPPLEMENTS

NAME	REASON FOR TREATMENT	DOSAGE (MG)	HOW OFTEN I TAKE IT



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