REFERENCE BANK

The Outage Plan Bank

Every worksheet, card and checklist from the sixteen modules, in the order you will use them.

Use alongside the workbook

Work out what you need

- Failure Order worksheet
- Load List worksheet (three tiers)
- Sizing worksheet
- Source Decision worksheet

Power and keep it running

- Resupply worksheet
- Fuel rotation date card
- Generator siting card
- CO alarm test log
- Cord gauge table
- NEVER BACKFEED rule card

Food, water and temperature

- Food Clock card
- Eating order list
- Water worksheet
- Bucket-flush instruction card
- Warm Room plan card
- Pipe protection checklist
- Heat Plan card
- Cooling destination card

People

- Medical Devices worksheet

- Medication cold-chain card
- Contact Plan card
- Household Roles sheet
- Elderly check-in assignment

House and admin

- Room-by-Room Readiness sheet
- Light test log
- Access and Documents card
- Printed essential contacts sheet

Prove it works

- Drill Debrief sheet
- Twice-yearly maintenance checklist
- Dated review line

Numbers to remember

Every quantity the modules ask you to hold in mind, with where it comes from. Figures marked illustrative are worked-example composites, not measurements.

- **Refrigerator holds safe temperature about 4 hours unopened** — (Module 1)
- **Full freezer about 48 hours; half-full about 24 hours** — (Module 1)
- **40F is the safety line; above it for more than 2 hours means discard** — (Module 1)
- **Well pump: pressure is lost immediately, because the pump is electric** — (Module 1)
- **Most gas furnaces stop within seconds - the blower and control board are electric** — (Module 1)
- **Most households' tier one is under 400 running watts** — (Module 2)
- **A kettle is about 1,500 watts - a tier-three want, not a need** — (Module 2)
- **Amps x volts = watts: a 3-amp device at 120 volts is about 360 watts** — (Module 2)
- **A refrigerator cycles; it draws its rated watts only while the compressor runs** — (Module 2)
- **A well pump is often the single largest motor in the house, 700 to 1,500 watts running** — (Module 2)
- **Required capacity = running total + the single largest surge, not all surges** — (Module 3)
- **Motor surge is typically 2 to 3 times its running watts, for 1 to 2 seconds** — (Module 3)
- **Inverters are about 85 to 90% efficient - multiply battery hours by 0.85** — (Module 3)
- **1,000 watt-hours running a 100-watt load gives about 8.5 usable hours, not 10** — (Module 3)
- **Quoted generator runtime is usually measured at 25% or 50% load** — (Module 3)
- **A generator needs at least 20 feet of clearance from any window, door or vent** — (Module 4)
- **A 20-pound propane cylinder holds roughly 430,000 BTU - about 5 hours at moderate load** — (Module 4)
- **A permanent standby install needs a licensed electrician and usually a permit** — (Module 4)
- **A battery station runs indoors; a combustion generator never does** — (Module 4)
- **Untreated gasoline starts degrading in 3 to 6 months; stabiliser extends it** — (Module 5)

- **Propane does not degrade - it is the storable fuel** — (Module 5)
- **A 12-volt car socket charges a station at only about 100 to 120 watts** — (Module 5)
- **A 200-watt solar array in December may deliver a quarter of its summer output** — (Module 5)
- **Resupply trigger: one third remaining, while stations still have power** — (Module 5)
- **20 feet minimum from any window, door or vent, exhaust pointed away** — (Module 6)
- **An open garage is not outdoors; a covered porch is not outdoors** — (Module 6)
- **A CO alarm on every sleeping level, tested within the last 6 months** — (Module 6)
- **12-gauge or heavier for a 15-amp load at 100 feet; uncoil cords while running** — (Module 6)
- **Never energise a house circuit through a wall outlet - that is backfeed** — (Module 6)
- **Refrigerator: about 4 hours unopened** — (Module 7)
- **Freezer: about 48 hours full, about 24 hours half full** — (Module 7)
- **40F for more than 2 hours means discard, however it looks or smells** — (Module 7)
- **Food still holding ice crystals, or at or below 40F, may be refrozen** — (Module 7)
- **Eating order: refrigerator first, freezer second, shelf-stable last** — (Module 7)
- **Plan 1 gallon per person per day, then double it for washing and flushing** — (Module 8)
- **4 people for 3 days is 12 gallons minimum, realistically 24** — (Module 8)
- **Rotate stored water every 6 months and write the fill date on the container** — (Module 8)
- **A tank water heater holds useful heat for a day or more; a tankless electric gives nothing** — (Module 8)
- **Bathtub water is for flushing, never for drinking** — (Module 8)
- **Pipe-protection actions start around 20F outside, sustained** — (Module 9)
- **Choose the smallest room with the fewest exterior walls as the warm room** — (Module 9)
- **Let one faucet drip on the coldest exterior wall - moving water resists freezing** — (Module 9)
- **Insulate between people and the floor; floors pull heat faster than air** — (Module 9)
- **Never burn charcoal, camp fuel or an unvented heater indoors** — (Module 9)

- **Central air conditioning draws thousands of watts - out of scope for portable backup** — (Module 10)
- **Above about 95F a fan alone stops helping and can just move hot air** — (Module 10)
- **Decide your indoor leaving temperature in advance and write the number down** — (Module 10)
- **Close blinds on the sunny side by day; open up at night only if it is cooler outside** — (Module 10)
- **Confusion, no sweating, or hot dry skin is an emergency - call for help** — (Module 10)
- **Test each device's internal battery today - the manual's figure is years out of date** — (Module 11)
- **A CPAP without its heated humidifier can draw less than half as much** — (Module 11)
- **Put a thermometer inside the medication cooler - ice can take it too cold as well as too warm** — (Module 11)
- **Copy the manufacturer's storage range onto the plan rather than generalising** — (Module 11)
- **A phone battery holds roughly 12 to 20 watt-hours** — (Module 12)
- **A 65 watt-hour power bank is about 3 to 4 full phone charges** — (Module 12)
- **Cell sites run on battery backup measured in hours, not days** — (Module 12)
- **Text rather than call - a text needs a fraction of the bandwidth** — (Module 12)
- **One out-of-area contact: local networks congest first** — (Module 12)
- **A light in every room, tested, with the test date written down** — (Module 13)
- **Candles are a leading cause of outage house fires - use battery lanterns** — (Module 13)
- **A headlamp beats a flashlight anywhere you need both hands** — (Module 13)
- **Stairs need a light at the top AND the bottom** — (Module 13)
- **Hold cash in small denominations - change will be scarce** — (Module 14)
- **Write the amount on the plan so it gets replaced, not quietly spent** — (Module 14)
- **Operate the garage manual release once, before you need it** — (Module 14)
- **Keep a printed contact and policy sheet in a waterproof sleeve with the kit** — (Module 14)
- **Every person in the house gets a written job, including the children** — (Module 15)
- **Name ONE person to check on a relative living alone, and a time** — (Module 15)

- **Add pet water and food to the household water total** — (Module 15)
- **Confirm in advance whether your evacuation destination accepts animals** — (Module 15)
- **Run the drill for 90 minutes, at a time you choose** — (Module 16)
- **Expect 5 to 10 failures on the first run - that is a successful drill** — (Module 16)
- **Collect failures during the drill; fix them afterwards, not mid-run** — (Module 16)
- **Review twice a year, anchored to the clock change** — (Module 16)
- **Write the next review date on the front page** — (Module 16)