

Be safe when using cell phones, batteries, & chargers:

1. Only use compatible cell phone batteries and chargers.
2. Don't permit a battery out of the phone to come in contact with metal objects, such as coins, keys or jewelry.
3. Don't crush, puncture, or a lot of pressure on the battery.
4. Avoid dropping the cell phone.
5. Place your cell phone in a cool, dry location.
6. Don't set your phone on or near a cooking surface, cooking appliance, iron, or radiator.
7. Water can damage the circuitry could slowly corrode and pose a safety hazard.
8. Follow battery usage, storage and charging guidelines found in the user's guide.

According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and CTIA-The Wireless Association (www.cpsc.gov).

Lightning Safety



If you see lightning or hear thunder:

- Go to a building or a vehicle.
- Lightning often precedes rain, so don't wait for the rain to begin before suspending activities.
- Suspend activities for 30 minutes after the last observed lightning or thunder.

If lightning is striking nearby when you are outside:

- Avoid water, high ground, open spaces, and metal objects (including electric wires, fences, power tools, etc.)
- Crouch down. Put feet together. Place hands over ears to minimize hearing damage from thunder.
- Avoid proximity (minimum of 15 ft.) to other people.
- Seek shelter in a substantial building or in a fully-enclosed metal vehicle with the windows completely shut.
- Unsafe places include underneath canopies, small picnic or rain shelters, or near trees.

If indoors:

- Avoid water.
- Stay away from doors and windows.
- Do not use the telephone. Take off head sets.
- Turn off, unplug, and stay away from appliances, computers, power tools, & TV sets. Lightning may strike exterior electric and phone lines, inducing shocks to inside equipment.

People struck by lightning:

- Call 911 or send for help immediately.
- The lightning victim does not carry an electrical charge and can be handled safely. If you're qualified to do so, administer First Aid procedures.

Generator Safety

- Keep generators dry and wait for the rain to pass before using a generator. Consumer-grade generators are not weatherproof and can pose the risk of electrocution and shock when used in wet conditions.
- Never use a portable generator indoors – including garages, basements, crawlspaces and sheds. Opening doors and windows or using fans will not prevent CO buildup in the home.
- During use, keep portable generators outdoors and far away from open doors, windows and vents, which can allow CO to build up indoors.
- If you start to feel sick, dizzy or weak while using a generator, get to fresh air right away. The CO from generators can readily lead to full incapacitation and death.
- Do not connect the generator directly into your home's electrical system through a receptacle outlet – this is an extremely dangerous practice that poses a fire hazard and an electrocution hazard to utility workers and neighbors served by the same transformer.
- If using a generator, plug individual appliances into heavy duty, outdoor-rated extension cords and plug cords into the generator.
- Check that the extension cords have a wire gauge adequate for the appliance loads and have all three prongs, including a grounding pin.
- Keep charcoal grills outside. Never use them indoors. Burning charcoal in an enclosed space can produce lethal levels of carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Check to make sure your smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms have batteries and are working.

According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) (www.cpsc.gov).