

Your Reliable Guide for Power Solutions

To fulfill our commitment to be the leading supplier in the power generation industry, the Buckeye Power Sales team ensures they are always up-to-date with the current power industry standards as well as industry trends. As a service, our **Information Sheets** are circulated on a regular basis to existing and potential power customers to maintain their awareness of changes and developments in standards, codes and technology within the power industry.

Generator Systems Built to Withstand High Winds

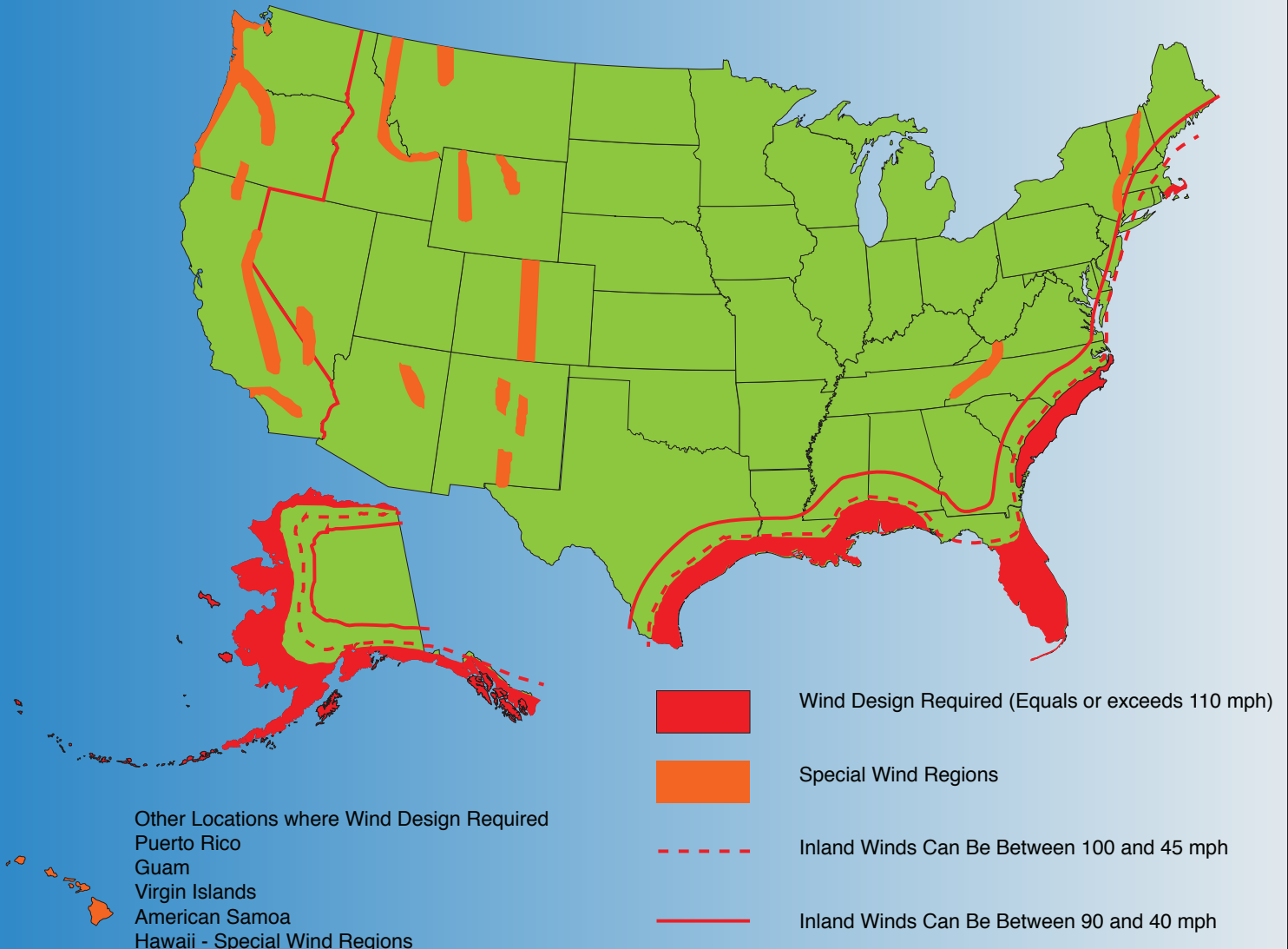
1.0 Introduction:

A high percentage of power outages occur during major weather events. A significant weather event is high winds. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have conducted research and made recommendations to improve the ability of generator systems to manage that are within areas impacted by extreme weather events and high winds.

Several FEMA studies make recommendations for generator sets mounted in enclosures that are installed in regions subject to high winds (hurricanes).

This Information Sheet discusses the special factors and planning that must be considered when supplying generators in enclosures, that are installed outdoors in such regions : (Continued over)

Regions Where Generator Canopy Design Must Manage Higher Wind Speeds



2.0 High Wind Regions in North America:

The North American geographical areas that are identified as likely to be subject to high winds and/or hurricanes the diagram on page 1.

3.0 Hurricane Definition:

A hurricane can also be called: a tornado, tropical cyclone, twister, typhoon, tropical depression, or tropical storm. A hurricane has wind speeds in excess of 74 mph (119 km/hr.) and is usually accompanied by heavy rain, thunder, and lightning.

4.0 Hurricane Formation:

A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system with a characteristic low-pressure center, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain. They typically form over large bodies of relatively warm water and derive its energy through the evaporation of water from the ocean's surface which rises and ultimately re-condenses into cloud and rain when the moist air rises and cools to saturation.

Hurricanes can often have a diameter of 60 to 1,250 miles. Modern technology is used to follow any dangerous storm and notify the public of the storms likely track, so that preparations can be made in advance to protect lives.

5.0 Damage:

In addition to the wind damage to infrastructures, communications, buildings, homes and transportation, with the additional problem of wind-borne debris, hurricanes can also cause a major storm surge along the coastal areas which, in turn, increases the potential risk of flooding.

The loss of utility power service is commonplace due to overhead transmission lines being damaged or knocked down by falling trees - hence the importance of having emergency generators available; both during the storm and especially during the subsequent cleanup period.

6.0 International Building Code (IBC):

Provides standards for buildings and other structures, which has been adopted by many States, to ensure human life-safety and building protection during wind storms and seismic activity. The IBC 2012 edition increased the wind load rating from 90 mph to 105 mph, although rarely seen in practice except in the Western States of California, Washington and Oregon. Special regions, particularly along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, have ratings of up to 150 mph.

7.0 Wind Load:

The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7-05 sets out minimum design loads for buildings and other structures. Compliance verification can be achieved by wind tunnel testing (not practical) which is most often done by the analytical method. The first step is to calculate the wind velocity pressure at the structure, which will be affected by the geography, local terrain, topography, wind direction and the structure's occupancy factor. The latter allows for wide range factors dependent on the use. Uninhabited buildings have a lower safety factor than critical buildings such as hospitals, fire stations, etc. Elevated locations (like hilltops) or roof-top mounted generator enclosures require greater resilience and this must be taken into account in the calculations.

8.0 Enclosure Design:

The enclosure canopy must be manufactured of a material that will not buckle or collapse. This will require additional reinforcement, bracing and internal supports with appropriate fasteners. Most US generator manufacturers offer enclosures with wind load ratings to 150 mph, with a certification of compliance. Some even offer optional enclosures suitable for wind loads of 200 mph.

9.0 Generator Installation:

Anchors must be designed and rated to resist wind loading and are similar to those utilized for seismic loading, to ensure that the generator remains connected to its foundation during the storm. The anchors must meet predetermined minimum depth with torque and spacing specified by the manufacturer as well as wide washers to obtain maximum load distribution.

10.0 Florida State Building Code (FBCB) for High Velocity Hurricane Zone:

In accordance with ASCE 7-98, this code requires buildings and other structures to withstand high wind forces, with Miami-Dade and Broward counties having to withstand wind speeds of 146 and 140 mph respectively.

11.0 Useful Websites for Further Information:

National Hurricane Center/NOAA:	www.nhc.noaa.gov
International Building Code (IBC):	https://shop.iccsafe.org/
American Society of Civil Engineers:	www.asce.org
Florida Building Codes:	www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/publications/FBC.pdf



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