THE IMPORTANCE OF: REBUILDING & RENOVATING SAFELY

Water and electricity do not mix. Follow this quide to quickly

WATER-DAMAG ELECTRICAL EQUIPMEN

see what equipment must be replaced and what electronics may be reconditioned. Any water-damaged equipment even if thoroughly dried will pose serious long-term safety and fire risk if not properly reconditioned.

ESFI recommends that the evaluation of water-damaged electrical equipment be conducted by qualified **electricians.** Floodwaters contaminated with chemicals, sewage, oil, and other debris can affect the **integrity** and performance of electrical equipment. Ocean water and salt spray can be particularly damaging due to the corrosive and conductive nature of the saltwater residue. Returning power to water-damaged electrical devices or equipment without a proper evaluation could result in an electrical fire, shock, electrocution, or further damage to your device.

WATER DAMAGED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MUST BE REPLACED MAY BE RECONDITIONED Arc-Fault and Panelboards **Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters** See NEMA Standard: PB 1.1-2013 **Batteries** Receptacles High-Voltage AC Signaling, Protection, Circuit Breakers and Communications Systems Lighting, Ballasts, Surge Protective Devices and LED Drivers Low- and Medium-Switchboards See NEMA Standard: PB 2.1-2013 Voltage Fuses Low- and Medium-Switches and Dimmers Voltage Switchgear **Transformers** Low-Voltage Power All dry type, control circuit, Circuit Breakers liquid-filled, cast-resin Molded-Case Uninterruptible Power Supply Circuit Breakers Motors Wire or Cable See Standard ANSI/IEEE 43-2013, A2 & A3, for dry areas ANSI EASA AR100 Outlet and Wire or Cable for wet areas that have not been **Junction Boxes** damaged / ends not exposed See NEMA standard OS 1-2008

ESFI has teamed with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (www.nema.org) to provide a detailed explanation on what electrical components can be reconditioned and which need to be replaced.









