Water-Damaged Electrical Equipment Infographic





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

WATER-DAMAGED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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**.



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.



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Water damaged equipment that must be replaced:

- Arc-Fault and Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters
- Batteries
- Lighting, Ballasts, and LED Drivers
- Low and Medium Voltage Fuses
- Molded-Case Circuit Breakers
- Outlet and Junction Boxes
- Receptacles
- Signaling, Protection, and Communications Systems
- Surge Protective Devices
- Switches and Dimmers
- Transformers
- Uninterruptible Power Supply
- Wire or Cable (for dry area)

Water damaged equipment that may be reconditioned:

- High Voltage AC Circuit Breakers
- Low and Medium Voltage Switchgear
- Low-Voltage Power Circuit Breakers
- Motors
- Panelboards
- Switchboards
- Wire or Cable (for wet areas that have not been damaged/ends not exposed)

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