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GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING WATER-DAMAGED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



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Guidelines for Handling Water-damaged Electrical Equipment

NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER – Please see the last page of this document.

Use of this Publication

This publication provides guidelines on how to handle electrical equipment that has been exposed to water through flooding, fire fighting activities, hurricanes, etc. It is designed for use by suppliers, installers, inspectors, and users of electrical products.

Electrical equipment exposed to water can be extremely dangerous if reenergized without proper reconditioning or replacement. Reductions in integrity of electrical insulation due to moisture, debris lodged in the equipment components, and other factors, can damage electrical equipment by affecting the ability of the equipment to perform its intended function. Damage to electrical equipment can also result from flood waters contaminated with chemicals, sewage, oil, and other debris that will affect the integrity and performance of the equipment. Ocean water and salt spray can be particularly damaging due to the corrosive and conductive nature of the salt water residue.

Distributors of electrical equipment should not use any inventory that has been subjected to water damage. Damaged inventory should not be sold to resellers that will place the equipment back into the market. This can lead to damaged equipment still being used and creating a hazard to individuals or property.

To Contact the Manufacturer

Working knowledge of electrical systems and of the equipment in question is required to evaluate damage due to contact with water. The original manufacturer of the equipment should be contacted if any questions arise or specific recommendations are needed. In many cases, replacement will be necessary.

After consultation with the manufacturer, some larger types of electrical equipment may be reconditioned by properly trained personnel. The ability to recondition the equipment may vary with the nature of the electrical function, the degree of flooding, the age of the equipment, and the length of time the equipment was exposed to water.

Attempts to recondition equipment without consulting the manufacturer can result in additional hazards due to the use of improper cleaning agents, which can further damage the equipment (see National Electrical Code® Section 110-11 FPN No.2) or due to improper reconditioning techniques.

NEMA member companies are committed to safety. For specific contacts within these manufacturing firms, call or write:

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Electrical Distribution Equipment

Electrical distribution equipment usually involves switches and low-voltage protective components such as molded case circuit breakers and fuses, within assemblies such as enclosures, panelboards, and switchboards. These assemblies can be connected to electrical distribution systems using various wiring methods.

The protective components are critical to the safe operation of distribution circuits. Their ability to protect these circuits is adversely affected by exposure to water and to the minerals and particles which may be present in the water. In molded case circuit breakers and switches, such exposure can affect the overall operation of the mechanism through corrosion, through the presence of foreign particles, and through removal of lubricants. The condition of the contacts can be affected and the dielectric insulation capabilities of internal materials can be reduced. Further, some molded case circuit breakers are equipped with electronic trip units and the functioning of these trip units might be impaired. For fuses, the water may affect the filler material. A damaged filler material will degrade the insulation and interruption capabilities.

Distribution assemblies contain protective components together with the necessary support structures, buswork, wiring, electromechanical or electronic relays and meters. Exposure to water can cause corrosion and insulation damage to all of these areas. In the case of exposure of distribution assemblies to water, the manufacturer should be contacted before further action is taken.

Items Which May Possibly Be Reconditioned by Trained Personnel in Consultation with Manufacturer:

- Enclosed switches—reference NEMA Standards Publication KS 1-2001, *Enclosed and Miscellaneous Distribution Equipment Switches (600 Volts Maximum)*, para 5.1, 5.1.2
- Busway—reference NEMA Standards Publication BU 1.1-2000, *General Instructions for Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Busway Rated 600 Volts or Less*, para 3.4.4, 9.2.4.2
- Panelboards—reference Standards Publication ANSI/NEMA PB 1.1-2002, *General Instructions for Proper Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Panelboards Rated 600 Volts or Less*, para. 10.3, 10.8.3, 10.8.4
- Switchboards—reference Standards Publication ANSI/NEMA PB 2.1-2002, *General Instructions for Proper Handling, Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Deadfront Distribution Switchboards Rated 600 Volts or Less*, para. 11.3.1.3, 11.10
- Fire Pump Controllers—reference NEMA Standards Publication ICS 15-1999 (R2004), *Instructions for the Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Electric Fire Pump Controllers Rated Not More Than 600 V*

Motor Circuits

Motor circuits include motor control devices such as motor starters and contactors, together with overcurrent protection components such as overload relays, circuit breakers, and fuses often assembled into motor control panels and motor control centers as well as individual enclosures. Motor control centers contain both control and protective components together with support structures, buswork, and wiring.

The protective components are critical to the safe operation of motor circuits and their ability to protect these circuits is adversely affected by exposure to water, and to the minerals and particles which may be present in the water. For molded case circuit breakers, such exposure can affect the overall operation of the mechanism through corrosion, through the presence of foreign particles, and through removal of lubricants. The condition of the contacts can be affected and the dielectric insulation capabilities of internal materials can be reduced. Further, some molded case circuit breakers are equipped with electronic trip units, and the functioning of these trip units might

be impaired. For fuses, the water may affect the filler material. A damaged filler material will degrade the insulation and interruption capabilities.

Corrosion, loss of lubrication, and insulation quality can also be expected in contactors and starters. However, solid-state motor controllers and those electromechanical contactors or starters with integral electronic circuitry will be more severely affected by water.

Drives damaged by water can be remanufactured by the original manufacturer in some cases. Contact the drive manufacturer for specifics.

Items Requiring Complete Replacement:

- Electronically controlled and solid state contactors and starters
- Components containing semiconductors and transistors
- Overload relays
- Molded case circuit breakers and molded case switches—reference NEMA Standards Publication AB 4-2003, Guidelines for Inspection and Preventive Maintenance of Molded Case Circuit Breakers Used in Commercial and Industrial Applications, para 2.2
- Fuses

Items Which May Possibly be Reconditioned by Trained Personnel in Consultation with Manufacturer:

- Manual and magnetic motor controllers
- Motor control centers

Power Equipment

Power equipment involves low voltage or medium voltage protective devices within an overall switchgear assembly. The assembly may also contain cabling, buswork with appropriate insulators, current transformers, electromechanical or electronic relays, and metering.

Reliable operation of the protective devices is vital to system safety; however, these devices can be adversely affected by water. In the case of low voltage and medium voltage circuit breakers and switches, the operation of the mechanism can be impaired by corrosion, by the presence of particles such as silt, and by the removal of lubricants. The dielectric properties of insulation materials and insulators will degrade and, for air circuit breakers, the condition of the contacts can be affected. Further, low voltage power circuit breakers usually incorporate electronic trip units; the functioning of these units will be impaired. Similarly, the functionality of electronic protective relays and meters can be impaired.

In the case of fuses, water may affect the filler material. A damaged filler material will degrade the insulation and interruption capabilities of fuses.

Power circuit breakers and medium voltage breakers are designed to be maintainable with the possibility, for example, of replacing contacts in air circuit breakers. It may, therefore, be possible to reuse such breakers provided the refurbishing is performed in close consultation with the manufacturer. This would include cleaning and drying techniques, lubrication advice, and thorough testing prior to the reapplication of power. However, the electronic trip units of low voltage power circuit breakers, and electronic protective relays and meters in any power equipment should be discarded and replaced, or at least returned to the manufacturer for inspection and possible refurbishment.

In the case of fused equipment, the fusible units should be replaced, and the remainder of the apparatus may be suitable for refurbishing in close consultation with the manufacturer.

In all cases, great attention must be paid to the thorough cleaning, drying, and testing of insulators and insulation material.

The power equipment can be expected to contain additional electronic units such as solid state relays. These units can also be vital to the correct functioning of the protective device, and great care is needed in the cleaning and testing of such units. A first recommendation is to return the devices to the manufacturer. If this is not possible, the manufacturer should be consulted, for example, on the correct selection of cleaning agents which remove impurities without damaging the conformal coating. The manufacturer must also be contacted relative to the exact testing required of sophisticated electronic equipment containing, for example, microprocessors.

The overall power equipment assembly (switchgear) may be able to be reconditioned provided careful steps are taken in the cleaning, drying, and testing of the equipment prior to applying power. This would require input and advice from the manufacturer. An area of particular concern is the maintenance of the dielectric properties of insulation. In the field application of medium voltage equipment, for example, standoff insulators are subjected to a wide variety of high voltage surges. Such insulators might need replacement.

Items Requiring Complete Replacement:

- Fuses
- Electronic trip units of low voltage power circuit breakers

Items Which May Possibly be Reconditioned by Trained Personnel in Consultation with Manufacturer:

- Alternating current high-voltage circuit breakers—reference NEMA Standards Publication SG 4-2000, *Alternating-Current High Voltage Circuit Breaker*, para 6.12
- Low voltage power circuit breakers
- Protective relays, meters, and current transformers
- Low voltage switchgear
- Medium voltage switchgear

Transformers

Exposure of transformers to water can cause corrosion and insulation damage to the transformer core and winding. The ability of the transformer to perform its intended function in a safe manner can also be impaired by debris and chemicals which may be deposited inside the transformer during a flood. Water and contaminants also can damage transformer fluids.

Items Requiring Complete Replacement:

- All dry-type transformers regardless of kVA ratings
- All dry type control circuit transformers

Items Which May Possibly be Reconditioned by Trained Personnel in Consultation with Manufacturer:

- Liquid-filled transformers (analysis of the insulating medium is required for evaluation of this equipment)
- Cast-resin transformers

Wire, Cable, and Flexible Cords

When any wire or cable product is exposed to water, any metallic component (such as the conductor, metallic shield, or armor) is subject to corrosion that can damage the component itself and/or cause termination failures. If water remains in medium voltage cable, it could accelerate insulation deterioration, causing premature failure. Wire and cable that is listed for only dry locations may become a shock hazard, when energized, after being exposed to water.

The following recommended actions are based upon the concept that the water contains no high concentrations of chemicals, oils, etc. If it is suspected that the water has unusual contaminants, such as may be found in some flood water, the manufacturer should be consulted before any decision is made to continue using any wire or cable products.

Items Requiring Complete Replacement:

- Any wire or cable that is listed for dry locations only, such as type NM-B cable, should be replaced if it has been exposed to water.
- Any cable that contains fillers, such as polypropylene, paper, etc., should be replaced if the ends of the product have been exposed to water.

Items Which May Possibly be Reconditioned by Trained Personnel in Consultation with Manufacturer:

- Any wire or cable product that is suitable for wet locations and whose ends have not been exposed to water should be suitable for use or continued use. A qualified person, such as an electrical contractor or others familiar with wire and cable terminology, should make the determination of the product's suitability for wet locations.
- Any wire or cable product, not containing fillers, that is suitable for wet locations and whose ends have been exposed to water, may be considered a candidate for "purging" (using an inert gas under pressure to remove water contained in the product) under engineering supervision. If this procedure is employed, the wire or cable should be tested prior to energization. As a minimum, an insulation resistance test with a megohmmeter should be conducted.

Wiring Devices, Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI), and Surge Protectors

Sediments and contaminants contained in water may find their way into the internal components of installed electrical products and may remain there even after the products have been dried or washed by the user. These may adversely affect the performance of those products without being readily apparent to the user community. Also, electrical products, such as GFCIs and surge protective devices, contain electronic circuitry and other components which can be adversely affected by water resulting in the device becoming non-functional or a hazard to the user.

As a result, such products subjected to or believed to be subjected to water damage are not suitable for continued use and must be replaced with new undamaged products. Air drying and washing of water damaged products of this type should not be attempted.

Lighting Fixtures and Ballasts

Fluorescent, high-intensity discharge, and incandescent lights are not intended for submersion in water except for those that are listed as submersible lighting fixtures. Flooded lighting fixtures and associated equipment may be damaged by corrosive materials, sediment, or other debris in the water. Corrosion of metallic parts and contamination of internal circuitry may prevent the equipment from operating properly. Lighting fixtures and associated equipment known to have been submerged should be replaced.

Motors

Motors which have been flooded by water may be subjected to damage by debris or pollutants. This may result in damage to insulation, switches, contacts of switches, capacitors and overload protectors, corrosion of metallic parts, and contamination of the lubricating means and should be evaluated by qualified personnel.

The manufacturer should be contacted for specific instructions on possible disassembly, cleaning, and drying of the motor housing and internal components by trained personnel. Also, a method for drying is described in ANSI/IEEE 43-2000, A2 and A3.

Electronic Products, Including Signaling, Protection, Communication Systems, and Industrial Controls

Equipment used in signaling, protection, and communication systems generally contain electronic components, and the exposure of such equipment to flooding by water can adversely affect the reliability of those systems. Contamination by pollutants or debris in flood waters may cause corrosion of components of the system, shorting of printed circuits, or alteration of circuit characteristics. Since some of these types of installations are classified as life safety systems, it is important that the reliability of those systems be maintained.

Where such systems are damaged by water, it is recommended that components of these systems be replaced or returned to the manufacturer for appropriate cleaning, recalibration, and testing. Manufacturers of these systems should be contacted for information on specific equipment.

Cable Trays

Carefully inspect the cable tray system to determine if its mechanical and/or electrical integrity has been breached. (*WARNING—Do not use cable tray as a walkway.*) Repair or replace any damaged portions per original installation requirements. Remove all debris from the cable tray. If any labels warning against the use of the cable tray as a walkway have been obliterated, obtain new labels from the manufacturer and apply as required.

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