## THE IMPORTANCE OF: REBUILDING & RENOVATING SAFELY

Water and
electricity do not
mix. Follow this
quide 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.

WATER DAMAGED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT			MUST BE REPLACED AND MAY BE RECONDITIONED	
	Arc-Fault and Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters		Panelboards See MEMA Standard: PR 1.1-2013	1
	Batteries	, (I)	Receptacles	X
111	High-Voltage AC Circuit Breakers	3	Signaling, Protection, and Communications Systems	X
	Lighting, Ballasts, and LED Drivers		Surge Protective Devices	×
-	Low- and Medium- Voltage Fuses	N 8 8	Switchboards See NEMA Standard: PB-2.1-2013	1
	Low- and Medium- Voltage Switchgear	146	Switches and Dimmers	X
	Low-Voltage Power Circuit Breakers	000	Transformers All dry type, control circuit, liquid-filled, cast-resin	×
	Molded-Case Circuit Breakers		Uninterruptible Power Supply	X
	Motors See Standard ANSVIEEE 43-2013, A2 & A3, ANSI EASA AR100	4	Wire or Cable for dry areas	X
ne û Dw	Outlet and Junction Boxes See NEMA standard OS 1-2003		Wire or Cable for wet areas that have not been damaged / ends not exposed	F

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.

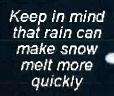






## WINTER WEATHER FLOOD RISKS

Identify Flood Risks When Snow and Ice Begins to Melt



Safely clear drains and gutters of any debris and make sure snowmelt flows away from your home

PAY ATTENTION to flood alerts

Remove snow piled against your home

Seal any cracks or gaps in your foundation Safely remove excess snow from your roof using a snow roof rake, or hire a professional contractor

Ground frost or frozen solls prevents snowmelt from seeping into the ground, increasing the risk of flooding

Additional winter weather resources are available at DisasterSafety.org/freezing\_weather

