

Stray-Voltage Checklist

This walk-through checklist is meant to assist you in visually inspecting your electrical system and noting potential stray-voltage sources. A check mark in the “yes” column indicates a potential problem. Fixing these problems normally requires the services of a qualified electrician for the repair or replacement of electrical equipment or wiring.

If you have questions or concerns about stray voltage on your property, Idaho Power can provide a free on-site evaluation. Just call our Customer Care Team at 208-388-2323 or 1-800-488-6151 and request to speak with a stray-voltage specialist.

	YES	NO
Main Farm Service		
• Connection to the ground rod — loose, corroded		
• Ground rod(s) missing at the service entrance		
Barn Service Entrance		
• Ground rod(s) missing at the service entrance		
• Connection to ground rod(s) — loose, corroded		
• Large accumulation of feed dust or other debris on service box		
• Corroded or loose neutral connection		
• Panel cover missing or removed		
• Moisture in panels		
Milkhouse		
• Wires sitting in water		
• Electric portable heaters on bulk tank		
• Broken or missing bonding strap for milk line		
• Damaged or missing seals on electrical fixtures, switches, outlets, lights, etc.		
• Corrosion of, or moisture in, electrical fixtures		

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	YES	NO
In the Parlor or Around the Barn		
• Pulsate wiring — pinched wires		
• Loose, hanging wires; stripped screws		
• Scrapes, breaks, or cracks in insulation exposing conductors		
• Broken stall cocks		
• Wires lying in damp or wet areas		
• Loose, hanging wires		
• Broken or bent conduit		
• Energized open wires extending from ceiling or wall, not in a junction box		
• 120-volt non-polarized or non-grounded appliances used in barn (e.g., clocks, heaters, radios, stereos, etc.)		
• Cow trainer insulators broken, missing, dirty, or covered with whitewash		
Other Observations		
• Overhead lights dimming when motors start		
• Lights seem too bright		
• Electrical shocks from any equipment		
• Wires, electrical boxes, or motors in wet or damp areas		
• Frequent fuse-blowing or breaker-tripping		
• Electric fence or cow trainer ground connected to farm electric system ground		
• Electric fence or cow trainer ground connected to water or milk lines or stanchions		
• Bent or broken conduit		
• Damaged wire insulation exposing conductors		
• Damaged or frayed extension cords		
• Motors operating irregularly under load, sparking, etc.		
• Electrical outlets not properly grounded to accept a three-prong plug		