

Stray Voltage Walk-through

This walk-through checklist will assist you in inspecting your electrical system and noting potential stray voltage sources. A check mark in the “yes” column indicates a potential problem. Correction of on-farm deficiencies normally will require the services of a qualified electrician for the repair or replacement of electrical equipment or wiring.

	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		
In the parlor or around the barn		
Pulsate wiring—pinched wires		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (clocks, heaters, radios, stereos, etc.)		
Cow trainer insulators broken, missing, dirty or covered with whitewash		
Typical Problems which may indicate or result in stray voltage		
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		