



## Thermographic Testing of Electrical Equipment

Thermography is a nondestructive test method that is used to detect poor connections, unbalanced loads, deteriorated insulation, or other potential problems in energized electrical components. These problems may lead to excess power use, increased maintenance costs, or catastrophic equipment failure resulting in unscheduled service interruptions, equipment damage, safety issues or other problems.

### **How Does Thermography Work?**

Thermography, also called infrared inspection, is based upon the sensing of heat emitted from the surface of an object in the form of infrared radiation. Test instruments such as the infrared camera are used to detect and convert the infrared radiation into either a temperature value or a thermal image, which can be used to assess the thermal condition of the object at the time of measurement. An infrared camera is one common type of an infrared thermal imaging device.

### **How Can Thermography Be Used to Inspect Electrical Equipment?**

Energized electrical systems generate heat because of electrical resistance. The amount of heat generated is related to the amount of current flowing through the system and the resistance of the individual system components and connections within the system. As components deteriorate, their resistance increases, causing a localized increase in heat. Similarly, a poorly made connection will have higher resistance than a well-made connection, along with a higher temperature profile. Thermography is used to detect these temperature differences.

### **What Are the Benefits of Thermographic Inspection?**

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) estimates that ten percent of the fires occurring in manufacturing properties are related to electrical system failures, such as failure of electrical insulation, terminals, and related components. Additionally, failures can cause employees to be exposed to live electrical circuits, making them susceptible to serious injury or death from electrocution. By detecting high-resistance connections and repairing them, the likelihood of a breakdown of the electrical wires and related components will be reduced.

Other advantages to detecting and repairing these faults are the cost saving from energy conservation and lower outage and repair costs. High resistance in circuits causes an increase in current flow. When current flow is increased, the resulting power consumption will increase. Further, high current draw can cause critical electrical circuit components, such as fuses, circuit breakers, and transformers, to fail prematurely. These failures result in higher maintenance and repair costs, and resultant business interruptions.

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## **Who May Perform Thermographic Inspections?**

A company may perform thermographic inspections in-house or hire a Professional Thermographer. Because thermographic imaging equipment is complex persons performing evaluations require special training, certification and experience. In addition, there is potential exposure to "live" electrical components. As such, unless the company is large or sophisticated, these inspections are commonly performed by outside resources. The American Society for Non- Destructive Testing has developed a certification program for thermographers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) addresses work on live electrical components in Subpart S of the General Industry Standard. Specifically, 29CFR1910.335(a)(1)(v), requires that "Employees shall wear protective equipment for the eyes or face wherever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion." Article 130 of NFPA 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, provides details on the level of protection required based on the arc flash potential present.

## **When Is a Thermographic Scan Needed?**

While all properties can benefit from a thermographic scan, those with high power consumption, multiple branch circuits and distribution subsystems, or heavy equipment have the greatest need. Businesses with high electrical demands should have a thermographic scan performed at least annually on essential to operations and critical to operations systems, such as but not limited to control panels, circuit panels, motor control centers, switchgear, and transformers. Based on the scan results, a schedule to rescan repaired equipment should be based on the types of equipment, power consumption, and age of the electrical systems. A experienced and certified thermographer and/or an electrician familiar with and experienced with infrared inspections of electrical systems can assist the property owner in determining what and how often to conduct IR scans.

NFPA 70B, Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance, published by the NFPA, provides a listing of maintenance and equipment testing intervals in Annex I. In addition to these recommended intervals, some conditions and circumstances may specifically warrant a thermographic scan. These include:

### **Power Systems and Equipment**

- Power systems having electrical services greater than 120 volts.
- Step-up or step-down power transformers onsite.
- Power transfer circuits, such as switchgear and relays.
- Modifications to electrical panels, power control boxes, and sub-panels.
- Buildings with aluminum wiring.
- Motor starter circuits.
- High torque and heavy current draw motors.
- Presence of high output lighting equipment, such as mercury vapor lamps.
- Use of uninterruptible power supplies.

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## Observations

- An increase in power consumption without an increase in equipment use.
- Reports of motors, computers, and other equipment "slowing down."
- Dimming of lighting when other equipment is started.
- Unexplained power surges noted in computer, processing, or building service equipment.
- Unexplained odor of burning plastic or rubber in the area of electrical panels, wiring, or equipment.
- Electrical equipment temperature changes.

## Property History

- Previous occurrences of fluorescent lighting failures or frequent bulb changes.
- Construction or repair activities that result in added electrical demand.
- Damage to facilities from fire, flood, earthquake, or other similar disasters.
- Previous occurrences of electrical system fires.

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