



Shore Power Cords – Proper Use and Maintenance

- All shore power cords should be rated suitable for Marine Use or better still, “UL-Marine” listed for marine shore power applications.
- **CAUTION** – Never use ordinary “outdoor use” extension cords to provide electrical shore power to the boat or any equipment, such as battery charger on board the boat. These cords are not rated for and are not suitable for the severity of a marine environment. They can deteriorate and/or overheat causing electrical shock, a short circuit or a fire.
- All shore power cords should have male (plug) and female (connector) ends of the locking type. Make sure that plugs and connector are turned to the full locked position by pulling on them. If they are properly locked, they will not pull out. A plug or connector not properly locked will become loose, causing arcing (sparks) on the contacts, resulting in a failure, and possibly a fire.
- All male (plug) ends must be molded on, or have weatherproof boots in order to provide a weatherproof seal when plugged into a receptacle.
- All female connector ends must have a locking ring to secure the power cord to the inlet on the boat and provide a weatherproof seal
- Adapters should always be used at the shore end of a power cord.
- Always make sure that the “Main” circuit breaker on the boat is turned **“OFF”** before connecting or disconnecting the shore power cord.
- Always connect the female end of the cord to the boat before plugging the male end into shore power receptacle. Always disconnect the male end from the shore power receptacle before disconnecting the female end from the boat.
- Never leave a shore power cord on the dock with only the plug end connected. A live cord end is dangerous, especially if it accidentally falls into the water.
- Periodically check shore power cords for the following:
 - Cuts, cracks or sever abrasions on the yellow cord covering.
 - Bent, broke or loose plug blades