RV Park Electrical Pedestal Inspection Checklist

Quarterly, annual, storm-event · Campground Management · campgroundmanagement.com

This checklist is for trained electrical-aware staff or a licensed electrician. If anything below feels outside your training, stop and bring in a pro. Pedestals carry up to 240 volts at 50 amps. Mistakes here are not paperwork mistakes.

Park		**Inspection Date**	
Inspector Name		**License # (if applicable)**	

Sites Inspected (#) _____

Quarterly Per-Pedestal Check (each pedestal, every quarter)

- ■ Visual inspection: housing intact, no cracks, no rust-through
- ■ Cover and gasket present and seal intact
- ■ All receptacles (50A, 30A, 20A) free of carbon scoring
- ■ Cover plates on unused receptacles secure
- ■ Pedestal grounding wire visible and intact at base
- ■ GFCI on 20A duplex tests good (press TEST, then RESET)
- ■ Breakers fully seated, no signs of overheating discoloration
- ■ Pedestal label / site number legible
- ■ Walking-distance vegetation cleared from base

Annual Per-Pedestal Check (every pedestal, once a year)

- ■ Thermal scan (infrared camera) of breakers and connections under load
- ■ Voltage test at receptacle: 30A (120V +/- 5%), 50A (240V +/- 5%)
- ■ Tighten lug terminations at main lug per torque spec on breaker label
- ■ Check torque on grounding electrode at pedestal base
- ■ Confirm GFCI trip threshold (5 mA +/- on calibrated tester)
- ■ Verify breaker label matches actual amperage of the receptacle below it
- ■ Replace cover gasket if hardened or cracked
- ■ Inspect underground feeder lead for damage at conduit entry

Annual Park-Wide Electrical (licensed electrician)
■ Service entrance and main panel inspection
■ Sub-panel inspection at every distribution point
■ Tighten all main-panel and sub-panel lugs to spec
■ Thermal scan main and sub-panels under full load
■ Verify ground grid integrity (ground rod resistance test)
■ Verify neutral-to-ground bond at service only, not at sub-panels
■ Inspect transformer pad (if owned by park) for oil leaks and rust
■ Test main breaker trip (with utility coordination)
■ Update park electrical drawing with any changes
■ File annual inspection report with park records
Post-Storm Event Check (after any storm with wind 50+ MPH, hail, or strike)
■ Visual inspection of every pedestal cover
■ Voltage test at every 50A receptacle
■ Re-test every GFCI
■ Inspect overhead and underground feeders for damage
■ Inspect ground rods and bonds (especially after a strike)
■ Document any pedestal taken out of service
■ Tag any failed pedestal with red lockout-tagout, do not re-energize

Heavy-Draw Rig (40+ ft, dual AC) Reliability Notes

Large rigs with two roof air conditioners can pull 35-40 amps on a 50-amp service at peak. The pedestals that fail under that load tend to fail at three specific points:

· **The 50A receptacle face.** Corrosion or carbon scoring at the spade contacts causes voltage drop and heat. Visual inspection catches this. Replace any receptacle showing scoring, do not just clean it.
· **The breaker lug torque.** A loose lug heats up under load, then loosens further. Annual torque check, with the label torque spec, fixes it before it becomes a thermal event.
· **The underground feeder run length.** Long runs to back sites drop voltage. If a back-row 50A site reads 224V under load instead of 240V, the run is too long for the conductor size and needs upsizing.