

PROPER CORDS / ADAPTERS FOR MARINA USE

A-Row	30 Amp / Twistlock 10 AWG/gauge extension cord	F-Row	30 Amp / Twistlock 10 AWG/gauge extension cord
B-Row	20 Amp / Twistlock 12 AWG/gauge extension cord	G-Row	Puffin Café
C-Row	20 Amp / Twistlock 12 AWG/gauge extension cord	H-Row	No Electricity Available
D-Row	Upriver Slips: 20 Amp / Twistlock 12 AWG/gauge extension cord	I-Row	20 Amp / Twistlock 12 AWG/gauge extension cord
	Downriver Slips: 30 Amp / Twistlock 10 AWG/gauge extension cord	J-Row	20 Amp / Twistlock 12 AWG/gauge extension cord
E-Row	30 Amp / Twistlock 10 AWG/gauge extension cord	Breakwater	No Electricity Available

Important Information:

- All receptacles are twist-lock. Marine-approved and matching twist-lock plugs must be used.
- To obtain power from shore-to-boat, push plug into receptacle and twist to the right --- tightly. Always turn counterclockwise before trying to unplug.
- Check for proper connection periodically. This can eliminate expensive replacement of cords, caps and receptacles.
- **Be sure your cord or adapter is the same amperage as the receptacle.** Information as to which type of cord or adapter will fit at your berth can be obtained in the Port Office.
- The 20 amp outlets require a *minimum* 12 AWG (gauge) extension cord, and the 30 amp outlets require a *minimum* 10 AWG (gauge) extension cord.

Stray Current / Electrolysis Precautions:

- Accidental connection to the shore power ground is the single most contributing factor to possible accelerated zinc anode consumption and corrosion damage.
- A.C. equipment aboard the boat should be completely isolated from any D.C. equipment.
- Remove both the negative and positive terminals from any 12-volt battery when charging with shore power unless the system has a built-in isolation transformer.
- Maintain the existing or install a cathodic protection system.
- Check zinc anodes annually and replace if consumed.
- Avoid installing dissimilar galvanic cells.

Updated 2/14/12