



Smart Meter Installations & Fires

While the next pages contain electrical information on important considerations swapping electrical meters, there are other considerations to address.

Wireless smart meters are devices to read electrical consumption from remote locations. Smart Meter Fact Sheets states the meter base itself reflects the frequencies from the Smart Meter away from the residence and people are safe with distance. They are referring to the meter ONLY as an end use device. They are not incorporating the wireless network that makes the meter work.

The fact sheet left out the Smart Meter Routers, collectors, antennas that communicate with the meters. Those electromagnetic wavelengths are high speed frequencies hitting the building from top to bottom and going through the walls of the residence. Coverage can be 100s of sq. miles and every building in the coverage area is caught in the EMF.

The ramifications are high speed vibration of electrical systems, structural components, fire separations and electromagnetically inducing Pacemakers as well as electrical systems. That puts the building in violation of Building Code. High speed vibrations billions of times per second equates to molecular earthquakes. The supporting science is basic electricity.

Here is what a 60 Hz frequency problem looks like in an insured industrial application.

http://www.thermoguy.com/pdfs/Electrical_Frequency_Problem_in_Lumbermill.pdf

Medical Services puts in Pacemakers and manufacturer's specifications tell the patient to stay out of an electromagnetic field. Utilities are taking the electromagnetic fields to the patient's home.

Our jobs as government trained electrical professionals are to report to the authority.

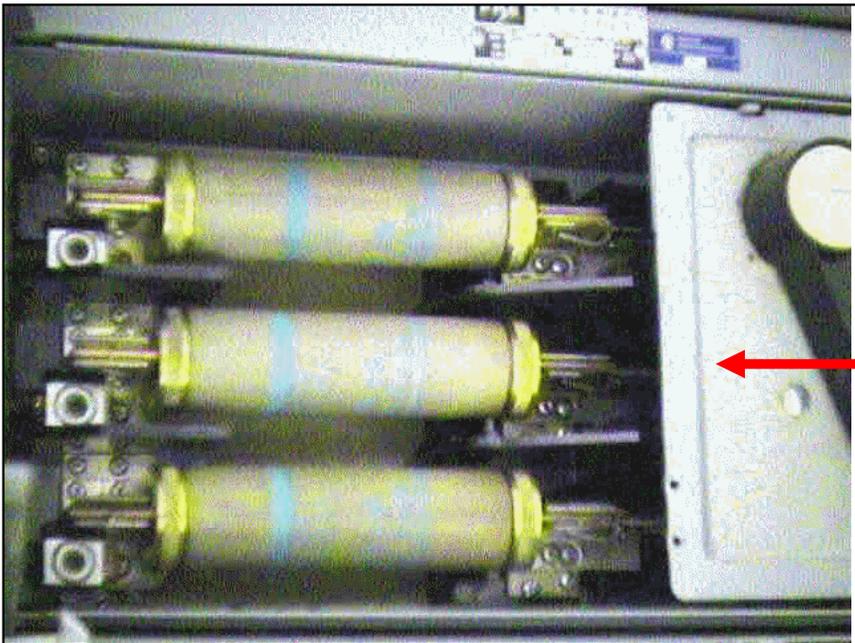
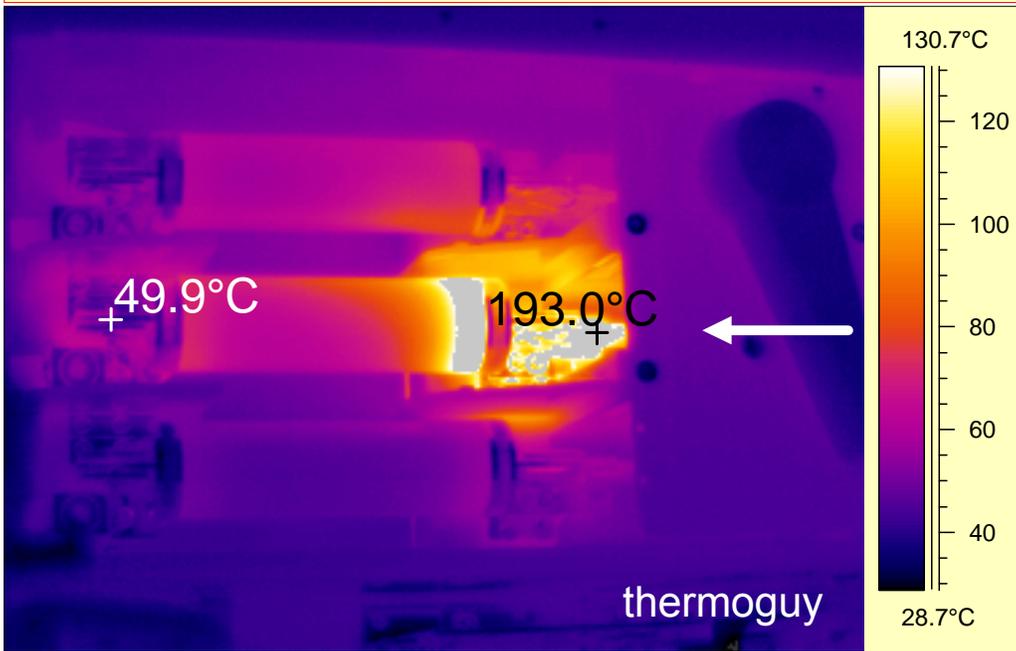
There has been no qualified response on issues recklessly endangering the public and property.

Sincerely,

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Stab Connection Example for Smart Meter Fires



Electrical failure of equipment can cause explosions, fire, injury, loss of life and insured loss including production losses for industry.

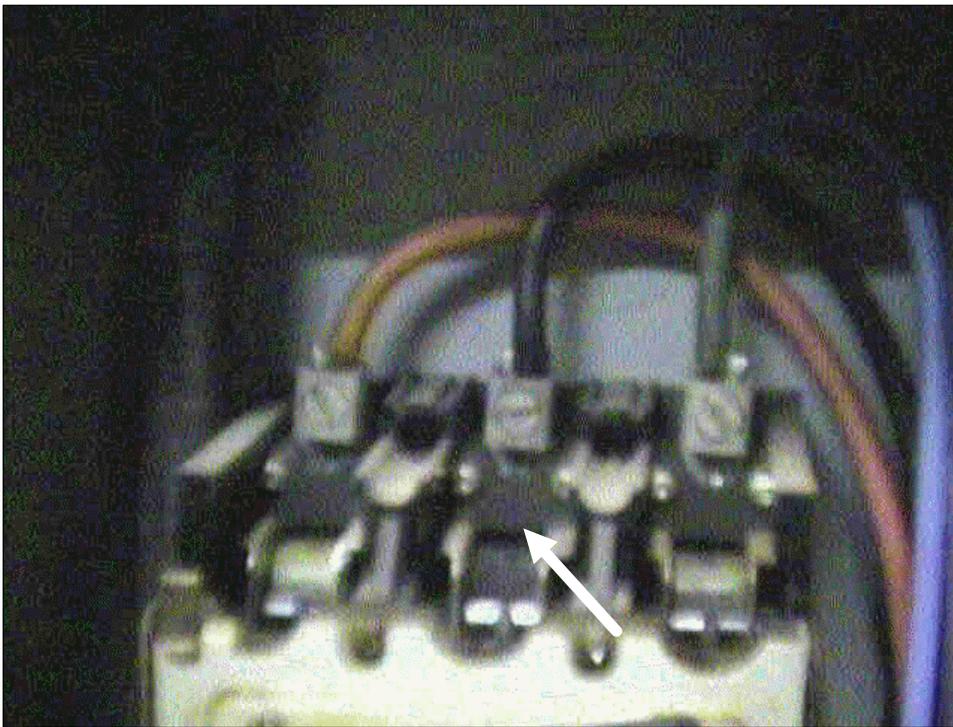
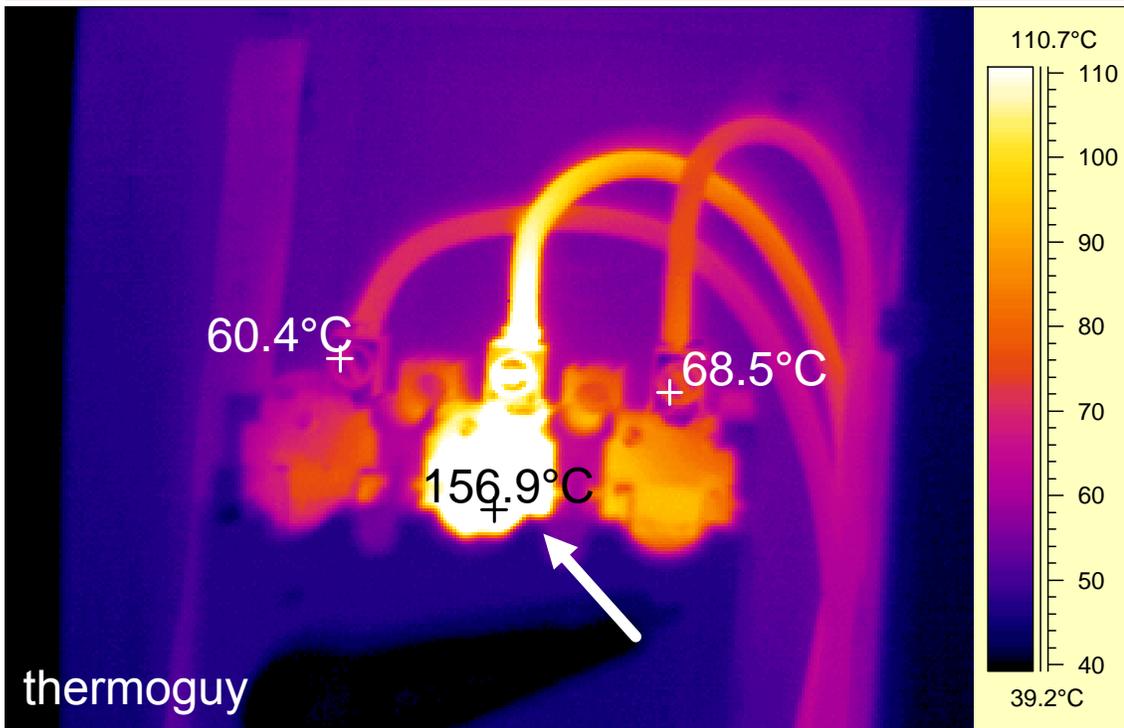
This is highlighting a loose or corroded **stab** connection in a fused disconnect. Stabs are used to connect the electrical meter to the meter base.

The arrows are highlighting the stab connection where the one side is 140 degrees C hotter than the other side because of the connection. As in a building with a Smart Meter, more electrical demand, more appliance use, AC use or devices plugged in accelerates electrical failure.

Look at the digital picture of the fused disconnect and to the untrained eye there appears to be no problem. That is the importance of qualified electrical professionals with required permits to install electrical meters.

For Hydro or any utility to blame homeowners or wiring for fires after meter installation is ridiculous when their installers aren't qualified to understand the scope of work required.

Wired Connections For Smart Meter Example



Electrical Meter Bases have wired connections as well as stabs. Qualified electrical professionals would check ALL connections when the meter is pulled. (safely and working with the home owner) Before installing the new meter any electrical problems would be identified and repaired, even replacing the meter based if required. There are no compromises electrically or there will be failure with consequences that include fires that may happen immediately or later.

In the electrical example above, a faulty wired connection welded in a closed position so they couldn't turn the switch off. It required changing the disconnect or there would have been electrical failure resulting in explosion, fire or both.

An unqualified professional wouldn't know how to address the problem. The arrow is highlighting discoloration associated with heat.