



Electrical Panel



Basic Information

Your electrical panel is the access point for power into your home. It controls distribution of electricity along circuits that can be turned off individually. It also contains a single, main circuit breaker that controls the whole panel.

Each circuit is rated for a certain amperage that, if exceeded, will "trip the breaker," or cut power to that circuit. Common reasons a traditional breaker will trip include overload or too many appliances on a single circuit, a damaged or broken appliance, or a defective breaker.

Specialty breakers include arc fault, ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) or a combination breaker. They can be identified by the built-in **test** button. An arc fault breaker protects like a traditional breaker but monitors for arcs in the circuit. They are more sensitive than a traditional breaker, and often trip with the use of vacuums. GFCI protects just like a GFCI outlet, but in the panel instead of at the outlet. GFCI protection is required for areas that could get wet, such as bathrooms, kitchens and garages.

Frequently Asked Questions

When is it safe to remove the cover on my electrical panel?

The panel should only be removed by a qualified electrician. Even when the main breaker is turned off, power is still present in the panel.

If my electrical breaker goes bad, is it covered under the warranty?

If it happens within the first year after your settlement, it will be replaced. You can create a warranty request below.

If I do my own electrical work, will it void the warranty?

Do-it-yourself electrical wiring is dangerous and may void the warranty. The electrical circuit in your home has been designed for trouble-free service and safety. If you want additional wiring, call a qualified electrician. Don't jeopardize your home and your family's lives (or yours) by attempting to install circuits yourself.

Why does my ground fault circuit interrupter and arc fault breaker trip frequently?

Ground fault interrupters and arc faults are safety devices designed to provide protection against electrical shock. Because these devices are intentionally sensitive, they can easily be tripped. Ground fault interrupters should operate as intended. We will replace any that are found to be defective within the first year after settlement.

