



Users Guide, Version Gen 2605 (May 1st, 2026)

The graphic shows a brown lifebuoy with white stripes floating in clear blue water. Below the water, a large yellow triangular warning sign with a black exclamation mark is superimposed over the word 'STOP'. The word 'STOP' is in a very large, bold, black font. Below 'STOP', the words 'electrical drowning' are written in a large, bold, black font. Underneath that, the sentence 'It's your responsibility to have a safe dock.' is written in a smaller, black font.

STOP
electrical drowning
It's your responsibility to have a safe dock.

The logo is identical to the one at the top of the page. To its right is a photograph of the Dock Lifeguard device, which is a rectangular box with a blue top and a black bottom. It features a red lifebuoy icon and a lightning bolt symbol, along with several indicator lights and a 'POWER' label.

DOCKLIFEGUARD.COM
Shock Warning System

DockLifeguard LLC | Lake Ozark, MO | 573-434-6453

About this User's Guide

Introduction

This Dock Lifeguard electricity detection system is an important part of your family's safety on or around your boat dock.

Dock Lifeguard will continuously monitor for electricity in the water around your dock and on your dock and will display the level of voltage being detected on an array of LEDs. A warning strobe with audible alarm will warn you of trouble when a set level of voltage is detected.

Thank you for making Dock Lifeguard a part of your dock safety program. With proper installation and use, Dock Lifeguard should provide you with years of dependable service.

Electricity Detection Safety Tips

Follow safety rules and prevent hazardous situations. Schedule annual electrical inspections of your dock to ensure local codes are met.

Keep detectors clean and test them regularly. Replace detectors immediately if they are not working properly. Electricity Detectors that do not work cannot alert you to dangerous electricity.



Figure 1, Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System

Before You Install Your Dock Lifeguard Unit

IMPORTANT! Read “Recommended Locations for Dock Lifeguard” and “Locations to Avoid for Detector” before beginning. This unit monitors AC and DC electricity on the frame of your dock and in the water when it reaches its sensing probe. This unit can ONLY give detection if it is installed, maintained, and located where stray electricity can reach it, and where all residents can hear it, as described in this manual. This unit cannot stop or prevent stray electricity.

Know Where to Install Your Detector

Dock Lifeguard has a radius range of approximately 40'. It is recommended that the Dock Lifeguard be centrally located with ease of view to ensure proper coverage of your dock. For commercial or oversized residential docks, it is recommended that multiple units be installed on the dock, keeping maximum distance between detectors to under 80'. Placement near under water bracing and anchor winch cabling should try to be avoided, as stray electricity will find the easiest way to ground, and these items may shield the probe from sensing the stray voltage.

Lake environment (clarity of water and ambient voltage) and dock construction will affect detection range. On wood pier construction docks on lakes with ambient voltage of less than 0.2 volts we have detected voltages at over 100' away from the probe.

By using a method to test the Dock Lifeguard, proper probe placement on the dock can be determined. On large docks or docks constructed on metal piers, multiple Dock Lifeguards may be needed to ensure proper coverage.

Note: Many factors such as clarity of water and underwater structures can affect the sensing range of the system. It is recommended that your environment be tested to see how stray electricity would flow.

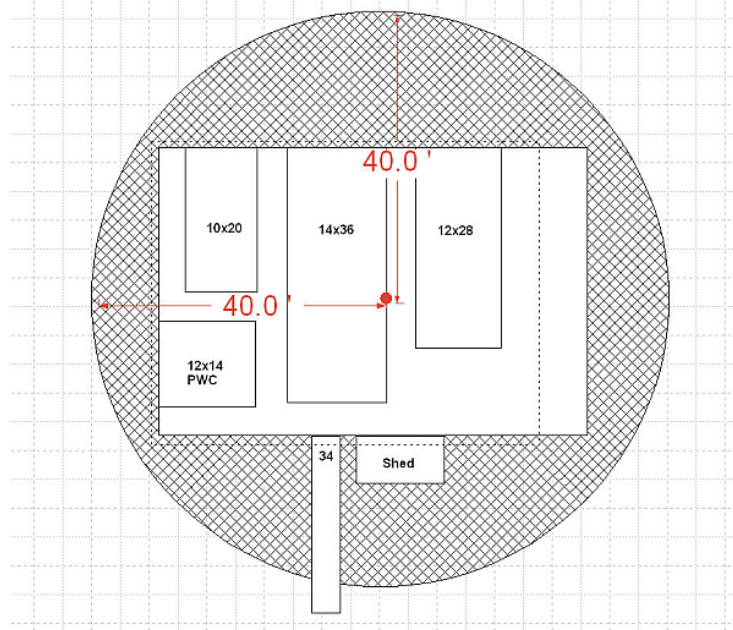


Figure 2, Typical Detection Range

Know What a Stray Electricity Detector Can and Cannot Do

A Stray Electricity Detector can alert you to stray electricity on or around your dock. It can only sound an alarm once electricity reaches the detection probe. See "Limitations of Stray Electricity Detectors" for details.

Caution

- Do not paint over the unit. Paint may clog the openings to the siren and prevent the unit from operating properly.

- Do not stand too close to unit when the alarm is sounding. It is loud to alert you in an emergency. Exposure to horn at close range may harm your hearing.

Recommended Locations for Dock Lifeguard

Install your Dock Lifeguard with an unobstructed view to allow viewing of the warning strobe when electricity is detected. Place in a location that is visible from the swimming area around your dock as well as being easily viewed from the dock and shore. When possible, install the unit under roof.

Locations to Avoid for Detector

For best performance, it is recommended you AVOID installing the Dock Lifeguard sensing probe in these areas:

- Placement of sensing probe directly next to an underwater brace or anchor cabling. The bracing and cables may reduce the range that the probe can detect.
- Avoid running probe sensing wire parallel to other wires to avoid cross coupling.

Quick Setup Guide

Installation Location

CAUTION: This alarm will only indicate the presence of electricity in the range of the sensor. Stray Electricity may be present in other areas.

IMPORTANT: Improper installation location can affect the sensitive electronic components in this alarm.

Sensing Probe Location

The Sensing Probe lead wire can be lengthened to allow for placement of the probe in the optimal location on your dock. (It is suggested positioning the probe closer to the location under the dock near the side of the dock where people are swimming or using the ladder.) Place the probe deep enough in the water so that it will still be submerged when your lake is in a low water situation. (Avoid running sensing wire to probe parallel to other wires to avoid cross coupling.)

Metal Floating Docks



Installation of the Dock Lifeguard unit should be done by mounting the unit on a roof support system (Metal Post) under roof if possible, near an outlet by using metal screws installed through the upper and lower mounted points on the unit. Dock Lifeguard needs to be bonded to the safety ground system of the dock; this is accomplished through the green ground reference wire on lower installation point on the unit. It is recommended to bond the ground lead (green wire) of the Dock Lifeguard unit to the frame of the grounded dock and to the ground of the electrical system of the dock. **Note:** You must have a proper bond of the Dock Lifeguard green wire to the dock safety ground for correct operation.



Metal Floating Docks – DLG SN 2501xxxx or Higher



DLG Reference Ground
(Frame of Metal Dock when dock
frame is bonded to isolated
Ground Rod at Shore)

Equipment Ground
(Ground of Outlet)

Sensing Probe suspended in
Water

Note: If Metal Dock Frame is bonded to Equipment Ground of Outlet. The Green Wire and Green/Yellow wire can be tied together and attached to dock frame or the ground of outlet.

Pier Docks with Wood Pilings

Installation of Dock Lifeguard unit should be done by mounting the unit near an outlet under roof if possible, by using screws installed through the upper and lower mounted points on the unit. Dock Lifeguard needs to be bonded to the safety ground system of the dock; this is accomplished through the lower installation point on the unit (green ground reference wire). It is recommended to connect the ground lead (green wire) of the Dock Lifeguard unit to the electric common ground of the receptacle being used to power the Dock Lifeguard unit. **Note:** You must have a proper bond from the Dock Lifeguard to the dock electrical safety ground.



For units with Green and Green/Yellow ground reference wires, both reference wires get connected to the electrical common ground of the outlet.

Pier Docks with Metal Pilings

Installation of Dock Lifeguard unit should be done by mounting the unit near an outlet under roof if possible, by using screws installed through the upper and lower mounted points on the unit. Dock Lifeguard needs to be bonded to the safety ground system of the dock; this is accomplished through the lower installation point on the unit (green ground reference wire). It is recommended to connect the ground lead (green wire) of the Dock Lifeguard unit to the electric common ground of the receptacle being used to power the Dock Lifeguard unit. **Note:** Docks constructed with metal pilings may require multiple Dock Lifeguard systems to get full coverage on the dock as the metal pilings will act as a return path to ground for stray electricity, thus not allowing the electricity to travel to the probe install location. **Note:** You must have a proper bond from the Dock Lifeguard to the dock electrical safety ground.

If Metal Dock Frame is bonded to Equipment Ground of Outlet. The Green Wire and Green/Yellow wire can be tied together and attached to dock frame or the ground of outlet.

Where not to install

Do not install in a location which would inhibit viewing the warning strobe or inside a shed, which could muffle the sound of the warning siren.

Do not install probe directly next to a metal underwater structure such as underwater bracing, sea anchor cables or steel underwater dampening structures.

Non-Detection Zones

Underwater structures such as sea anchors with metal extruding from them or steel pilings can result in a non-detection zones for the Dock Lifeguard. Electricity is very lazy and will find the easiest path to ground which may be one of these structures. It is recommended that you determine if these structures are around your dock and if so, warn people that swimming in these areas is not safe as these structures may attract electricity and shield it from getting to the Dock Lifeguard probe and being detected.

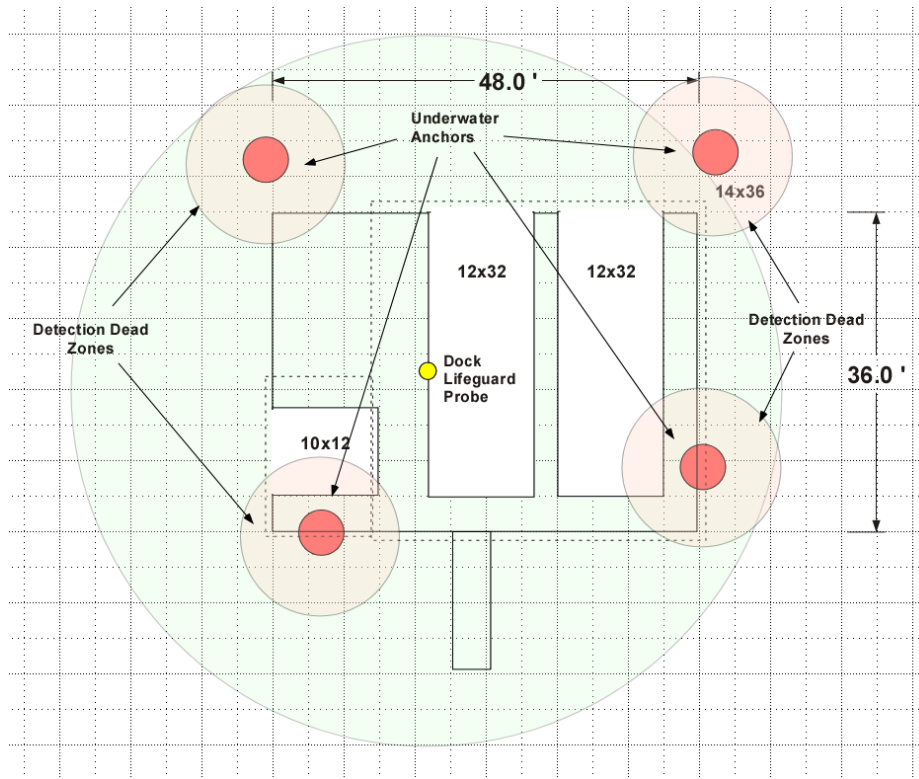


Figure 3, Floating Dock with Underwater Anchors

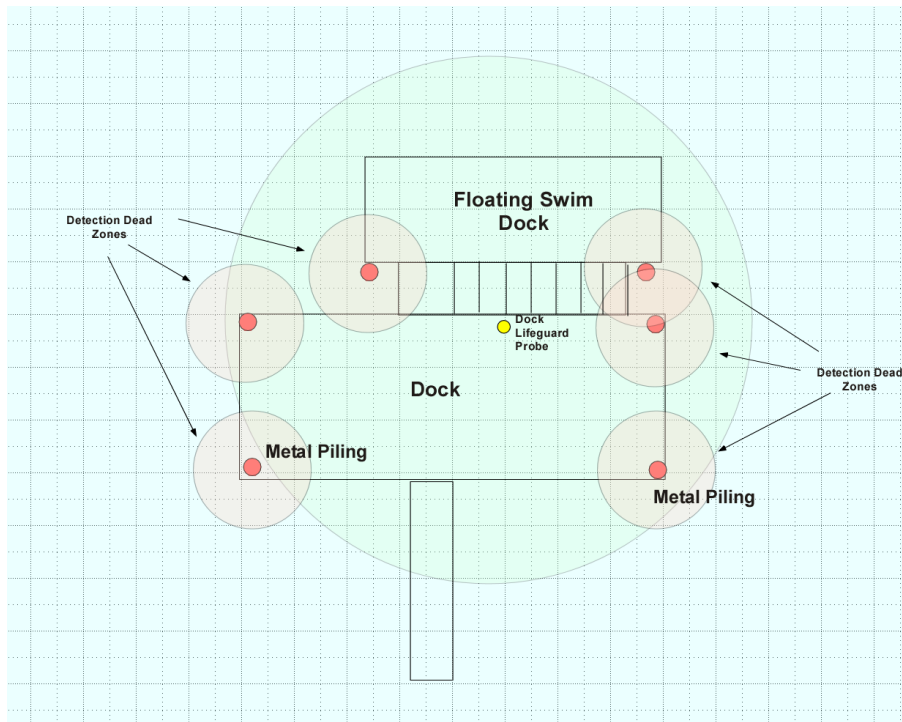


Figure 4, Steel Piling Dock

Depending on your environment, more than one Dock Lifeguard system may be needed to provide entire coverage of your dock area.

Having a professional test your environment using a Dock Lifeguard Testing Probe can help determine dead zones in your environment.

Regular Maintenance

This unit has been designed to be as maintenance free as possible, but there are a few simple things you can do to ensure its continued usefulness. For instance, the probe may gather algae after a long time in the water. Wiping it clean annually will ensure that the range of the probe stays as consistent as possible. In addition, testing the unit to ensure that all the LED lights are working properly should be done regularly. To ensure proper functioning of the system, inspect the sensing probe annually and the "Test" mode of system should be initiated monthly.

About Your Alarm

Test Button

Pressing and holding the Test button will initiate the unit into a test mode during which the siren will sound, the strobe will light, and the LED bar graph will display bars. If unit fails the test, check to ensure there is power to the unit. If the unit still fails, please contact Dock Lifeguard for a repair or replacement unit. Starting with Generation 4 units, pressing and holding the "Test" button for longer than three seconds will initiate sending a signal to trip the GFCI breaker if this feature is connected.

LED Display

The unique feature of your Dock Lifeguard device is its LED bar display of the level of stray electricity.

The continuous digital display shows you the level of voltage the unit is sensing. The Voltage value of each LED is dependent on the sensitively jumper settings on the mother board.

Siren Volume

The volume of the siren can be adjusted by twisting the clear plastic dial on the outside of the Red Light/Siren. While pressing the test button, rotate clear dial to the desired level.

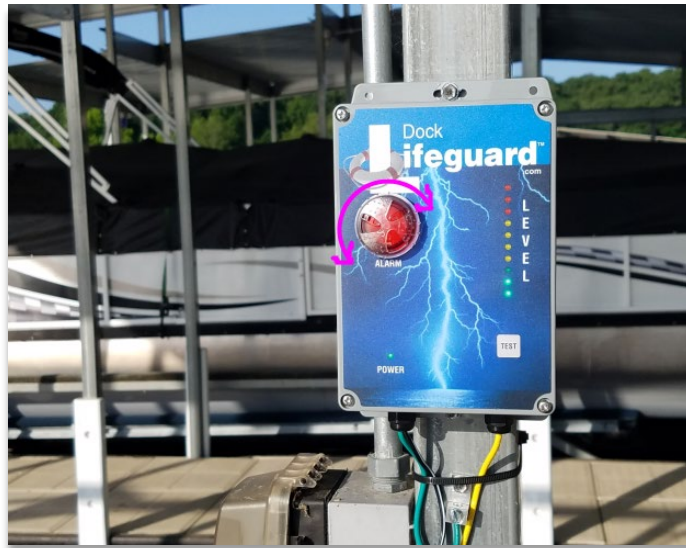


Figure 5, Rotate Clear Ring Over Red Light to change Volume Level

What to Do When Unit Alarms

Responding to an Alarm

During an alarm you will hear a loud, repeating horn pattern and the red strobe light will flash.

WARNING!

- If the unit alarms and you are not testing the unit, it is a warning of potentially dangerous situation that requires immediate attention. NEVER ignore any alarm. Ignoring the alarm may result in injury or death.

What to Do in Case of Alarm

Someone in the Water

- Don't panic; stay calm.
- Do not touch the dock structure.
- Turn off Power to Your Dock
- Swim away from the electrical source
- Do NOT jump in the water to help. Throw Life Preserver and instruct party to swim away from source. Parties may then be picked up by boat
- Do not swim to shore as this can be hazardous when stepping out of water to ground.

Out of the Water

- Don't panic
- Proceed to Shore
- Kill Power to the dock via the circuit break on the shore
- Call 911 and your local electrician

WARNING!

Alarms have various limitations. See "Limitations of Stray Electricity Detectors" for details.

Calling a Qualified Electrician to Find and Repair the Problem

If the Dock Lifeguard unit detects stray electricity in the water, contact a local electrician that is familiar with local electrical codes on boat docks to diagnose and solve the problem.

If You Suspect a Problem

Dock Lifeguard may not operate properly because of faulty power supply or installation in an improper location. Clean the Dock Lifeguard as described in "Regular Maintenance", then test the detector again. If it fails to test properly when you use the test button, or if the problem persists, replace the Dock Lifeguard unit immediately.

- If you experience frequent non-emergency alarms:
 - Check and Measure for electricity in the water using a Volt Meter
 - Verify installation for proper safety ground bonding of your dock.

Technical Information

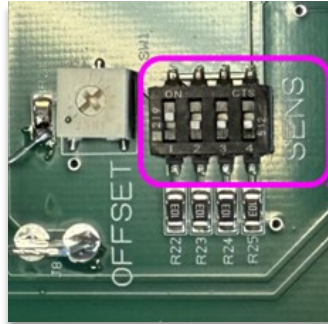
Lethal Voltage is 2 volts AC per foot. The Dock Lifeguard units are setup from factory to trigger at approximately 1500 millivolts. To see exact settings of your system, you need to reference the sensitivity dip switch settings on the mother board and trigger level of the alarm, as these items are configurable.

The following link is a reference to the USCG In-Water Shock Hazard Mitigation Strategies.

<http://www.boatus.com/seaworthy/assets/pdf/in-water-shock-hazard-mitigation-strategies.pdf>

Product Specifications

Sensitivity level can range from 0.08 to 0.5 volts based on the sensitivity dip switch settings. Sensitivity can be increased by setting the dip switches on the motherboard. With all the switches set to the open position (down), the sensitivity is set to the least sensitive position, 0.5 volts. With all switches set to the closed position (up), the sensitivity is set to the most sensitive position, 0.08 volts. Note: It does not matter what specific switch is set.



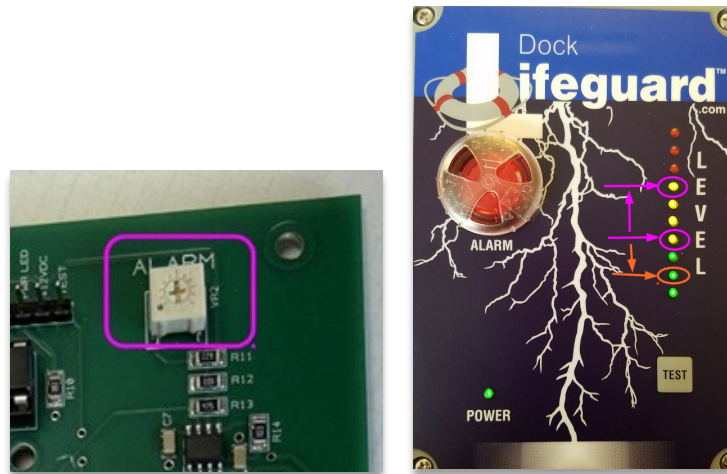
	Switch		Down = Off	
	1	2	3	4
0.5 Volts	Off	Off	Off	Off
0.25 Volts	On	Off	Off	Off
0.16 Volts	On	On	Off	Off
0.12 Volts	On	On	On	Off
0.08 Volts	On	On	On	On

Figure 6, Sensitivity Dip Switches

How the Unit Determines When to Alarm

The default factory setting of the Dock Lifeguard will trigger the alarm when stray electricity is detected in the water above the unit threshold of approximately 1500 millivolts. This alarm trigger will vary with increased levels sensitivity via the sensitivity dip switches and trigger point adjustments made on the motherboard.

- **Alarm Trigger Level:** The trigger level of the alarm can be adjusted to help filter out alarming at higher levels of ambient voltage in the water or to alarm at a lower levels of detected stray voltage. Trigger level is based on the number of LEDs lit, not voltage being read. Value of voltage for each lit LED is based on the sensitivity dip switch settings.



Adjusting Alarm Trigger Level

Factory setting is set to trigger alarm when 4 to 5 LEDs are lit. The Alarm trigger point can be raised by turning the potentiometer counterclockwise and lowered by turning the potentiometer clockwise. Around a 10 to 15-degree turn will change trigger level by one LED. The voltage that corresponds to the number of lit LEDs can be determined by sensitivity dip switch settings on the motherboard. Avoid turning the Alarm potentiometer to the full extent counterclockwise, as this may result in the system not triggering the alarm when stray voltage is detected.

- **Sensitivity:** Internal switches allow for adjusting the sensitivity level of the Dock Lifeguard unit. The more sensitive the setting, the further out the Dock Lifeguard will detect stray voltage.

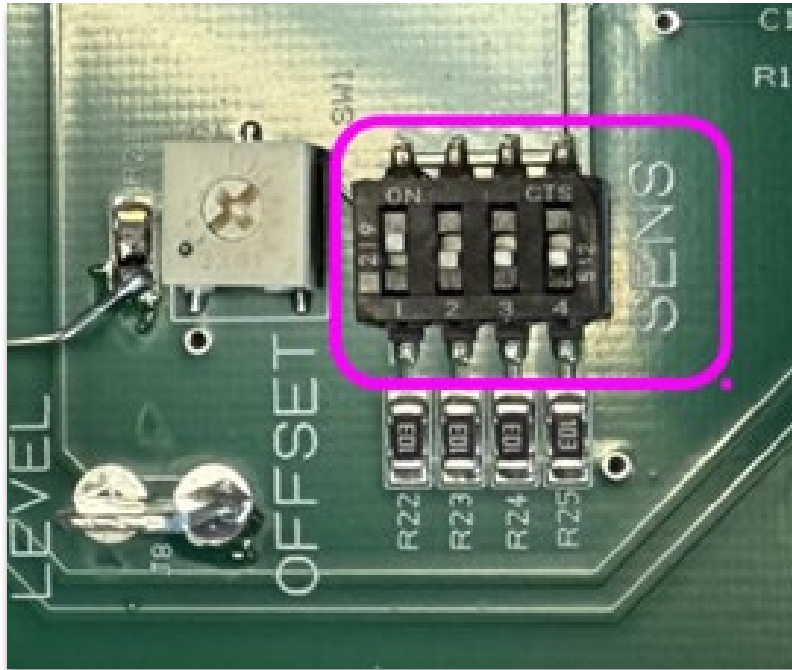
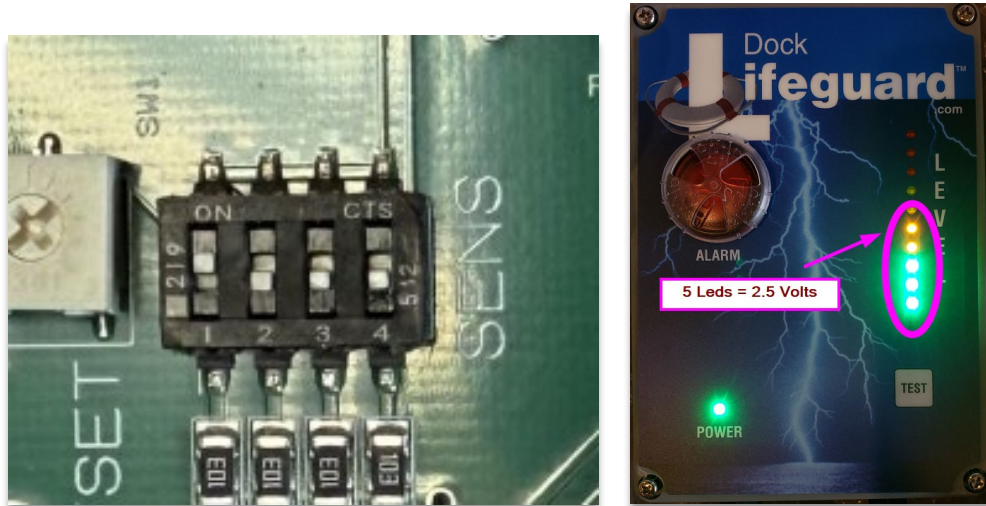
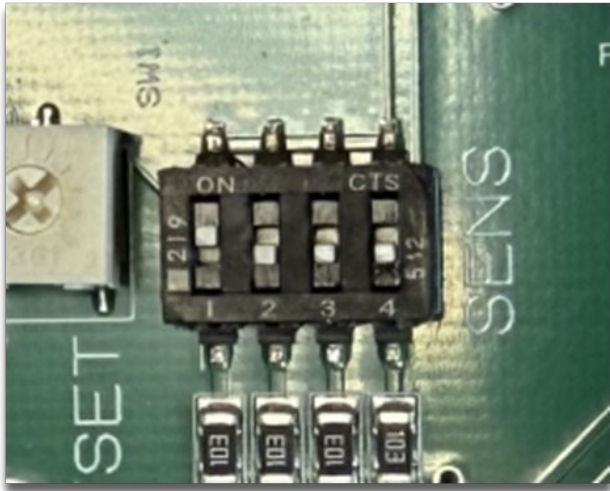


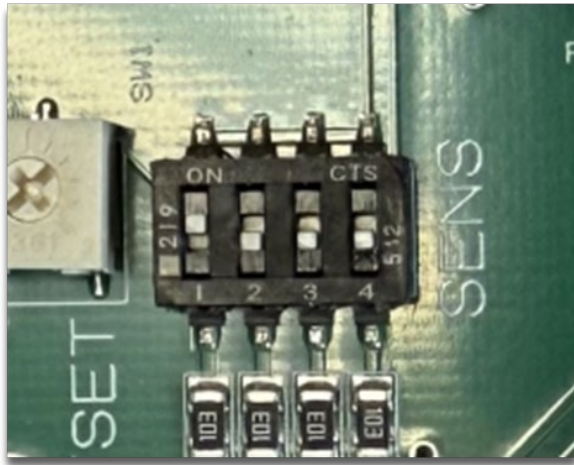
Figure 7, Sensitivity Dip Switch Block



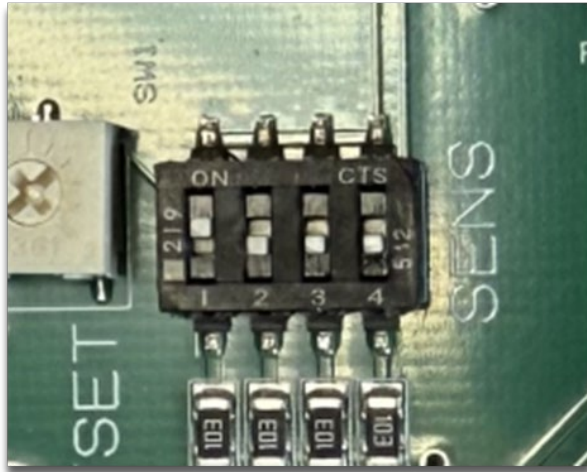
All Switches in Down Position, each LED = 0.5 Volts



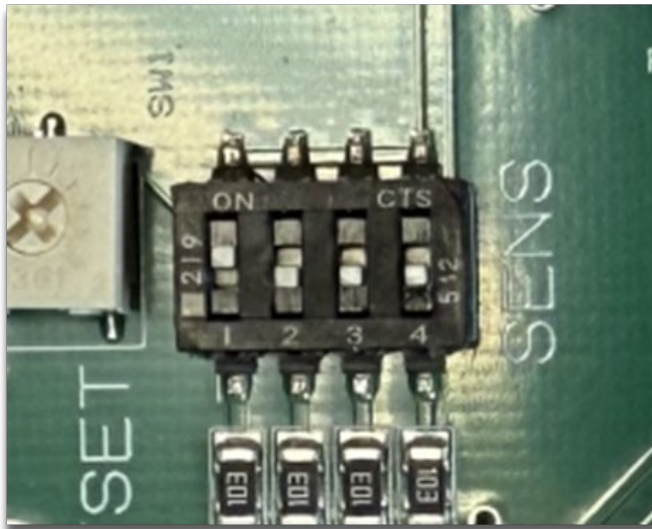
One Switch in On (up) Position, each LED = 0.25 Volts



Two Switches in On (up) Position, each LED = 0.16 Volts



Three Switches in On (up) Position, each LED = 0.12 Volts



Four Switches in On (up) Position, each LED = 0.08 Volts

Note: For bodies of water that have higher amounts of Ambient Voltage (for example, 2 Volts is common on some lakes in the southeast area). Sensitivity will need to be decreased and the alarm level raised to filter out the ambient voltage. With decreased sensitivity comes decreased range of detection. It is recommended to install the Dock Lifeguard sensing probe closer to the area of the dock where the ladder is and where swimming activity takes place.

Adjusting Zero Reference Point

The Dock Lifeguard systems are equipped with an Adjustable Zero Reference potentiometer which can be used to adjust the baseline reference voltage. Factory setting uses a 0 offset (turned full extent counterclockwise). Scenario: If your environment has a 2-volt ambient voltage, this will normally show multiple LEDs lit on the display and possibly the Alarm being triggered (this depends on what your alarm trigger point is set at). By turning the potentiometer clockwise, the LEDs on display will incrementally go away. You can adjust the potentiometer when power is on the unit so you can see and monitor the front LEDs when making the adjustments. Stop the adjustment once the last LED becomes unlit. Now your LEDs on the front of the panel represent your offset voltage (in this case 2 Volts) plus the voltage level of each LED that is lit. For example if sensitivity is set to 0.5 Volts and 3 LEDs are displayed, the Voltage level of the LED would represent (2 Volts baseline + 3* 0.5 Volts per LED = 3.5 Volts being detected). Remember that the Alarm Trigger is based off the numbers of LEDs lit, not Voltage being detected. So, if you want the alarm to trigger at 4 volts, set the Alarm trigger point to alarm when the first yellow LED is lit. With the Offset Potentiometer turned all the way counterclockwise, the offset is Zero.

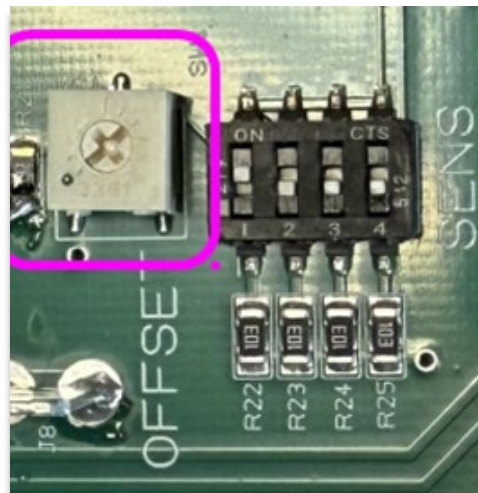


Figure 8, Zero Reference Point Potentiometer

External Battery Powered/Backup

A 12-volt DC battery can be connected to the Dock Lifeguard to provide Battery Backup capability when AC power is lost to the system. How long the unit will operate on battery is dependent on the battery capacity and if the alarm is sounding. It is suggested you attach a solar panel charging panel to the battery for continuous uninterrupted operation of your Dock Lifeguard System. When there is power supplied to the Dock Lifeguard system by the Transformer plugged into an AC outlet, the external battery will be charged by the system.

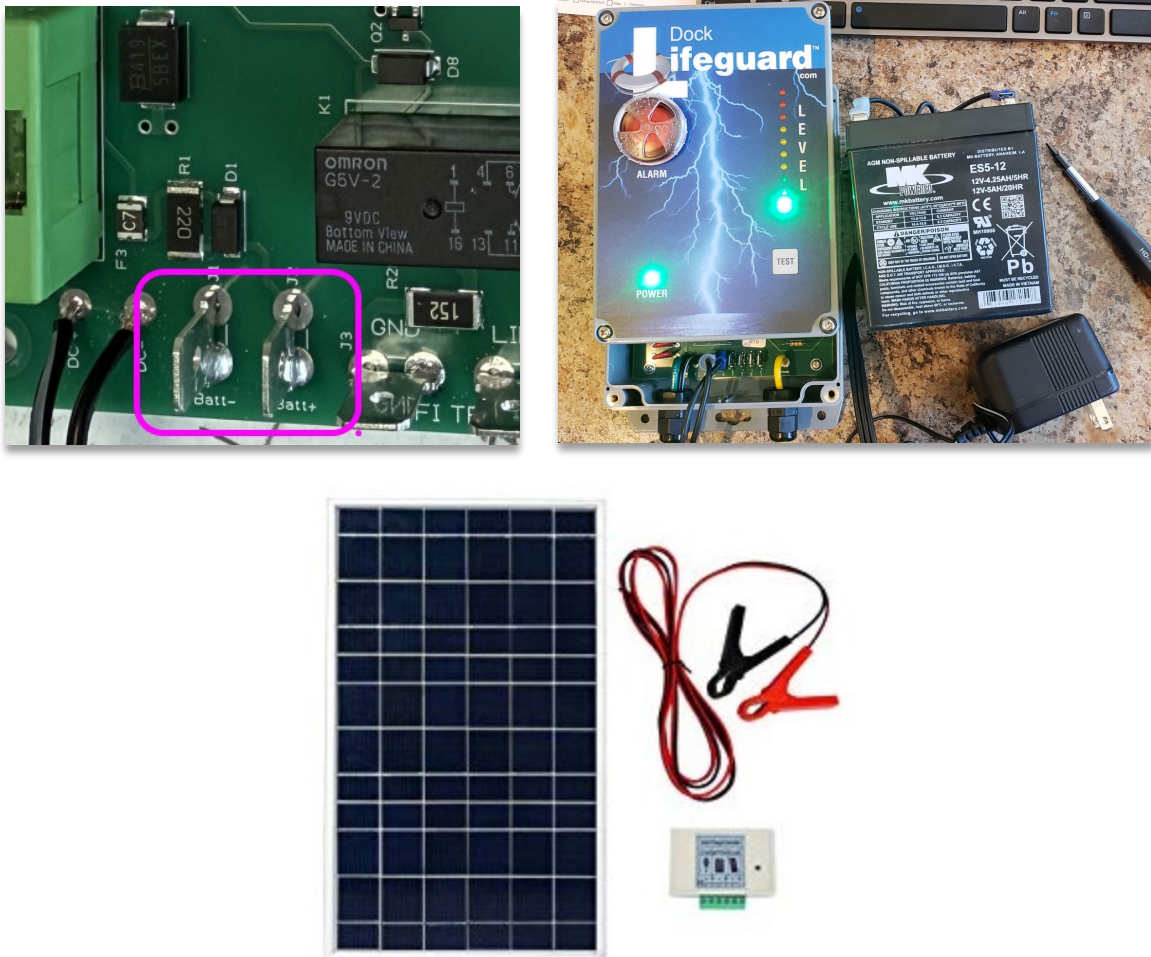


Figure 9, Battery Backup Option

Triggering External Devices

External relays may be triggered by connecting to the Common and Normally Open (NO) tab.



Figure 10, Trigger external Devices

iOT Board for Phone Notifications: With the addition of the optional iOT board, push notifications can be received on your iPhone or Android Phone. The Dock Lifeguard App can be downloaded from the associated App Store.

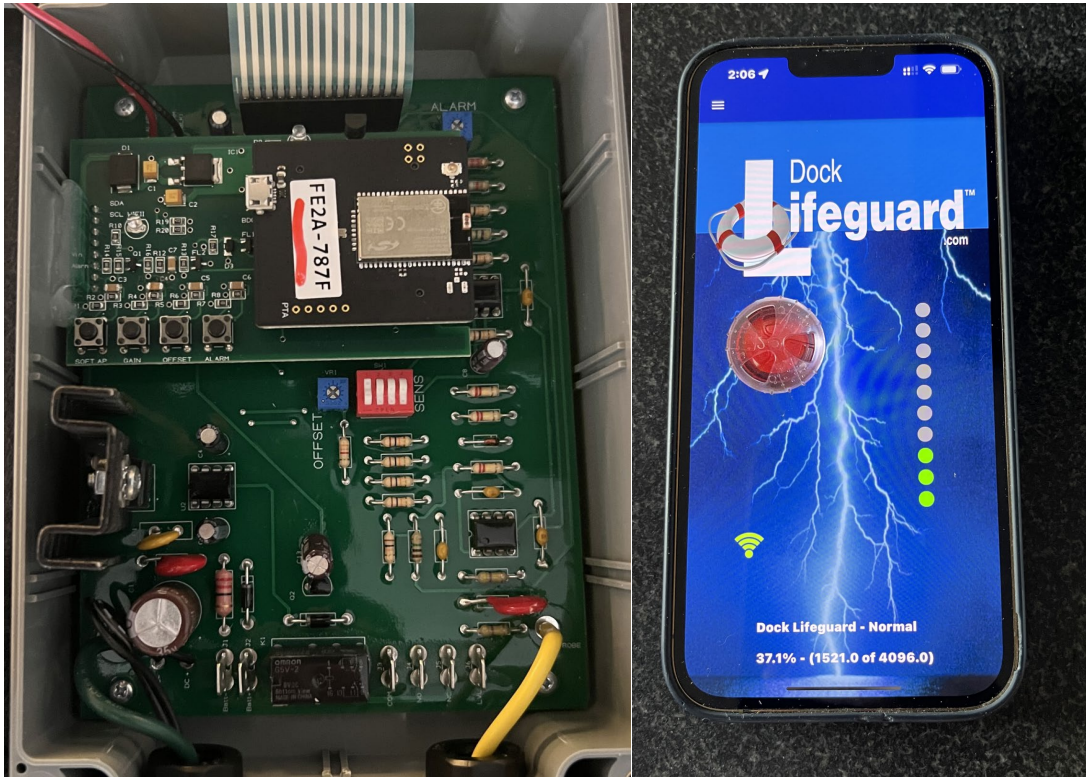


Figure 11, iOT Board for Push Notifications

Monitoring Voltage Levels

Detected Voltage can be monitored (in DC Volts) via the Voltage Level tab (LVL). This is digital voltage and needs to be multiplied by the Sensitivity Settings factor to get actual Voltage.

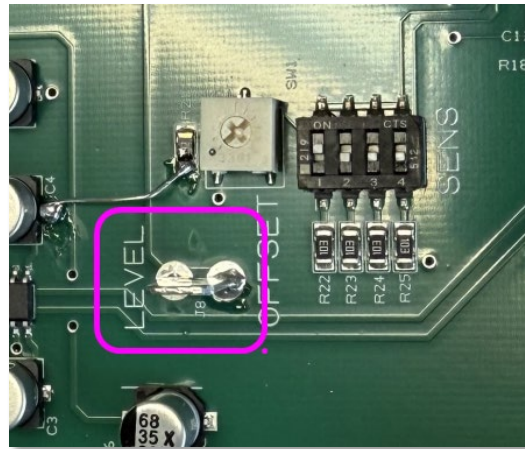


Figure 12, Monitoring detected Voltage Level

Switch 1 thru 4 OFF(open) = /4	(Actual = Level Value * 4)
Switch 1 ON and 2 thru 4 OFF = /2	(Actual = Level Value * 2)
Switch 1 and 2 ON and 3 thru 4 OFF = /1.25	(Actual = Level Value * 1.25)
Switch 1 thru 3 ON and 4 OFF = X1.25	(Actual = Level Value / 1.25)
Switch 1 thru 4 ON = X2	(Actual = Level Value / 2)

Max voltage at the level pin is clamped at 7.5Vdc. This assumes that the offset control is fully counterclockwise. The offset effectively raises the voltage floor linearly from 0 to approx. 2.5Vdc.

GFCI Trip: (For units with serial number of 2308xxxx or higher) By connecting a wire from the GFCI GND Tab to the Ground of an outlet, and wire from the GFCI LINE Tab to the Hot Wire of the outlet when the alarm sounds for 5 seconds, a pulse is issued to trip the GFCI breaker that is associated with that outlet.

The GFCI Trip function can be tested by pressing and holding the “Test” button for ~5 seconds.

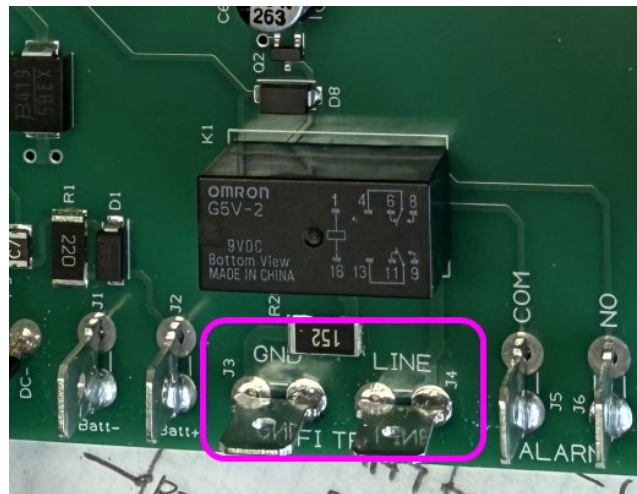


Figure 15, GFCI Trip Wire, 2308xxxx or Higher Serial Numbers

(For units with serial number of 2307xxxx) By connecting a wire from the Com Tab to the Ground of an outlet, and wire from the NO Tab to the Hot Wire of the outlet when the alarm sounds for ~5 seconds, a pulse is issued to trip the GFCI breaker that is associated with that outlet.

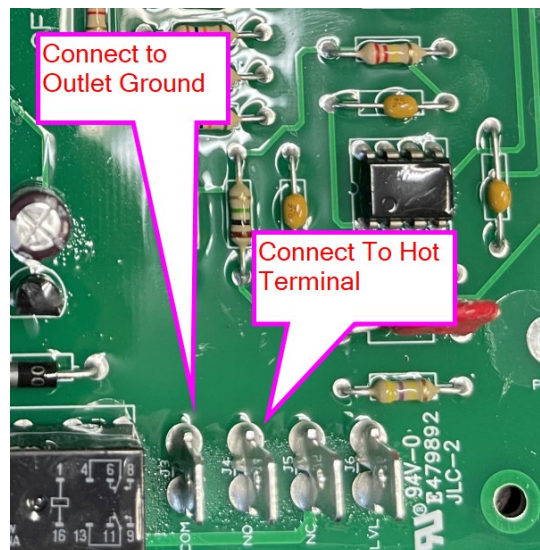


Figure 13, GFCI Trip Wire, 2307xxxx Serial Numbers

Note: Dock Lifeguard units with serial numbers of 2306xxxx will need a special cable to utilize the GFCI Trip feature. Please contact Dock Lifeguard to purchase the GFCI trip cable.

Voltage Surge Protection Fuses

In addition to lightning protection circuitry on the motherboard. The Voltage In line and the Sensing Probe are protected by replaceable fuses. If the Voltage In fuse is blown, the power LED on the front of the display will not be lit and no action will occur if the Test button is pushed. If you experienced lightning strikes in the nearby area, the Sensing Probe protection fuse should be inspected to insure it is not blown.

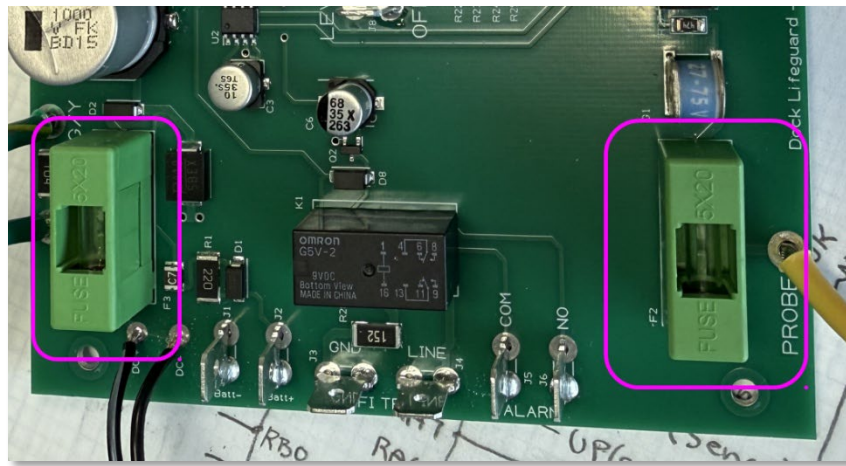
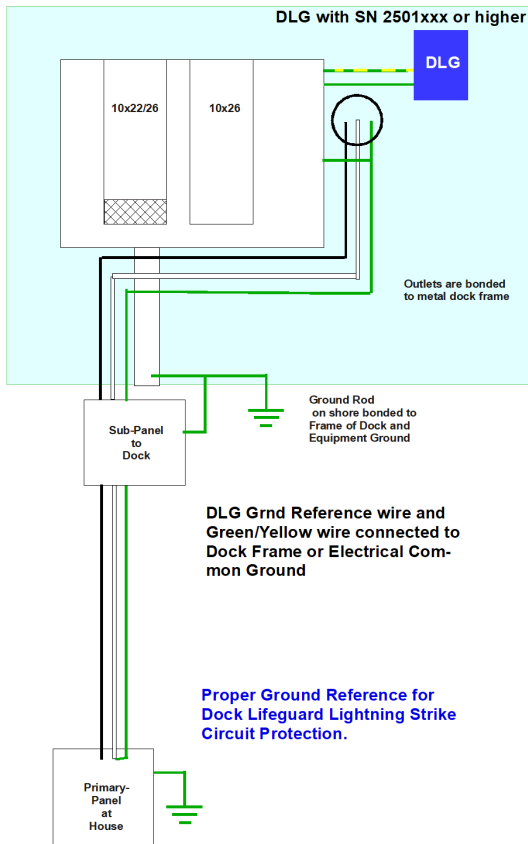


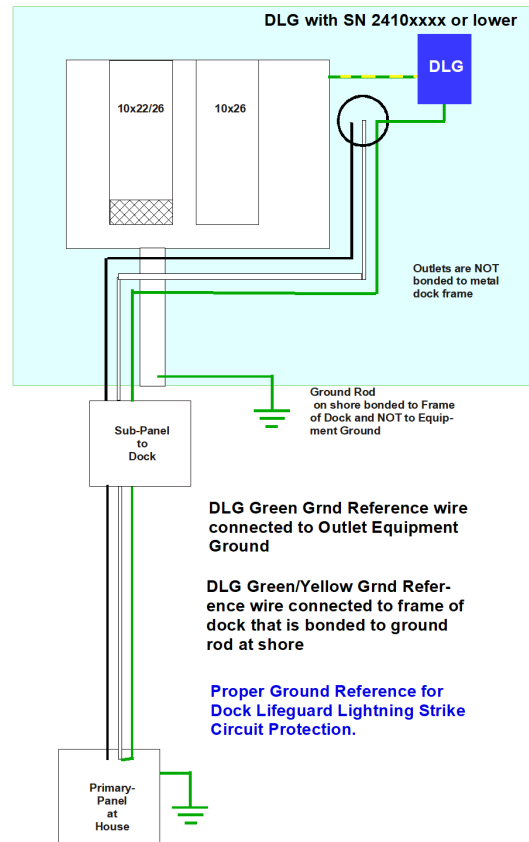
Figure 14, Voltage Surge Protection Fuses

Wiring Reference Guide for Metal Framed Docks

No Stray Voltage From Electrical Service on Equipment Ground



Stray Voltage From Electrical Service on Equipment Ground



Limitations of Stray Electricity Detectors

A Stray Electricity Detector can play a key role in reducing deaths resulting from stray electricity. However, like any warning device, Dock Lifeguard can only work if it is properly located, installed, and maintained, and if stray electricity reaches it. They are not foolproof. The Dock Lifeguard system is a monitoring system only and does not prevent water from being energized by stray voltage.

Dock Lifeguard cannot work without power. The Dock Lifeguard unit is powered with an AC power plug delivering 12-volt DC power to the unit, or a 12 Volt DC Battery. In the case of AC power plug failure or a discharged 12 Volt DC battery, the unit will be inoperable. There is a Power LED that is lit when power to the unit is on. If the unit is powered by a 12 Volt battery, the battery should be periodically checked to insure proper output voltage. Lower voltages may result in the unit not having enough power to sound the alarm siren.

Dock Lifeguard cannot detect electricity if electricity does not reach the probe. Proper placement of the sensing probe on your dock is crucial to the detection of electricity in the water around your dock. Electricity is lazy, it will find the easiest path to ground. If the probe is located on the opposite side of a cable or brace, the stray electricity in the water may find its way to ground through the bracing or

cabling on not reach the probe for the Dock Lifeguard to emit a warning. If you may want to install multiple units on the dock to insure proper coverage. Proper testing in each environment should take place upon installation to determine coverage area.

Dock Lifeguard may not be heard. Though the alarm horn in this units meets or exceeds current standards, it may not be heard if: 1) the unit is located inside a closed shed, 2) residents recently consumed alcohol or drugs, 3) the alarm is drowned out by noise from stereo, TV, traffic or other loud ambient noise, 4) residents are hearing impaired.

Dock Lifeguard requires proper wiring environment. The Dock Lifeguard system is not meant to be used in lieu of proper wiring. Proper wiring and grounding of your electrical service is required for proper operation of the Dock Lifeguard system.

Stray Electricity Detectors are not foolproof. Like any electronic device, Dock Lifeguard is made of components that can wear out or fail at any time. You must test the unit weekly to ensure your continued protection. Dock Lifeguard cannot prevent leaking electricity from other sources. It is not a substitute for property or life insurance.

Current Detectors have a limited life. The unit should be replaced immediately if it is not operating properly. A qualified electrician using proper test equipment can test the operation of the unit by temporarily injecting stray electricity into the water around your dock. **WARNING:** In water testing should never be performed if any human or animals are in the water within 100 yards of your dock.

Limited Warranty

Dock Lifeguard, LLC, the maker of Dock Lifeguard warrants that the following model be free from defects in material and workmanship:

Dock Lifeguard, LLC, at its option, will repair or replace this product or any component of the product found to be defective during the three-year warranty period. Replacement will be made with a new or remanufactured component of the product. If the product is no longer available, replacement may be made with a similar product of equal or greater value. This is your exclusive warranty.

This warranty is valid for the original retail purchaser from the date of initial retail purchase and is not transferable. Keep the original sales receipt. Proof of purchase is required to obtain warranty performance. Dock Lifeguard dealers, service centers, or retail stores selling Dock Lifeguard products do not have the right to alter, modify or any way change the terms and conditions of this warranty.

This warranty does not cover normal wear of parts or damage resulting from any of the following: neglect use or misuse of the product, use on improper voltage or current, use contrary to the operating instructions, disassembly, repair, or alteration by anyone other the Dock Lifeguard, LLC or an authorized service center. Further, the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, lightning strikes, hurricanes and tornadoes or any batteries that are included with this unit.

Dock Lifeguard, LLC shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness of a particular purpose is limited in duration to the duration of the above warranty. Some states, provinces or jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages or limitation on how long a implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state or province to province.

Your Dock Lifeguard Alarm is not a substitute for property, disability, life or other insurance of any kind. Appropriate insurance coverage is your responsibility. Consult your insurance agent.

For Warranty Service: In many cases the quickest way to exchange your alarm is to return it to the original place of purchase. If you have questions, call the Dock Lifeguard customer service department at 1-573-434-6453 for assistance.

Frequently Asked Questions

How many detectors do I need on my Dock?

Dock Lifeguard will monitor for electricity in the water within a forty-foot radius from the sensing probe. For docks that are wider or longer than 80 feet it is recommended to install multiple detectors to ensure adequate coverage. If your dock has underwater cabling or a lot of steel underwater bracing or constructed on metal piers, more units may be needed to ensure detection as these structures will reduce the detection range. It is strongly recommended to have a complete analysis of your environment to determine the number of units required for proper coverage. Note: Range can vary upon the concentration of ions and minerals in the water.

My detector sounds when I turn on my boat lift control box?

When brushes for blower motors start to wear, they can leak electricity back to equipment ground which is detected and displayed on the Dock Lifeguard unit. Replacing worn blower motors should correct the issue.

Can the sensitivity be changed on the Dock Lifeguard Unit?

Yes, the Dock Lifeguard units have five levels of sensitivity which can be set by a qualified Dock Lifeguard technician.

Can the alarm trigger point be changed on the Dock Lifeguard Unit?

Yes, the Dock Lifeguard alarm point can be changed by a qualified Dock Lifeguard technician.

In dry weather situations, I see a couple of the LEDs displayed on the unit, why?

Weak or improper bonding situations will be reported by the Dock Lifeguard units. In dry weather conditions, the soil around the ground rod can dry up and cause in a degradation of your Ground Rods performance. Add moisture around your ground rod to lower ground rod resistance in these conditions. Make sure the safety ground bonding system of your home and docks electrical system is up to code.

Upon installation, my unit is showing detection LEDs but I know my dock is wired correctly, why is this?

Most likely it is an improper bonding issue or stray electricity is being back fed on the equipment ground. Have your ground bonding system checked by a qualified electrician.

My unit shows several LED's lit, and I have checked my safety ground bonding system. Where is the stray electricity coming from?

The Dock Lifeguard Unit is designed to detect any stray electricity whether it is at a lethal or non-lethal level. Below are listed a few scenarios which may add in determining where your stray electricity is coming from:

- **Dock De-Icers:** Water aerators placed in the water are susceptible to leaking stray electricity in the water. If your unit is detecting stray electricity around your dock, try isolating the De-Icer unit that is causing the problem by unplugging your or your neighbors De-Icer and seeing if the stray electricity goes away.
- **Underwater Water Pumps:** Underwater water pumps are subject to leaking electricity in the water. A lot of these underwater pumps are 220Volt and are ran on non-GFCI'd breakers. If you are using a submersible water pump, it may be a good time to change it out to an above water pump. The current trend of governing bodies of lakes is to disallow underwater pumps and only allow above water pumps.
- **Ambient Voltage of Water:** Each body of water will inherently have some small level of electricity in it. In most lakes this is between 0.05 and 1 volt. Depending on your sensitivity settings of your unit, then number of LEDs shown on the front of the display will reflect this ambient voltage. i.e. Your sensitivity dip switch setting is set to 0.25 volts, and you have 0.8 volts of ambient voltage in the water, then 3 LEDs will be lit on the Dock Lifeguard. Note: Ambient voltage of your lake can be checked by using a

standard voltmeter and placing one lead in the water and the other touch the GROUND plug of an outlet or the frame of your dock if it is bonded.

- **Back Feed from your Home:** If you have a well-grounded dock with a grounding rod < 25 ohms, but your homes grounding rod is above the 25 ohm threshold, your electrical system may run into the situation where non-lethal stray electricity from your home (i.e. From a A/C Unit or Heat Pump, or Water Heater) may bypass the home's grounding rod and feed down to the docks grounding rod with lower resistance (The Dock) which is bonded to your dock. To correct this situation, you will need to correct the ground resistance of your home's grounding rod. In certain areas of the country where hard water is prevalent, the heating element of your (or your neighbors) hot water heater may calcify to the extent of stray electricity back on the ground wire which can be back fed down to your dock.
- **It may not be your house or dock:** Any nearby equipment or dock that shares the same safety ground from a shared transformer has the potential of putting hazardous electricity back on the ground wire and then having it back fed to your dock. When the ground is moist, stray electricity may bleed from a neighboring house to your safety ground. Not only check your house but check surrounding houses and docks for stray electricity.

Appendix B , Dock Lifeguard Phone Notifications for iOS

The following guide will lead you through the steps to set up your Phone to monitor and receive alarm notifications from your Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System. You will need Wi-Fi access at the location where the system will be installed on the dock.

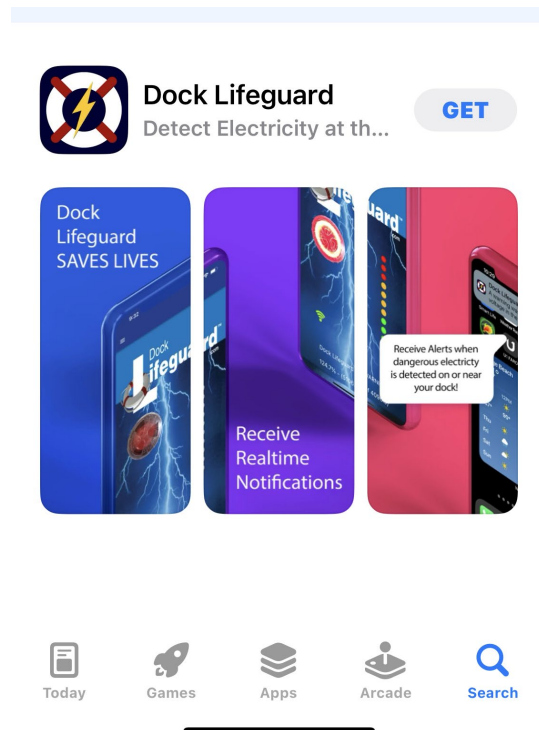
You will need a Phillips Head screwdriver to open the lid on the Dock Lifeguard to gain access to the IoT for setting up the system.

If your DLG IoT board did not come pre-installed in your Dock Lifeguard system, please refer to install instructions in the Appendix A.

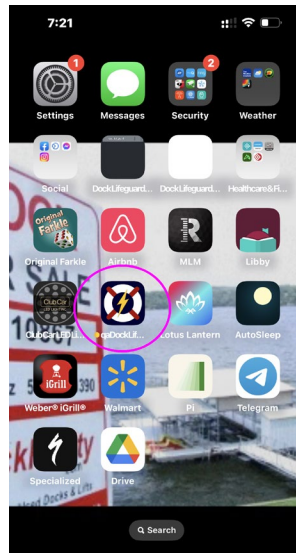
You can setup your push notifications on the Dock Lifeguard prior to the physical installation of the system on your dock or after the Dock Lifeguard has been physically installed.

Prior to setting up the App, you will need to remove the front cover of the Dock Lifeguard unit to gain access to the SOFT AP/Reset Button for setting up your system. The Dock Lifeguard will need to be plugged in to provide power to the system. The sensing probe or ground reference wires coming out the Dock Lifeguard box do not have to be connected for Push Notification setup.

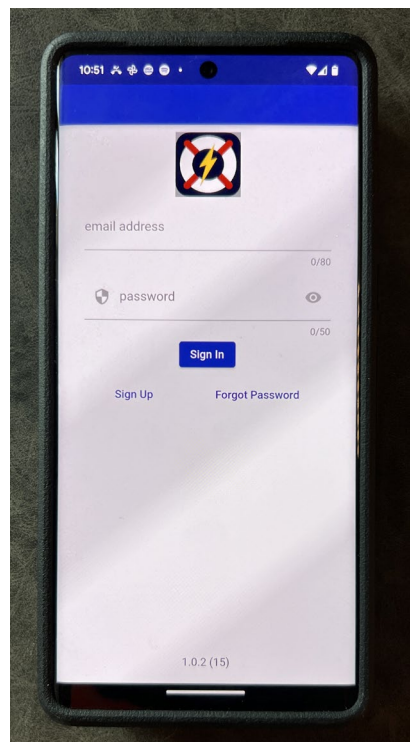
Download the Dock Lifeguard app from the Apple App Store.



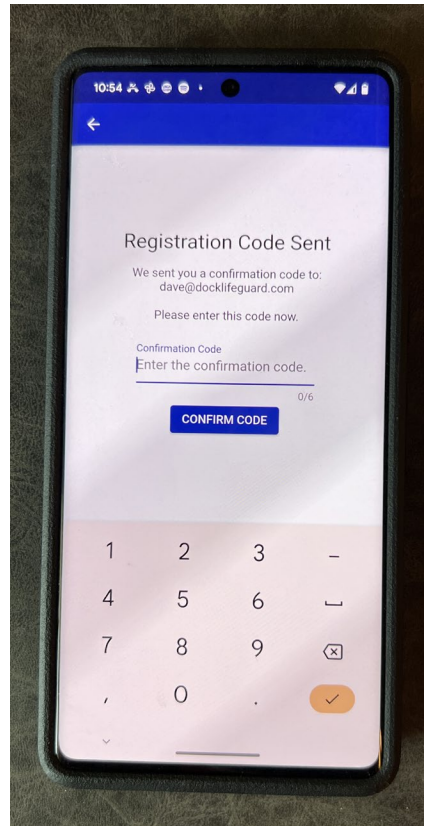
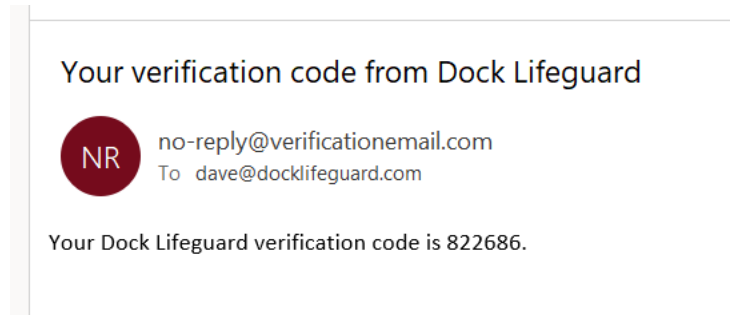
Open the Dock Lifeguard App on your phone.



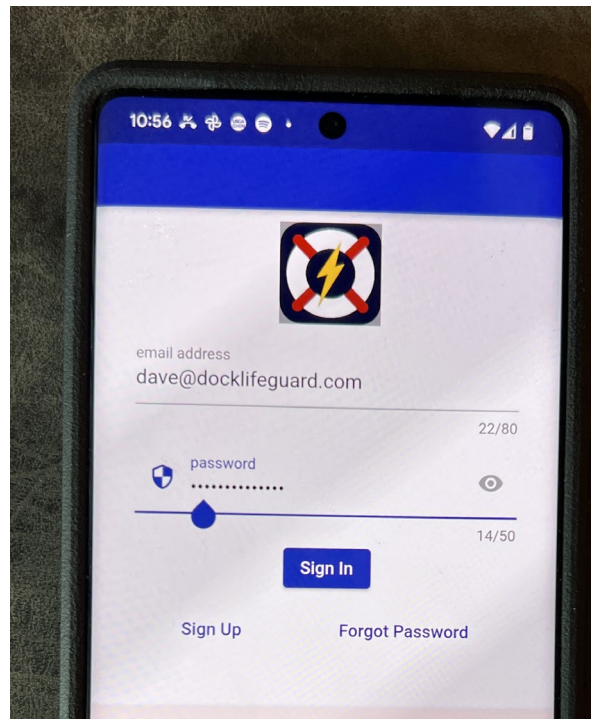
The first time you launch the App you need to set up an account. The password will require a Number and Special Character.



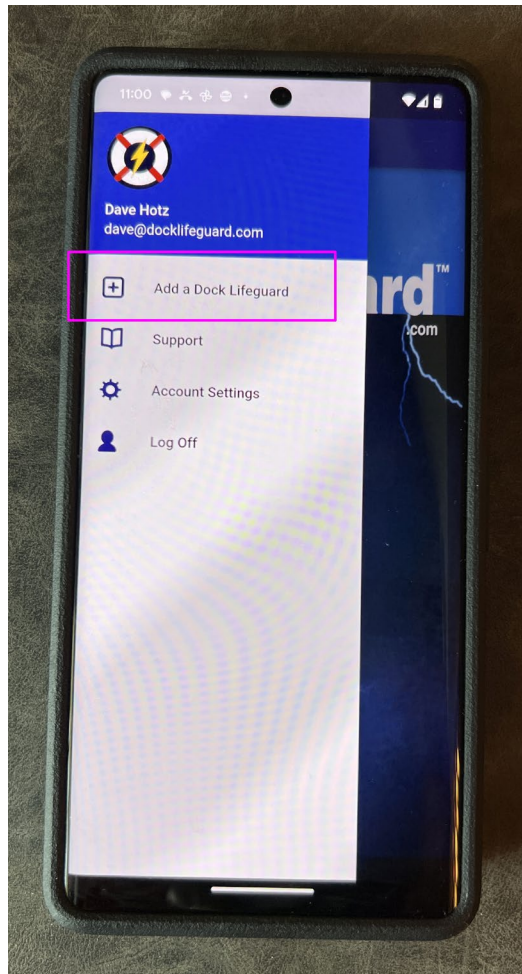
A Verification/Registration code will be emailed to your email address

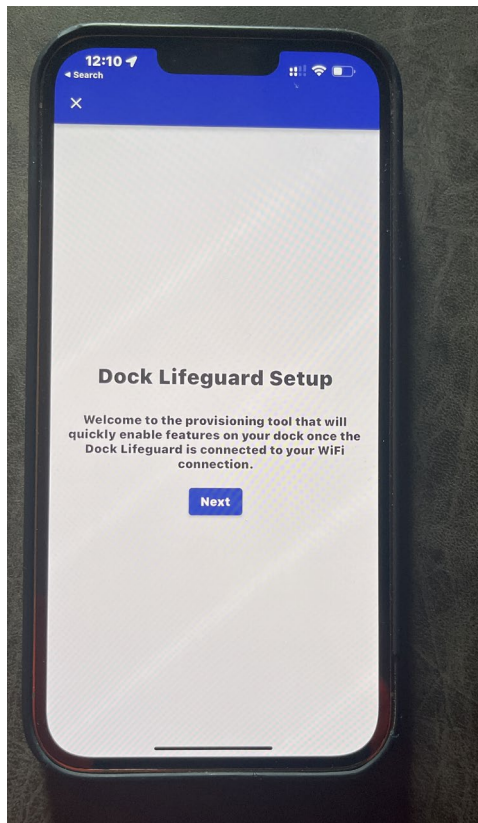


After entering the verification/registration code, you will be taken back to the Sign In Page.

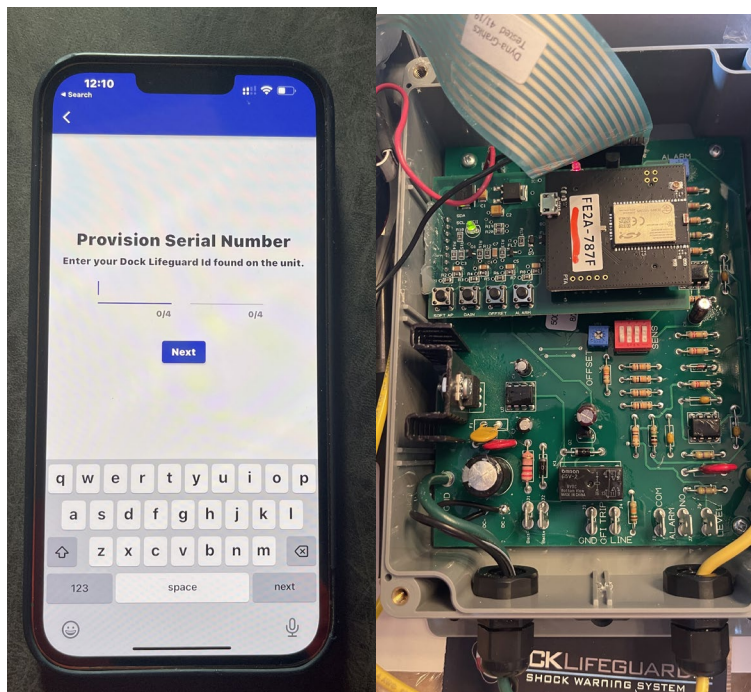


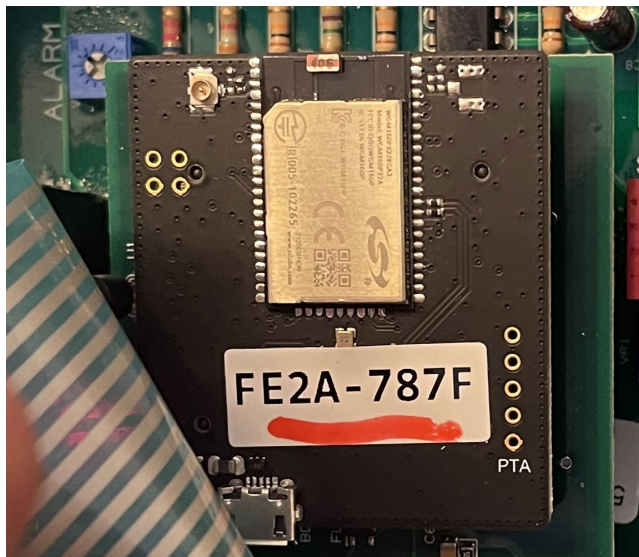
The first time using the App you will want to Add a Dock Lifeguard



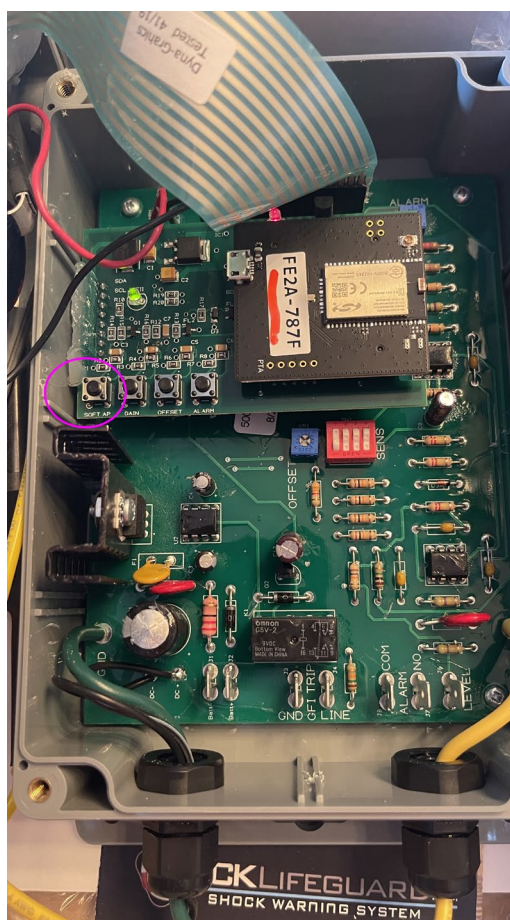
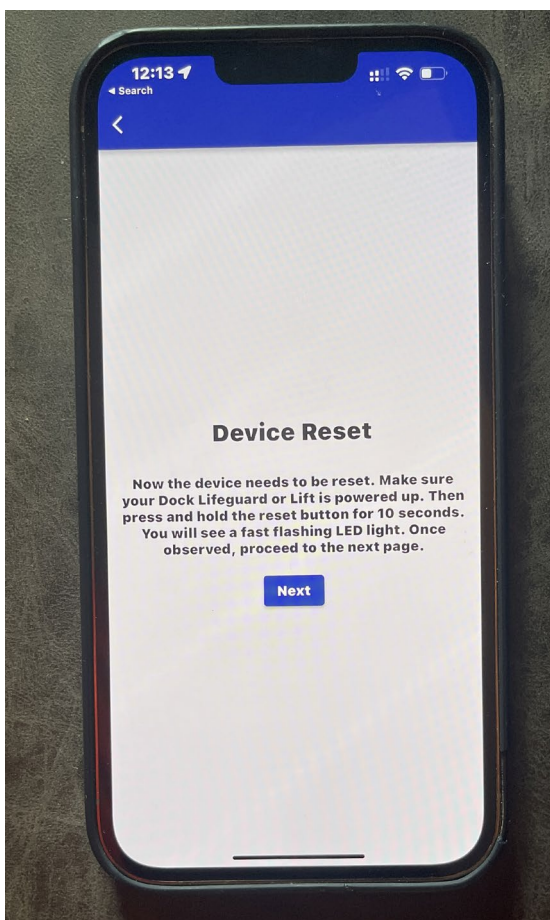


Enter in your 8 digit Id that is on the front of your DLG IoT card



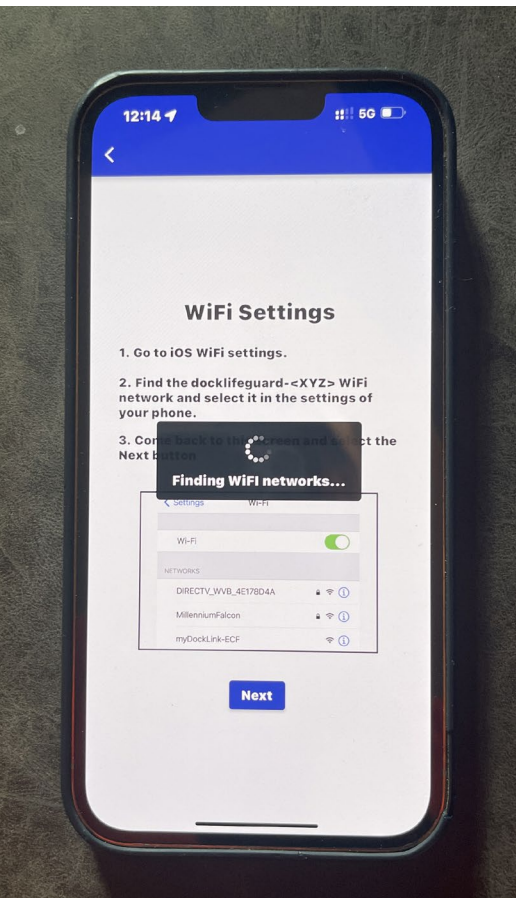
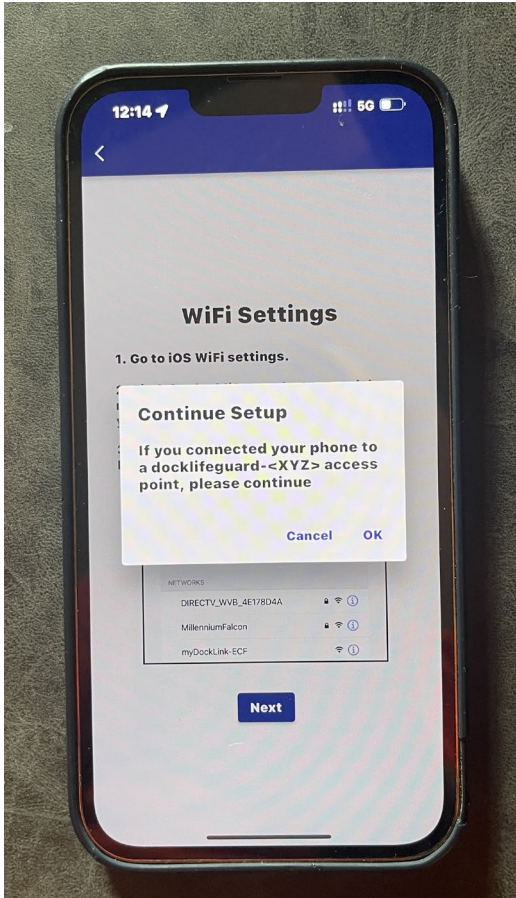
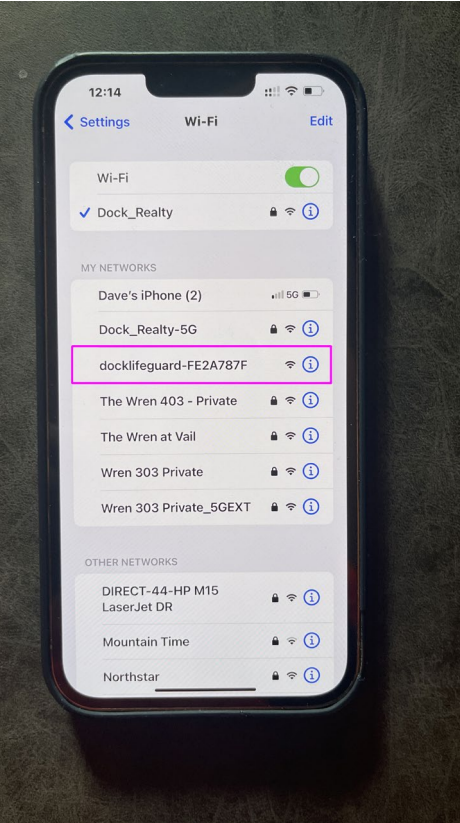
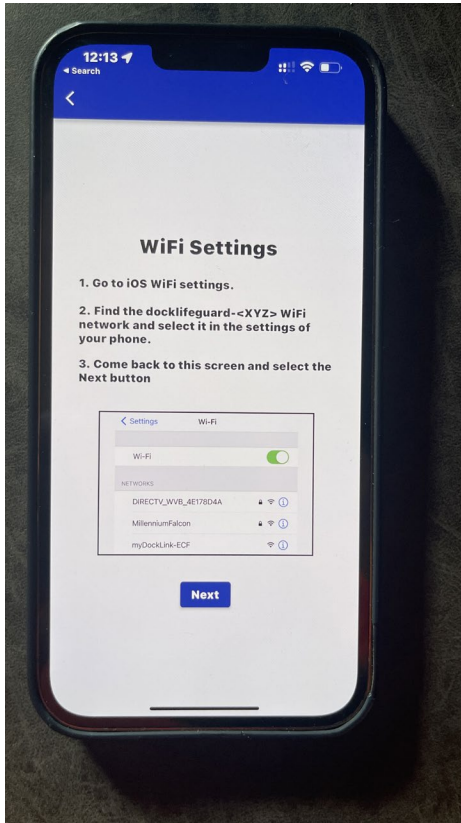


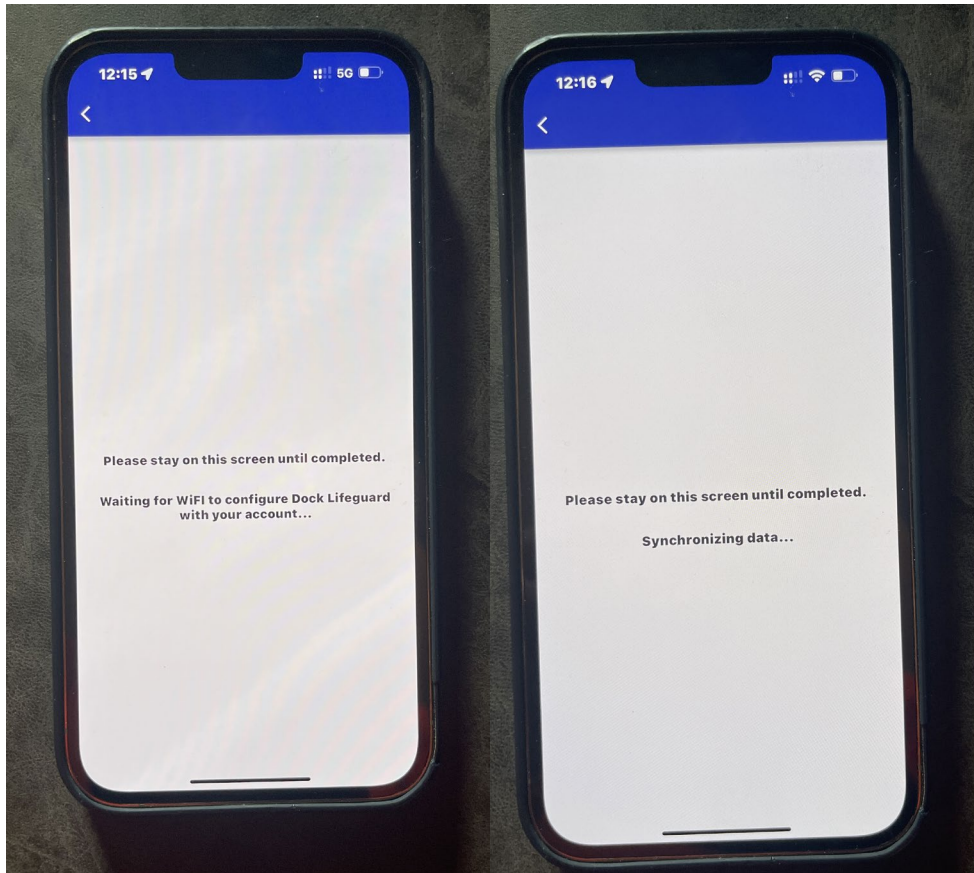
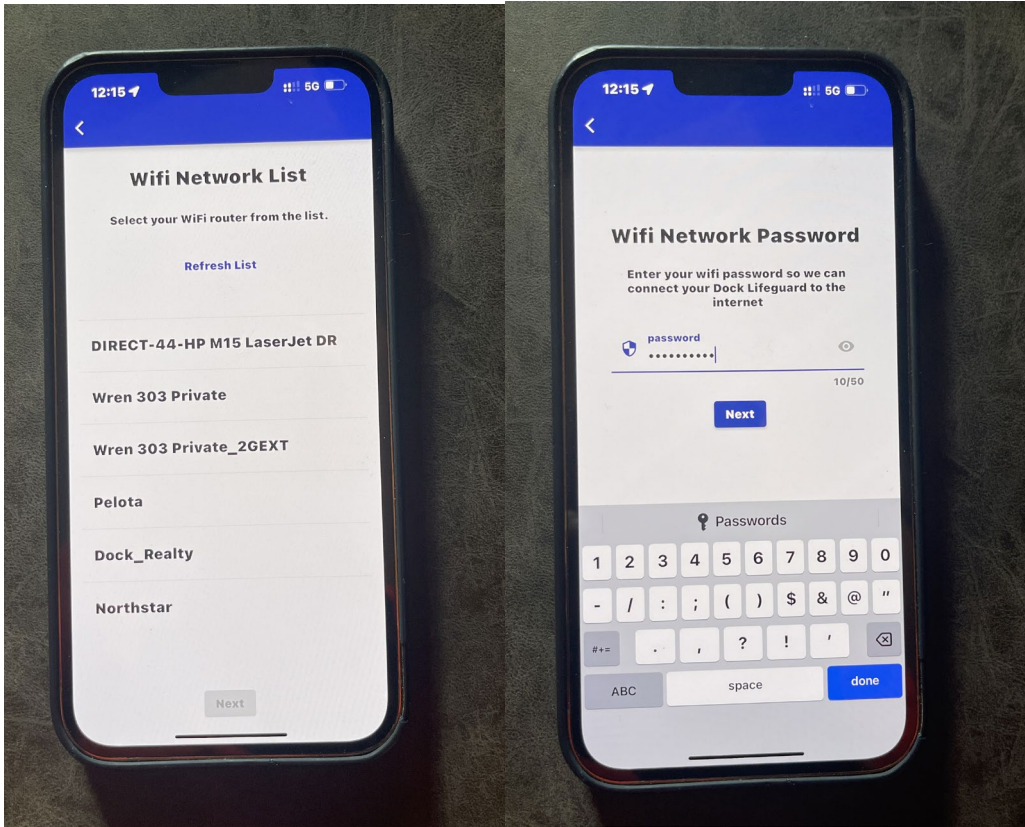
You will need to set up communication between the DLG IoT board and your local wifi.

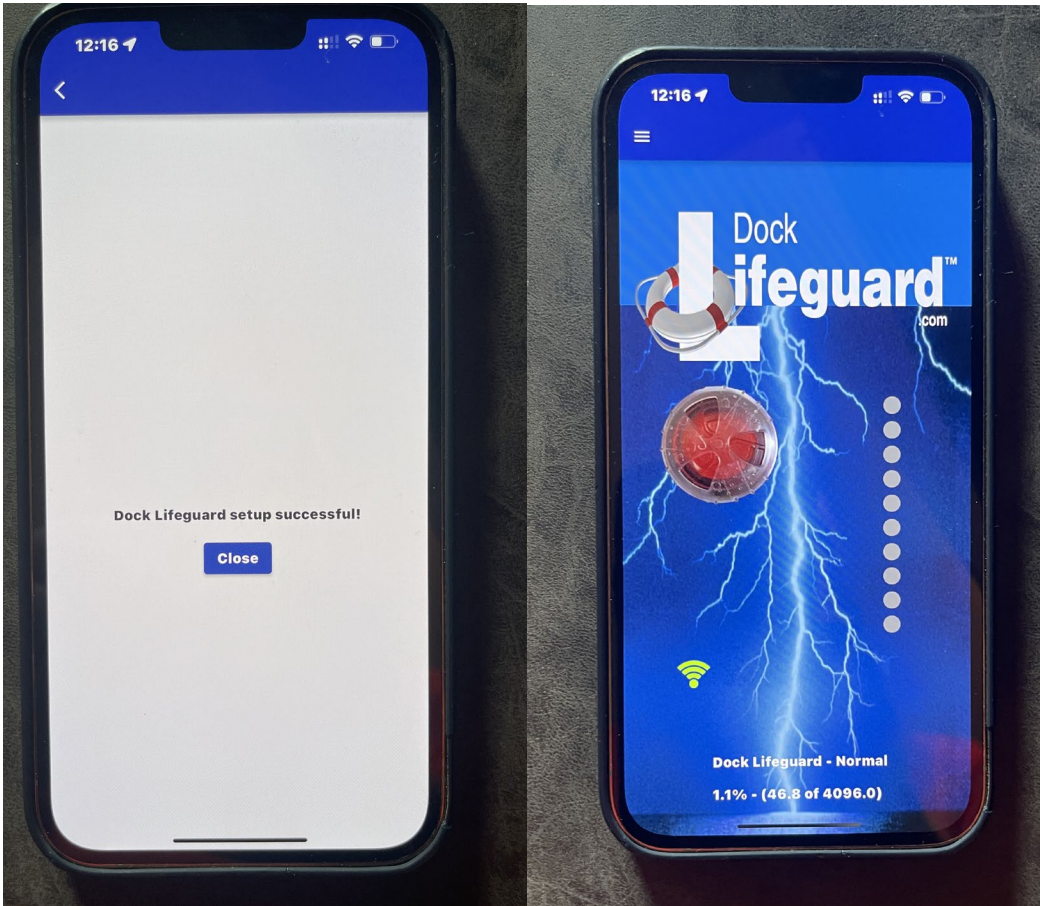


The reset button on the IoT board is labeled "SOFT AP"

Press and hold the SOFT AP reset button until the green lights starts flashing repeatedly (~10 seconds). The green LED will continue to flash with the board in pairing mode.



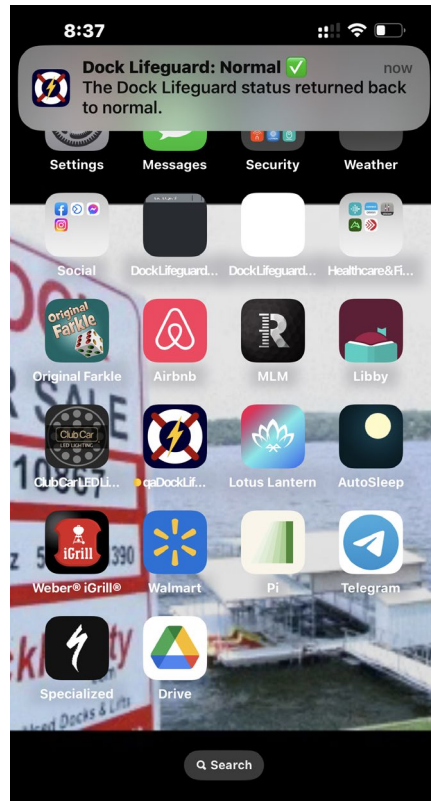
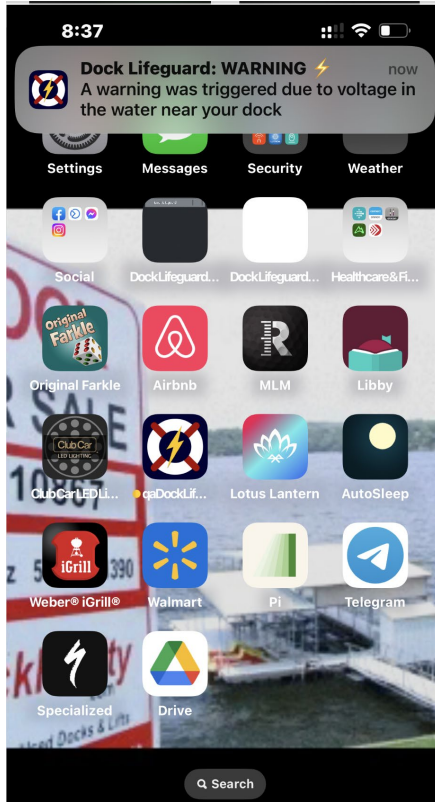




The lid of the Dock Lifeguard can now be put back on and you can test the system by pressing and holding the Test button for approximately 5 seconds on the front of Dock Lifeguard.



When the Dock Lifeguard App is not in foreground. Alert Messages will still be sent to your phone.



Appendix C , Dock Lifeguard Phone Notifications for Android Phones

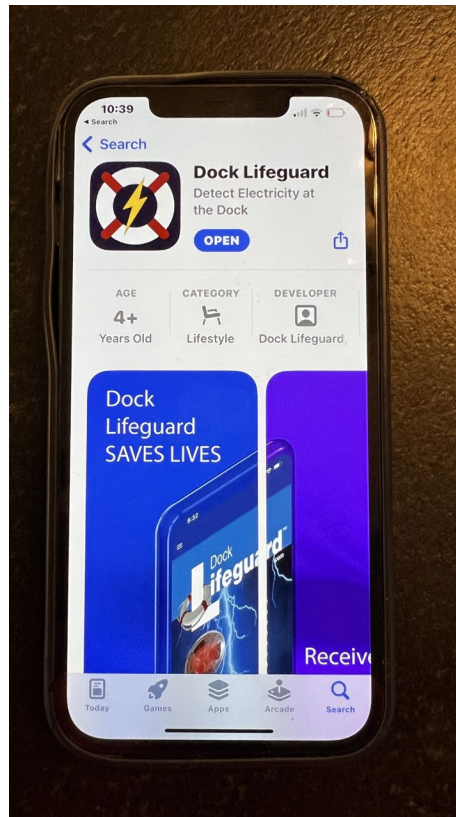
The following guide will lead you through the steps to setup your Android Phone to monitor and receive alarm notifications from your Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System. You will need Wi-Fi access at the location where the system will be installed on the dock.

You will need a Phillips Head screwdriver to open the lid on the Dock Lifeguard to gain access to the IoT board for setting up the system. If your DLG IoT board did not come pre-installed in your Dock Lifeguard system, please refer to installation instructions in the Appendix A.

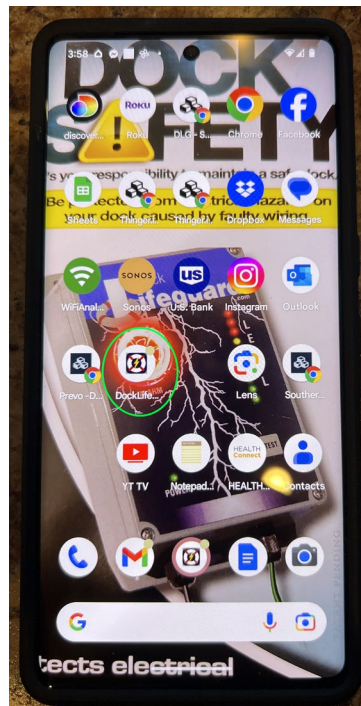
You can set up your push notifications on the Dock Lifeguard prior to the physical installation of the system on your dock or after the Dock Lifeguard has been physically installed.

Prior to setting up the App, you will need to remove the front cover of the Dock Lifeguard unit to gain access to the SOFT AP/Reset Button for setting up your system. The Dock Lifeguard will need to be plugged in to provide power to the system. The sensing probe or ground reference wires coming out the Dock Lifeguard box do not have to be connected for Push Notification setup.

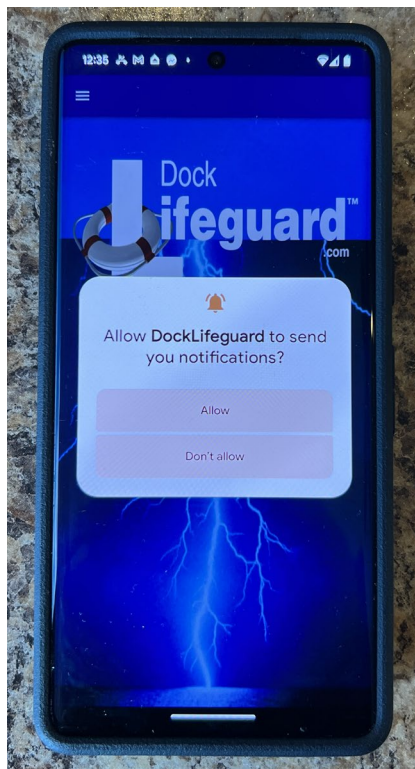
Download the Dock Lifeguard app from the Android Play Store

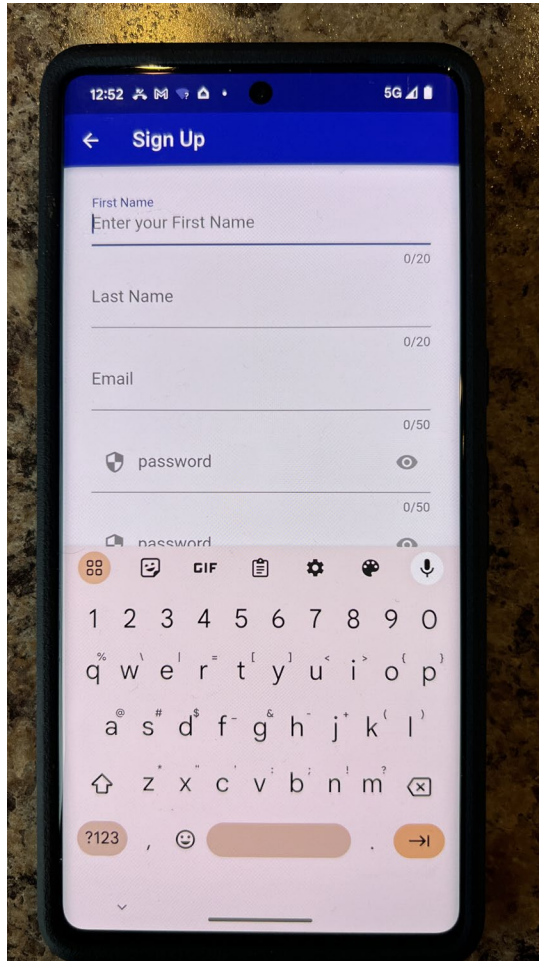
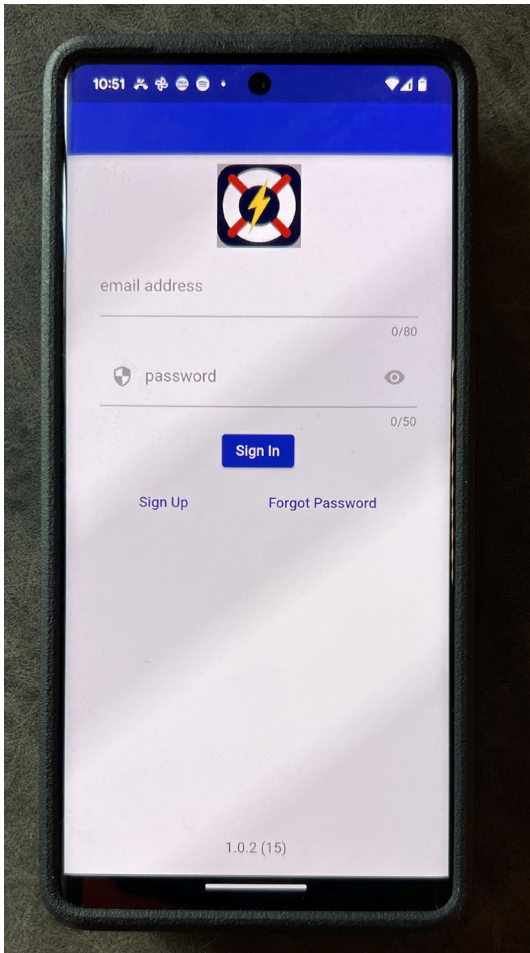


Open the Dock Lifeguard App on your phone.

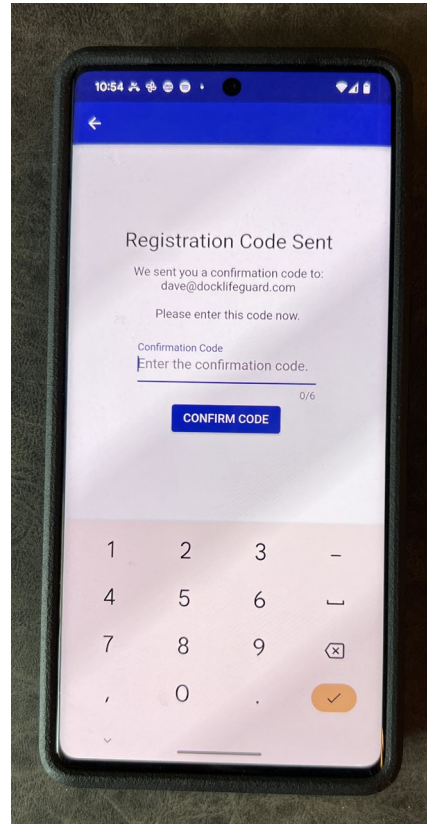
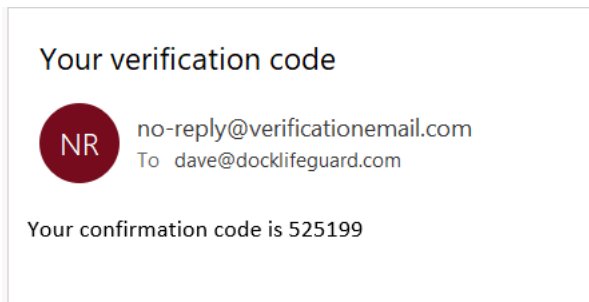


The first time you launch the App you will need to set up an account and allow notifications. The password will require a Number and Special Character. If prompted, allow the Dock Lifeguard to send you notifications.

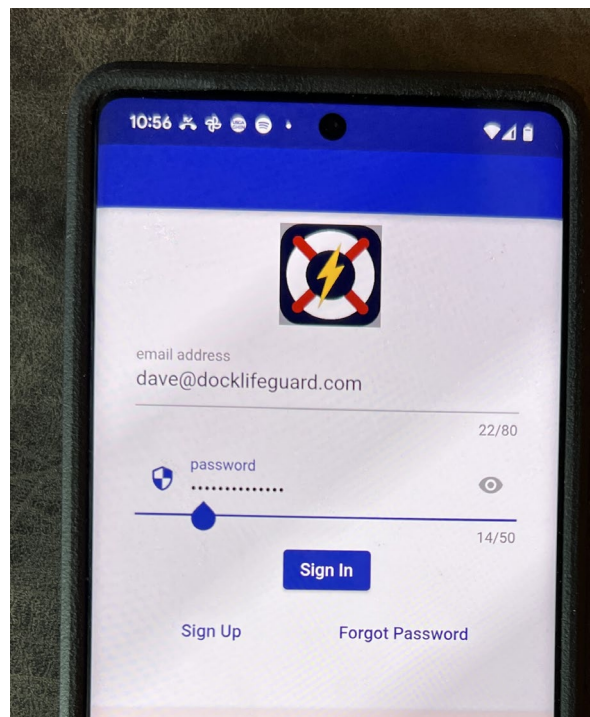




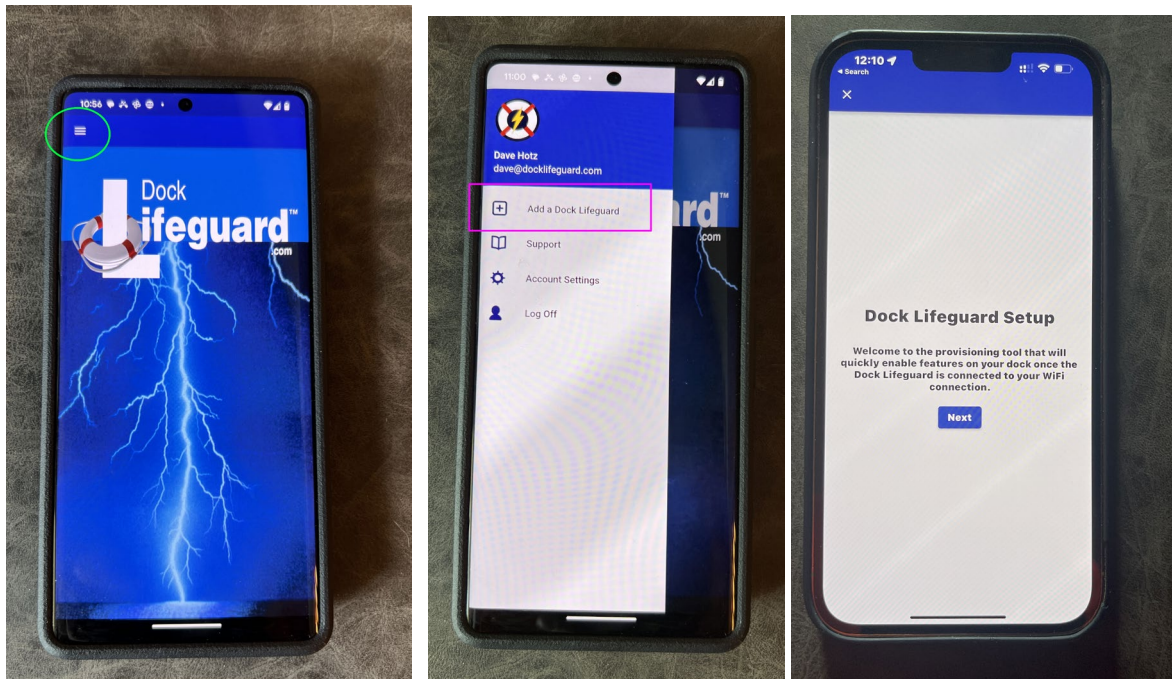
A Verification/Registration code will be emailed to your email address



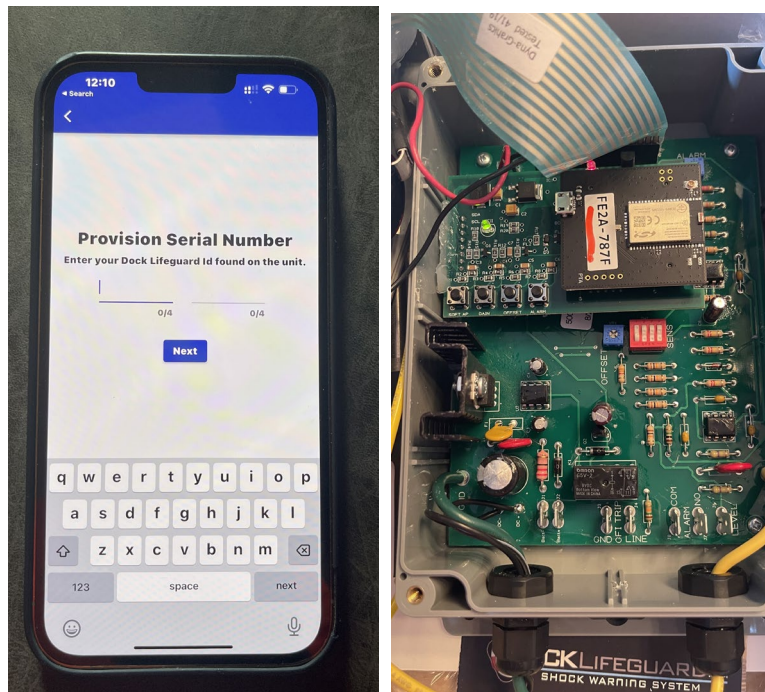
After entering the /verification registration code, you will be taken back to the Sign In Page.

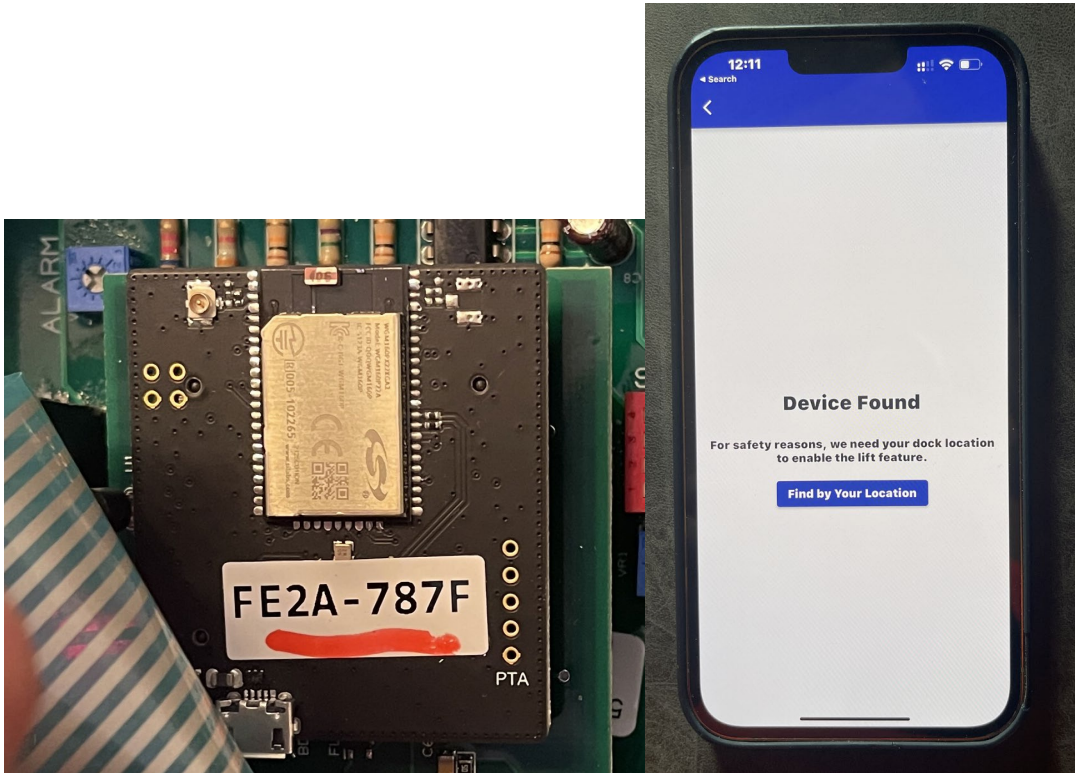


The first time using the App you will want to Add a Dock Lifeguard

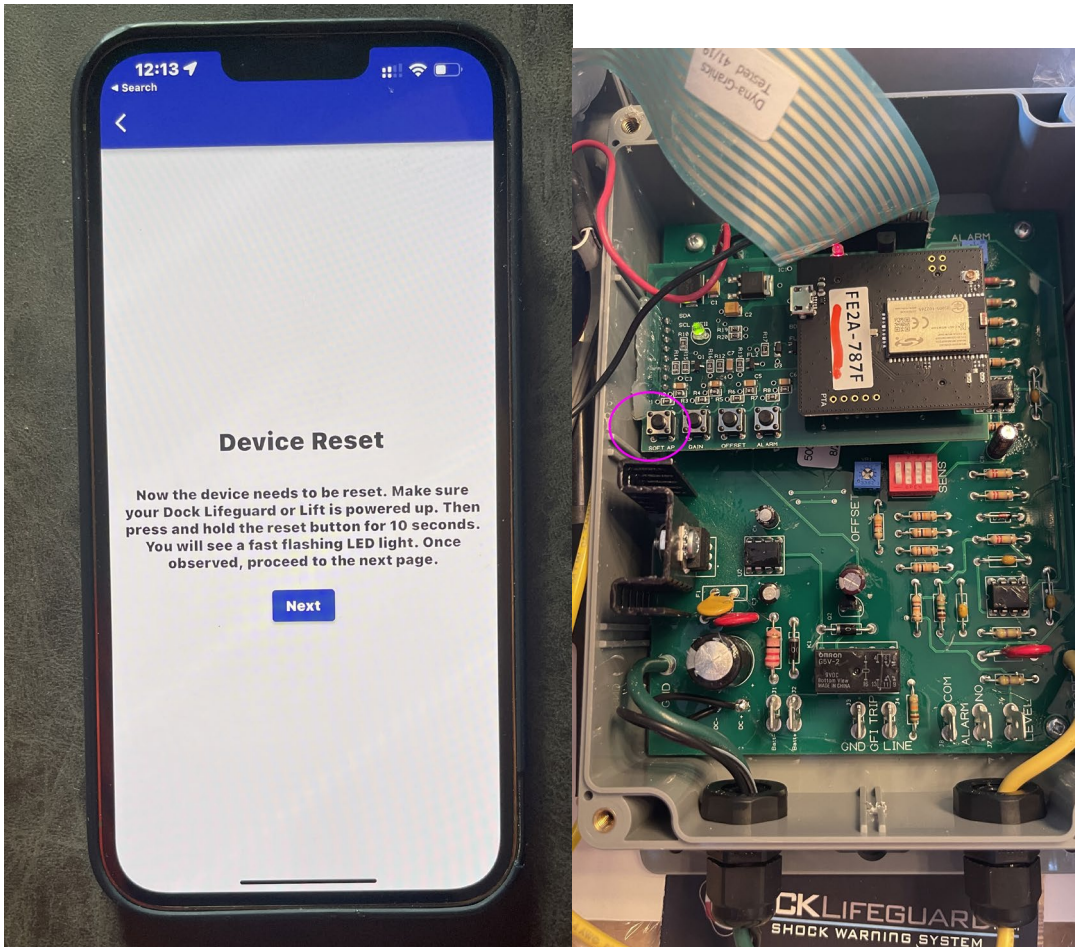


Enter in your 8 digit Id that is on the front of your DLG IoT card



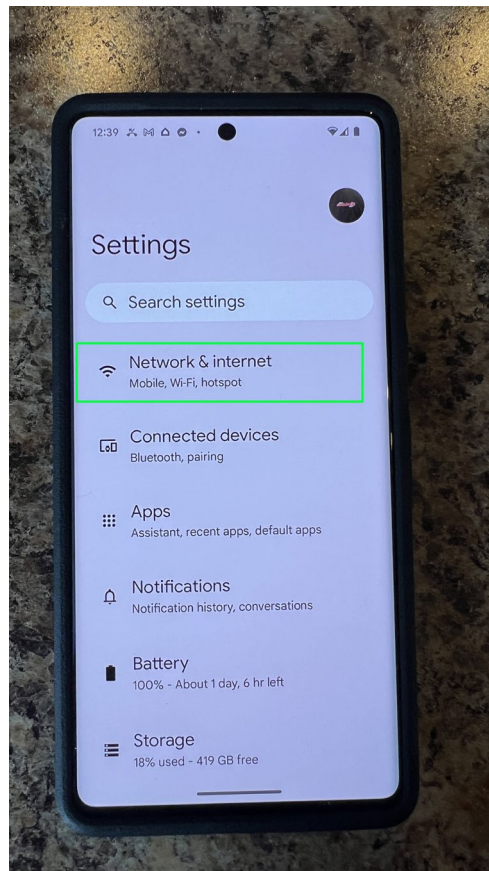
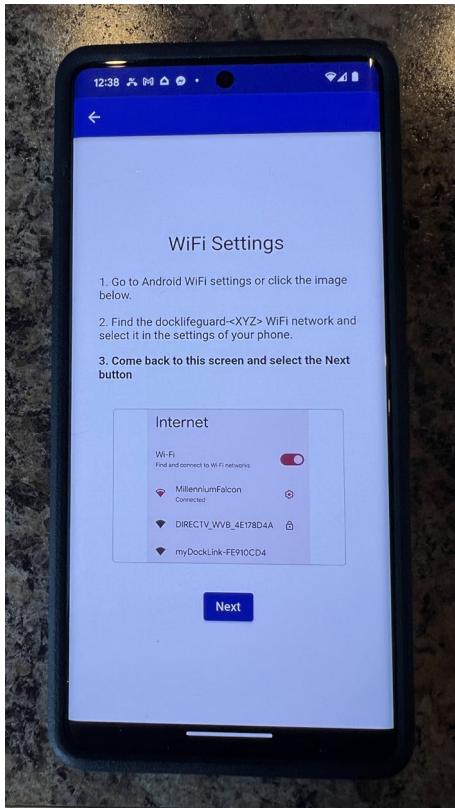


You will need to set up communication between the DLG IoT board and your local Wi-Fi.

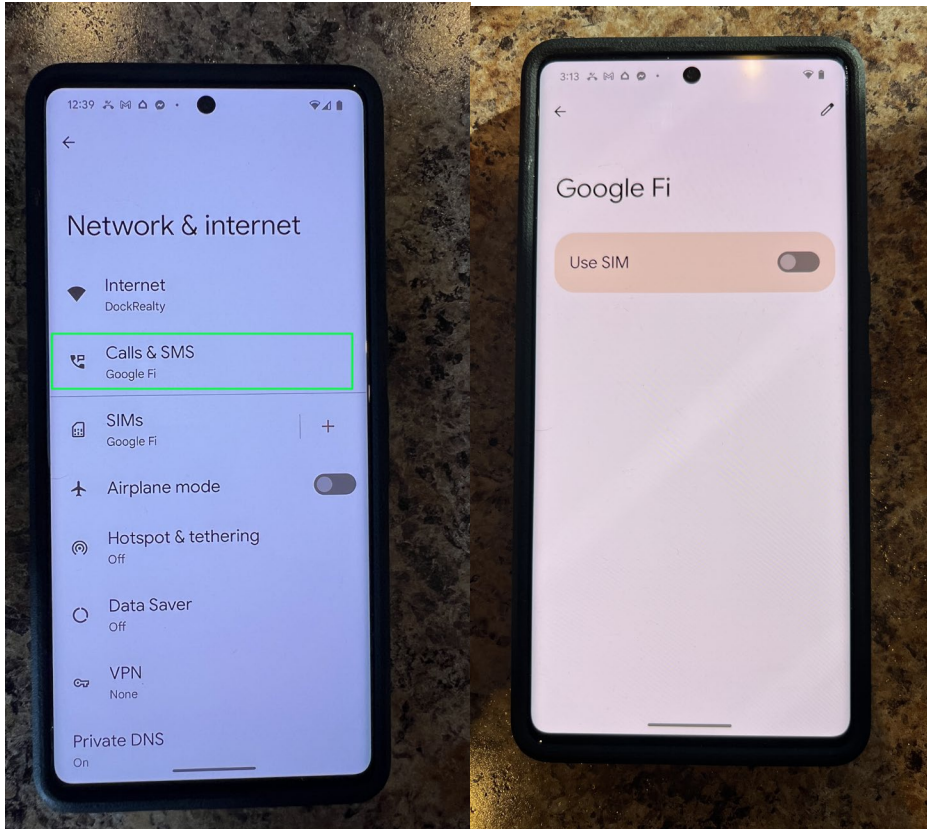


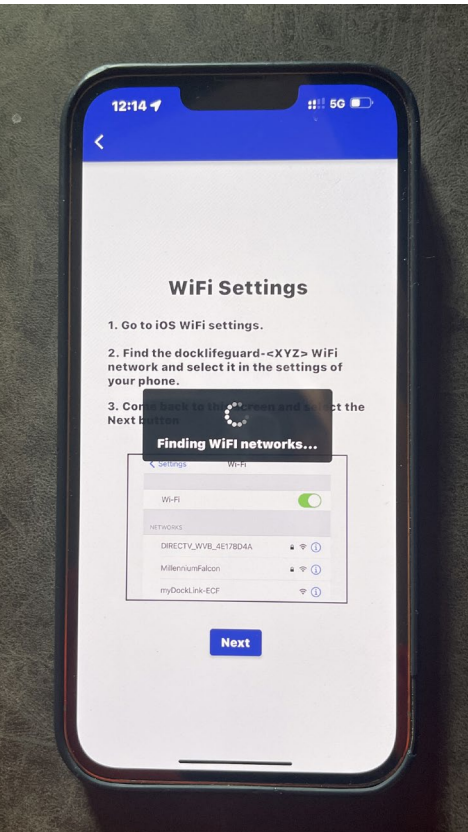
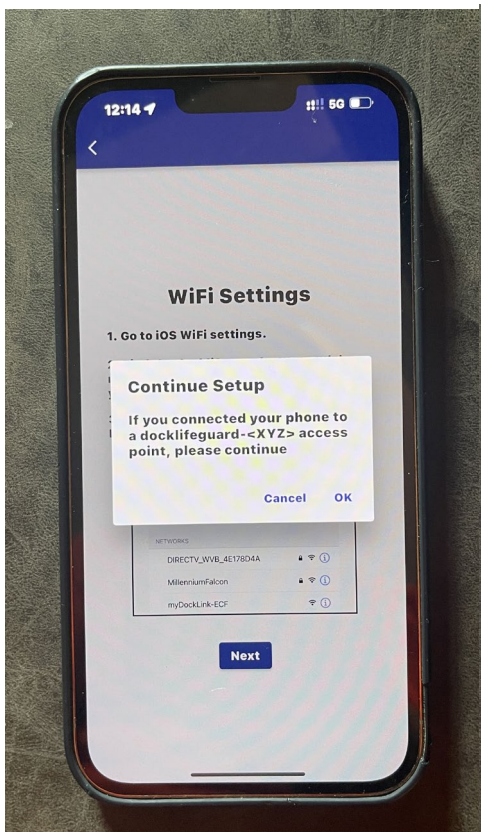
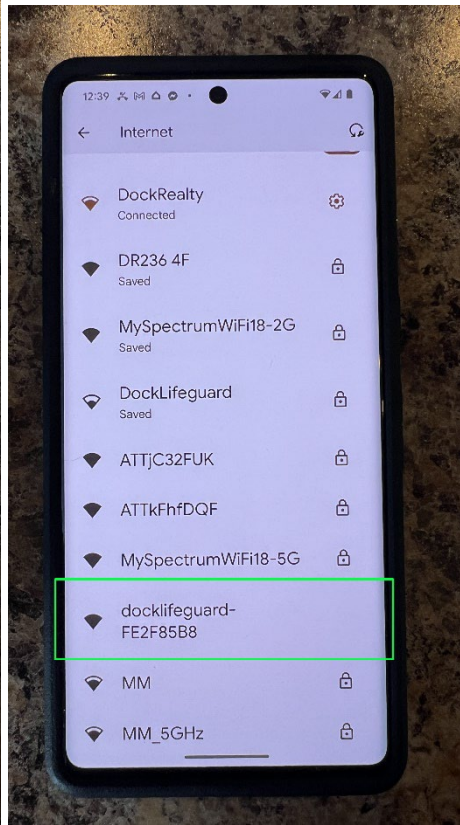
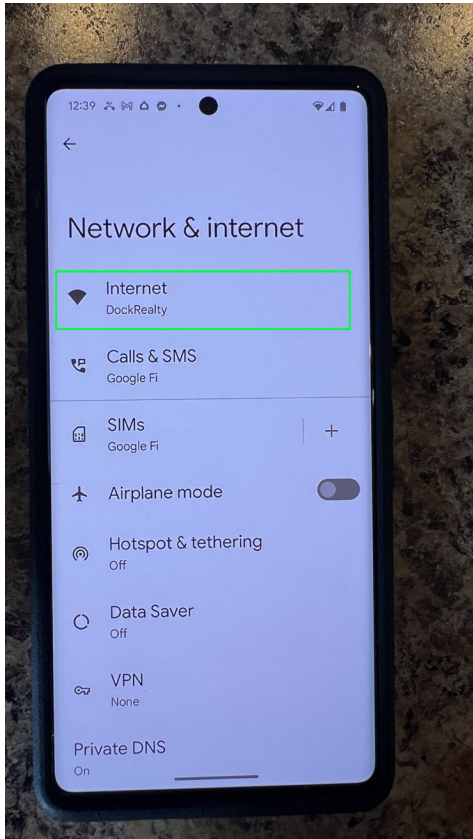
The reset button on the IoT board is labeled "SOFT AP"

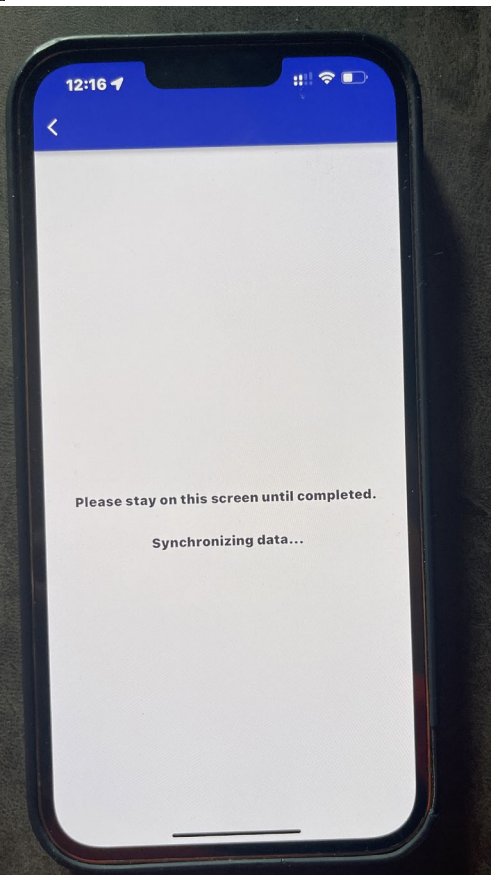
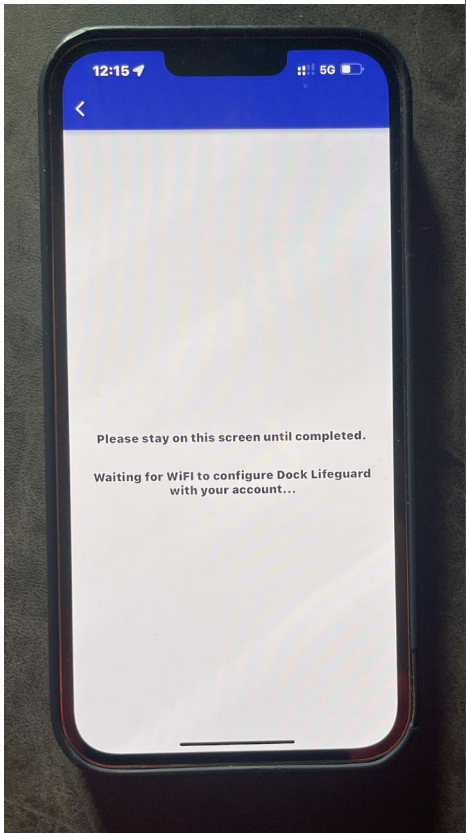
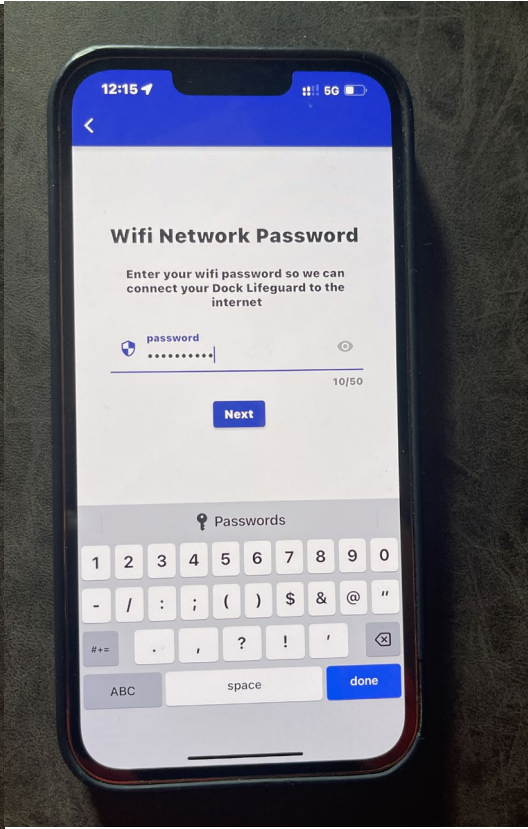
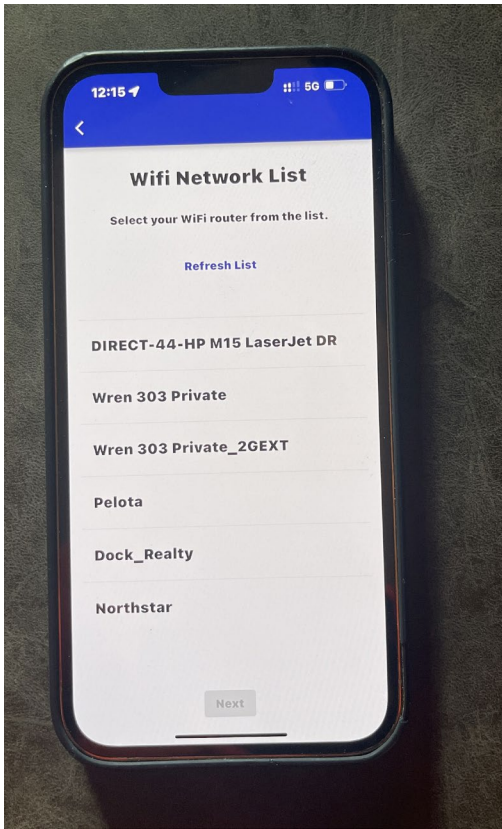
Press and hold the SOFT AP/reset button until the green lights starts flashing repeatedly (~10 seconds). The green LED will continue to flash with the board is in pairing mode.

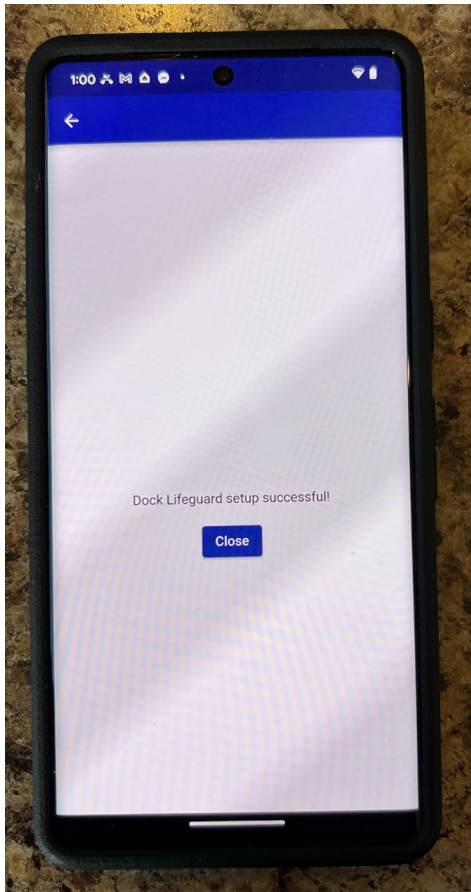


If you are using a Google Fi phone, you may need to temporarily disable Google Fi service until the pairing is setup.







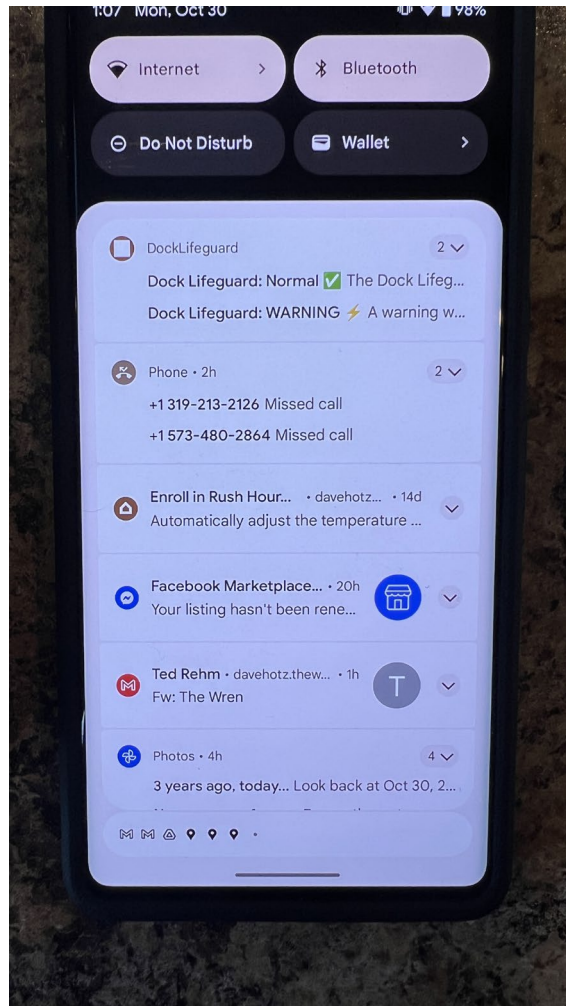


The lid of the Dock Lifeguard can now be put back on and you can test the system by pressing and holding the Test button for approximately 5 seconds on the front of Dock Lifeguard.

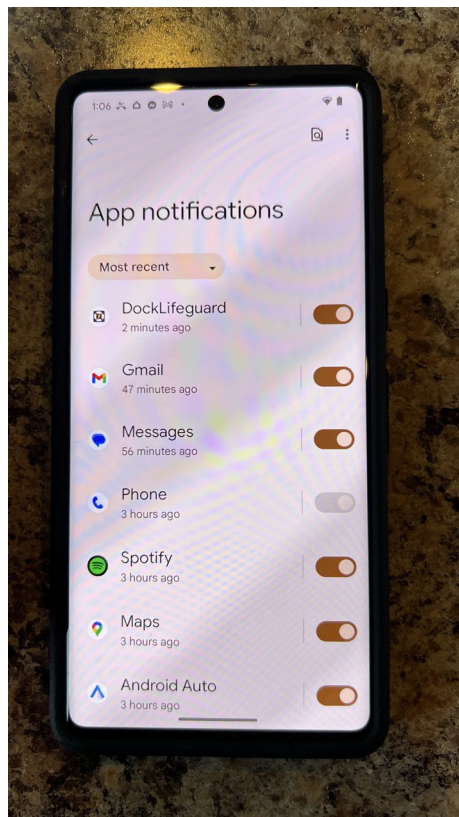


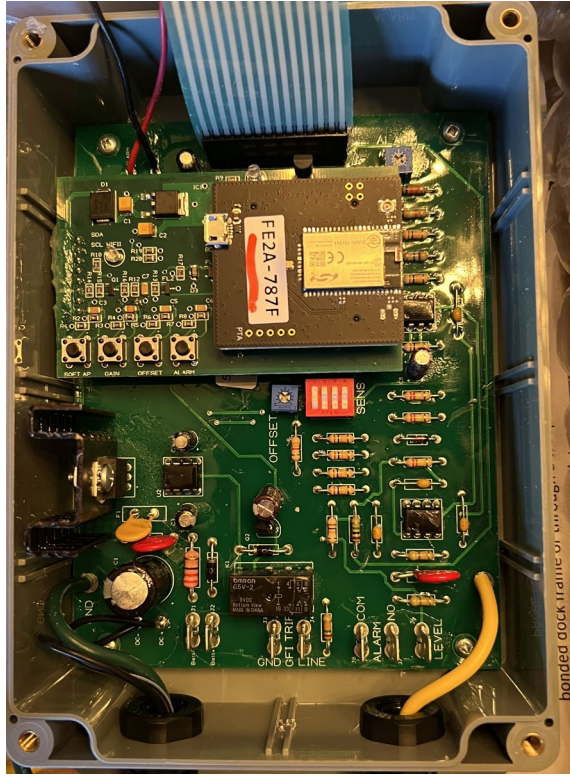


When the Dock Lifeguard App is not in foreground. Alert Messages will be sent to your phone.



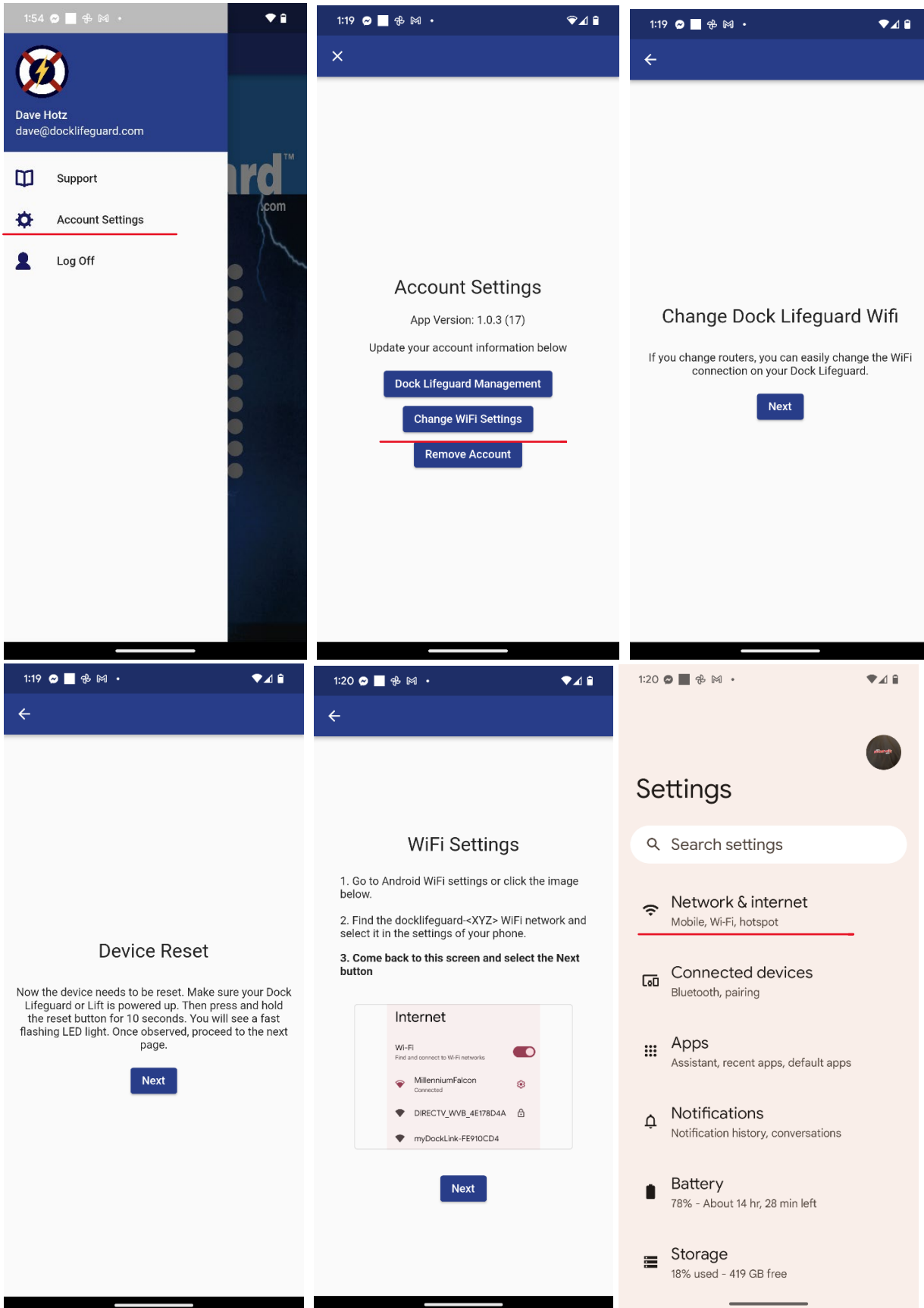
If you do not see the notifications, make sure you have notifications turned on for DockLifeguard in your App Notifications

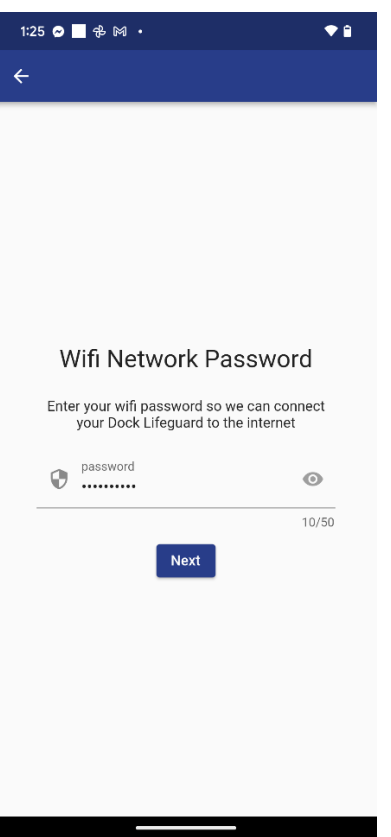
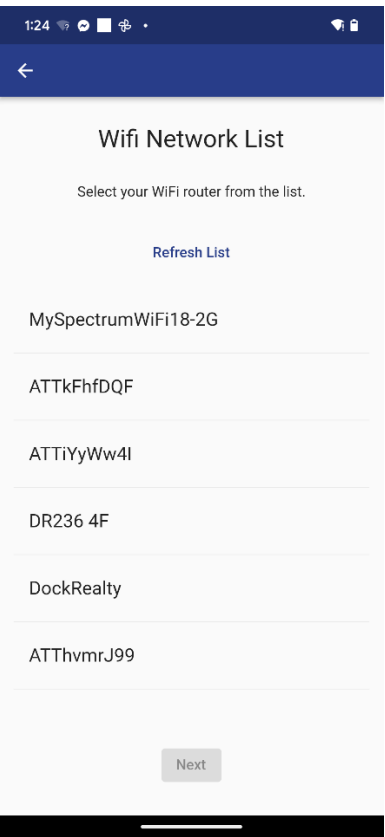
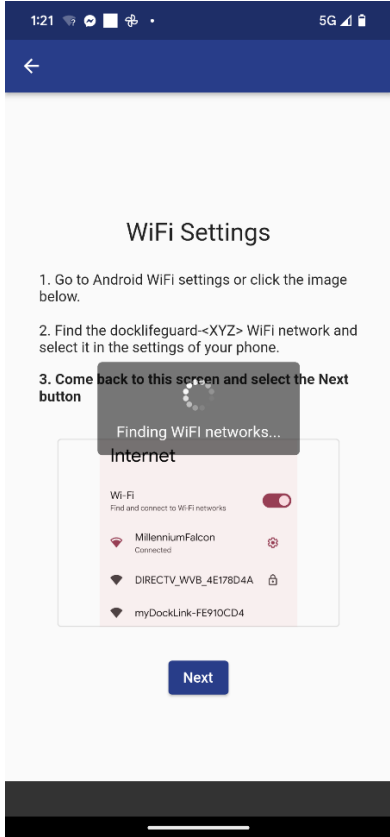
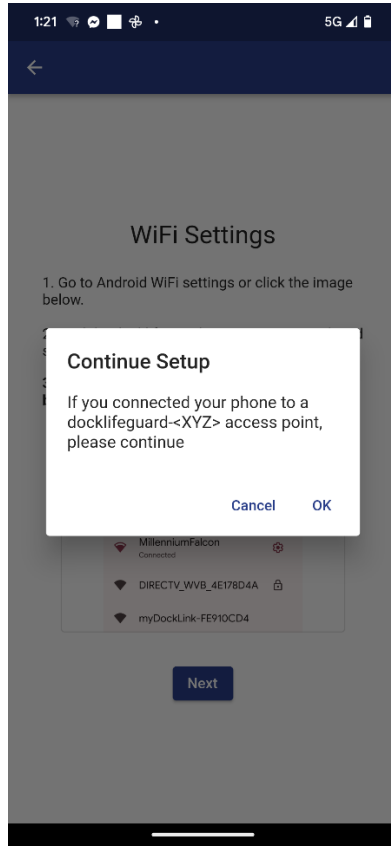
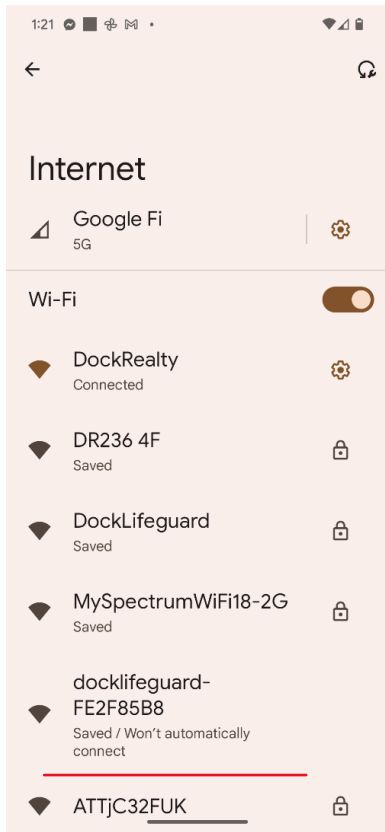
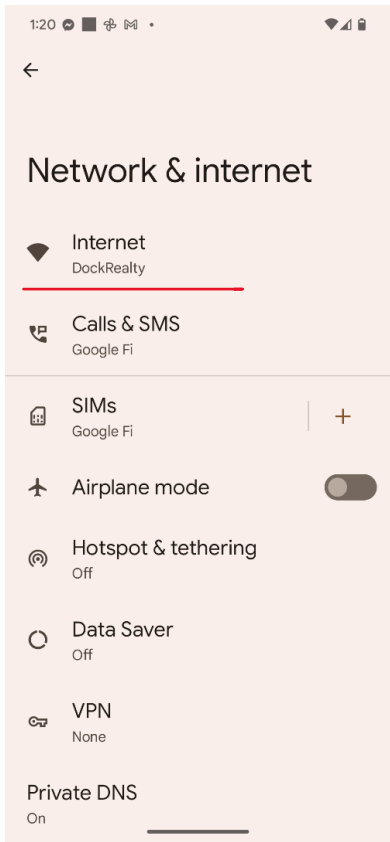


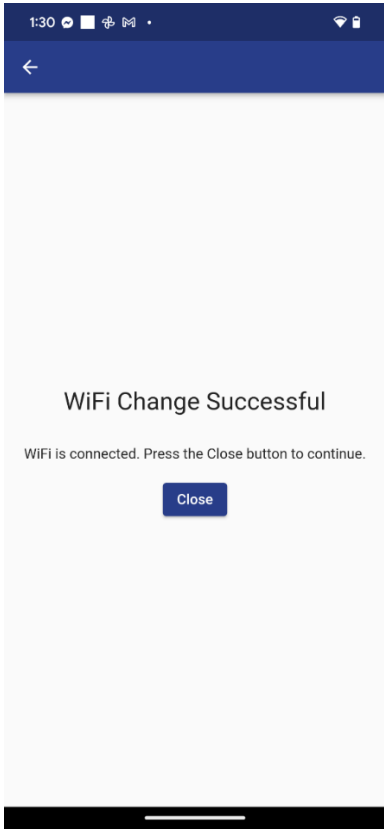
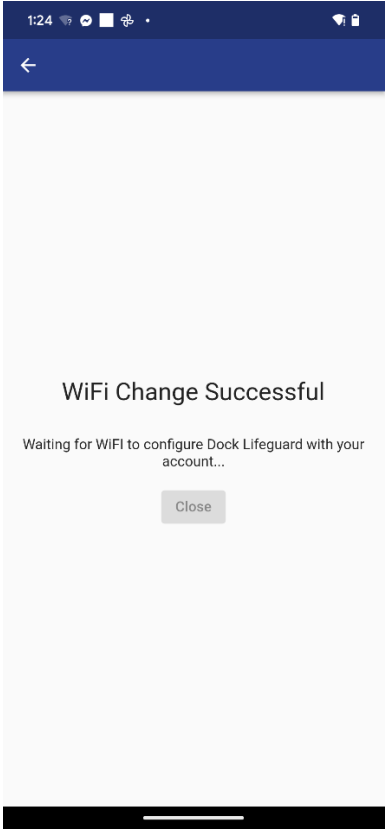


Changing Wi-Fi

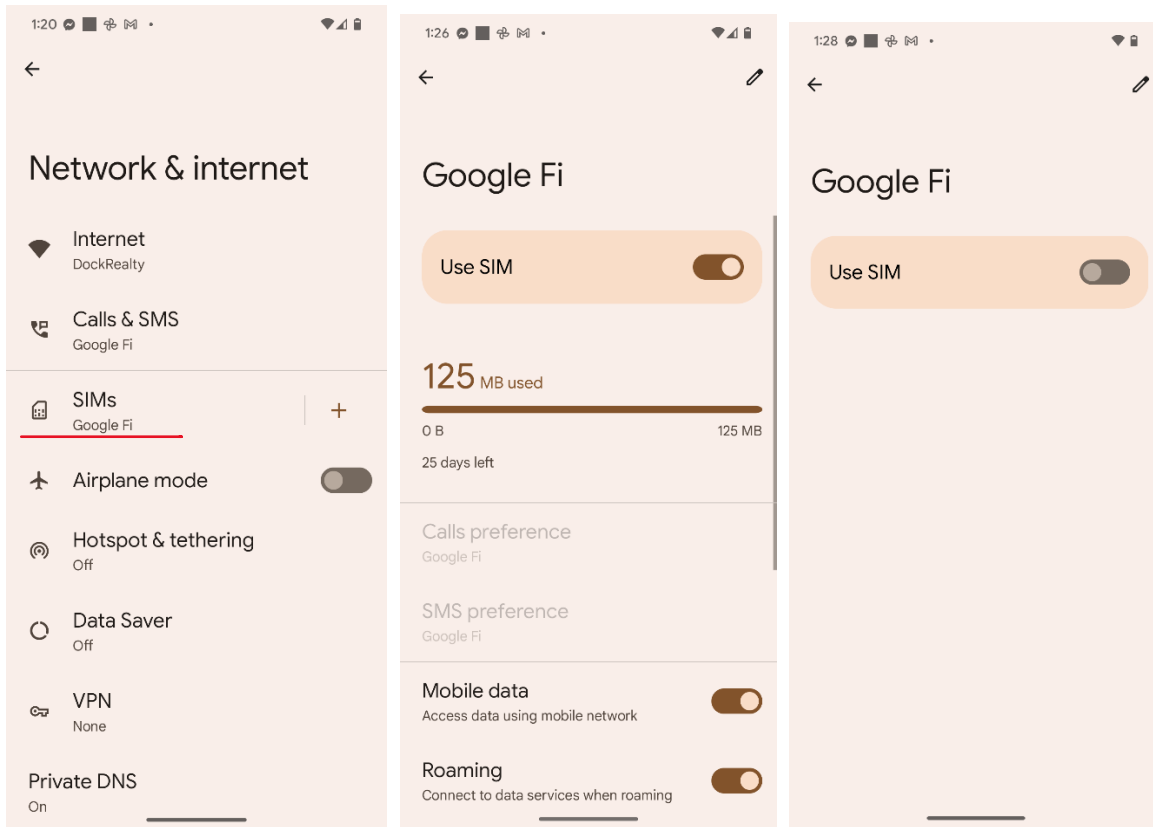
Follow these steps if you wish to change the Wi-Fi used by your Dock Lifeguard.







Note for Google Fi Users: If you are using a Google Fi phone, you may need disable the Google Fi service while you are setting up the Wi-Fi to be used on your Dock Lifeguard system. Once your Dock Lifeguard has been setup with the new Wi-Fi you can go back to Settings “SIMs” and turn back on “Use SIM”.



Trouble Shooting

App Losing Connection: If the Dock Lifeguard app has lost connection to the Dock Lifeguard system and the system is powered up. Try killing the mobile app and then restarting to re-establish connection.



Router with Firewall Enabled: If you have a firewall turned on your router, you may need to open up Outbound Port 8883 to allow the IoT to pass through data.

Appendix D , Warranty

Thank you on the purchase of your Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System. The Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System can warn of certain unsafe levels of voltage in the water or on their frame of the dock.

The Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning system is only environmental information provider which adds an additional layer of protection from warning a stray voltage levels on or around your dock. It is up to the customer to take action based on the information provided. For example, if Dock Lifeguard detects the presence of unsafe levels of electricity in the water on the dock, it is up to the user to take appropriate action to remedy the situation. Dock Lifeguard cannot act for the user, just alert the user that action is needed. For this reason, Dock Lifeguard will not be liable for any damages suffered by the user, or the user's family or friends due to the failure to take remedial action.

Dock Lifeguard's ability to provide the user information is dependent on some things outside its control. For example, mobile alerts can only be delivered if all the necessary Wi-Fi services are working and the customer/'s mobile device settings are properly enabled. For this reason, Dock Lifeguard will not be liable for any damages suffered by the user, or the user's family or friends due to failures outside Dock Lifeguard's control.

Even the best technology cannot take the place of common sense. When using Dock Lifeguard, do not ignore apparent dangers or fail to use common sense. Dock Lifeguard cannot guaranty the safety of anyone or anything, but it can assist the user in making good decisions by providing the best information available.

Limited Warranty

Dock Lifeguard, LLC provides the following Limited Warranty to the original purchaser of the Dock Lifeguard Shock Warning System.

What is covered under the Limited Warranty?

Dock Lifeguard, LLC warrants the Dock Lifeguard system will be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use for a period of three (3) years from the date of purchase by the original retail purchaser. This Limited Warranty is not transferable. To make a claim under the Limited Warranty, the original retail purchaser must promptly provide written notice of the claim, at the purchaser's expense, to Dock Lifeguard, LLC PO Box 8 Lake Ozark, MO 65049 or info@docklifeguard.com. Notice of the claim must include: (1) proof of purchase; (2) description of the defect in materials or workmanship; and (3) The product serial number. (4) Once the request has been sent and if approved, an Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) will be assigned and should be included on the package. To be valid and processed, any such claim must be received by Dock Lifeguard no later than the expiration of the three (3) year Limited Warranty period. If Dock Lifeguard, LLC determines the Dock Lifeguard product suffers from a defect in materials or workmanship which is not otherwise excluded hereunder, Dock Lifeguard will either repair such defect or replace the defective part or product, in its sole discretion, and return the Dock Lifeguard product free of charge. Ship all warranty claim products to: Dock Lifeguard, LLC., 2820 Bagnell Dam Blvd, Unit A5, Lake Ozark, MO, 65049.

What is not covered in the Limited Warranty?

The following damages are explicitly excluded under the Limited Warranty: (1) damages from improper installation, or operation; (2) normal wear and tear; (3) damages resulting from misuse, mishandling, modifications, improper maintenance, or failure to follow product instructions; (4) cosmetic damages which do not affect the function of the product; (5) loss or damage of sensing probe due to snagging or catching on debris; and (6) damages caused by disaster such as fire, flood, wind, and lightning. For more information about the Limited Warranty, contact Dock Lifeguard at (573)434-6453 or info@docklifeguard.com.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES

THE LIMITED WARRANTY STATED ABOVE IS THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES TO OR ARISING FROM THE USE OF THE DOCK LIFEGUARD SHOCK WARNING SYSTEM. THE DOCK LIFEGUARD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES ARE PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS. DOCKIQ MAKES NO WARRANTIES RELATED TO THE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES PROVIDED BY DOCK LIFEGUARD, LLC AND HEREBY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NONINFRINGEMENT, OR THAT USE OF THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED, SECURE, OR ERROR-FREE. NO ADVICE OR INFORMATION, WHETHER ORAL OR WRITTEN, OBTAINED FROM DOCK LIFEGUARD, LLC OR THROUGH THE SERVICE WILL CREATE ANY WARRANTY NOT EXPRESSLY MADE HEREIN. CUSTOMER ASSUMES TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SELECTION OF THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO ACHIEVE CUSTOMER'S INTENDED RESULTS AND FOR ITS USE OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, IN WHICH CASE THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES WILL BE RESTRICTED TO THE SHORTEST TIME PERIOD ALLOWED BY LAW.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

IN NO EVENT SHALL DOCK LIFEGUARD, LLC BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, TO PROPERTY OR LIFE, WHATSOEVER ARISING OUT OF OR CONNECTED WITH THE USE OR MISUSE OF THE DOCK LIFEGUARD PRODUCT THE TOTAL LIABILITY, IF ANY, OF DOCK LIFEGUARD (INCLUDING ITS LICENSORS, AND THE EMPLOYEES, OFFICERS, MEMBERS, DIRECTORS AND AGENTS THEREOF) IN THE AGGREGATE FOR ALL CLAIMS, CAUSES OF ACTION OR LIABILITY WHETHER SOUNDING IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE IN ANY WAY RELATED TO THE DOCK LIFEGUARD PRODUCT OR SERVICES, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE LESSER OF: (A) USER'S DIRECT DAMAGES, ACTUALLY INCURRED, OR (B) THE TOTAL AMOUNTS PAID BY USER TO DOCK LIFEGUARD, LLC.