WHITE PAPER

REDUCING THE RISK OF ARC FLASH INCIDENTS IN HIGH-DENSITY DATA CENTERS

Leveraging electrical busway architecture, overcurrent protection, remote activation, and other solutions for improved operator safety

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ABSTRACT

As AI and high-performance computing (HPC) drive ever-higher data center power densities, the magnitude of potential arc flash incidents increases significantly. This white paper explores five key mitigation strategies to address these risks, including safer power distribution design, arc flash hazard studies, ensuring proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), utilizing overcurrent protection devices (OCPDs) such as fuses, and deploying new technologies such as remote plug-in actuators, live temperature monitoring, and infrared (IR) scanning. Used together, these strategies collectively enhance safety in high-density data centers.

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INTRODUCTION

The evolving demands of artificial intelligence (AI) and high-performance computing (HPC) are reshaping the data center landscape. Over the past five years, rapid growth in AI and HPC has driven significant increases in power density requirements. According to industry reports, power demand from data centers grew 12% annually from 2020-2024, with AI projected to drive an additional 165% increase in power demand by 2030[1]. At the rack level, this growing demand has translated into rack densities of up to 80 kW, with Nvidia's latest chip, the GB200, requiring densities of up to 120 kW[2].

Higher power loads result in elevated incident energy levels, which significantly increase the severity of arc flash events. This risk is further compounded by additional space constraints on data center white space, which leaves less room for traditional power infrastructure. This necessitates that data centers fully understand the causes and risks of arc flash incidents.

Arc flash incidents, characterized by explosive releases of energy caused by electrical faults, pose serious threats to data center personnel and equipment. An arc flash occurs when a high-amperage fault current jumps, or arcs, from one conductor to another. This explosion of heat and light instantly releases tremendous amounts of energy, with arc flash temperatures exceeding 35,000°F (19,400°C) – four times the temperature of the surface of the sun, causing potentially fatal burns to anyone in close proximity.

[1] *Energy and AI. International Energy Agency. April 2025. www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai*

[2] *AI power: Expanding data center capacity to meet growing demand. McKinsey & Company. October 2024. www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand*

An arc flash also triggers an arc blast, which vaporizes the conductors and sends out an explosion of molten metal, shrapnel, and expanding plasma. Debris from an arc blast can travel at speeds up to 700 MPH, which can kill or injure anyone in the blast vicinity.

Arc flash accidents are often triggered by a worker touching a test probe to a live electrical surface, or by a dropped tool (for example, electricity jumping from an open circuit to the blade of a screwdriver). Other causes include sparks between gaps in insulation, dust or corrosion on a conductor surface, or equipment failure due to improper installation or use of faulty or worn-out equipment.

As the magnitude of potential arc flashes grows, the need for effective mitigation strategies becomes increasingly critical. The OSHA "general duty" clause (Title 29, section 5, Duties [A]1, [A]2, and [B]) states that by law, an employer "Shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

Data center owners have a responsibility to provide technicians, electricians, and other employees with the safest work environment possible. To this end, this white paper will explore five strategies operators can use for reducing the dangers of arc flash incidents, including:

- Installing overhead power distribution architectures using electrical busways, which have improved safety mechanisms over panel-based systems.
- Utilizing overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs) such as fuses, to clear fault currents in the shortest possible time.
- Performing an arc flash hazard study, to determine areas of high incident energy where an arc flash may occur.
- Using the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when working with busways and other live electrical systems.
- Deploying arc flash risk mitigation technologies such as remote plug-in actuators (RPAs), temperature monitoring, and infrared (IR) scanning.

POWER DISTRIBUTION IN THE DATA CENTER

As data center power demand continues to skyrocket, largely driven by AI and machine learning applications, Internet of Things (IoT), and growth in cloud computing, there are increasing demands on IT infrastructure. Capital and operating expenses continue to increase as well. The costs of power, cooling, additional equipment, and personnel continue to grow, making efficiency paramount.

To reduce operating costs, many data centers are adopting a more efficient three-phase power distribution architecture, allowing them to increase server efficiency and to operate more servers with less power.

Figure 1 shows the different types of power architectures and how they deliver power. The baseline is the 208V AC, 3-phase system, which many legacy data centers still have. Power enters the facility at 480V, is reduced to 208V by a Power Distribution Unit (PDU) transformer, and is distributed throughout the data center at 120V or 208V AC by a Cabinet Distribution Unit (CDU). However, many data centers are now adopting a more efficient 415V AC, 3-phase power architecture. Incoming power at 480V is reduced to 415V by an autotransformer in the data center's Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) or PDUs, and further reduced to 240V by a CDU, which distributes power to servers. In some cases, data centers are simplifying the power chain by feeding 480V direct to server rack and eliminating the need for a step-down transformer.

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Legacy data centers commonly distribute power to servers through floor-mounted PDUs, but with higher densities, underfloor cabling can obstruct airflow, leading to inefficient cooling. Floor PDUs can also cause cool air leakage, further straining cooling efficiency. Thus, modern data center infrastructure is largely eliminating raised floors in favor of higher efficiency overhead power distribution.

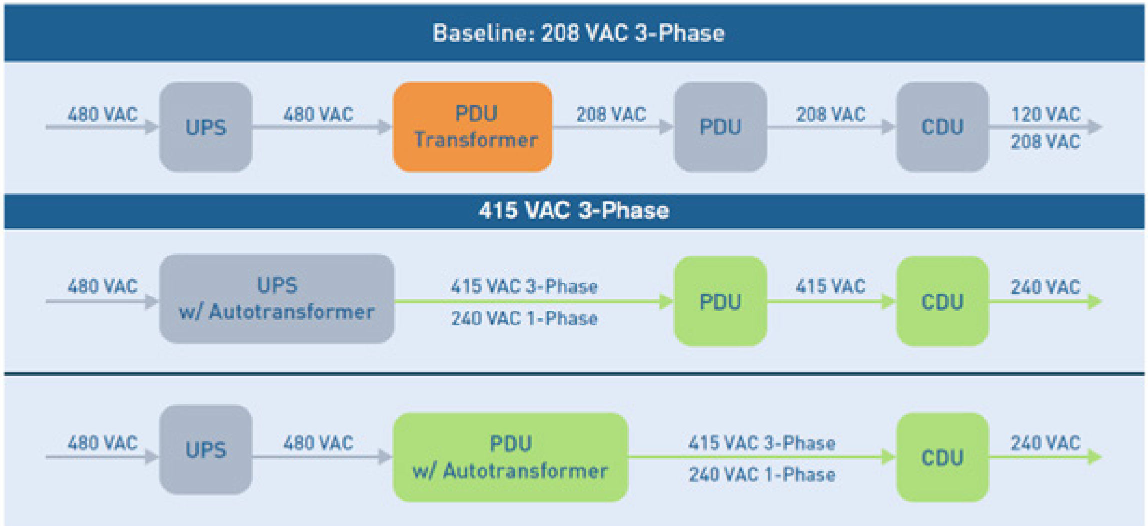


Figure 1

Figure 2 shows the server efficiency of each type of power architecture. The green line on the graph shows that the 240V AC distribution voltage achieves 91% efficiency at 50% load in the data center. The IT servers in the facility run more efficiently using less power, which reduces power needs and costs.

Figure 2

But with a higher voltage power architecture comes a higher level of incident energy, and a higher potential for fault currents and arc flashes. This puts additional impetus on data center operators to ensure the safety of their power distribution architecture.

LEGACY SYSTEMS VS ELECTRICAL BUSWAYS

The two types of power distribution architectures most common in data centers are legacy panel systems and electrical busway systems.

LEGACY PANEL SYSTEMS

With legacy panel systems, power from a UPS or PDU feeds into a power panel on the data center floor, located at the end of each row of server cabinets. The power panel is usually an electrical cabinet of circuit breakers called an RPP (Remote Power Panel). Individual circuits from the panel feed into individual cabinets, usually through cable connections that run under the raised floor of the data center.

When electricians need to add or replace a circuit breaker in the RPP, they are usually required to do the work live, with exposed power conductors, as powering down all the circuits in the panel would also mean taking down all the servers in that row. There is always the danger that a worker will accidentally touch a live circuit, or drop a metal tool, creating an arc between connectors, which could result in an arc flash. This possibility is why legacy systems have a higher danger of arc flash incidents.

ELECTRICAL BUSWAY SYSTEMS

With a busway system architecture, electrical busways are suspended from the ceiling above rows of server cabinets. The busways are connected back to the central PDU by overhead cables, which run along the ceiling and are connected to the end feed unit at the end of each busway.

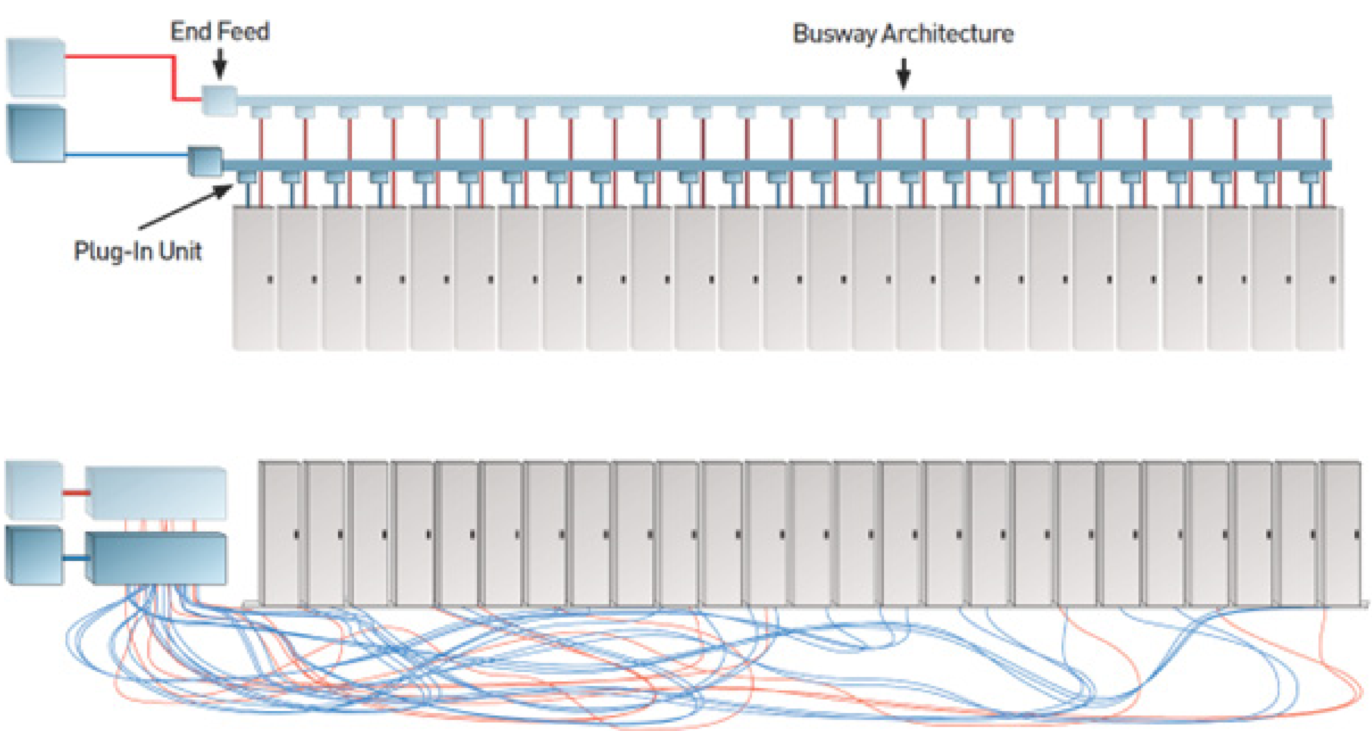


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a typical busway setup. Each busway contains copper busbars, enclosed in an aluminum shell. During installation, the electrician inserts plug-in units into the access slot that runs along the bottom of the busway. Often, connecting drop cord cables are used to bring power from outlets in the plug-in units to the server cabinets below.

Electrical busway systems offer numerous safety advantages over legacy systems. Using busway eliminates the need for an exposed power panel, which also eliminates the common tasks requiring work on or near live parts. Busways require minimal maintenance, with no exposed circuit breakers or backplanes. In addition, the open channel of the busway limits exposure to exposed currents, and adding a closure strip into areas of the channel not occupied by plug-in units further limits this exposure. This significantly reduces arc and shock hazards, severely reduces risk, and improves safety. All circuit breakers are inside the enclosed plug-in units, or upstream of the busway device. Plug-in units must be turned off when they are installed in a busway, and must be powered down before they are removed. The plug-in units feature local circuit disconnects that enable workers to turn off a unit before removing it, ensuring that the unit will not be removed while under load. Any maintenance work on the plug-in units is done when they are uninstalled from the busway. This makes adding or removing circuits much safer.

By mounting a busway from the ceiling, you can provide the necessary distance for a Limited Approach Shock Protection Boundary. In most cases, individuals can safely approach the busway area without fear of electric shock from a fault current. (See the NFPA 70E section on page 9 for a discussion of limited and restricted approach boundaries.)

ARC FLASH HAZARD STUDIES

It is strongly recommended that you perform an arc flash hazard study on your power distribution system at least once every two years, or if any major electrical equipment is added or removed. An arc flash hazard study has numerous advantages:

- It allows you to identify individual hazard areas in your power distribution system where an arc flash may occur. You can determine incident energy (measure of arc flash) and determine if your current OCPD devices (e.g. circuit breakers and fuses) clear a fault current to desired levels.
- After identifying hazard areas, you can take steps to mitigate the danger of arc flashes. This helps you to keep in compliance with OSHA, NFPA, and other safety regulations.
- It helps you to assess the health of your electrical system. You can identify and correct single points of failure that might take down your system.
- Many insurance companies now require arc flash hazard studies for mission critical facilities. Performing studies every two years and demonstrating that you have taken steps to prevent arc flash accidents may help lower insurance rates.
- An arc flash hazard study may protect you from insurance or lawsuit liability if you can demonstrate after an accident that you took the necessary steps recommended by the study to mitigate your arc flash risks.

Ideally, an arc flash hazard study should be performed by a third-party consulting engineering firm. Different firms have different methods for arc flash hazard studies, but in general, they involve the following steps:

- **Data Collection:** Mechanical and electrical engineers inspect your facility and gather information on the components (e.g. transformers, UPSs, PDUs, CRAC/CRAH units, circuit breakers, fuses) of your power distribution and cooling systems.
- **Electrical System Modeling:** The engineers may use systems analysis tools (e.g. SKM PowerTools) to create a layout model of your system as part of their analysis.
- **Short Circuit Study:** The engineers will determine the potential fault currents at every piece of electrical equipment in the facility and compare fault currents to the Interrupting Ratings of OCPD devices. (See next section for an explanation.)
- **Coordination Study:** The engineers will help you develop a selective coordination plan for strategic placement of circuit breakers and fuses.
- **Arc Flash Analysis:** The engineering firm will analyze and calculate arc flash potential at significant points in the electrical system. This helps you to identify the required level of PPE that workers must wear for electrical maintenance work, according to that incident energy level (See the "NFPA 70E Standards" section for more information).

At the end of the arc flash study, the consulting engineers will produce a written report with recommendations to mitigate arc flash risk within your facility.

INTERRUPTING RATINGS VS. FAULT CURRENT LEVELS

As part of an arc flash hazard study, engineers will compare fault current levels to the Interrupting Ratings of OCPDs. The Interrupting Rating (IR) is the maximum short-circuit current that an OCPD can safely interrupt under standard conditions. According to NEC 110.9 and OSHA §1910.303(b)(4), OCPDs such as circuit breakers and fuses must have an Ampere Interrupting Rating (AIR) equal to or greater than the available short-circuit current at their lineside terminals.

For example, if the potential fault current for a certain power distribution area is 20,000 Amps, and a circuit breaker in this system has an AIR of 14,000 Amps, the circuit breaker would be considered "overduty." This means the circuit breaker doesn't have the structural integrity to withstand a 20,000 Amp fault current and cannot clear and contain the current of that energy level. This is a code violation in need of immediate correction.

The engineers will also look at the Short Circuit Current Ratings (SCCRs) of your electrical equipment (i.e. busways, plug-in units), and compare them to fault current levels. For example, an electrical busway may have an SCCR of 35,000 Amps, which means it wouldn't be able to withstand a potential fault current of 50,000 Amps. In this case, however, you can mitigate the fault current danger by placing a fuse with a 60,000 AIR rating in the end feed of the busway.

UL 857 STANDARDS FOR INSERTION OF PLUG-IN UNITS ON AN ENERGIZED BUSWAY

UL857 offers safety standards for busway systems, and specifically for systems with plug-in units that can be installed in or removed from an energized busway. In this section, we provide a brief overview of the UL857 standards. In particular, UL857: Standard for Safety, Busways Sections 7.4.8 and 5.4.1 specify that to be designated for live insertion, a plug-in unit must be designed to minimize the chance of improper installation, and the unit must make the ground connection sufficiently in advance of any phase connections.

Under this standard, sections 7.4.8 and 5.4.1 state the following:

5.4.1 A plug-in busway and, with regard to Clause 7.4.8, a plug-in fitting intended for use with a busway that:

a. Involves a possible short-circuit condition during the installation or removal of the plug-in fitting or
b. Does not establish grounding continuity 3.2 mm (1/8 in) before contacting a live part shall be marked with the word “DANGER” and the following or equivalent wording: “Risk of electric shock or burn. Turn off power to busway before installing, removing, or working on this equipment.” The wording shall be located on the front of the plug-in fitting so that it will be readily visible during any attempt to install or remove the fitting.

7.4.8 A plug-in busway and plug-in fitting intended for use with a busway shall be:

a. Constructed to reduce the risk of insertion or removal of the contact members of the intended plug-in fitting in such a way as to result in a short-circuit condition, such as a live part contacting a grounded metal part or
b. Marked as specified in Clause 5.4.1.

To help ensure safety during installation or removal:

a. No load shall be present on the plug-in unit.
b. The plug-in units circuit breakers or fused disconnects must be in the ‘OFF’ position.
c. Installer must be qualified to do the installation or removal.

Whatever electrical busway system you use, your electricians should follow local codes and other safety standards such as NFPA 70E: Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace. These codes and standards provide onsite safety practices and guidelines for all electrical installations, including busway systems. Employer(s) must interpret their local code and other safety standards such as NFPA 70E to decide how the standard applies to their electrical installation.

NFPA 70E STANDARDS

The National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 70E – Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace covers electrical installations and practices for safeguarding electrical workers in the United States. NPFA 70E includes tables and tools that you can use to determine Approach Boundaries and PPE clothing required. However, an arc flash study is still the best method to determine Shock Protection Boundaries in your facility, and the necessary PPE clothing for electrical installation or maintenance.

NFPA includes standards for Shock Protection Boundaries, including Limited and Restricted Approach Boundaries. A limited approach boundary is the distance from an exposed live part in which a shock hazard exists. A qualified person who has received hands-on training in the construction and operation of the equipment, and who is able to recognize and avoid common hazards, is allowed to enter this boundary area. An unqualified person with general safety training may also enter this area only if they are escorted by a qualified person and informed first of the hazards present. The installation or removal of a plug-in unit would be an example of a task that would fall within the limited approach boundary regulations. The need to de-energize the load on the plug-in unit before removing it is an example of a common hazard.

A restricted approach boundary is the distance from an exposed live part in which there is an increased risk of shock due to electrical arc combined with inadvertent movement. Only a qualified person may enter this area, and perform the work involved. Examples of this kind of activity would include opening the lid of a plug-in unit (the unit should be removed from the busway before work is done) or taking a voltage or current reading (should only be done using appropriate voltage-rated gloves and tools).

An arc flash approach boundary (i.e. a flash protection boundary) is the approach distance from an exposed live part; inside this boundary area, a worker could receive second-degree burns if an arc flash occurs. Also within this boundary, the concussion of an arcing event could cause an individual to be 'pushed' with violent force by an arc blast.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) REQUIREMENTS

NFPA 70E discourages electrical workers from working on or near a live part, and emphasizes that this should only be done if the required work isn't feasible otherwise. Employers must provide appropriate PPE, and employees must use PPE when performing these tasks.

PPE selection can be done using one of two methods according to the NFPA 70E: the incident energy analysis method or the PPE category method. The incident energy analysis method is highly recommended. The analysis results contain specific information on the system of interest including arc flash boundaries, incident energy and its corresponding PPE.

[Note: "Incident energy analysis" is a major component of arc flash hazard studies. Although different wording is used, the NFPA 70E standards are essentially recommending that all facilities perform an arc flash hazard study as a criterion for determining PPE usage.]

The standard measurement for PPE ratings is calories per square centimeter (cal/cm^2), based on the amount of incident energy that protective clothing can sustain. Cal ratings are achieved by combining PPE layers, as specified by the clothing manufacturer. (See NFPA 70E, Article 130.5 for more information.)

The second method for selecting PPE is the PPE category method. NFPA 70E, Article 130.5 provides the following table, which lists the required PPE based on incident energy exposures. The worker is required to wear PPE that has an arc rating equal to or greater than the estimated incident energy.

Table 130.5 [G]: Selection of Arc-Rated Clothing and Other PPEWhen the Incident Energy Analysis Method Is Used (2018)*	
Incident energy exposures equal to 1.2 cal/cm^2 up to 12 cal/cm^2	Incident energy exposures greater than 12 cal/cm^2
Arc-rated clothing with an arc rating equal to or greater than the estimated incident energy, Long-sleeve shirt and pants or coverall or arc flash suit ISRl. Arc-rated face shield and arcrated balaclava or arc flash suit hood ISRl. Arc-rated outerwear !e.g., jacket, parka. rainwear, hard hat liner) IANl. Heavy-duty leather gloves. arc-rated gloves or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors !SRI. Hard hat, Safety glasses or safety goggles [SRI. Hearing protection, Leather footwear	Arc-rated clothing with an arc rating equal to or greater than the estimated incident energy, Longsleeve shirt and pants or coverall or arc flash suit !SRI. Arc-rated arc flash suit hood, Arc-rated outerwear !e.g., jacket, parka, rainwear, hard hat liner) IANI. Arcrated gloves or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors ISRl. Hard hat. Safety glasses or safety goggles (SR). Hearing protection, Leather footwear
SR: Selection of one in group is required.	AN: As needed.
*Please note that to use this table, your electrical system must first meet the requirements of NFPA 70E Table 130.7(C)|15)(AJlb), Arc Flash Hazard PPE Categories for Alternating Current (ac) Systems.	

Electricians may be tempted to use NFPA 70E Table 130.5(G) as an easy, quick-reference guide for determining necessary PPE for electrical work. But once again, it is strongly recommended that electricians should only use this table in conjunction with the results of an arc flash study.

It's possible for electricians to overestimate the amount of PPE required for electrical tasks, if they only use the PPE category method, and don't have any idea of the actual
incident energy levels in their facility. For example, an electrician may estimate the incident energy exposure for a certain task at 14 cal/cm^2, which requires them to wear an arc flash hazard suit (a.k.a. the "moon suit"). In fact, the incident energy level for that facility area may only be 3 cal/cm^2, which means they could perform the task wearing only a hard hat, safety goggles, and arc-rated leather gloves.

OCPDS: FUSES VS CIRCUIT BREAKERS

The use of overcurrent protection devices (OCPDs) in power distribution architecture is an important safety measure to mitigate fault current dangers. The two main types of current-limiting devices used are (A) fuses and (B) circuit breakers.

Fuses are a one use only OCPD, containing a metal wire or strips of a certain material (e.g. silica) that melt when too much current flows through them, thus clearing (disconnecting) the current. The fuse must then be replaced. Circuit breakers are switches designed to automatically cut off an electrical current when an overcurrent is detected.

While many data centers rely solely on circuit breakers to stop fault currents, as power densities have risen, many hyperscalers have reverted to fuses at the busway plug-in unit and/or the rack PDU. In the event of a short circuit, current-limiting fuses have faster clearing times, meaning they will cut off a fault current faster than a circuit breaker. The slower clearing time of a circuit breaker increases the amount of incident energy in a fault current, which can result in an arc flash. Data center operators using fused OCPDs are not only gaining enhanced safety protection but also guarding against costly downtime and lowering potential maintenance by reducing the risk of damage.

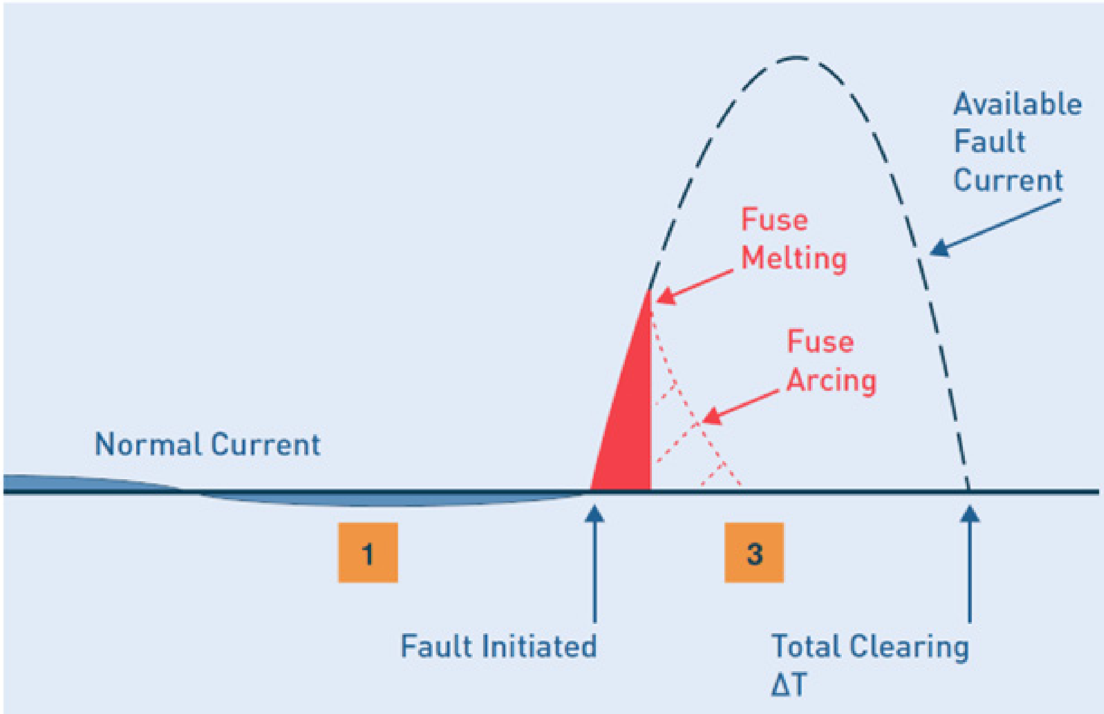


Figure 4

In Figure 4, the ΔT symbol represents the clearing time, the time differential between when a fault current is initiated and when the fault is cleared or stopped. As shown, a fuse will clear a fault current much faster than a circuit breaker. In terms of actual time, a fuse clears a fault current in one-tenth of a second, about three times faster than a circuit breaker, which might take one full second to stop the fault current.

This time differential might seem small – what's one-tenth of a second compared to one second? But fault currents move with such speed and force that a faster ΔT may mean the difference between a power outage and a life-threatening accident.

If a circuit breaker fails to cut off a fault current before it reaches an electrical panel or busway, the device could explode, potentially killing or severely injuring workers and causing massive downtime. A strategically placed fuse will clear the fault current and prevent this accident from happening.

In addition to the risk of explosion, when a fault current passes through an electric cable, it can cause the cable to violently jump and whip through the air with incredible force, potentially injuring anyone nearby. A fuse will quickly clear the fault, while a circuit breaker may not be fast enough to stop the overcurrent and prevent the cable from jumping.

SELECTIVE COORDINATION

Selective coordination is the practice of setting up OCPDs in a power distribution architecture so the OCPD closest to the fault current will trip first. This ensures that upstream OCPDs don't trip before downstream OCPDs, which could take down the entire power distribution system—and potentially the entire data center.

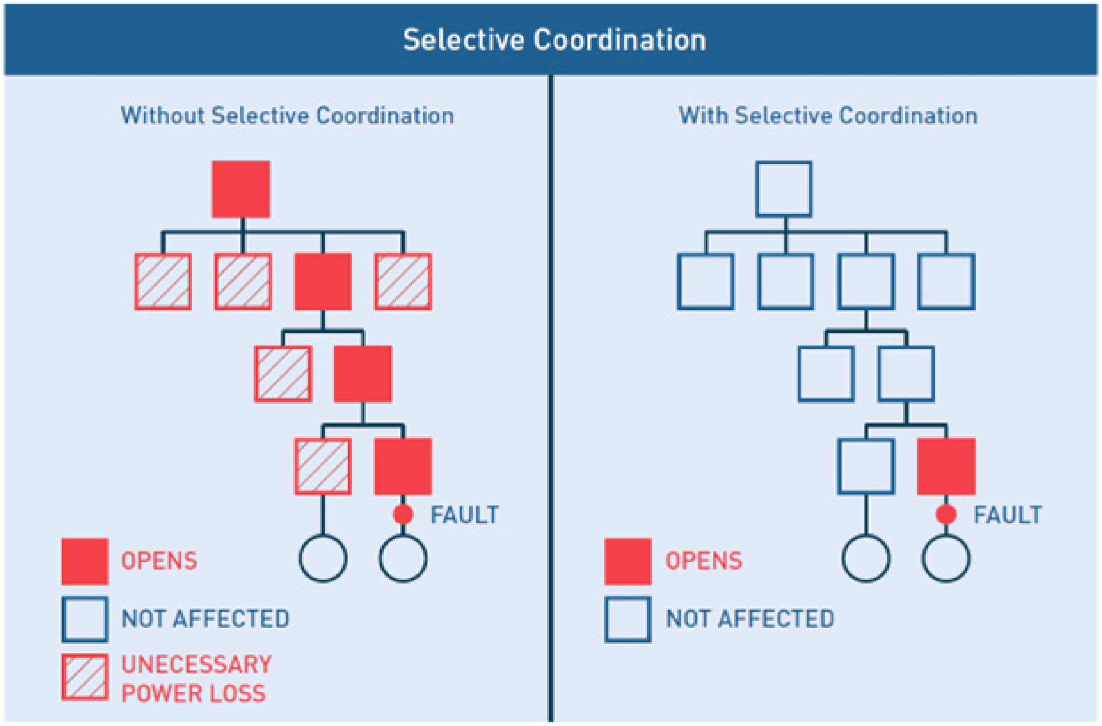


Figure 5

Figure 5 represents this concept. In the power distribution system without selective coordination, an upstream circuit breaker at the top of the architecture trips first. This cuts off power to the entire downstream system, resulting in unnecessary power loss and downtime for both the electrical and IT systems.

The power distribution system at right uses selective coordination. Upstream circuit breakers and downstream fuses with faster trip curves are strategically placed throughout the system. The downstream fuse that is closest to the fault cuts off the current, resulting in power loss to only one server cabinet instead of the entire row of cabinets.

(A trip curve is a measurement of the timing, voltage, and ampacity at which a fuse or circuit breaker will trip. Fuses have faster trip curves than circuit breakers and will react faster to clear a fault. Also, some types of fuses have faster trip curves than other types of fuses. For example, Class J and Class CC offer time delay features to accommodate inrush current for startup.   By strategically placing fuses with faster trip curves downstream in a power distribution architecture, you can isolate fault currents and ensure that any power outages resulting from a fault will not take down the entire system.)

In an electrical busway system, for example, you can place fuses (1) in the end feed of a busway; (2) in the plug-in units that supply power from the busways to server cabinets; and (3) in the in-cabinet PDU strips that supply power to individual servers. With selective coordination, if a fault occurs, the fuse installed in the in-cabinet PDU strip will trip first. This means you will only lose power to the servers in that cabinet, instead of an entire row of cabinets (which would happen if the fuses in the busway end feed were to trip first).

ADDITIONAL ARC FLASH RISK MITIGATION TECHNOLOGIES

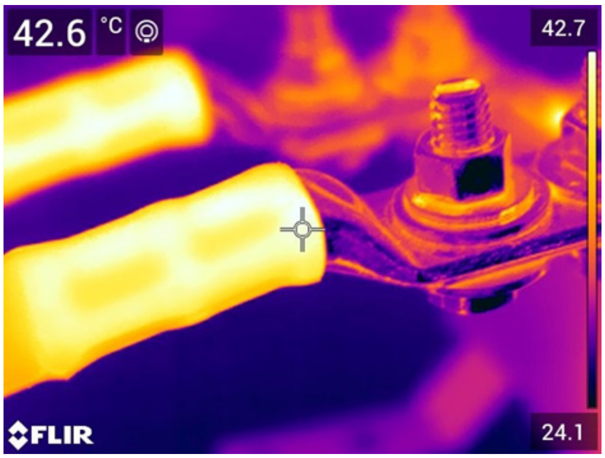
REMOTE ACTUATORS

One of the newer technologies for reducing arc flash risk is the Remote Plug-in Actuator (RPA), which allows data center operators to engage busway plug-in units from a distance outside the incident energy area. Using either Bluetooth or fiber optic connectivity, the RPA offers remote engagement, removing the need for direct physical interaction and minimizing the risk of arc flash that comes with working with live equipment. This solution is useful in high-density and AI clusters where scheduled downtime to add new units is not practical.

INFRARED WINDOW SCANNING

Another technology enabling enhanced power safety and reducing direct contact is infrared (IR) window scanning, which uses windows installed on busway end feeds to enable thermal photography. With a thermal imaging camera, operators can measure temperatures and detect hot spots, phase imbalances, and other potential issues in components that may be faulty, mismatched, or improperly installed.

NFPA 70B criteria can further guide operators on recommended temperate differences between components and ambient air or between similar components under similar load. Depending on the temperature differential, there may be deficiencies requiring repair.



Sample IR window scan

TEMPERATURE SENSOR MONITORING

Temperature monitoring is critical not only for preventing potential faults but also for optimizing safe operations and extending the equipment's operational lifespan.

In addition to IR windows, busway temperature can also be monitored through temperature sensors installed at various points along the power chain. For optimal alerting, sensors should offer live data, integrate with DCIM or BMS, and have the option to set thresholds that would trigger an alert if exceeded.

Starline's M70 Critical Power Monitor (CPM) is one example of such a sensor, offering live temperature data at the end feed, plug-in unit, or as a standalone device to retrofit existing busway installations.

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CONCLUSION

As AI and high-performance computing continue to push power densities everhigher, data center operators must prioritize protecting personnel and equipment against the dangers of arc flashes. While no operators can completely mitigate all risk, these dangers can be controlled through installing a robust power architecture, adhering to UL, IEC and NFPA standards, and conducting arc flash hazard studies to identify potential issues. In addition, installing OCPD fuses to clear fault currents, following standards for proper PPE, and utilizing live temperature monitoring and IR window scanning all reduce the potential for arc flash incidents.

By creating and promoting your data center as a safe work environment, you not only protect personnel but improve uptime, correct inefficiencies, reduce energy waste, and improve the longevity of critical infrastructure. An investment in safety is more than investing in employees or demonstrating compliance, it is a responsibility of those businesses depending on high-density power equipment.

ABOUT STARLINE

Starline is a global leader in power distribution equipment. For more than 30 years, Starline Track Busway has provided data centers and manufacturers with the most flexible, reliable, and customizable overhead power distribution systems on the market. Starline's continuous innovation enables our products to handle the intensive requirements of AI and high-performance computing, all while minimizing downtime, enhancing safety, and supporting agile growth.

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