

# Electrical Equipment

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Electrical hazards are an area of major safety concerns in construction and account for a large number of injuries and fatalities. Never take electricity for granted!

**OSHA Standard 1926.416(a)(1)** states that *no employer shall permit an employee to work in such proximity to any part of an electric power circuit that the employee could contact the electric power circuit in the course of work, unless the employee is protected against electric shock by deenergizing the circuit and grounding it or by guarding it effectively by insulation or other means.*

- Recognize electrical hazards such as exposed electrical parts in electrical panels or damaged or frayed electrical cords.
- Ensure exposed electrical equipment is guarded, covered, or locked to prevent accidental contact.
- Avoid contact with exposed electrical parts and report electrical hazards immediately.

**OSHA Standard 1926.403(i)(2)(i)** ...*live parts of electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by cabinets or other forms of enclosures...*

- Never attempt to work on energized electrical equipment.
- Only qualified, trained, and equipped persons should work on electrical equipment.
- If using tools on electrical parts they must be properly insulated and should be rated for the specific electrical voltage expected.
- Use only the proper tools for the job! Fuse pullers are not channel locks!

**OSHA Standard 1926.416(d)** *Fuses. When fuses are installed or removed with one or both terminals energized, special tools insulated for the voltage shall be used.*

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