

Electrical Equipment

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Electricity has long been recognized as a serious workplace hazard. OSHA's electrical standards are designed to protect employees exposed to dangers such as electric shock, electrocution, fires, and explosions. **Never take electricity for granted!**

OSHA Standard 1910.333(a) *Safety-related work practices shall be employed to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts, when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits which are or may be energized. The specific safety-related work practices shall be consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards.*

- 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 1910.333(a)(1) *Live parts to which an employee may be exposed shall be deenergized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that deenergizing introduces additional or increased hazards...*

- 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 1910.335(a)(2)(i)(A) *Fuse handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install fuses when the fuse terminals are energized.*

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