

GENERAL SAFETY PRACTICES IN ELECTRICAL WORK

EXERCISE CARE

1. Place yourself in a safe and secure position to avoid slipping, stumbling or moving backward against live conductors or apparatus. Do not rely for protection upon the care assumed to be exercised by others.
2. In the event of near approach of a lightning storm, all outdoor work on electrical system should cease.
3. Make a habit of being cautious. Be on the lookout for danger notice plates, danger flags, warning boards and signals, etc. Warn others when they seem to be in danger near live conductors or apparatus.

TREAT EVERYTHING AS LIVE

1. Treat all electrical conductors and apparatus always as live and consequently dangerous to human life, unless it is positively known to be dead and properly earthed and take precautions accordingly.

THINK BEFORE YOU ACT

1. Think carefully before you act. Make sure you are right. Watch out for the other man and make sure he is right.
2. Never speak to any person working upon live mains or apparatus, unless the person doing the work is aware of your presence.

VISITORS AND UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

1. Visitors, unauthorized persons shall not be allowed to proceed in the vicinity of live mains and apparatus, unless accompanied by an authorized person whose responsibility shall be to ensure that his instructions regarding safety are strictly complied with.

DANGEROUS AREAS

1. When working in areas which contain or may contain live mains and apparatus, fix danger notice plates, barriers, rails or other guarding arrangement for the working area. Do not store materials within high voltage enclosures or low voltage areas.

USE OF TONG OR CLIP-ON AMMETERS

1. These shall not be used on high voltage conductors, unless the conductors are lead-sheathed. On low voltage conductors, all persons, not accustomed to the handling of tong or clip-on ammeter, shall be warned of the necessary precautions to be observed before being allowed to use it.

PERSONAL APPAREL

1. Use of overalls, dungarees, jumpers and coats having metal buttons, metal straps and similar metal fittings should be avoided. Bone buttons may be used. Buttons should be sewed in place with thread. Loose clothing should not be worn.
2. While working on live conductors, do not roll up sleeves as dry cloth gives some protection against shocks.
3. Do not wear shoes with nailed soles. Shoes should have sewn soles, or preferably rubber soles.
4. Do not wear suspenders and arm bands with metal buckles or other metal parts. These might come in close proximity to live parts and cause serious, if not fatal, injury.
5. Metal key chains, or metal keepers for key rings or watch chains should not be worn on the outside of clothing. There is always a possibility that they may come in contact with live conductors or live apparatus.
6. While welding wear goggles, safety glasses or any other eye protection as instructed by the person-in-charge depending upon the type of work handled.

DANGEROUS VOLTAGES

1. All voltages are dangerous. It shall be borne in mind that even low voltage shock may be fatal.
2. Person-in-charge of work on any mains or apparatus shall ensure himself that the same is free from dangerous leakage or induction and has been effectively earthed locally before permitting men to work upon it.

WARNING BOARDS

1. Warning boards shall be placed by the person-in-charge on all switchgear before men are permitted to work and should only be removed by the person who has placed them. It is desirable that the person issuing the permit shall place one warning board on the switch energizing the mains for each permit issued so that he can be sure that all the permits-to-work are returned when he has to charge the mains.

WORKING IN DAMP SITUATIONS

1. Extra precautions should be taken when working in abnormally damp area.