Welland Light Systems

Electrical Equipment Preview

Electrical Safety Work Practices Work Practice Selection

29 CFR 1910 Subpart S and covers electrical work requirements designed to minimize potential accidents. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA) standards were developed to cover electrical system parts an employee would normally use or contact. In general, all equipment should be de-energized before an employee works on it. Otherwise, protective equipment and insulated tools are required.

*Peton* Identification Sample 6 Hazardous (Classified) Locations It presents a description of and the requirements for working in hazardous (classified) locations. 29 CFR 1910.307 is based on the National Electrical Code (NEC), NFPA 70.

*Peton* Identification Sample 7 Causes Hazardous locations can be found in most workplaces. A hazardous (classified) location may result from the normal processing of certain volatile chemicals, gases, grains, etc., or it may result from accidental failure of storage systems for these materials.

*Peton* Identification Sample 8 Causes It is also possible that a hazardous location may occur when volatile solvents or fluids, used in a normal maintenance routine, vaporize to form an explosive atmosphere. Each room, section, or area shall be considered individually when determining hazardous classification.

*Peton* Identification Sample 9 Precaution Despite the hazards of a location, every precaution must be taken to guard against ignition of the atmosphere. Certainly no open flames are permitted in these locations. Electric equipment capable of igniting flammable materials or gases shall not be used, unless measures are taken to prevent hazardous conditions from developing. There are many ways in which electrical equipment can act as a source of ignition in a hazardous location:

*Peton* Identification Sample 10 Precaution Switches, circuit breakers, motor starters, contactors, plugs, and receptacles all release arcs and sparks as contacts open and close during normal operation Lighting fixtures and motors are classified as "heat producing".