

ELECTRICAL SAFETY PROGRAM



Per OSHA



The **Recommended** Practices are designed to be used in a wide variety of small and medium-sized business settings. The Recommended Practices present a step-by-step approach to implementing a safety and health program, built around seven core elements that make up a successful program

The main goal of safety and health programs is to **prevent workplace injuries, illnesses, and deaths**, as well as the suffering and financial hardship these events can cause for workers, their families, and employers. These cost can be overwhelming.

The idea is to begin with a **basic program** and **simple** goals and grow from there. If you focus on achieving goals, monitoring performance, and evaluating outcomes, your workplace can progress along the path to higher levels of safety and health achievement.



Encourage workers to participate in the program



Workers on **ALL** levels are often **best positioned to identify** and health concerns and program shortcomings, such as emerging workplace hazards, unsafe conditions, close calls/near misses, and actual incidents, **especially in the electrical industry.**

Key Elements in an Electrical Safety Program

Include a management commitment statement.



Identify Goals and expectations. Identify key personnel.



Identify possible electrical exposures and measures in place to reduce incidents/injuries.



Examples of electrical exposure that could lead to incidents/injuries.

- Shock hazards, electrocution
- Arc flash



Other Electrical safe practices and outlined with expectations

(electricians do other things besides all electrical work.)

- Excavations
- Elevated work – ladders, lifts
- Tools
- Confined space



that maybe



Consider separate polices/procedure when using the following:

Proper use of Extension cords,
When GFCI's are required,



Identify in detail lockout/tagout procedures.
(Consider a separate LO/TO policy)



Identify

Identify available Electrical PPE and when and how it is to be used.



Arc Flash procedures for when approach distances may be used.

Train – Educate – Inform



Enforce thru supervision –Don't use the SD as enforcer

Follow up. Utilize SD/PMs to ensure procedures are being followed

If you're going to talk the talk, make sure you walk the walk.

Understand the workers needs and challenges.

Review and update annually

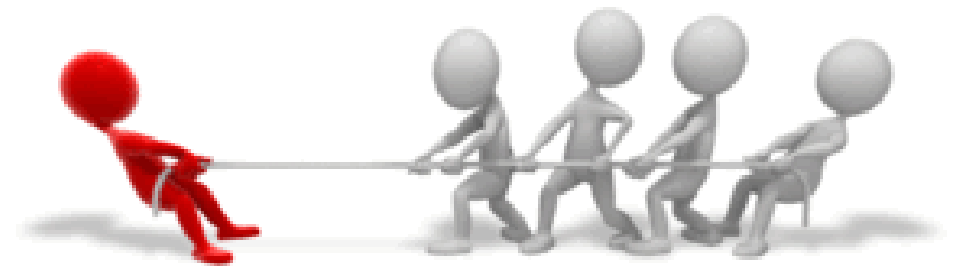


Training/Educating



Types of Training:

- Toolbox Talks – Provide topics specific to industry
- Hands On Demonstrations, ex. LO/TO. PPE
- Employee involvement



Questions?

