WEIGAND CONSTRUCTION
Trust. Well built.™

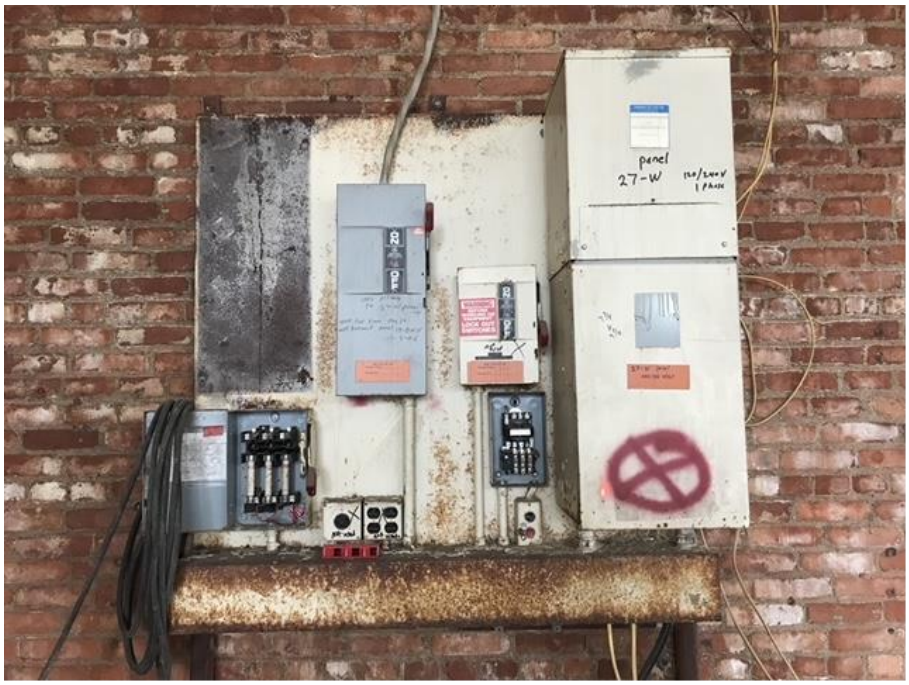
Toolbox Talks

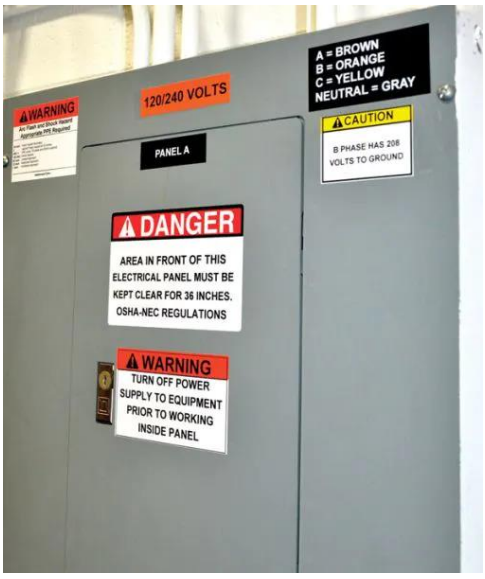
Week 12

Electrical Safety

Overview: The electrical current in a regular business or home has enough power to cause death by electrocution. Even changing a light bulb without unplugging a lamp can be hazardous because meeting the "hot" or live part of the socket could cause death. People are injured when they become part of the electrical circuit. Humans are more conductive than the earth which means if there is no other easy path, electricity will try to flow through the body.

Labeling: Energized panels both temporary and permanent should be labeled according to voltage. Circuits should also be labeled to cut power in the event of an emergency. In some cases, arc flash analysis labels will indicate minimum safety distance from the panel based on voltage and safety features built into the system.





Covering: Energized panels must cover to prevent contact with live electrical parts. If a licensed electrician is actively working on the panel the cover may be removed. It is the responsibility of the electrical contractor to protect themselves and the other subs from electrical hazards All spaces on the panel must be covered by a breaker or a cover to prevent contact with energized components.

Wall Bracing

Restricted Zone:

The restricted zone is the area on each side of a wall subject to the effect of a masonry wall collapse. It is defined by a length equal to the height of the constructed wall plus 4 ft (1.22 m) on both sides of the wall, and a width equal to the wall length plus 4 ft (1.22 m) on both ends of the wall, as shown in Figure 1. When wind speeds exceed those allowed during the initial and intermediate periods, there is a chance that the masonry wall could fail, and the restricted zone must be evacuated to ensure life safety.