

1.1 PURPOSE

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this policy is to describe TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION's expectations for training, qualifications, and safe work practices working with energized equipment.

1.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

1.2.1 Supervisor

- 1.2.1.1 Ensure that TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION employees and Subcontractors are in compliance with the work practices defined in this policy.
- 1.2.1.2 Ensure that employees comply with the requirements set forth by the DOE, OSHA, NEC, and other regulatory agencies.
- 1.2.1.3 Ensure that employees have the appropriate PPE available and use them properly.
- 1.2.1.4 Are adequately qualified to perform their jobs.
- 1.2.1.5 Determine the work each employee is qualified to perform and make work assignments accordingly.

1.2.2 Employee

- 1.2.2.1 Ensure that all the safe work practices in this policy are followed at all times.
- 1.2.2.2 Only perform the tasks for which you are qualified.
- 1.2.2.3 Understand the basic principles of electricity and electrical safety.
- 1.2.2.4 Follow applicable OSHA requirements.
- 1.2.2.5 Use the proper tools and required PPE.
- 1.2.2.6 Request additional training to avoid working beyond your level of qualifications.
- 1.2.2.7 Comply with DOE, OSHA, NEC requirements, and other regulatory agencies.
- 1.2.2.8 Avoid wearing jewelry or other conductive metals. If jewelry cannot be removed, then it must be covered with an insulating material.
- 1.2.2.9 Avoid working around energized parts while heavily sweating or while wearing a sweat soaked shirt.

1.2.3 Safety department

- 1.2.3.1 Provide support primarily through supervisory and management personnel.
- 1.2.3.2 Identify electrical safety hazards and make recommendations for resolution.

- 1.2.3.3 Provide support to workers responsible for analyzing electrical accidents and incidents.
- 1.2.3.4 Evaluate electrical accidents and incidents to determine trends.
- 1.2.3.5 Develop, review, and approve electrical safety training programs.
- 1.2.3.6 Interact on a continual basis with groups charged with providing a safe environment for employees. This interaction may include conducting electrical safety presentations and providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and information.
- 1.2.3.7 Inform workers of lessons learned from electrical accidents and incidents.
- 1.2.3.8 Participate in DOE electrical safety programs.

1.3 CONTROLS FOR ELECTRICAL WORK AND EQUIPMENT

- 1.3.1 Only employees who have been deemed qualified electrical workers are permitted to perform electrical work or equipment that has not been de-energized, for TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION, at any time. A qualified person is considered by the company as an employee who has the required skills and knowledge to perform electrical work safely. Such individuals must be aware of the hazards associated with electrical work and the methods for reducing the risk of electrical accidents that can result from unsafe equipment, adverse environmental conditions, and unsafe acts, as well as the use of insulate tools and insulating and shielding materials, PPE, and special precautionary techniques. Qualified electrical workers will be skilled in the safe work practices necessary to work on energized circuits safely, be knowledgeable of the PPE that is required, and be proficient in shielding and insulating tools and methods.
- 1.3.2 Whenever possible, all circuits or equipment will be de-energized before beginning any work. Work on energized circuits will only be performed by authorized workers, as described in the lockout/tagout energy control program. In addition, workers will use:
 - 1.3.2.1 Proper design, fabrication, installation, and documentation techniques.
 - 1.3.2.2 Proper operational and maintenance procedures.
 - 1.3.2.3 Electrical equipment approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NEC).
 - 1.3.2.4 Proper PPE.
 - 1.3.2.5 Portable ladders will be of non-conductive material and should not be allowed to rest directly upon electrical equipment.

1.4 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- 1.4.1 PPE is required when installing, examining, adjusting, servicing, fabricating, testing, or maintaining electrical equipment. TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION will provide employees with appropriate PPE and ensure equipment is used properly.

- 1.4.2 ANSI approved protective footwear, hard hats, and insulated nonmetallic framed safety glasses will be required when performing such work.
- 1.4.3 Rubber insulated (non-conductive) protective equipment will be visually inspected at the beginning of each workday before use and after performing work that can cause damage to PPE.
- 1.4.4 Polyester clothing or other flammable types of clothing will not be worn near electrical circuits. Cotton clothing is much less likely to ignite from arc blast. Employees working on live circuits will be provided Nomex or equivalent fire resistant (FR) clothing.
- 1.4.5 Suitable eye protection must be worn at all times while working on electrical equipment.

1.5 GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- 1.5.1 All electrical equipment used in hazardous locations will be approved for Class 1, Division 1 use, as outlined in the National Electric Code (NEC) and OSHA regulations.
- 1.5.2 Electrical cords and plugs should be inspected before each use for damage and removed from service if damage is detected.
- 1.5.3 All portable equipment must be plugged into a GFCI receptacle to protect the user against shorts and current leakage.
- 1.5.4 Never carry electric tools by their cord.
- 1.5.5 Never jerk a cord to remove its plug from a receptacle.
- 1.5.6 Guard all electrical cords and plugs from damage.
- 1.5.7 The use of UL listed double insulated electric tools is encouraged.
- 1.5.8 Avoid running extension cords where they could become damaged or cause a tripping hazard.
- 1.5.9 Never stand in water when using an electrical appliance.

1.6 PROCEDURE

- 1.6.1 Employees who face a risk of electric shock but who are not qualified persons will be trained and be familiar with electrically related safety practices.
- 1.6.2 While any employee is exposed to contact with parts of fixed electric equipment or circuits which have been de-energized, the circuits energizing the parts will be locked out or tagged or both.
 - 1.6.2.1 Conductors and parts of electrical equipment that have been de-energized but not tagged or locked out will be treated as live parts.
- 1.6.3 Employees will be trained in safety related work practices that pertain to their respective job assignments. The safe work practices will be designed to prevent electric shock or other injuries

Electrical Awareness (Non-Qualified)

resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits that are, or may be, energized. Employees performing electrical work, whether energized or de-energized, will be trained on the electrical safe work practices that relate to their respected job assignments to ensure safety.

- 1.6.4 Employees and subcontractors must not use electrical equipment that can create sparks or be sources of ignition near flammable gases or liquids. If electrical equipment must be used in these areas, only explosion-proof or intrinsically safe equipment and tools will be used.
- 1.6.5 Electrical equipment will be suitably earthed/grounded, and if not, it will be double insulated.
- 1.6.6 All portable electrical distribution outlets used for hand tools will comply with OSHA standards. This will include the use of GFCIs. If GFCIs cannot be used then one or more competent person(s) must be trained and designated to carry out the electrical safety program.
- 1.6.7 No employee will use electrical equipment that does not have an electrical inspection tag attached or has exceeded its inspection date. Any employee discovering portable electrical equipment in such condition will tag equipment as *OUT OF SERVICE* and report it to the immediate supervisor.
- 1.6.8 Any equipment which has not met the requirements of this program will not be available or permitted to be used. Damaged items will not be used until repaired.
- 1.6.9 Only qualified personnel are permitted to undertake maintenance, installation, and repair of electrical equipment and will follow the appropriate lockout/tagout procedure.
- 1.6.10 All electrical shocks must be reported to supervisor and the safety director for investigation.
- 1.6.11 All employees and subcontractors authorized and assigned to work on electrical circuits will be trained and prepared to perform CPR.
- 1.6.12 Mobile equipment operators will be aware of and avoid overhead power lines.
- 1.6.13 Only competent personnel are permitted to operate machinery, to start and operate electrically driven equipment, and to energize or de-energize electrical circuits or switchboards.
- 1.6.14 Conductive items of clothing or jewelry, such as metal headgear, watch bands, rings, necklaces, key chains, and the like will not be worn if there is a possibility that the items may contact exposed, energized parts. Such items may be worn if they are rendered non-conductive by covering, wrapping, or other means of insulation.
- 1.6.15 Handling of long dimensional conductor objects requires the installation of guards, insulation, and material handling techniques to minimize exposure hazards.
- 1.6.16 Protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials will be used when working in confined or closed work spaces where electrical hazards may exist, and will be provided at no cost to the employee.

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- 1.6.16.1 Employees may not enter spaces containing exposed energized parts unless illumination is provided that enables the employees to work safely.
- 1.6.17 All areas where work is being performed should have barriers erected to keep unauthorized personnel out of the area. Approach distance for unqualified employees is a minimum of 20 feet.
- 1.6.18 Qualified employees see Table S5 of OSHA 1910.333(c)(3)ii) unless:
 - 1.6.18.1 The person is insulated from the energized part (gloves, with sleeves if necessary, rated for the voltage involved are considered to be insulation of the person from the energized part on which work is performed)
 - 1.6.18.2 The energized part is insulated both from all other conductive objects at a different potential and from the person, or the person is insulated from all conductive objects at a potential different from that of the energized part.
- 1.6.19 Work planning for near or on exposed de-energized parts ensures they are treated as live.
- 1.6.20 All efforts will be taken to de-energize and ground overhead lines.
- 1.6.21 Employees who face a risk of electric shock but who are not qualified persons will be trained and familiar with electrically related safety practices. The training will be of the classroom or on-the-job type or both. The degree of training provided will be determined by the risk to the employee.
- 1.6.22 Safe work practices will 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 that are or may be energized.
- 1.6.23 Live parts to which an employee may be exposed will be de-energized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations.

1.7 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND USE

- 1.7.1 All electrical equipment, components, and conductors should be listed, labeled, and UL approved for their intended purpose.
- 1.7.2 When building, repairing, or modifying electrical systems, NEC approved equipment must be used.
- 1.7.3 All live electrical parts will be positively de-energized when working on or near electrical circuits, equipment, or systems. Circuits, conductors, and parts of electrical equipment must be considered energized until isolated, locked out and tagged, and verified with an appropriate testing device as described in the *Lockout/Tagout Policy*. Where it is possible for the circuits to be energized by another source or where capacitive and/or inductive devices (including cables) may retain or build up a charge, circuits will be grounded and shorted.
- 1.7.4 Working on or near exposed energized parts applies to work performed on exposed live parts (involving either direct contact or by means of tools or materials) or near enough to them for employees to be exposed to any hazard they present.

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- 1.7.5 Workers must follow safe work practices to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from direct or indirect electrical contacts when performing work near or on equipment/circuits that may be energized. Additional precautions will be followed to improve safety in the work area:
 - 1.7.5.1 Follow established rules and procedures, including those of electrical manufacturers.
 - 1.7.5.2 Anticipate potential electrical problems and hazards.
 - 1.7.5.3 Identify and report to an immediate supervisor any potential electrical hazards or unexpected occurrences or incidents (ex. discharges or arcs when applying grounds to circuits thought to be de-energized), including near misses.
 - 1.7.5.4 Do not rush to finish a job - never bypass approved procedures and work practices.
 - 1.7.5.5 Plan and analyze for safety during each step of any electrical work.
 - 1.7.5.6 Keep accurate records (ex. as-built designs) of all pertinent work performed.
 - 1.7.5.7 Have significant safety-related work independently verified.
 - 1.7.5.8 Use properly rated test equipment. Verify condition and operation before and after use.
 - 1.7.5.9 Know applicable emergency procedures.
 - 1.7.5.10 When handling aluminum or metal tubing, ducts or piping, maintain control of the object and remain aware of the location of energized wires and parts. If it is not possible to maneuver within an area where energized parts remain with elongated objects, then another employee will be utilized to guide and direct the activity.
- 1.7.6 While any employee is exposed to contact with parts of fixed electric equipment or circuits which have been de-energized, the circuits energizing the parts will be locked out or tagged or both.
- 1.7.7 If work is to be performed under or near overhead power lines, the lines must be de-energized and grounded by the owner or operator of the lines or other protective measures must be provided before work is started.
 - 1.7.7.1 Protective measures (such as guarding or insulating the lines) must be employed to prevent employees from contacting the lines.
 - 1.7.7.2 Unqualified employees and mechanical equipment must stay at least 20 feet away from overhead power lines.
 - 1.7.7.2.1 No object that an unqualified person carries must come any closer.
 - 1.7.7.2.2 Distance limit increases by 4 inches for every 10K volts over 50K volts.
 - 1.7.7.3 Vehicular and mechanical equipment may not be operated near overhead lines by employees standing on the ground unless required clearances are met.

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- 1.7.8 There are safety considerations and clearance distances applicable to vehicular or mechanical equipment, such as a manlift, that apply when working near overhead lines.
 - 1.7.8.1 Since this equipment may become energized down to the ground level, all overhead distance restrictions apply at the ground level as well.
 - 1.7.8.2 Warning signs will be posted to keep people away from any vehicle operating near overhead lines.
- 1.7.9 Qualified persons working near exposed energized overhead lines may not approach or take any object without an approved insulating handle, and may not get closer to exposed energized parts than shown in the table below:

APPROACH DISTANCE FOR QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES (ALTERNATING CURRENT - A/C)	
Voltage Range (Phase to Phase)	Minimum Approach Distance
300V and less	Avoid Contact
Over 300V, but not over 750V	1 ft. 0in. (30.5 cm)
Over 750V, but not over 2kV	1 ft. 6in. (46 cm)
Over 2kV, but not over 15kV	2 ft. 0in. (61 cm)
Over 15kV, but not over 37kV	3 ft. 0in. (91 cm)
Over 37kV, but not over 87.5kV	3 ft. 6in. (107 cm)
Over 87.5kV, but not over 121kV	4 ft. 0in. (122 cm)
Over 121kV, but not over 140kV	4 ft. 6in. (137 cm)

- 1.7.10 A qualified person may get closer to the above voltages under the following conditions:
 - 1.7.10.1 The person is wearing insulated gloves with the proper voltage rating.
 - 1.7.10.2 The energized part is insulated.
 - 1.7.10.3 Worker is insulated from all conductive objects.
 - 1.7.10.4 Safe procedures for de-energizing circuits and equipment will be determined before circuits or equipment are de-energized.
 - 1.7.10.5 A qualified person will operate the equipment operating controls or otherwise verify that the equipment cannot be restarted, verify that the circuit elements and equipment parts are de-energized, and determine if any energized condition exists as a result of

inadvertently induced voltage or unrelated voltage backfeed even though specific parts of the circuit have been de-energized and presumed to be safe.

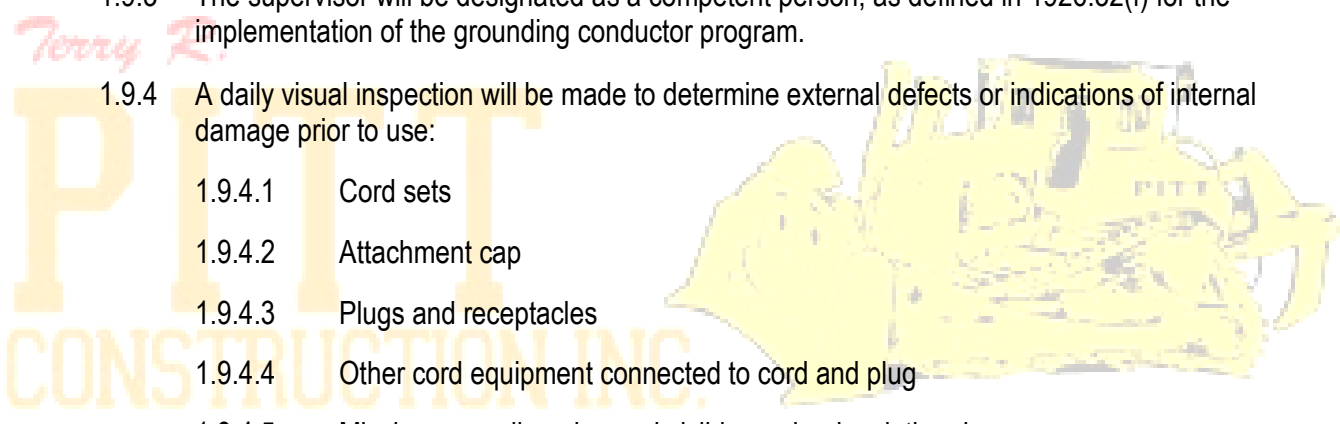
- 1.7.10.6 A qualified person will conduct tests and visual inspections to verify that all tools, electrical jumpers, shorts, grounds, and other such devices have been removed. Employees exposed to the hazards will be warned to stay clear of circuits and equipment. Each lock and tag will be removed by the employee who applied it. There will be visual determination that all employees are clear of the circuits and equipment.

1.8 GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTERS (GFCI)

- 1.8.1 GFCIs - either circuit breakers or portable ground fault interrupting receptacles will be used for:
 - 1.8.1.1 All 125V single phase, 15-A and 20-A receptacles within 6 feet of a sink or installed outdoors
 - 1.8.1.2 Temporary wiring outdoors
 - 1.8.1.3 Employees who are using electrical equipment around water or in damp environments
- 1.8.2 Unlike fuses or standard circuit breakers, which are designed to protect equipment from over-current, GFCIs are designed to protect personnel from serious injury or death. Employees are to test the working capability of GFCIs before each use, by depressing the *TEST* button on the unit. A satisfactory test of the system must be achieved prior to the use of the device.
- 1.8.3 This practice is to provide employees with protection from electric shock. NEC Article 210-8 specifies that GFCIs must be installed in the following locations:
 - 1.8.3.1 Dwellings where 125-V single phase; 15-A and 20-A receptacles are installed outdoors.
 - 1.8.3.2 Bathrooms, garages, and crawl spaces at or below grade.
 - 1.8.3.3 Unfinished basements.
 - 1.8.3.4 Where receptacles on countertop surfaces are within 6 feet of a sink.
- 1.8.4 Exceptions to this requirement are:
 - 1.8.4.1 Areas where receptacles are required (other than on countertops) to supply power to specific equipment (ex. receptacles dedicated to refrigerators).
 - 1.8.4.2 Line filters and other power supply components in many electronic instruments draw sufficient capacitive current to trip a GFCI and are not designed to be connected to GFCI protected circuits. They also will not be installed in wet or damp locations.

1.9 GROUNDING CONDUCTOR PROGRAM

- 1.9.1 TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION uses GFCIs, establishes and implements an assured grounding program covering all cord sets and receptacles which are not part of the building or structure and equipment connected by cord and plug which are used by employees.
- 1.9.2 The conductor used for grounding will meet the following criteria:
- 1.9.2.1 Be permanent and continuous
 - 1.9.2.2 Facilitate operation of the circuit's protective devices
 - 1.9.2.3 Have sufficiently low impedance to limit the voltage to ground to a safe level at all frequencies and fault-current conditions anticipated
 - 1.9.2.4 Have the capacity (size and rating) to safely conduct any fault that may be imposed on it for the time required for protective device operation
- 1.9.3 The supervisor will be designated as a competent person, as defined in 1926.32(f) for the implementation of the grounding conductor program.
- 1.9.4 A daily visual inspection will be made to determine external defects or indications of internal damage prior to use:
- 1.9.4.1 Cord sets
 - 1.9.4.2 Attachment cap
 - 1.9.4.3 Plugs and receptacles
 - 1.9.4.4 Other cord equipment connected to cord and plug
 - 1.9.4.5 Missing grounding plug and visible cord or insulation damage
- 1.9.5 Damaged equipment will be tagged *DO NOT USE* and removed from service and either repaired and tested or discarded.
- 1.9.6 All equipment grounding conductors will be tested for continuity and be electrically continuous. Receptacle and attachment caps or plugs will be tested for correct attachments of the equipment grounding conductors.
- 1.9.7 The equipment grounding conductor will be connected to its proper terminal:
- 1.9.7.1 Before each use
 - 1.9.7.2 Before equipment is returned to service following any repairs
 - 1.9.7.3 Before equipment is used such as when a cord has been run over



- 1.9.7.4 At intervals not to exceed 3 months, except cord sets and receptacles that are fixed and not exposed to damage will be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months.
- 1.9.8 Do not use equipment that has not been inspected and in proper working order on any jobsite.
- 1.9.9 TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION will not make available or permit the use by employees of any equipment which has not met the requirements of this policy.
- 1.9.10 Tests performed as required by this program will be recorded as to the identity of each receptacle, cord set, and cord and plug connected equipment that passed the test and will indicate the last date tested or interval for which it was tested. This record will be kept by means of logs, color-coding, or other effective means and will be maintained until replaced by a more current record. These records will be made available at the jobsite for inspection by the assistant secretary.
- 1.9.11 This policy, including the specific procedures adopted by TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION, will be available at the jobsite for inspection and copying.

1.10 PORTABLE ELECTRICAL TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, AND INSTRUMENTS

- 1.10.1 Portable electrical equipment or tools will always be inspected to identify defects.
- 1.10.2 Defective equipment will be removed from service immediately.
- 1.10.3 Portable electric equipment will be connected to a portable GFCI (or circuit that contains a GFCI) when used outdoors, in damp locations, in any unsafe environment, or for outdoor construction. Equipment which meets the requirements of this program will be used.

1.11 STATIC ELECTRICITY

- 1.11.1 A static charge is an imbalance of electrons on objects (matter) that can build up on all matter and transfer from one object to another by conduction or induction. The discharge can cause shock, fire, or explosion. It is not normally physically hazardous and therefore not considered reportable as electric shock. It should be noted, however, that injuries may result from reaction to shock.
- 1.11.2 When working with electrical equipment, employees will follow the guidelines below for their own protection and that of the equipment:
 - 1.11.2.1 Grounding of the metal parts or enclosures will continuously discharge static. Grounding prevents the wrist strap from becoming a shock hazard in the event of a short circuit from a voltage to the wrist strap conductor.
 - 1.11.2.2 Bonding will equalize the potential between two adjacent non-current carrying metal parts or enclosures. Only approved or listed grounding clamps are acceptable for static bonding and grounding. Alligator clamps are not acceptable.
 - 1.11.2.3 Dust is attracted to the face of the video display terminal because of static charge of approximately 25 kV. Never clean the glass face of a computer monitor while the

computer is on. When a person touches the screen with a finger, the charge in the portion of the screen touched discharges through the finger with a tiny spark. When cleaning a monitor, the entire glass is wet and the charge on the entire screen will discharge to a finger or hand causing a much more painful shock.

1.11.2.4 Never allow any electrically powered office equipment to become wet while it is turned on and never turn on any electronic equipment when it is wet. Even when a computer is turned off for few minutes, it is best not to touch the monitor's CRT while handling or using other electronic equipment including the telephone.

1.11.3 Static electricity can ignite flammable vapor sources if the following conditions exist simultaneously:

1.11.3.1 Generation of a static charge imbalance/Static charge accumulation.

1.11.3.2 Flammable atmosphere.

1.11.3.3 A spark with significant ignition energy or temperature.

1.11.4 Electrostatic charges can be generated by the movement of liquid through pipes, funnels, pumps, filters, or by free flowing through air. Static charges generated by flowing liquids can be reduced or eliminated by bonding or grounding or both by lowering the flow rate or by reducing the amount of misting, spraying, free fall, and splashing of the liquid. Static charge from the liquid can store hazardous quantities of electrical energy in a capacitor over time. This hazard is most likely to occur when filling electronic apparatus tanks with insulating oil.

1.12 CONDUCTIVE MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

1.12.1 If an employee must handle long dimensional conductive parts in areas with exposed live parts, TERRY R PITT CONSTRUCTION will institute work practices which minimize the hazard.

1.12.2 Conductive materials and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body will be handled in a manner that will prevent them from contacting exposed energized conductors or circuit parts.

1.12.3 Portable ladders will have non-conductive side rails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized parts.

1.12.4 Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing may not be worn if they might contact exposed energized parts. Such articles may be worn if they are rendered nonconductive by covering, wrapping, or other insulating means.

1.13 RESCUE

1.13.1 Signs of electric shock

1.13.1.1 Obvious serious injury (ex. loss of consciousness, significant trauma).

- 1.13.1.2 Altered mental status (ex. confusion, slow/slurred speech).
- 1.13.1.3 Other obvious injury (ex. laceration, muscle strain, burn).
- 1.13.2 Emergency procedures
 - 1.13.2.1 Call 9-1-1
 - 1.13.2.2 Qualified employee ensures potential energy sources are safe and in a neutral state.
 - 1.13.2.3 Initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), if appropriate. Only trained personnel should perform this procedure.
 - 1.13.2.4 Notify the victim's supervisor and the appropriate customer representative as soon as possible, if not done already.
 - 1.13.2.5 Properly secure the area once the victim is under care, leaving items and equipment in the same position as much as possible. Try to remember the original position of items that may have been moved during response to the accident.
 - 1.13.2.6 Record the time, date, and location of the accident, name of victim and witnesses, who was notified, voltage and current, the contact parts of the body, what equipment or system was being serviced, shock reaction, and duration of the shock.

1.14 RECORDKEEPING

- 1.14.1 Tests conducted according to this procedure will be recorded, showing the following information:
 - 1.14.1.1 Identity of each receptacle, cord set, and cord and plug connected equipment.
 - 1.14.1.2 Information will be documented with *Inspection Log* sheets that are kept at the jobsite and available for inspection by the assistant secretary and any affected employees.
 - 1.14.1.3 Equipment tested and found in compliance with this procedure will be identified by a tag, which shows the following information:
 - 1.14.1.3.1 Date of inspection
 - 1.14.1.3.2 Name of inspector

1.15 TRAINING

- 1.15.1 Non-electrical workers whose job assignments require them to be close to exposed parts of electrical circuits operating at 50 V or more, will be trained accordingly:
 - 1.15.1.1 The proper handling of portable tools and appliance cords.
 - 1.15.1.2 Procedures for resetting over-current protective devices.
 - 1.15.1.3 Techniques for approaching distances to overhead conductors.

- 1.15.1.4 The meaning of electrical safety warnings and barriers.
- 1.15.1.5 Electrical hazards associated with water.
- 1.15.1.6 The proper response to electric shock.

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