

MSA FACILITIES SAFETY AND HEALTH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Electrical – Wiring Methods,
Components and Equipment for
General Use



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

At the completion of this unit you shall be able to:

1. Utilize section Z of the Safety and Health Hazard Inspection Program Checklist to identify compliant and non-compliant safety behaviors.
2. Identify areas of concern requiring immediate action to mitigate or prevent a possible injury.

Please use “Slide Show” to properly view this presentation!

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- Let's start with a discussion of Electrical Safety.



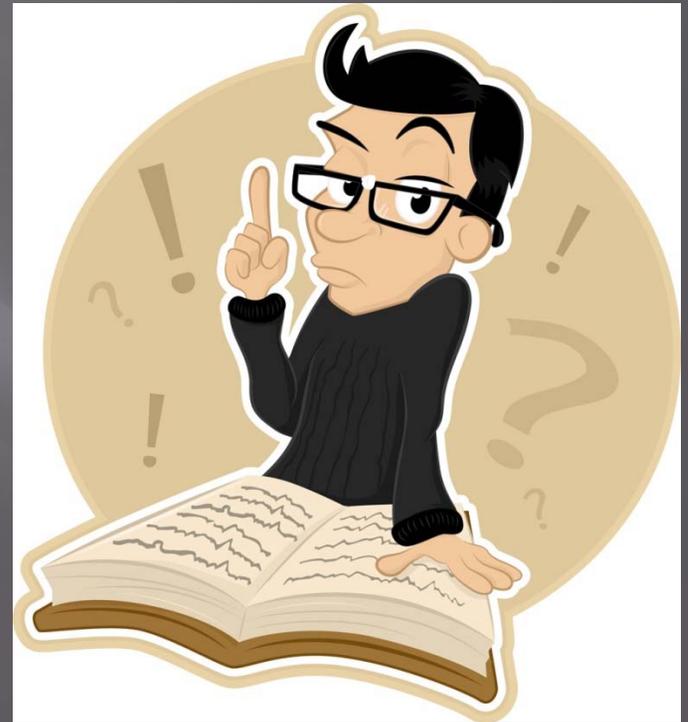
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- Whenever you work with electrical devices there is a risk of electrical hazards, especially electrical shock. Risks are increased at maintenance and construction sites because many jobs involve electric power tools.
- Coming in contact with an electrical voltage can cause current to flow through the body, resulting in electrical shock and burns. Serious injury *or even death* may occur.
- Electricity has long been recognized as a serious workplace hazard, exposing employees to electric shock, electrocution, burns, fires, and explosions. In 1999, for example, 278 workers died from electrocutions at work, accounting for almost 5 percent of all on-the-job fatalities that year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. What makes these statistics more tragic is that most of these fatalities could have been easily avoided.



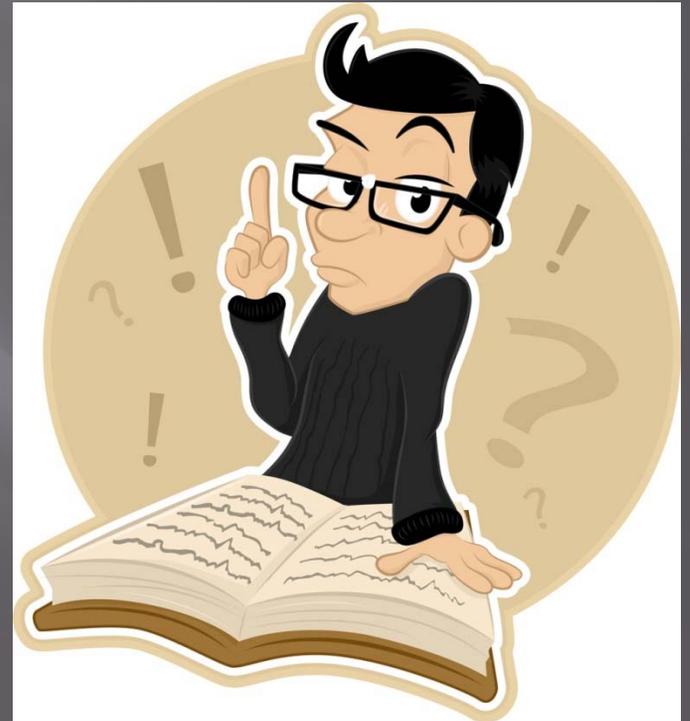
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- When an electrical shock enters the body it may produce different types of injuries. Electrocutation results in internal and external injury to body parts or the entire body – often resulting in death. After receiving a “jolt” of electricity all or part of the body may be temporarily paralyzed and this may cause loss of grip or stability. A person may also involuntarily move as a result of receiving an electrical shock, resulting in a fall. Internal or external burns may result from contact with electricity.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- For this reason we inspect and verify the safety of our electrical equipment in our offices, shops, and posts.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- Section Z deals with the Electrical wiring methods, components and equipment for general use.

MSA GENERAL INDUSTRY-BASED SAFETY AND HEALTH
HAZARD INSPECTION CHECKLIST

| No. | Inspection Observations | Compliant? Y•N•N/A | See Comments (indicate with X) |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9 | Fuel gas supply is positively shut off ahead of the torch when work is suspended for a substantial period of time. | | |
| 10 | Other. | | |
| Z | ELECTRICAL - WIRING METHODS, COMPONENTS and EQUIPMENT FOR GENERAL USE | | |
| 1 | Junction, switch, and outlet boxes have all openings covered. | | |
| 2 | Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent, fixed wiring. | | |
| 3 | Flexible cords and cables are in good condition and properly routed to prevent physical damage and eliminate tripping hazards. | | |
| 4 | Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain). | | |
| 5 | 36-inch working space is maintained in front of electrical panels. Panel schedules are clearly legible and up-to-date.* | | |
| 6 | Electrical disconnects are labeled to identify the equipment it controls, or so located that its purpose is evident.* | | |
| 7 | Insulation on wiring is in good condition. | | |
| 8 | Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use.* | | |
| 9 | Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).* | | |
| 10 | Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.* | | |
| 11 | Electrical rooms or enclosures containing live parts/conductors operating at greater than 600 volts are locked and labeled "Danger High Voltage".* | | |
| 12 | Holes through which conductors pass will not cause damage to conductor. | | |
| 13 | Other. | | |
| AA | BUILDING EXTERNAL CONDITIONS | | |
| 1 | Recreational areas (e.g., basketball/volleyball courts) are clear of hazards that could cause a trip or fall. | | |
| 2 | Parking lot is free of unmitigated identified hazards. | | |
| 3 | Parking area obstructions are marked to ensure visibility to backing vehicles. Unneeded objects are removed from parking lot. | | |
| 4 | Drainage of roof's gutters appears to be away from the foundation and walking surfaces. | | |
| 5 | Sidewalks, stairways, and ramps in good condition to help prevent tripping hazards. | | |
| 6 | An approved all metal receptacle is being used for disposal of all smoking debris/waste. The smoking receptacle is not overfilled. | | |
| 7 | Other. | | |

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- This section consists of up to 13 items.
- Let's look at these more closely.

MSA GENERAL INDUSTRY-BASED SAFETY AND HEALTH
HAZARD INSPECTION CHECKLIST

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Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

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12. Holes through which conductors pass will not cause damage to conductor.

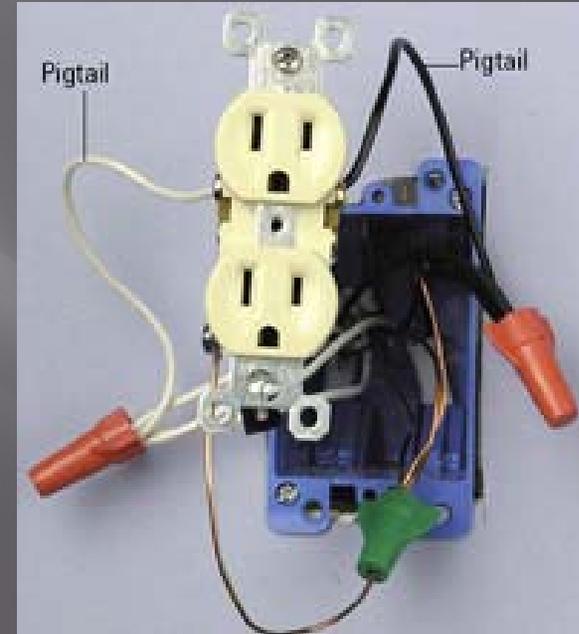
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1. Junction, switch, and outlet boxes have all openings covered.
- Junction, switch, and outlet boxes are designed to have their covers on them and any other holes that could allow a finger to contact live electrical parts guarded.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1. Junction, switch, and outlet boxes have all openings covered.
- Junction, switch, and outlet boxes are designed to have their covers on them and any other holes that could allow a finger to contact live electrical parts guarded.
 - Underneath these covers are live electrical parts that can cause injury.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1. Junction, switch, and outlet boxes have all openings covered.
- A compliant rating would indicate that all holes were sealed and all covers in place.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1. Junction, switch, and outlet boxes have all openings covered.
 - ▣ A non compliant rating would indicate that the covers were missing, broken, or that cable holes (“knockouts”) were missing that could allow contact with exposed electrical parts.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

2. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent, fixed wiring.
- Extension cords are found in many work locations at this project. Using an extension cord is convenient, but if misused, can create unsafe conditions. Potential hazards include fires from overloaded cords, electrical shock from worn or damaged cords, and trip and fall accidents from unsecured cords. According to the National Electrical Safety Foundation, extension cords should be used only on a temporary basis.



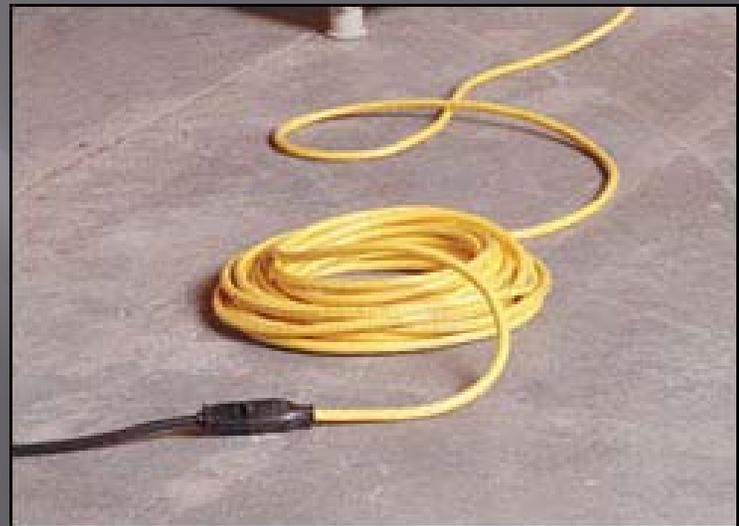
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

2. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent, fixed wiring.
- Generally, if an extension cord is plugged in for >90 days it is considered “permanent wiring” and as such is a violation of the electrical code and Project Policy.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

2. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent, fixed wiring.
- A compliant rating on this item would indicate that all extension cords found were not being used as a “permanent wiring methods.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

2. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent, fixed wiring.
- A non compliant rating would indicate that the extension cord had been there for some time and was being used in lieu of permanent wiring methods.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

3. Flexible cords and cables are in good condition and properly routed to prevent physical damage and eliminate tripping hazards.
 - Extension cords allow us to provide power to the tools and equipment that have cords that are too short. Unfortunately cords on the ground can create tripping hazards as well as create an opportunity for failure of the electrical sheathing (insulation) of the cord.
 - For this reason we require that cords be routed properly.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

3. Flexible cords and cables are in good condition and properly routed to prevent physical damage and eliminate tripping hazards.
- A compliant rating would indicate that the extension cords were protected from damage and were not creating a tripping hazard.



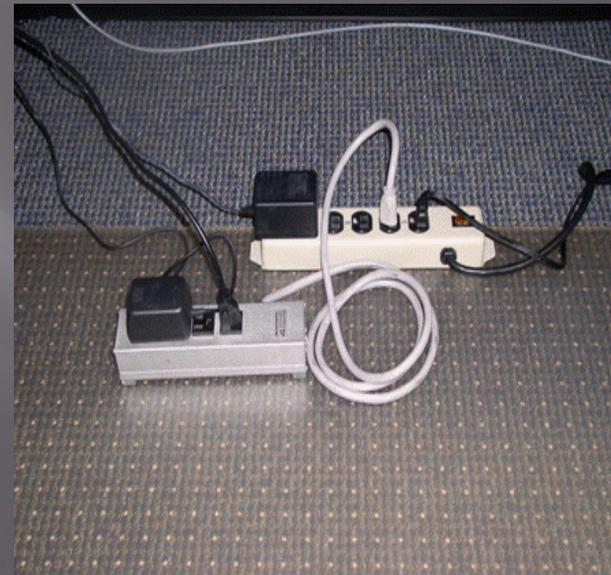
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

3. Flexible cords and cables are in good condition and properly routed to prevent physical damage and eliminate tripping hazards.
- Non compliant rating would indicate that the cords were located where they could be damaged or they could trip someone.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

4. Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain).
- The supply of readily available electrical outlets is inadequate in some buildings, especially older ones. To meet power supply needs, extension cords or surge protected power strips are often interconnected, or “daisy chained,” to readily provide more outlets and/or to reach greater distances.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

4. Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain).
- Another common solution is to create a “mixed daisy chain,” interconnecting extension cords and power strips. However, interconnecting these devices is a violation of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and the National Electrical Code because doing so can cause them to become overloaded, leading to their failure and a possible fire.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

4. Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain).
- A compliant rating would indicate that the power strips in use were plugged directly into an permanently wired receptacle, did not connect to another strip or surge suppressors or use an extension cord.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

4. Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain).
- A non compliant rating would indicate that the power strips/suppressors were daisy chained.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

4. Multi-outlet power strips/surge protectors properly connected (no daisy chain).
- A non compliant rating would indicate that the power strips/suppressors were daisy chained.
 - Also, it would indicate that the power strips weren't being used correctly in other ways as well.



Multiple issues here, but the strips are not being used iaw with the manufacturers instructions!

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

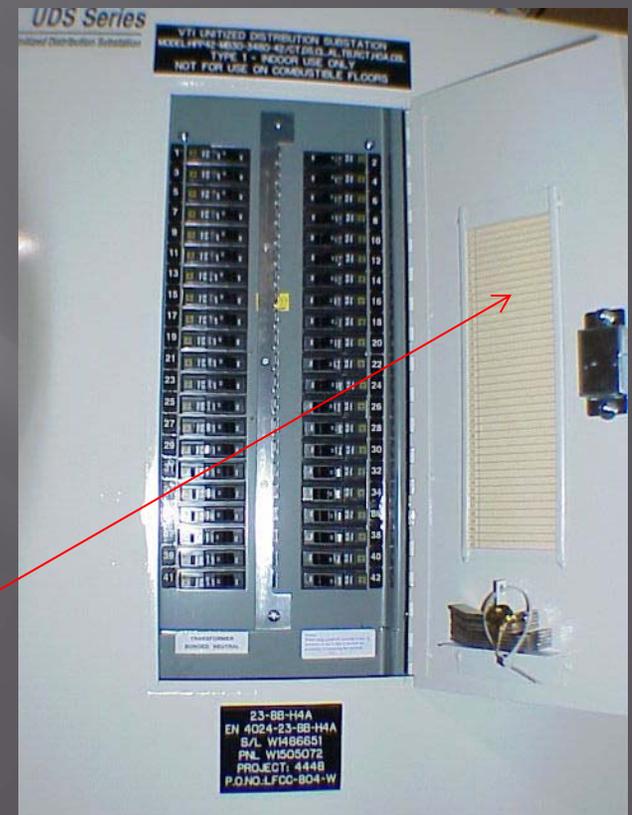
5. 36-inch working space is maintained in front of electrical panels. Panel schedules are clearly legible and up-to-date.
 - The minimum requirements for both access and working space for electrical equipment used on circuits 600 volts nominal or less are 30 inches wide and 3 feet deep.
 - Equipment examples include panelboards, switches, circuit breakers, controllers, and controls on heating and air-conditioning equipment.
 - This area cannot be used for storage.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- 36-inch working space is maintained in front of electrical panels. Panel schedules are clearly legible and up-to-date.
- Also included in this item is the requirement that each panel clearly state what circuits are fed by each breaker. This is called the “schedule”.

Schedule



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

5. 36-inch working space is maintained in front of electrical panels. Panel schedules are clearly legible and up-to-date.
 - ❑ A compliant rating would indicate that the access to these disconnects, panel boards, and breaker boxes were clear of “non-electrical” equipment.
 - ❑ These would include boxes, brooms, garbage cans, chairs, etc.
 - ❑ Also the schedule was legible and up to date showing the loads that were served by each breaker.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

5. 36-inch working space is maintained in front of electrical panels. Panel schedules are clearly legible and up-to-date.

- ❑ A non compliant rating would indicate that the access to these disconnects, panel boards, and breaker boxes were not clear of “non-electrical” equipment or the schedule was missing or was illegible.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

6. Electrical disconnects are labeled to identify the equipment it controls, or so located that its purpose is evident.
- The purpose of this item is to ensure that equipment disconnects are either clearly marked as to the equipment they serve or it is obvious which equipment they serve. An example of obvious would be a disconnect for a machine that is mounted on the machine or the cable connecting the disconnect is obviously going into only that machine.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

6. Electrical disconnects are labeled to identify the equipment it controls, or so located that its purpose is evident.
 - ▣ A compliant rating would indicate that the disconnects were either marked for the equipment they served or they were obvious in their location and function.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

6. Electrical disconnects are labeled to identify the equipment it controls, or so located that its purpose is evident.
 - ▣ A non compliant rating would indicate that the disconnects were either marked for the equipment they served or they were obvious in their location and function.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

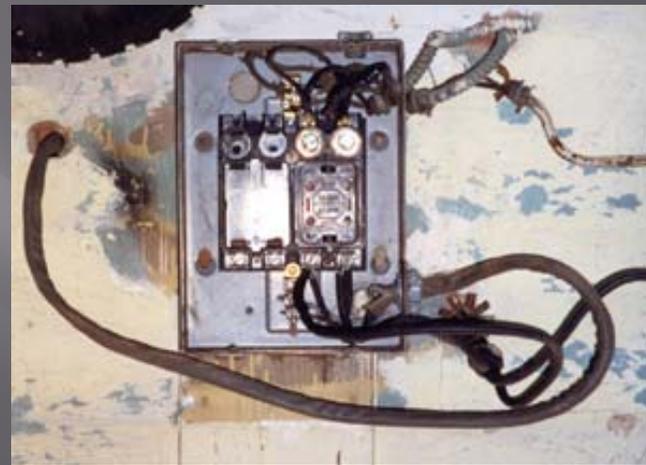
7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.

- The purpose of this item is to check on the condition of the insulation on wires of equipment being used.
- It is not intended as a full scope electrical inspection but rather a visual check on the condition of the electrical cordage being used.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.
 - ▣ Obviously if you observe a wiring system such as this you'll want to let the facility manager and your safety professionals know as soon as possible.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.
 - ▣ Generally, you need to look for damaged cords;



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.

- ❑ Generally, you need to look for damaged cords;
- ❑ modified plugs



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.

- ❑ Generally, you need to look for damaged cords;
- ❑ modified plugs
- ❑ obvious improper wiring methods



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.
 - ❑ Generally, you need to look for damaged cords;
 - ❑ modified plugs
 - ❑ obvious improper wiring methods
 - ❑ illegal 3 prong adaptors (suicide plugs).



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

7. Insulation on wiring is in good condition.

- If you find that the cordage and electrical installations are in good condition then you would rate the item as compliant.
- Otherwise you would need to rate the item as non compliant or less, ensure that the comment section was filled out, and in all the examples given ensure that the facility manager was informed and took action immediately.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

8. Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use.

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

8. Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use. *

- Electrical equipment needs to be approved and rated for the environment it is located in.
- Major incidents have happened in facilities where the equipment was either not approved for use in that environment or had degraded to where it was not longer safe.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

8. Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use.
- When we talk about electrical equipment in wet areas we mean equipment that will not short to ground or if there is a problem with the device it is designed with safeguards to protect the operator of the equipment from shock. These protections include GFCI's, double insulation, and water proof/weather proof installations.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

8. Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use.
- We also are concerned that the electrical equipment is appropriate for any hazards that may be present. The Codes and Standards have requirements that electrical equipment in locations of explosive gas, dust, or liquids but be rated for that purpose.



Imperial Sugar Factory
Georgia, after recent sugar
dust explosion.

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

8. Electrical equipment installed or used in wet or hazard class locations is approved for such use.
 - A compliant rating would indicate that the electrical equipment was installed correctly and was for the environment it was located in.
 - A non compliant rating would indicate that the electrical equipment was not approved for that location.



An outside receptacle not protected from the weather.

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
- Space heaters are used for augmentation of existing heating systems in many of our buildings. These heaters are of many different types and use many different types of energy to create heat. Of concern in this item are the safety of electric space heaters that are used by our personnel.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
- If these heaters are not used properly or are not of the correct and listed type then a fire can happen.
 - The photo on the right shows a space heater that had combustible material placed too close to it. Subsequently a fatal fire occurred.



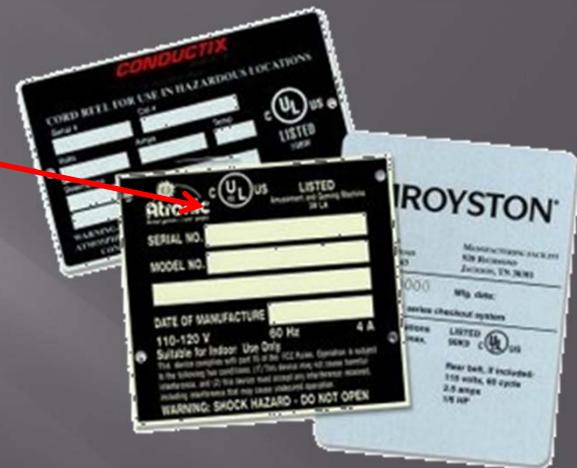
Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
 - Must have a tip-over shutdown feature. If a space heater is knocked over, the unit must automatically shut off.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
 - Must be UL (Underwriters Laboratory), or other Nationally recognized testing laboratory approval (NRTL), and must be labeled accordingly.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
- A compliant rating would indicate that the space heater had met these requirements and was being safely used.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

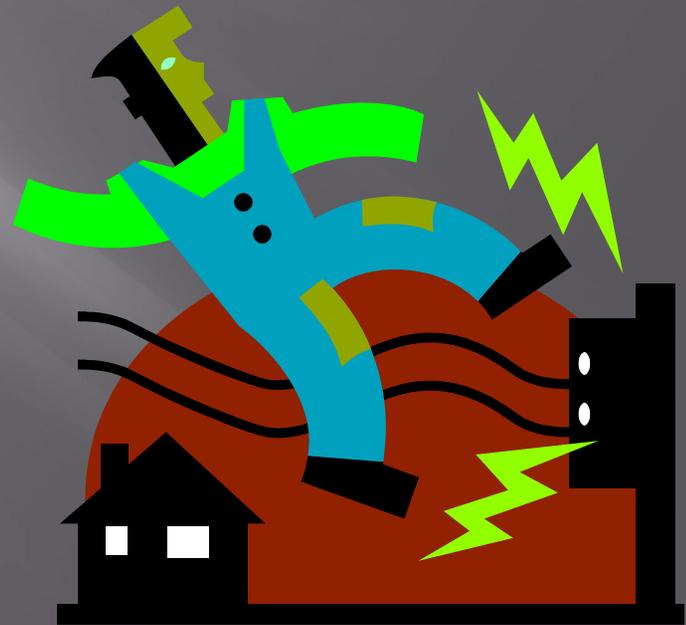
9. Space heaters are approved by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL).
- A non compliant rating would indicate that the heater was not listed or was not in a safe condition.



Flammables within 3'

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
- The purpose of this item is to ensure that personnel are protected from hazards of exposed electrical parts (≥ 50 VAC to ground) during both maintenance and normal operations.
 - There are two types of hazards we guard against.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
 - The first is to guard against the possibility of “arc flash” during maintenance/operations of the equipment with their covers off.
 - Flash Protection Boundary - distance from an arc source within which an employee may receive a second-degree burn from an electrical arc flash
 - The Flash Protection Boundary is 4 feet for energized electrical equipment up to 600 volts unless otherwise calculated.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
- Access into this barrier requires that only qualified persons wearing the prescribed arc flash PPE may approach.
 - The perimeter of this area must be marked so that no unsuspecting employee may enter the area and be at risk.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
- The second type of electrical hazard we try to protect against is the possibility of electrical shock.
 - Guarding is provided by locating the energized equipment in rooms, vaults, enclosures, etc, only accessible to qualified persons.
 - We place components in enclosures (panels) that require tools to access the live parts.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
- We also can protect exposed live electrical equipment by location on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform and arranged so as to exclude unqualified persons.
 - We also can guard by elevation a minimum of 8 feet or more above the floor or other working surface.
 - For exposed movable conductors (like on cranes) we require a minimum of 10 feet elevation to protect workers.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
 - In order to protect personnel from accidental shock there is a 3 ½ foot approach distance from exposed (unguarded) electrical components. This area is restricted to only qualified persons or persons under the direct supervision of qualified person.
 - This is called the “limited approach boundary (LAB)”.
 - If the conductor is an exposed movable conductor then the LAB is 10 feet.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

10. Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.

- A compliant rating would indicate that either there were no exposed energized electrical wires, there were sufficient barriers, or there was sufficient boundaries in place to prevent accidental contact.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- Warning signs and/or physical barriers are used to keep unauthorized employees a safe distance from exposed energized electrical equipment/parts above 50 volts.
- A non compliant rating would indicate there were conditions that could lead to accidental contact with live electrical conductors.



Multiple hazards!!

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

11. Electrical rooms or enclosures containing live parts/conductors operating at greater than 600 volts are locked and labeled “Danger High Voltage”.
- This item is to ensure that non qualified personnel do not have access to intermediate or high voltage equipment (>600 VAC)
 - This is not a requirement for lower voltage systems (<600 VAC) where building occupants' are expected to have access to low voltage disconnects.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

11. Electrical rooms or enclosures containing live parts/conductors operating at greater than 600 volts are locked and labeled “Danger High Voltage”.
- A compliant rating would indicate that these locations were locked.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

11. Electrical rooms or enclosures containing live parts/conductors operating at greater than 600 volts are locked and labeled “Danger High Voltage”.
- A compliant rating would indicate that these locations were locked.
 - Note these locations also have to be marked as “DANGER High Voltage” as well.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

11. Electrical rooms or enclosures containing live parts/conductors operating at greater than 600 volts are locked and labeled “Danger High Voltage”.

- A non compliant rating would indicate that these locations were not locked and were accessible to non qualified personnel.



Open Door/Unlocked/Unattended

Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

12. Holes through which conductors pass will not cause damage to conductor.

- This item is to ensure that cords and wires going through holes in desks, walls, panels, etc. are protected from cutting and abrasion from sharp edges.
- Grommets (a desk grommet shown here), stuffing tubes and other devices are used to protect electrical conductors.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

12. Holes through which conductors pass will not cause damage to conductor.
 - A compliant rating would indicate that the conductors were protected from cutting and abrasion.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

12. Holes through which conductors pass will not cause damage to conductor.
- A non compliant rating would indicate that the conductors were not protected from cutting and abrasion.



Electrical – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

- If at any time you have any questions about how to fill out the form or about the items on the form please contact your project OS&H group.

**MSA GENERAL INDUSTRY-BASED SAFETY AND HEALTH
HAZARD INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Facility: _____ | Facility Representative: _____ |
| Date: _____ | Team Member: _____ |
| Total Items Reviewed: _____ | Team Member: _____ |
| Total Non-Compliant Items: _____ | Team Member: _____ |

| No. | Inspection Observations | Compliant? Y•N•N/A | See Comments (indicate with X) |
|----------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A | FIRE PROTECTION INSPECTION <i>(All issues must be observed as applicable see note 2)</i> | | |
| 1 | Emergency Lights - Each unit must be operable when tested. | | |
| 2 | Portable Fire Extinguishers (PFE) - Each unit is properly mounted, an inspection tag is in place and reflects through previous month, the pressure gauge is in the "green" zone (where applicable). | | |
| 3 | PFE is not obstructed, is visible, and the seal is not broken. | | |
| 4 | Sprinkler Clearance - Clearance between the sprinkler deflector and the top of any storage is 18 inches or greater. | | |
| 5 | Fire Riser Pressure Gauge Inspection - Inspect gauges to verify pressure to the building and pressure held in the fire system. Typically both gauges will have similar pressure readings. | | |
| 6 | Fire Risers - Access to fire system sprinkler risers and other system components must be unobstructed. | | |
| 7 | Fire Riser Valve Inspection - Check all seals, position and supervision for broken seals or possible tampering. | | |
| 8 | Post Indicating Valve Inspection - This valve will be located outside of the facility. It must be verified that the window on the side of the valve reads "OPEN". | | |
| 9 | Exit Signs - Exit signs with an internal lighting source must be checked to ensure all lamps are functional. - Exit signs that use Tritium must be observed that they have not been damaged, all applicable labels are present, the sign has not expired, and it is not covered with another sign. | | |
| 10 | Fire Doors - Identify that fire doors operate freely and latch securely upon closure. Fire doors must not be propped open. | | |
| 11 | Ceiling Tiles - Where automatic sprinklers are installed drop ceiling tiles are in place. Missing tiles slow response of fire suppression sprinklers. | | |
| 12 | Manual alarm stations are easily identified and readily accessible. | | |
| 13 | Other. | | |
| B | GENERAL SAFE BEHAVIORS | | |
| 1 | Employees are taking the necessary safety precautions for the work being performed. | | |
| 2 | Work is being performed such that collocated employees in the area are not exposed to occupational hazards or unsafe conditions. | | |

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Thank you for your time
and desire to help us have
a safer workplace