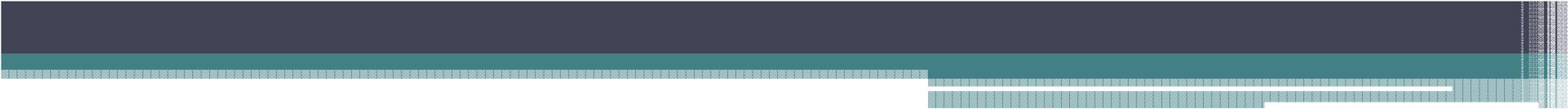


# Electrical safety



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- **Electrical current exposes workers to a serious, widespread occupational hazard; practically all members of the workforce are exposed to electrical energy during the performance of their daily duties, and electrocutions occur to workers in various job categories. Many workers are unaware of the potential electrical hazards present in their work environment, which makes them more vulnerable to the danger of electrocution.**
  - **Electrical injuries consist of four main types: electrocution (fatal), electric shock, burns, and falls caused as a result of contact with electrical energy.**



# What is Electricity?

- Though you cannot see electricity, you are aware of it every day. You see it used in countless ways. You cannot taste or smell electricity, but you can feel it!!!





## Practical Electrical Safety Tips for Your Home

- This is perhaps one of the most important electrical safety tips. Install outlets that are GFCI protected. GFCI or ground fault circuit interrupters are indispensable electrical equipment that are used to ensure safety in the house. These receptacles are specifically designed for outdoor use, particularly for power requirements that will be utilized outside your home.



- **Avoid using extension cords. This is one of the most commonly overlooked electrical safety tips. Many people succumb to the temptation of using extension cords because they are very convenient to use. Most people use extension cords to accommodate multiple appliances. The problem with using these cords is they tend to cause overload and thus electrical hazards.**



- Always clean your clothes dryers lint screen after every use. This tip is perhaps one of the simplest electrical safety tips included here. When lint builds up inside your clothes dryer, it can serve as fuel for potential fire hazards. Remember to clean your clothes dryer after using it to avoid future electrical hazards.



- **Never touch a fallen overhead power line. Call the electric utility company to report fallen electrical lines.**
- **Assume that all overhead wires are energized at lethal voltages. Never assume that a wire is safe to touch even if it is down or appears to be insulated.**



- Stay at least 10 feet (3 meters) away from overhead wires during cleanup and other activities. If working at heights or handling long objects, survey the area before starting work for the presence of overhead wires.



- **If an overhead wire falls across your vehicle while you are driving, stay inside the vehicle and continue to drive away from the line. If the engine stalls, do not leave your vehicle. Warn people not to touch the vehicle or the wire. Call or ask someone to call the local electric utility company and emergency services.**



- Never operate electrical equipment while you are standing in water.
- If working in damp locations, inspect electric cords and equipment to ensure that they are in good condition and free of defects, and use a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI).



- Never repair electrical cords or equipment unless qualified and authorized.
- Have a qualified electrician inspect electrical equipment that has gotten wet before energizing it.
- Always use caution when working near electricity.