

WELCOME!

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series. Today we will talk about arc flash safety principles. We will provide the tools and information you need to increase your knowledge and understanding to make you a better, safer operator.

HOME OF

Hardy.

THE

SAFETY PROVISIONS INC.

RAINING SER

An arc flash can occur anywhere that there is an electrical current, making it a growing hazard that is becoming more common in most industries. Our goal today is to help you understand procedures and standards as they relate to arc flashes, thus encouraging safe work habits when operating with or around electrical hazards.



On average, there are 30,000 arc flash incidents each year, 400 of which result in fatalities. This displays the need for

more training and a better understanding when it comes to work on or around potential arc flash hazards.

Arc Flash and Shock Hazard Present Appropriate PPE Required

18

00

208 V

3.5 ft

1.0 ft

Arc Flash Boundary Incident Energy in ca Working Distance

Shock Hazard Exposure Insulating Gloves Class Shock Hazard when

mited Approach Boundary stricted Approach Boundary

Level A

Minimum PPE Requirements

Protective clothing, nonmelting (in accordance with ASTM F 1506) or untreated natural fiber for long sleeve shirt and pants/coverall, Face shield for projectile protection, Safety glasses, Hearing protection and Heavy-duty leather gloves. We will begin by defining some common terms associated with arc flash safety. We will also discuss what causes an arc flash and where they are most likely to occur.

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baseball for di Informal. a home run in baseh

It the great epic poet of ancient to legend. Homer lived about the and was the author of the *Iliad* and low, 1836-1910, American po

1. by Homer. The Iliad and are the Homeric poems. 2. of or having Homer or his poems. 3. in the style of characteristics of Homes tyle of Home some characteristics of Homer's po wing to do with the age in Greek life from your to about 800 B.c. adj. isaghter, load, hearty laughter. management of the affairs of a country.

iv by its own people; local self-governm y by its one by a baseball player on a hit run made by a baseball player on a hit him, without aid from fielding errors of a to make the entire circuit of the bases

m'sik'), ill or depressed because one me; longing for home. adj. - home'.

ho

5.00

(böm/spun'), 1. spun or made at home, ade of yarn spun at home. 3. a strong, loosely the similar to it. 4. not polished; plain; simple: manners. 1.4 adj. 2.3 n. ead (böm/sted), 1. house with its land and lidings; farm with its buildings. 2. U.S. parcel

of public land granted to a settler Ho ons by the United States government. r (hom'sted ar), 1, person who has a stiller granted a homestead but

ment. n. 1. law protecting a homestead ed sale for debt. 2. law granting of public land under certain conthe United States government, rt of a track over which the lase

the last part. toward home: We turned to is on her homeward course

someward ado a work done at house

secondly on some part.

We will then breakdown and discuss the different elements in the hierarchy of controls. Within these controls, we will discuss the importance of creating and following an electrical safety program, performing a risk analysis, and posting warning signs and labels.







Next, we will discuss the procedures and tools required to safely work around energized and de-energized electrical equipment. These practices include selecting the right tools, keeping a safe distance, and wearing PPE. Finally, we will discuss the different types of hazards that can lead to arc flashes and give an overview of emergency response procedures that you should follow if an accident does occur.





Throughout this training, we will look at real, investigated accident profiles. In some cases, two or three similar accidents have been combined for the purpose of illustrating key safety principles. They will show just how quickly things can go wrong when safety procedures are ignored, resulting in injuries or fatalities.

STANDARDS

These are some of the main standards concerning today's topic. Many states or provinces have additional standards, as do some industries. We have provided these as a guide, but it's your responsibility to know all federal, local, and company rules that apply to your job site. NFPA 70E - Standard for Electrical Safet in the workplace NEC Article 110.16 - Arc Flash Hazard

ANSI

Article 240.87 Arc Energy Reduction 29 CFR 1910.269 Subpart R – Special Industries

Subpart S – Electrical, General Industry
29 CFR 1926 Subpart V – Electric Power
Transmission & Distribution
ANSI Z535 - Safety Signs and Tags

No matter the WHY TRAINING?

helps, yes, but regulations are

(no matter how long they've been on the job) and that it is the employed who is responsible for overseeing that safety training, ensuring employed have the understanding, knowledge, and skills needed to operate safely.

INITIAL TRAINING and REFRESHER TRAINING, as well as any WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EVALUATIONS, must be documented and filed. At the very least, employers need to show proof of **PROPER** AND CONSISTENT TRAINING (in the way of TRAINING OUTLINES, CLASS LISTS, TRAINING GOALS, TESTS, CERTIFICA and SO ON.) These documents should include the name of the person who taught the class or conducted the evaluation.



However, training is NOT just a one-anddone occurrence, it is ON-GOING. In fact, training should take place whenever there is a demonstrated need for it. Employees MUST receive REFRESHER TRAINING in the following instances...

There are changes in their assigned duties

There are changes regarding potential exposure hazards, for which the employee has not received training Any deficiency has been noted in an employee's work performance that is related to the safety and health of themselves or other workers An accident has occurred, or an employee has been injured (or hearly injured) during operations The extent of training will be determined by the employer, but at the very least it should include CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION followed by a WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION that prove continued competency.

Definitions

