



IWU PHYSICAL PLANT SAFETY PROGRAM

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STANDARDS

Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910 Subpart S
301-399; NFPA 70E 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Electricity is a serious workplace hazard, capable of causing both employee injury and property damage. It is the policy of the Illinois Wesleyan University (IWU) Physical Plant to protect all employees, students, and other personnel from potential electrical hazards. This will be accomplished through compliance with the work practices described herein along with effective application of engineering controls, administrative controls, and the use of personal protective equipment.

The Physical Plant Electrical Safety program is founded on the principle of avoiding energized work unless it is absolutely necessary. Live parts will be de-energized before an employee works on or near them unless one of the following conditions applies:

- **De-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards.** Examples of “additional or increased” hazards would include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems, or shutdown of hazardous location ventilation systems.
- **De-energizing is not possible due to equipment design or operational limitations.** Examples of this situation would include testing and troubleshooting of electrical circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous process that would otherwise need to be completely shut down in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.
- **Live parts are operating at less than 50 volts to ground and there is no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electrical arcs.**

Live parts are to be de-energized in accordance with the Lockout/Tagout Program. If live parts are not placed in an electrically safe condition, the work practices described in this document must be used to protect employees.

2.0 PURPOSE



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This program has been established in order to:

- Ensure the safety of employees who may work on or near electrical systems.
- Ensure that the Physical Plant personnel understand and comply with safety standards related to electrical work.
- Ensure that the Physical Plant follows uniform practices during the completion of electrical work.

3.0 SCOPE

This program applies to all IWU properties and work performed by Physical Plant employees regardless of job site location.

4.0 REFERENCES

- NFPA 70E, “Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace”, 2012 edition
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.331 through 1910.335, “Electrical Safety-Related Work Practices”
- IWU Physical Plant Lockout/Tagout Program

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Director

- Determine the applicability of the electrical safety program to activities conducted within IWU facilities.
- Designate individuals responsible for the implementation of the electrical safety program within their areas.
- Actively support this program as part of the Physical Plant overall safety effort.

5.2 Manager



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- Ensure employees comply with all provisions of the electrical safety program.
- Ensure employees receive training appropriate to their assigned electrical tasks and maintain documentation of such training.
- Ensure employees are provided with and use appropriate protective equipment.

5.3 Employees

- Follow the work practices described in this document, including the use of appropriate protective equipment and tools.
- Attend all training required relative to this program.
- Immediately report any concerns related to electrical safety to supervision.
- Promote consistency in how electrical tasks are completed within the various work units of IWU.

6.0 DEFINITIONS

The following terms are defined in order to allow a better understanding of this program:

- **Arc rating:** The maximum incident energy resistance demonstrated by a material (or a layered system of materials) prior to “breaking open” or at the onset of a second-degree skin burn. This rating is assigned to electrical protective clothing and is normally expressed in calories per square centimeter (cal/cm^2).
- **Electrically safe work condition:** A state in which the conductor or circuit part to be worked on or near has been disconnected from energized parts, locked/tagged in accordance with IWU policy, tested to ensure the absence of voltage, and grounded if determined necessary.
- **Energized:** Electrically connected to or having a source of voltage.



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- **Exposed (as applied to live parts):** Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached from closer than a safe distance by a person. It is applied to parts that are not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated.
- **Flash hazard analysis:** A study investigating a worker's potential exposure to arc-flash energy, conducted for the purpose of injury prevention and the determination of safe work practices along with appropriate levels of PPE.
- **Flash protection boundary:** An approach limit at a distance from exposed live parts within which a person could receive a second degree burn if an electrical arc flash were to occur.
- **Flash suit:** A complete FR clothing and equipment system that covers the entire body, except for the hands and feet. (Such a suit typically includes coveralls, and a "bee-keeper" style hood fitted with a face shield).
- **FR apparel:** Flame-resistant apparel; describes a broad category of clothing designed to protect employees from electrical arc events during completion of energized tasks.
- **Incident energy:** The amount of energy impressed on a surface, a certain distance from the source, generated during an electrical arc event. One of the units used to measure incident energy is calories per square centimeter (cal/cm^2).
- **Limited approach boundary:** An approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which a shock hazard exists.
- **Live parts:** Energized conductive components.
- **Prohibited approach boundary:** An approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which work is considered the same as making contact with the live part.
- **PPE:** An acronym for "Personal Protective Equipment".
- **Qualified person:** One who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of the electrical equipment and installation and has received training on the hazards involved.



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- **Restricted approach boundary:** An approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which there is an increased risk of shock (due to electrical arc-over combined with inadvertent movement) for personnel working in close proximity to the live part.
- **Unqualified person:** Any person who does not meet the definition of a qualified person.
- **Working near (live parts):** Any activity within a Limited Approach Boundary.
- **Working on (live parts):** Coming in contact with live parts via tools, probes, test equipment, hands, feet, or other body parts regardless of the level of PPE worn.

7.0 TRAINING

7.1 Employees who are exposed to an electrical hazard that is not reduced to a safe level by the installation must be trained.

7.2 The level of electrical safety training provided is dependent on whether the employee is classified as a “qualified person” or “unqualified person”.

7.3 A “qualified person” shall be trained and knowledgeable in all of the following topics:

- Construction and operation of equipment on which work is assigned.
- Skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed energized parts from other parts of electrical equipment.
- Skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts.
- The approach distances specified in this document and the corresponding voltages to which the qualified employee will be exposed.
- The process necessary to determine the degree and extent of electrical hazards along with the PPE and job planning necessary to perform the task safely.



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- 7.4 A person can be considered qualified with respect to certain equipment and methods but unqualified for others.
- 7.5 An “unqualified person” shall be trained in the inherent hazards of electricity and any related work practices that are necessary for their safety.
- 7.6 Training for qualified and unqualified persons will be coordinated by the Managers. Training will be customized to reflect the scope of work performed within the Physical Plant.
- 7.6 Training must be provided before the employee is assigned duties that involve work near or on electrical systems.

8.0 WORKING ON OR NEAR LIVE PARTS

8.1 Energized Electrical Work Permit

- 8.1.1 If live parts are not placed in an electrically safe condition, work to be performed shall be considered energized electrical work and will be performed by written permit only.
- 8.1.2 A copy of the “*IWU Physical Plant Energized Electrical Work Permit*” can be found in **Appendix A** of this document. The intent of this permit is to ensure that all appropriate safety precautions are taken prior to starting energized electrical work.
- 8.1.3 Work related to testing, troubleshooting, and voltage measuring may be completed without a permit provided appropriate safe work practices and PPE are used.
- 8.1.4 The permit is to be originated by the individual requesting that the energized work be completed. (This may be the qualified person). The requestor is responsible for completing Part I of the permit.
- 8.1.5 The qualified persons completing the task are responsible for completing Part II of the permit.



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8.1.6 All Energized Work Permits should be maintained by the appropriate Manager.

8.1.8 The permit must be maintained in the area where the energized work is taking place for the duration of the task.

8.2 Approach Boundaries to Live Parts

8.2.1 Observing a safe approach distance from exposed energized parts is an effective means of maintaining electrical safety. As the distance between an individual and live parts increases, the potential for an electrical injury decreases.

8.2.2 Safe approach distances will be determined for all tasks in which approaching personnel are exposed to live parts.

8.2.3 Safe approach distances to fixed live parts can be determined by referring to **Appendix B**, "*Approach Boundaries to Live Parts for Shock Protection*". This appendix can be used to identify the Limited, Restricted, and Prohibited Approach Boundaries associated with various system voltages.

8.2.4 Unqualified persons may only cross the Limited Approach Boundary when they are under the direct supervision of a qualified person.

8.2.5 Qualified persons may not cross or take any conductive object closer than the Restricted Approach Boundary unless one of the following conditions applies:

- The qualified person is insulated or guarded from the live parts and no un-insulated part of the qualified person's body crosses the Prohibited Approach Boundary.
- The live parts are insulated from the qualified person and from any other conductive object at a different potential.

8.2.6 Crossing the Prohibited Approach Boundary is considered the same as making contact with energized parts. Qualified persons may only cross this boundary when all of the following precautions have been taken:



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- The qualified person has specific training to work on energized parts.
- The qualified person has obtained an approved Energized Electrical Work Permit.
- The qualified person uses PPE appropriate for working on energized parts which are rated for the voltage and energy level involved.

8.3 Other Precautions for Personnel Activities:

8.3.1 Employees shall not reach blindly into areas that might contain exposed live parts.

8.3.2 Employees shall not enter spaces containing live parts unless illumination is provided that allows the work to be performed safely.

8.3.3 Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing (such as watchbands, bracelets, rings, key chains, necklaces, metalized aprons, cloth with conductive thread, metal headgear, or metal frame glasses) shall not be worn where they present an electrical contact hazard with exposed live parts.

8.3.4 Conductive materials, tools, and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body shall be handled in a manner that prevents accidental contact with live parts. Such materials and equipment include, but are not limited to, long conductive objects such as ducts, pipes, tubes, conductive hose and rope, metal-lined rules and scales, steel tapes, pulling lines, metal scaffold parts, structural members, and chains.

8.3.5 When an employee works in a confined space or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed live parts, the employee shall use protective shields, barriers, or insulating materials as necessary to avoid contact with these parts. Doors, hinged panels, and the like shall be secured to prevent them from swinging into employees.



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9.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

9.1 General Requirements

- 9.1.1** Employees working in areas where electrical hazards are present shall be provided with, and shall use, protective equipment (Arc Flash Gear) that is designed and constructed for the specific body part to be protected and for the work to be performed.
- 9.1.2** IWU will provide electrical protective equipment (Arc Flash Gear) required by this program at no cost to employees. Such equipment shall include 11 calorie rated Arc Flash apparel, eye protection, head protection, hand protection, and face shields where necessary. ***IWU is not responsible for providing under layers.***
- 9.1.3** All protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition by the employee to whom it is issued.
- 9.1.4** Employees shall wear nonconductive head protection whenever there is a danger of head injury from electric shock or burns due to contact with live parts or from flying objects resulting from an electrical explosion.
- 9.1.5** Employees shall wear nonconductive protection for the face, neck, and chin whenever there is danger of injury from exposure to electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from an electrical explosion.
- 9.1.6** Employees shall wear protective equipment for the eyes whenever there is a danger of injury from electric arcs, flashes, or from flying objects resulting from an electrical explosion.
- 9.1.7** Employees shall wear rubber insulating gloves where there is danger of hand and arm injury due to contact with live parts or possible exposure to arc flash burn.



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9.1.8 Face shields without an arc rating will not be used for electrical work. Safety glasses or goggles must always be worn underneath face shields.

9.1.9 Additional illumination may be needed when using tinted face shields as protection during electrical work.

9.2 Flash Protection Boundary

9.2.1 Personal protective equipment shall be provided to and used by all employees working within the “Flash Protection Boundary”.

9.2.2 For systems that are 600 volts or less, the Flash Protection Boundary shall be a **minimum of four feet**. *The formula in **Appendix C** can be used to determine the exact Flash Protection Boundary for systems under 600 volts.*

9.2.3 For systems that are above 600 volts, the Flash Protection Boundary shall be determined through engineering analysis. IWU Maintenance employees shall not work on equipment rated over 600 volts.

9.2.4 The specific protective equipment to be worn within the Flash Protection Boundary can be determined by either of the following two methods:

(1) Complete a detailed flash hazard analysis under engineering supervision that determines the incident exposure energy of each employee. Appropriate protective clothing can then be selected based on the calculated exposure level. Criteria for completing such an analysis can be obtained from the Physical Plant Director.

(2) *Determine the hazard level of the task by referring to NFPA 70E Table 130.7 (C) (9) (a), “Hazard/Risk Category Classifications” (**Appendix D** of this document).* This table also indicates whether voltage-rated gloves and/or voltage-rated tools need to be used. *Once the hazard level of the task has been determined, the required PPE can then be ascertained from NFPA 70E Table 130.7 (C) (10),*



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“Protective Clothing and PPE Matrix”. (Appendix E of this document).

9.3 Flame-Resistant Apparel & Underlayers

- 9.3.1 FR apparel shall be visually inspected before each use. FR apparel that is contaminated or damaged shall not be used. Protective items that become contaminated with grease, oil, flammable liquids, or combustible liquids shall not be used.
- 9.3.2 The garment manufacturer’s instructions for care and maintenance of FR apparel shall be followed.
- 9.3.3 When FR apparel is worn to protect an employee, it shall cover all ignitable clothing and allow for movement and visibility.
- 9.3.4 FR apparel must cover potentially exposed areas as completely as possible. FR shirt sleeves must be fastened and FR shirts/jackets must be closed at the neck.
- 9.3.5 Non-melting, flammable garments (i.e. cotton, wool, rayon, silk, or blends of these materials) may be used as underlayers beneath FR apparel.
- 9.3.6 Meltable fibers such as acetate, nylon, polyester, polypropylene, and spandex shall not be permitted in fabric underlayers next to the skin. (An incidental amount of elastic used on non-melting fabric underwear or socks shall be permitted).
- 9.3.7 FR garments worn as outer layers over FR apparel (i.e. jackets or rainwear) must also be made from FR material.
- 9.3.8 Flash suits must permit easy and rapid removal by the user.

9.4 Rubber Insulating Equipment

- 9.4.1 Rubber insulating equipment includes protective devices such as gloves, sleeves, blankets, and matting. IWU will provide linemen’s gloves and insulated tools.



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9.4.2 Insulating equipment must be inspected for damage before each day's use and immediately following any incident that could have caused damage.

9.4.3 An air test must be performed on rubber insulating gloves before each use.

9.4.4 Insulating equipment found to have defects that might affect its insulating properties must be removed from service until testing indicates that it is acceptable for continued use.

9.4.5 Where the insulating capability of protective equipment is subject to damage during use, the insulating material shall be protected by an outer covering of leather or other appropriate material.

9.4.6 *Rubber insulating equipment must be tested according to the schedule contained in **Appendix F**. (Note: **IWU may or may not provide each of these items**)*

9.4.7 Rubber insulating equipment must be stored in an area protected from light, temperature extremes, excessive humidity, ozone, and other substances and conditions that may cause damage.

9.4.8 No repairs to rubber insulating equipment shall be attempted.

9.5 Insulated tools and materials

9.5.1 Only insulated tools and equipment shall be used within the Limited Approach Boundary of exposed energized parts.

9.5.2 Insulated tools shall be rated for the voltages on which they are used.

9.5.3 Insulated tools shall be designed and constructed for the environment to which they are exposed and the manner in which they are used.

9.5.4 Fuse or fuse holder handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install a fuse if the fuse terminals are energized.

10.0 ALERTING TECHNIQUES



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10.1 Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs to prevent or limit access to work areas containing live parts. Conductive barricades shall not be used where they might cause an electrical hazard. Barricades shall be placed no closer than the Limited Approach Boundary.

10.2 If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient protection, an attendant will be assigned to warn and protect pedestrians. The primary duty of the attendant shall be to keep unqualified persons out of the work area where an electrical hazard exists. The attendant shall remain in the area as long as there is a potential exposure to electrical hazards.

11.0 CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

11.1 Safety programs used by contractors on IWU jobsites must meet or exceed all applicable guidelines of this Safety Program.

11.2 Contractors will be required to comply with applicable Safety and Health regulations such as OSHA, NFPA, EPA.

11.3 Contractors may be required to submit copies of their Safety Program to the Physical Plant Director upon request.



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Appendix A: Energized Electrical Work Permit



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Appendix B: Approach Boundaries to Live Parts for Shock Protection (All dimensions are distance from live part to employee)

Nominal System Voltage (phase to phase)	Limited Approach Boundary (fixed circuit parts only)	Restricted Approach Boundary (includes inadvertent movement adder)	Prohibited Approach Boundary
Less than 50 V	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
50 V to 300 V	3 feet, 6 inches	Avoid Contact	Avoid Contact
301 V to 750 V	3 feet, 6 inches	1 foot	1 inch
751 V to 15 kV	5 feet	2 feet, 2 inches	7 inches
Over 15 kV or movable conductor	See NFPA 70 E Table 130.2 (C)		

Limited Approach Boundary: Distance from an exposed live part within which a shock hazard exists. An unqualified person may not cross this boundary unless they are continuously escorted by a qualified person.

- **Restricted Approach Boundary:** Distance from an exposed live part within which there is an increased risk of shock (due to electrical arc-over combined with inadvertent movement) for personnel working in close proximity to the live part. This boundary may only be crossed by a qualified person who is safely insulated or guarded from the live parts.
- **Prohibited Approach Boundary:** Distance from an exposed live part within which work is considered the same as making contact with the live part. This boundary may only be crossed by a qualified person who has specific training to work on energized parts; has obtained an approved Energized Electrical Work Permit; and uses PPE appropriate for working on energized parts which are rated for the voltage and energy level involved. (Note: A permit is not required for work related to testing, troubleshooting, and voltage measuring).
- **Flash Protection Boundary (not listed in table):** Distance from exposed live parts within which a person could receive a second degree burn if an electrical arc flash were to occur. This boundary may only be crossed by a qualified person wearing the appropriate PPE. **For systems that are 600 volts are less, the Flash Protection Boundary shall be a minimum of four feet.** An engineering



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analysis must be performed to determine the Flash Protection Boundary for systems that are above 600 volts.



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Appendix C: Formula for Calculation of Flash Protection Boundary

$$D_c = [2.65 \times MVA_{bf} \times t]^{1/2}$$

OR

$$D_c = [53 \times MVA \times t]^{1/2}$$

Where:

D_c = Distance in feet from an arc source for a second-degree burn

MVA_{bf} = Bolted fault capacity available at point involved (in mega volt-amperes)

MVA = Capacity rating of transformer (mega volt-amperes). For transformers with MVA ratings below 0.75 MVA, multiply the transformer MVA rating by 1.25.

t = Time of arc exposure (in seconds).

Examples:

#1 Transformer 1000 kVA = 1.0 mVA, and breaker trip setting instantaneous of 0.1 seconds

$$D_c = (53 \times 1 \times 0.1)^{1/2}$$

$$D_c = (5.3)^{1/2}$$

$$D_c = 2.3 \text{ feet}$$

#2 Transformer 1000kVA = 1.0 mVA, and breaker trip setting at short time delay of 0.5 seconds

$$D_c = (53 \times 1 \times 0.5)^{1/2}$$

$$D_c = (26.5)^{1/2}$$

$$D_c = 5.1 \text{ feet}$$

Flash Protection Boundary increases with breaker trip setting



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Appendix D: Hazard/Risk Category Classifications

Personal Protective Equipment Required for Various Tasks:

When selected in lieu of the flash hazard analysis of 130.3(A), Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) shall be used to determine the hazard/risk category for a task. The assumed short circuit current capacities and fault clearing times for various tasks are listed in the text and notes to Table 130.7(C)(9)(a). For tasks not listed, or for power systems with greater than the assumed short-circuit current capacity or with longer than the assume fault clearing times, a flash hazard analysis shall be required in accordance with 130.3

FPN No. 1: Both larger and smaller available short-circuit currents could result in higher available arc-flash energies. If the available short-circuit current increases without a decrease in the opening time of the overcurrent protective device, the arc-flash energy will increase. If the available short-circuit current decreases resulting in a longer opening time for the overcurrent protective device, arc-flash energies could also increase.

FPN No. 2: Energized parts that operate at less than 50 volts are not required to be de-energized to satisfy an “electrically safe work condition.” Consideration should be given to the capacity of the source, any overcurrent protection between the energy source and the worker, and whether the work task related to the source operating at less than 50 volts increases exposure to electrical burns or to explosion from an electric arc.

[Includes updates from TIA \(Tentative Interim Amendment\) 04-1](#)

Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
Panelboards rated 240 V and below – Notes 1 and 3	–	–	–
Circuit breaker (CB) or fused switch operation with covers on	0	N	N
CB or fused switch operation with covers off	0	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	1	Y	Y
Remove / install CBs or fused switches	1	Y	Y
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	1	N	N



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Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	0	N	N
Panelboards or Switchboards rated >240 V and up to 600 V (with molded case or insulated case circuit breakers) – Notes 1 and 3	–	–	–
CB or fused switch operation with covers on	0	N	N
CB or fused switch operation with covers off	1	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	2*	Y	Y
600 V Class Motor Control Centers (MCCs) – Notes 2 (except as indicated) and 3	–	–	–
CB or fused switch or starter operation with enclosure doors closed	0	N	N
Reading a panel meter while operating a meter switch	0	N	N
CB or fused switch or starter operation with enclosure doors open	1	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	2*	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts 120 V or below, exposed	0	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts >120 V exposed	2*	Y	Y
Insertion or removal of individual starter “buckets” from MCC - Note 4	3	Y	N
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	2*	Y	N
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts) – Note 4	2*	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	1	N	N
600 V Class Switchgear (with power circuit breakers or fused switches) – Notes 5 and 6	–	–	–
CB or fused switch operation with enclosure doors closed	0	N	N
Reading a panel meter while operating a meter switch	0	N	N



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Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
CB or fused switch operation with enclosure doors open	1	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	2*	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts 120 V or below, exposed	0	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts >120 V exposed	2*	Y	Y
Insertion or removal (racking) of CBs from cubicles, doors open	3	N	N
Insertion or removal (racking) of CBs from cubicles, doors closed	2	N	N
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	2*	Y	N
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	3	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	2	N	N
Other 600 V Class (277 V through 600 V, nominal) Equipment – Notes 2 (except as indicated) and 3	–	–	–
Lighting or small power transformers (600 V, maximum)	–	–	–
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	2*	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	1	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	2*	Y	Y
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	2*	Y	N
Revenue meters (kW-hour, at primary voltage and current)	-	-	-
Insertion or removal	2*	Y	N
Cable trough or tray cover removal or installation	1	N	N



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Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
Miscellaneous equipment cover removal or installation	1	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	2*	Y	Y
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	2*	Y	N
NEMA E2 (fused contactor) Motor Starters, 2.3 kV through 7.2 kV	–	–	–
Contactor operation with enclosure doors closed	0	N	N
Reading a panel meter while operating a meter switch	0	N	N
Contactor operation with enclosure doors open	2*	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	3	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts 120 V or below, exposed	0	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts >120 V exposed	3	Y	Y
Insertion or removal (racking) of starters from cubicles, doors open	3	N	N
Insertion or removal (racking) of starters from cubicles, doors closed	2	N	N
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	3	Y	N
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	4	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	3	N	N
Metal Clad Switchgear, 1 kV and above	–	–	–
CB or fused switch operation with enclosure doors closed	2	N	N
Reading a panel meter while operating a meter switch	0	N	N
CB or fused switch operation with enclosure doors open	4	N	N



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Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	4	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts 120 V or below, exposed	2	Y	Y
Work on control circuits with energized parts >120 V exposed	4	Y	Y
Insertion or removal (racking) of CBs from cubicles, doors open	4	N	N
Insertion or removal (racking) of CBs from cubicles, doors closed	2	N	N
Application of safety grounds, after voltage test	4	Y	N
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	4	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	3	N	N
Opening voltage transformer or control power transformer compartments	4	N	N
Other Equipment 1 kV and above	–	–	–
Metal clad load interrupter switches, Fused or Unfused	–	–	–
Switch operation, doors closed	2	N	N
Work on energized parts, including voltage testing	4	Y	Y
Removal of bolted covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	4	N	N
Opening hinged covers (to expose bare, energized parts)	3	N	N
Outdoor disconnect switch operation (hookstick operated)	3	Y	Y
Outdoor disconnect switch operation (gang-operated, from grade)	2	N	N
Insulated cable examination, in manhole or other confined space	4	Y	N

Legend:



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Table 130.7(C)(9)(a) Hazard Risk Category Classifications

Task (Assumes Equipment is Energized, and Work is Done Within the Flash Protection Boundary)	Hazard/Risk Category	V-rated Gloves	V-rated Tools
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V-rated Gloves are gloves rated and tested for the maximum line-to-line voltage upon which work will be done.

V-rated Tools are tools rated and tested for the maximum line-to-line voltage upon which work will be done.

2* means that a double-layer switching hood and hearing protection are required for this task in addition to the other Hazard/Risk Category 2 requirements of Figure 4.

Y = yes (required)

N = no (not required)

Notes:

Maximum of 25-kA short circuit current available, 0.03 second (2 cycle) fault clearing time.

Maximum of 65-kA short circuit current available, 0.03 second (2 cycle) fault clearing time.

For < 10 kA short circuit current available, the Hazard/Risk Category required may be reduced by one Number.

Maximum of 42-kA short circuit current available, 0.33 second (20 cycle) fault clearing time.

Maximum of 35-kA short circuit current available, up to 1.0-second (60 cycle) fault clearing time.

For < 25 kA short circuit current available, the Hazard/Risk Category required may be reduced by one Number.



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Appendix E: Protective Clothing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Matrix:

Once the Hazard/Risk Category has been identified, Table 130.7(C)(10) shall be used to determine the required personal protective equipment (PPE) for the task. Table 130.7(C)(10) lists the requirements for protective clothing and other protective equipment based on Hazard/Risk Category numbers 0 through 4. This clothing and equipment shall be used when working on or near energized equipment within the Flash Protection Boundary.

FPN No. 1: See Annex H for a suggested simplified approach to assure adequate PPE for electrical workers within facilities with large and diverse electrical systems.

FPN No. 2: The PPE requirements of this section are intended to protect a person from arc-flash and shock hazards. While some situations may result in burns to the skin, even with the protection described in Table 130.7(C)(10), burn injury should be reduced and survivable. ***Due to the explosive effect of some arc events, physical trauma injuries may occur. The PPE requirements of this do not provide protection against physical trauma other than exposure to the thermal effects of an arc flash.***

Table 130.7(C)(10) Protective Clothing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Matrix

Protective Clothing & Equipment	Protective Systems for Hazard/Risk Category						
	Hazard/Risk Category Number	-1 (Note 3)	0	1	2	3	4
Non-melting or Untreated Natural Fiber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. T-shirt (short-sleeve)	X			X		X	X
b. Shirt (long-sleeve)		X					
c. Pants (long)	X	X	X (Note 4)	X (Note 6)		X	X
FR Clothing (Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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a. Long-sleeve Shirt			X	X	X (Note 9)	X
b. Pants			X (Note 4)	X (Note 6)	X (Note 9)	X
c. Coverall			(Note 5)	(Note 7)	X (Note 9)	(Note 5)
d. Jacket, Parka, or Rainwear			AN	AN	AN	AN
FR Protective Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Flash Suit Jacket (multilayer)						X
b. Flash Suit Pants (multilayer)						X
Head Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Hard Hat			X	X	X	X
b. FR Hard Hat Liner					AR	AR
Eye Protection		-	-	-	-	-
a. Safety Glasses	X	X	X	AL	AL	AL
b. Safety Goggles				AL	AL	AL
Face and Head Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arc rated face shield, or flash suit hood				X (Note 8)		
Flash suit hood					X	X
Hearing protection (ear canal inserts)				X (Note 8)	X	X
Leather Gloves (Note 2)			AN	X	X	X
Leather Work Shoes			AN	X	X	X

Legend:

AN = As Needed

Notes:

1. See Table 130.7(C)(11). Arc rating for a garment is expressed in cal/cm²



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AL = Select one in group

AR = As Required

X = Minimum Required

2. If voltage-rated gloves are required, the leather protectors worn external to the rubber gloves satisfies this requirement.
3. Hazard/Risk Category Number “-1” is only defined if determined by Notes 3 or 6 of Table 130.7(C)(9)(a)
4. Regular weight (minimum 12 oz./yd² fabric weight), untreated, denim cotton blue jeans are acceptable in lieu of FR pants. The FR pants used for Hazard/Risk Category 1 shall have a minimum arc rating of 4.
5. Alternate is to use FR coveralls (minimum arc rating of 4) instead of FR shirt and FR pants.
6. If the FR pants have a minimum arc rating of 8, long pants of non-melting or untreated natural fiber are not required beneath the FR pants.
7. Alternate is to use FR coveralls (minimum arc rating of 4) over non-melting or natural fiber pants and T-shirt.
8. A faceshield with a minimum arc rating of 8, with wrap-around guarding to protect not only the face, but also the forehead, ears, and neck (or, alternatively, a flash suit hood) is required.
9. Alternate is to use two sets of FR coveralls (the inner with a minimum arc rating of 5) over non-melting or untreated natural fiber clothing, instead of FR coveralls over FR shirt and FR pants over non-melting or untreated natural fiber clothing.



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Appendix F: Inspection Schedule for Rubber Insulating Equipment

Type of Equipment	When to Test
Rubber insulating line hose	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect
Rubber insulating covers	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect
Rubber insulating blankets	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter (*)
Rubber insulating gloves	Before first issue and every 6 months thereafter (*)
Rubber insulating sleeves	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter (*)