



ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Electrical supply and use of electrical appliances and equipment on construction sites.

Electrical Accidents Are Often Fatal

There is no device that will provide 100% protection and therefore it's important you:

- › Use well maintained, heavy duty equipment
- › Receive training on how to operate equipment safely
- › Understand what the equipment should be used for
- › Carry out forward planning (task analysis) to avoid tragedy.

Temporary Supply Switchboards

All Temporary Supply Switchboards should:

- › Be weather proof and be designed to ensure accidental access to wiring cannot be made.
- › Have door and locking facilities provided with a sign stating "Keep Closed – Leads Through Bottom"
- › Have an insulated slot in the bottom to allow for leads
- › Be locked where practicable
- › Display signage to indicate any work or alteration to the switchboard should be carried out by a registered electrician.

Residual Current Devices, Other Electrical Appliances Leads and Tools

- › A residual current device (RCD) should be at all source points of mains power and temporary supply switchboards. If practicable the RCD should incorporate into the temporary supply
- › Only heavy duty, commercial quality electrical appliances, leads and tools should be used
- › Never use piggy back plugs or domestic multi boxes
- › Keep leads away from water
- › Don't let leads become trip hazards, keep them tidy.

Inspection

- › All electrical appliances, tools and leads should undergo three monthly testing and tagging
- › Use the inbuilt testing button to manually test RCD's before use
- › Check all electrical appliance tools and prior to use
- › Where faults are detected, the appliance tool or lead should immediately be "out of action" and repairs carried out by a Registered Electrician before use

Clearance from Power Lines

A minimum working clearance of four meters is required

For distances closer than four metres, written authority is required from the electricity line owner

Location of Underground Services

Prior to any excavation the location of any underground electrical services should be identified and clearly marked.

Demolition

Prior to any demolition work all electrical hazards should be identified and eliminated

If any new hazards are identified they should be isolated until they can be eliminated by a Registered Electrician.

Repairs

Electrical repairs or modification of appliances or tools should only be carried out by a person holding a Current Practicing License issued by the Electrical Workers Licensing Group.

Regulations

The supply of power and use of electrical appliances and equipment should comply with the following:

- › Electricity Act 1992
- › Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- › AS/NZS 3760:2010 In-service Safety Inspection & Testing of Electrical Equipment
- › AS/NZS 3012:2010 Electrical Installations Construction and Demolition Sites
- › Approved Code of Practice for Demolition