Electrical Safety Guide

Helping Employers Protect Workers from Arc Flash and other Electrical Hazards
Why an Effective Safety Program is Essential

The Hazards are Real

Electrical Shocks

National Safety Council statistics show that electrical injuries still occur in US industry with alarming frequency:

- 30,000 electrical shock accidents occur each year
- 300 fatalities due to electrocution occur each year

Recent studies also indicate that more than half of all fatal electrocutions occurred during routine construction, maintenance, cleaning, inspection or painting activities at industrial facilities.

Although electrical shock accidents are frequent and electrocutions are the fourth leading cause of industrial fatalities, few are aware of how little current is actually required to cause severe injury or death. In this regard, even the current required to light just a 7 1/2 watt, 120 volt lamp is enough to cause a fatality – if it passes across a person’s chest.

Arc Flash & Arc Blasts

The arc flash and arc blasts that occur when short circuit currents flow through the air are violent and deadly events.

- Temperatures shoot up dramatically, reaching levels 4 times as hot as the sun’s surface and instantly vaporizing surrounding components.

- Ionized gases, molten metal from vaporized conductors and shrapnel from damaged equipment explode through the air under enormous pressure.

Anyone or anything in the path of an arc flash or arc blast is likely to be severely injured or damaged.

Statistics indicate that five to ten arc flash explosions occur in electrical equipment every day in the United States and that these accidents send more than 2,000 workers to burn centers with severe injuries each year.²

² Capschell, Inc.
It’s Your Responsibility & It’s the Law

As an official act of Congress, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is the law. Section 5(a) mandates that each employer shall:

1. Furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious harm to his employees.

2. Comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the act.

One of the key OSHA regulations that employers must comply with is 29 CFR 1910 ‘Occupational Safety & Health Standards.’ These standards establish the legal obligation requiring employers to proactively assess workplace hazards and take appropriate actions to advise and protect their employees from the hazards.

In situations where electrical injury has occurred, OSHA uses compliance with NFPA 70E as a key test in determining whether or not appropriate precautions have been taken. If they have not been, the employer may be subject to substantial fines and management personnel may be held criminally liable.

The Costs of Electrical Accidents can be Enormous

Injury Costs

When serious electrical accidents occur, the cost to a business often exceeds $1 million, and the cost to the injured person is immeasurable.

OSHA Citations

In 2015, OSHA issued almost 70,000 safety citations. Penalties for serious violations may be tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars, depending upon the situation.

Lawsuits

In addition to the financial impacts of legal and settlement costs, the lost time and productivity disruptions caused by personal injury lawsuits can be a significant burden.
Key Elements of NFPA 70E®
The Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

As the foremost consensus standard for electrical safety in the workplace, NFPA 70E is the primary resource for employers to use in determining how to comply with OSHA’s electrical safety regulations. It is also used by OSHA and the courts in workplace injury investigations to assess whether or not the involved employers took reasonable precautions to protect their employees.

The key elements of the standard are summarized below. Complete details should be obtained from the standard itself. In Canada, CSA published CSA Z462 ‘Workplace Electrical Safety’ which is based on and is harmonized with NFPA 70E. Key elements in CSA Z462 are essentially the same as those found in NFPA 70E.

Article 110
General Requirements for Electrical Safety–Related Work Practices

Training Requirements

Employees who may be exposed to electrical hazards must be specifically trained to understand the hazards associated with electrical energy as well as the safety-related work practices and procedures required to provide protection from them. The level of training provided determines the tasks that an employee is qualified to perform.

Only specially ‘Qualified Persons’ may perform work on or near exposed and energized electrical conductors or circuit parts. The training requirements include:

- How to recognize the potential hazards that exist
- How to distinguish energized from non-energized parts
- How to determine the voltage of exposed energized electrical conductors
- The relationship between the hazard and potential injury
- How to avoid exposure to the hazards
- How to select appropriate personal protective equipment
- Specific work practices and procedures to be followed
- Emergency procedures for assisting victims of electrical incidents
- How to perform a hazard/risk assessment
- How to determine approach and flash protection boundaries

Electrical Safety Program

Employers are required to implement and document an electrical safety program to direct employee activities in a manner that is appropriate for the different voltage, energy level and circuit conditions that may be encountered. This safety program shall include all electrical safety procedures, be documented in writing, and be made available to all employees. If work
on or near energized electrical conductors and circuit parts operating at 50V or more is required, the safety program must:

- Include a procedure that defines requirements and provides guidance for workers as they perform work on or near live parts.
- Identify the hazard/risk evaluation procedure to be used before work is started within the limited approach boundary of energized electrical conductors and circuit parts operating at 50 volts or more.
- Include a job briefing process to inform employees of the hazards, proper procedures, special precautions, energy source controls and PPE requirements.

**Working While Exposed to Electrical Hazards**

Safety work practices consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards shall be used to safeguard employees from injury while working on or near exposed electrical or circuit parts that are or can become energized. Two primary conditions are identified and addressed:

1. **Energized Electrical Conductors and Circuit Parts – Safe Work Condition.** Live parts to which an employee might be exposed shall be put into an electrically safe work condition before employees can work on or near them, unless work on energized components can be justified according to section 130.1.

2. **Energized Electrical Conductors and Circuit Parts – Unsafe Work Condition.** Only qualified persons may work on electrical conductors or circuit parts that have not been put into an electrically safe work condition.

The requirements for establishing an electrically safe work condition are indicated in Article 120, while the requirements for work involving electrical hazards are covered in Article 130.

**Article 120**

**Establishing an Electrically Safe Work Condition**

The most effective way to prevent an electrical injury is to completely remove the source of electrical energy and eliminate the possibility of its reappearance. To do so, workers must identify and disconnect all possible sources of electricity.

**Process of Verifying an Electrically Safe Work Condition**

1. **Identify all possible sources of electric supply.**
   
   *Care should be taken to identify the possible presence of secondary sources.*

2. **Properly interrupt the load current(s) and open the disconnecting device(s).**
   
   *Not all disconnecting devices are rated to interrupt load currents; this should only be done with a properly rated device.*

3. **Verify deenergization through visual inspection of the disconnect contacts.**
   
   *Disconnecting means may sometimes fail to open all phase conductors when the handle is operated, so it is necessary to verify physical contact separation. If this requires removing the disconnect door or cover, appropriate PPE must be used.*
(4) Apply lockout/tagout devices. This should be done in accordance with a formally established company policy.

(5) Use an adequately rated test instrument to test each conductor to which the worker may be exposed in order to verify deenergization. The voltage detecting device must be functionally tested both before and after taking the measurements in order to ensure that it is working satisfactorily.

(6) Circuit parts with induced voltages or stored electrical energy must be grounded. If the conductors being deenergized could contact other energized conductors or circuit parts, grounding devices rated for the available fault duty should be applied.

Article 130
Work Involving Electrical Hazards

Justification

Deciding to work on or near energized electrical conductors and circuit parts should be a last resort in the workplace, after all other opportunities for establishing an electrically safe work condition have been exhausted. Work on energized parts at 50V or more should only be performed if the employer can demonstrate that deenergizing will introduce additional hazards or is not feasible due to equipment design or operational limitations.

When non-routine work must be performed on energized parts, a detailed work permit must be prepared before the work can start. The work permit must document the following elements and be approved by a responsible manager or safety officer:

- A description of the circuit and equipment to be worked on
- Justification for performing the work in an energized condition
- A description of the safe work practices to be employed
- Results of the shock risk assessment
- Determination of shock protection boundaries
- Results of the arc flash risk assessment
- The flash protection boundary
- The personnel protective equipment required for worker safety
- Restricted access of unqualified persons from the work area
- Evidence that the job briefing has been completed

Approach Boundaries to Energized Electrical Conductors or Circuit Parts

Limited and restricted approach boundaries must be determined in order to identify safe approach distances and the precautions required to minimize the possibility of shock. These boundaries are described in the illustration in the left margin and can be determined from a table in the standard.
Arc Flash Risk Assessment

An arc flash risk assessment shall be done in order to protect personnel from the possibility of being injured by an arc flash. As part of this analysis, flash protection boundaries must be determined based on available bolted fault currents and the incident energy exposure level for personnel working within this boundary must be calculated.

Personal and Other Protective Equipment

Employees working in areas where electrical hazards are present shall be provided with, and shall use, protective equipment that is designed and constructed for the specific part of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed.

The NFPA 70E standard provides a table that identifies if Arc Flash PPE is required for a particular task. If PPE is required another table lists arc flash PPE categories and boundaries depending on equipment being worked on. A third table lists PPE requirements for each category.

Example: Selection of PPE using tables: (to check if a disconnect switch is deenergized)

1. Determine if Arc Flash PPE is required: Table 130.7(C)(15)(A)(a) Arc Flash Hazard Identification (Abridged)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Arc Flash PPE Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening hinged door(s) or cover(s) to expose bare energized electrical conductors and circuit parts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Determine Arc Flash PPE Category: Table 130.7(C)(15)(A)(b) Arc Flash Hazard PPE Catagories (Abridged)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Arc Flash PPE Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panelboards or other equipment rated &gt;240V and up to 600V</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Determine PPE Requirements: Table 130.7(C)(16)Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (Abridged)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPE Category</th>
<th>PPE (abridged)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arc-rated (level 8) long sleeve shirt, pants, coverall, jacket, safety glasses, footwear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provide the Safety of a Switch with Every Plug & Receptacle

MELTRIC’s Switch-Rated plugs & receptacles combine the safety and functionality of a disconnect switch with the convenience of a plug & receptacle. They allow users to safely make and break connections under full load and provide significant protection in overload and short circuit conditions. They are UL and CSA rated for:

- Branch circuit disconnect switching, up to 200A
- Motor circuit disconnect switching, up to 75 hp
- Short circuit closing and withstand, up to 100kA in circuits protected with RK1 current limiting fuses

Prevent Unintended Exposure to Live Parts and Arcing

MELTRIC’s Switch-Rated plugs & receptacles provide the safety & security of dead front construction.

- Load making and breaking is isolated in enclosed arc chambers.
- A safety shutter automatically closes and blocks access to the live contacts before the plug can be removed.

These features ensure that the plug contacts are deenergized before the plug is removed and they prevent unintended access to live parts and exposure to arcing during product operation.

Provide Consistently Reliable Connections

MELTRIC plugs and receptacles use DECONTACTOR™ technology similar to motor starters.

- Spring-loaded butt-style contacts ensure that optimal contact force is always maintained.
- Solid silver-nickel contact material resists wear, withstands arcing and corrosion and maintains superior electrical performance.
- Spring driven operating mechanisms ensure a quick and positive load-break and eject the plug to the OFF position.
MELTRIC DS, DSN & DB plugs & receptacles are designed and rated to function as a switch. Users can safely make and break connections, even in overload conditions.

✔ Silver-nickel contacts resist wear and maintain superior conductivity even in wet and corrosive environments.

✔ Silver-nickel butt-style contacts withstand arcing and resist welding, allowing them to close into and withstand short circuit currents as high as 100kA.

✔ Enclosed arc chambers and dead front construction prevent exposure to arcing and eliminate unintended access to live parts.

Switch-rated plugs & receptacles from MELTRIC provide a secure and foolproof means of ensuring user safety without the need for interlocks and safety switches required with other types of plugs & receptacles. At no time is a user exposed to live contacts while connecting or disconnecting.

Eliminate the Hazards of Standard Plugs & Receptacles

Switch-Rated Plugs & Receptacles

SAFE

Pressing the pawl on the switch-rated receptacle breaks the electrical connection. The de-energized plug can then be safely withdrawn.

Standard Plugs & Receptacles

HAZARDOUS

Most traditional plugs and receptacles should never be connected or disconnected under load.

Standard pin & sleeve and twist type plug & receptacles are not intended to be disconnected or connected under load. Doing so can be very hazardous.

✗ The electrical properties of their brass contacts degrade significantly from oxidation and wear with normal use.

✗ Because brass cannot withstand arcing, the contacts may vaporize and cause an arc flash if connected or disconnected in overload conditions.

✗ Live front designs expose users to live parts and also to the arcing or arc blasts that may result from their use in adverse conditions.

Because nothing prevents these devices from being connected and disconnected under load in many applications, users are often exposed to these hazards. When interlocks are provided, their function is often defeated by the use of extension cords.
Simplify NFPA 70E® Compliance with MELTRIC’s Switch-Rated Plugs & Receptacles featuring DECONTACTOR™ Technology

MELTRIC’s Switch-Rated plugs & receptacles simplify compliance with NFPA 70E by eliminating the possibility of exposure to energized parts and arcing when making and breaking the electrical connections required to change-out motors and other equipment. This avoids the need to take many of the special precautions required to ensure that workers are aware of and protected from the shock and arc-flash hazards that exist whenever work is performed on or around energized circuit components.

Switch Ratings Simplify Deenergization

With push button load-breaking, UL & CSA switch ratings for applications up to 200A and short circuit closing & withstand ratings up to 100kA (in circuits protected with RK1 current limiting fuses), switch-rated plugs & receptacles provide a safe, simple and convenient means of disconnecting the load. There is no need for the interlocks and auxiliary disconnects required with standard plugs and receptacles.

Plug Removal Verifies Deenergization

Removing the plug from the receptacle provides visual verification of contact separation and deenergization. This avoids the need for the voltage testing required with many other disconnect switches that often involves energized electrical work.

Dead Front Construction Ensures a Safe Work Condition

The DECONTACTOR™ technology ensures that load making and breaking is isolated in enclosed arc chambers and that a safety shutter closes over the live receptacle contacts before the plug can be removed. This prevents user exposure to live parts and arcing, and ensures that a safe work condition is maintained. There is no need to perform a hazard analysis, obtain work permits, use cumbersome PPE, or take the other precautions required when working on or near live parts.

Specialized Electrical Personnel may not be Required on Site

Because there is no electrical work to be performed and no concern about access to live parts when making and breaking connections with switch-rated plugs & receptacles, mechanics can quickly change-out motors with pre-wired replacements.

Zero Risk Eliminates PPE

Making and breaking electrical connections with MELTRIC’s Switch-Rated plugs & receptacles meet NFPA 70E’s ‘Normal Operation’ definition, so no special personal protective equipment is required. There is no need to ‘suit-up’ with cumbersome PPE.
Motor Change-out Process Comparison

MELTRIC Switch-Rated Plug & Receptacle

1. Switch receptacle to ‘off’ position
2. Remove plug from receptacle
3. Apply lockout/tagout
4. Remove old/install new motor
5. Insert plug into receptacle

✔ Change-out downtime is reduced by up to 50%.

✔ Equipment and installation costs are reduced by eliminating the need for interlocks and safety switches.

✔ Maintenance efficiency is improved by allowing mechanics to perform change-outs. Pre-wiring can be done at a convenient time in the electrical shop and can help ensure proper motor rotation.

Typical Disconnect Switch

1. Switch disconnect to ‘off’ position
2. Apply lockout/tagout
3. Perform Shock/Arc Flash Risk Assessment
4. Obtain permit for energized electrical work
5. Suit up with appropriate PPE
6. Remove the disconnect switch cover
7. Voltage test to verify deenergization
8. Disconnect motor from hard-wiring
9. Remove old/install new motor
10. Connect new motor to hard wiring

After operating the disconnect switch, a worker still needs to verify deenergization. Exposure to live parts is inevitable, so PPE is required.

MELTRIC receptacles can be added to existing disconnects to avoid PPE requirements for voltage testing.
Use MELTRIC Switch-Rated Plugs & Receptacles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Horsepower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSN</td>
<td>20-150A</td>
<td>Up to 75 hp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>20-200A</td>
<td>Up to 50 or 100 hp*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td>30-100A</td>
<td>Up to 60 hp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Compact, lightweight design
- Type 4X, IP66/IP67
- Up to 6 auxiliary contacts
- Polyester and metal casings
- 100kA+ short circuit rated

- Rugged construction
- Type 3R (4X optional)
- Up to 6 auxiliary contacts
- Polyester or metal casings
- ≥65kA+ short circuit rated

- High horsepower capacity
- IP67
- Up to 4 auxiliary contacts
- Zinc aluminum alloy casings
- 100kA+ short circuit rated

* Testing was performed with RK1 current limiting fuses sized at 400% of the highest full load motor ampacity associated with the devices hp ratings, except for DB100 which was tested with 250A fuses. Non-horsepower rated DS100 and DS200 devices were tested with RK5 time delay fuses sized at 100% of the devices rated ampacity.

* DS100c are expected to be rated up to 50hp in Q2, 2017. DS200 are expected to be 100hp in Q3, 2017. Visit meltric.com to confirm ratings.

Update existing equipment easily with standard MELTRIC Adapter Plates

Contact MELTRIC or your MELTRIC sales representative for more information about Switch-Rated Plugs and Receptacles.