

FACILITIES SERVICES

ENERGIZED ELECTRICAL WORK PRACTICE

Responsibilities

Manager:	<p>Assure that the Energized Electrical work practice is understood and implemented by Supervisors, Lead's, and employees.</p> <p>Assure any energized work meets the strict exemption requirements</p>
Project Manager/ Maintenance Coordinator	<p>Be familiar with FS electrical safety practices for working on energized equipment, as well as when shutdowns are required.</p> <p>Assure that time schedules, project estimates, client contact, etc. allow for adequate time to complete work safely, including shutdowns, if necessary.</p>
Supervisor/Lead	<p>Review the Energized Electrical work practice with all affected employees</p> <p>Assure all energized work meets the exemption requirements.</p> <p>Assure workers use the required PPE when working on energized electrical systems and equipment.</p> <p>Assure the Energized Electrical Work Permit and Work Plan (UoW 1393) is completed prior to the start of work.</p>
Employee	<p>Read and be familiar with the contents of this work practice.</p> <p>Work only on energized electrical systems or equipment that meet the exemption requirements.</p> <p>Work only on energized electrical systems and equipment that you are qualified for.</p> <p>Obtain a completed Energized Electrical Work Permit prior to starting any energized electrical work.</p> <p>Wear all required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and follow prescribed work practices.</p> <p>Submit documentation to Supervisor/Lead/Zone Maintenance Coordinator or Project Manager.</p>

Purpose

Establish the conditions in which electrical equipment and systems can be worked in an energized state, and identify work practices for completing energized electrical work in a safe manner.

Practice

Work on electrical systems or equipment must be completed with the equipment and/or system de-energized (WAC 296-24-975) unless one of the following three exemption criteria are met, and all appropriate precautions and PPE are in place:

Exemption 1

It can be demonstrated that *de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards*.

Examples of increased or additional hazards include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems, shutdown of hazardous location ventilation equipment, or removal of illumination for an area.

Exemption 2

It can be demonstrated that *de-energizing is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations*.

Examples of work that may be performed on or near energized parts because of infeasibility due to equipment design or operational limitations include testing of electric circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized, and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous industrial process in a chemical plant that would otherwise need to completely shutdown in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.

It should be noted that inconvenient is not the same as infeasible.

Exemption 3

Live parts that operate at *less than 50 volts to ground need not be de-energized if there will be no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electrical arcs*.

If one of the exemption criteria applies, the work may be done while the equipment or system is energized. Prior to starting energized electrical work, an Energized Electrical Work Permit and Work Plan (UoW 1393) must be completed, and made available at the worksite. The completed permit will identify any additional health and safety hazards pertaining to the work, the work to be performed, the approach boundaries, flash hazard analysis, personal and other protective equipment required, means of site control, work schedule and personnel assigned, and authorization signatures.