



Job Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Job Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_

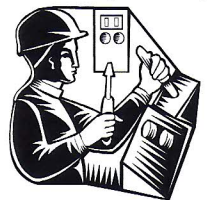
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finish Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Foreman/Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 321: Arc Flash Hazards - Protective Equipment (Part B)**

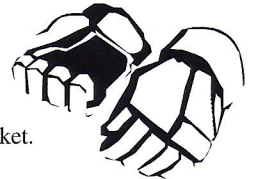
**Introduction:** Employees working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards must be provided with, and must use, electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work performed. Proper in-service care and use of equipment is vital to assure its safe performance. Following are guidelines for electrical protective equipment care and use. All tables referred to are on meeting Topic: 322 (Part C):

**In-service care and use:** Electrical protective equipment must be maintained in a safe reliable condition. Maximum use voltages must conform to the proper specifications and regulations. The following requirements apply to insulating blankets, covers, line hose, gloves, and sleeves made of rubber:

- **Insulating equipment** must be inspected for damage before each day's use and immediately following any incident that can reasonably be suspected of having caused damage. Insulating gloves must be given an air test along with the inspection.
- **Insulating equipment** with any of the following defects may not be used:
  - \* A hole, tear, puncture, or cut.
  - \* An embedded foreign object.
  - \* Any swelling, softening, hardening, or becoming sticky or inelastic.
  - \* Ozone cutting or ozone checking (the cutting action produced by ozone on rubber under mechanical stress resulting in a series of interlacing cracks).
  - \* Any other defect that damages the insulating properties.
- **Insulating equipment** found to have other defects that might affect its insulating properties must be removed from service and returned for testing.
- **Insulating equipment** must be cleaned as needed to remove foreign substances.
- **Insulating equipment** must be stored in a location and manner as to protect it from light, temperature extremes, excessive humidity, ozone, and other conditions or substances which may damage the equipment. Protector gloves which protect insulating gloves from cuts, tears, or puncturing must be worn over insulating gloves, except as follows:
  - \* Protector gloves need not be used with Class 0 gloves, under limited-use conditions, where small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.
  - \* Any other class of glove may be used for similar work without protector gloves, if the employer can demonstrate that the possibility of physical damage to the gloves is small, and if the class of glove is one class higher than that required for the voltage involved.



- **Insulating gloves** that have been used without protector gloves may not be used at a higher voltage until they have been tested. Electrical protective equipment must be subjected to periodic electrical tests. Insulating equipment failing to pass inspections or electrical tests may not be used by employees, except as follows:



- \* Rubber insulating line hoses may be used in shorter lengths with the defective portion cut off.
- \* Rubber insulating blankets may be repaired using a compatible patch that results in physical and electrical properties equal to those of the blanket.
- \* Rubber insulating blankets may be salvaged by severing the defective area from the undamaged portion of the blanket. The resulting undamaged area may not be smaller than 22 inches by 22 inches for Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 blankets.
- \* Rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor physical defects, such as small cuts, tears, or punctures, may be repaired by the application of a compatible patch. Also, rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor surface blemishes may be repaired with a compatible liquid compound. The patched area shall have electrical and physical properties equal to those of the surrounding material. Repairs to gloves are permitted only in the area between the wrist and the reinforced edge of the opening.
- **Repaired insulating equipment** must be retested before it may be used by employees. The employer must certify that the equipment has been tested in accordance with requirements. The certification must identify the equipment that passed the test and the date it was tested.
- **When work is performed** within reaching distance of exposed energized parts of equipment, the employee must remove all exposed conductive articles, such as key or watch chains and/or rings and/or wrist watches or bands.



**Note:** Marking of equipment and entering the results of the tests and the dates of testing onto logs are two acceptable means of meeting this requirement.

**Conclusion:** This safety meeting is intended for use with 320A & 322C

**Work Site Review**

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel Safety Violations: \_\_\_\_\_

**Employee Signatures:** \_\_\_\_\_ (My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)


These guidelines do not supercede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.