

Electrical Safety Tips

1. Inspect tools, power cords, and electrical fittings for damage or wear prior to each use. Repair or replace damaged equipment immediately.
2. Always tape cords to walls or floors when necessary. Nails and staples can damage cords causing fire and shock hazards.
3. Use cords or equipment that is rated for the level of amperage or wattage that you are using.
4. Always use the correct size fuse or breaker. Replacing a fuse/breaker with one of a larger size can cause excessive currents in the wiring and possibly start a fire.
5. Be aware that unusually warm or hot outlets may be a sign that unsafe wiring conditions exists. Unplug any cords to these outlets and do not use until a qualified electrician has checked the wiring.
6. Always use ladders made of wood or other non-conductive materials when working with or near electricity or power lines.
7. Risk of electric shock is greater in areas that are wet or damp. **Install Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs)** as they will interrupt the electrical circuit before a current sufficient to cause death or serious injury occurs.
8. Make sure that exposed receptacle boxes are made of non-conductive materials.
9. Know where the breakers and boxes are located in case of an emergency.
10. Label all circuit breakers and fuse boxes clearly. Each switch should be positively identified as to which outlet or appliance it is for.
11. Do not use outlets or cords that have exposed wiring.
12. Do not use power tools with the guards removed.
13. Do not block access to circuit breakers or fuse boxes.
14. Do not touch a person or electrical apparatus in the event of an electrical accident.
Always disconnect the current first.
15. Always LOCKOUT an electrically powered machine before servicing.
16. Make sure all knockouts are present in electrical boxes (no open holes).