ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER

PROGRAM FOR ELECTRICAL SAFETY

2023

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Introduction:

The University of Texas at Tyler Environmental Health and Safety department has developed this Electrical Safety Program to ensure a safe work environment and to protect the health and safety of University Staff and any contractors/vendors working on University property. This program was written with guidance from OSHA guidelines, the University of Texas System Construction Safety Program, and on-site Job Hazards Analyses.

Purpose:

The purpose of the Electrical Safety Program is to ensure that work performed by any UT Tyler employee, student, or contractor who will be working with or near exposed energized electrical circuits has the knowledge to work safely. This will be accomplished through compliance with the work practices described herein along with the effective application of engineering controls, administrative controls, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Application:

This program applies to any personnel who will be working with or near exposed energized electrical circuits on UT Tyler's Campus. This program applies to, but not limited to, all switchboards, panel boards, industrial panels, motor control centers, exposed circuits, and meter socket enclosures. All areas working with or near exposed energized electrical circuits must be barricade off in accordance with requirements stated within this program.

Notice:

The UT Tyler Electrical Safety Program is founded on the principle of avoiding energized work unless it is absolutely necessary. Live parts will be de-energized before an employee works on or near them unless one of the following conditions apply:

- De-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards. Examples of "additional or increased" hazards would include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems or shutdown of hazardous location ventilation systems.
- De-energizing is not possible due to equipment design or operational limitations. Examples of this situation would increase testing of electrical circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous process that would otherwise need to be completely shut down in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.
- Live parts are operating at less than 50 volts to ground and there is no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electrical arcs.

Live parts are to be de-energized in accordance with UT Tyler (Lockout/Tagout) policies. If live parts are not placed in an electrically safe condition, the work practices described in this program must be used to protect employees. Lockout/Tagout procedures can be found at https://www.uttyler.edu/safety/construction-safety/lockout-tagout-program/

Definitions:

Arc Flash - a phenomenon where a flashover of electric current leaves its intended path and travels through the air from one conductor to another, or to the ground.

Arc Rating – the maximum incident energy resistance demonstrated by a material (or a layered system of materials) prior to "breaking open" or at the onset of a second-degree skin burn. This rating is assigned to electrical protective clothing and is normally expressed in calories per square centimeter (Cal/cm2).

De-energized – free from any electrical connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge.

EH&S – Environmental Health and Safety

Electrically safe working condition – a state in which the conductor or circuit part to be worked on or near has been disconnected from energized parts, locked/tagged in accordance with UT Tyler policy, tested to ensure the absence of voltage, and grounded if determined necessary.

Energized – electrically connected to or having a source of voltage. Exposed (as to live parts) – capable of being inadvertently touched or approached from closer than a safe distance by a person.

Flash Hazard – a dangerous condition associated with the release of energy caused by an electric arc.

Flash Hazard Analysis – a study investigating a worker's potential exposure to arc flash energy, conducted for the purpose of injury prevention, the determination of safe work practices, and the appropriate levels of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Flash Protection Boundary – an approach limit at a distance from exposed live parts within which a person could receive a second degree burn if an electrical arc were to occur.

Flame-Resistant (FR) – the property of a material whereby combustion is prevented, terminated, or inhibited following the application of a flaming or non-flaming source of ignition, with or without subsequent removal of the ignition source.

Flash Suit – a complete flame-resistant clothing and equipment system that covers the entire body, except for the hands and feet.

GFCI – ground fault circuit interrupter

Incident Energy – the amount of energy impressed on a surface, a certain distance from the source, generated during an electrical arc event.

Limited Approach Boundary – an approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which a shock hazard exists.

Prohibited Approach Boundary – an approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which work is considered the same as making direct contact with the live part.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

Qualified person – one who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of the electrical equipment and installation and has received training on the hazards involved.

Restricted Approach Boundary – an approach limit at a distance from an exposed live part within which there is an increased risk of shock, due to electrical arc over combined with inadvertent movement, for personnel working in close proximity to the live part.

The University of Texas System - is a government entity of the state of Texas that includes 14 higher educational institutions throughout the state including eight universities and six health institutions.

Working on or Near Live Parts

Job Briefing

- A job briefing is required before the start of each job involving energized electrical work. Each qualified person shall be briefed on the job. At a minimum the briefing must include the following: associated electrical hazards, work procedures, special precautions, isolation points and procedures, emergency response, PPE requirements and other work in the immediate area.

Approach Boundaries to Live Parts

- Safe approach distances will be determined for all tasks in which approaching personnel are exposed to live parts.
- Safe approach distances to fixed live parts can be determined by referring to Appendix A, “Approach Boundaries to Live Parts for Shock Protection.” This appendix can be used to identify the Limited, Restricted, and Prohibited Approach Boundaries associated with various system voltages.
- Unqualified persons may only cross the Limited Approach Boundary when they are under the direct supervision of a qualified person.
- Qualified persons may not cross or take any conductive objects closer than the Restricted Approach Boundary unless one of the following conditions applies:
    1. The qualified person is insulated or guarded from the live parts and no uninsulated part of the qualified person’s body crosses the Prohibited Approach Boundary.

2. The live parts are insulated from the qualified person and from any other conductive object at a different potential.

- Crossing the Prohibited Approach Boundary is considered the same as making contact with energized parts. Qualified persons may only cross this boundary when all of the following precautions have been taken:
    1. The qualified person has specific training to work on energized parts.
    2. The qualified person uses PPE appropriate for working on energized parts which is rated for the voltage and energy level involved.

Other Precautions for Personnel Activities

- Employees shall not reach blindly into areas that might contain exposed live parts or above eye level where a panel may have an open knock out hole.
- Employees shall not enter spaces containing live parts unless illumination is provided that allows the work to be performed safely.
- Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing (such as watchbands, bracelets, rings, key chains, necklaces, metalized aprons, cloth with conductive thread, metal headgear, or metal frame glasses) shall not be worn where they present an electrical contact hazard with exposed live parts.
- Conductive materials, tools, and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body shall be handled in a manner that prevents accidental contact with live parts. Such materials and equipment include, but are not limited to, long conductive objects such as ducts, pipes, tubes, conductive hose and rope, metal-lined rules and scales, steel tapes, pulling lines, metal scaffold parts, structural members, and chains.
- When an employee works in a confined or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed live parts, the employee shall use protective shields, barriers or insulating materials as necessary to avoid contact with these parts.
- Doors, hinged panels, and the like shall be secured to prevent them from swinging into employees.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

General Requirements

- 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 body part to be protected and for the work to be performed.
- All PPE shall be maintained in safe, reliable condition by the employee to whom it is issued.
- Employee shall wear nonconductive head protection whenever there is a danger of head injury for electric shock or burns due to contact with live parts or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.

- Employees shall wear PPE for the eyes whenever there is a danger of injury from electric arcs, flashes, or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.
- Employees shall wear rubber insulating gloves where there is danger of hand and arm injury due to contact with live parts or possible exposure to arc flash burn. The following PPE ratings can be found on voltage rated gloves:
    1. Class 00 = Protect against voltage up to 500 volts
    2. Class 0 = Protect against voltage up to 1,000 volts
    3. Class 1 = Protect against voltage up to 7,500 volts
    4. Class 2 = Protect against voltage up to 17,000 volts
    5. Class 3 = Protect against voltage up to 26,500 volts
    6. Class 4 = Protect against voltage up to 36,000 volts
- Where insulated footwear is used as protection against step and touch potential, dielectric overshoes, as illustrated below, shall be required. Insulated footwear shall not be used as the primary protection.
- Face shields used during any electrical work must be arc rated to ensure adequate protection. Safety glasses or goggles must always be worn underneath face shields.
- Additional illumination may be needed when using tinted face shields as protection during electrical work.
- Employees shall wear hearing protection whenever there is a danger of noise overexposure resulting from an electrical explosion.

Flash Hazard Boundary

- PPE shall be provided to and used by all employees working within the Flash Hazard Boundary.
- The Flash Hazard Boundary is determined through a detailed arc flash hazard analysis.
- This information can be located on the Arc Flash Hazard labels.
    1. See Appendix B for an example of an Arc Flash Hazard label.
- The specific PPE to be worn within the Flash Protection Boundary can be determined by one of following three methods:
    1. Required PPE is listed on the Arc Flash Hazard labels.
    2. A detailed description of necessary PPE is located in Appendix C, Protective Clothing and PPE.

Flame-Resistant Apparel & Under-Layers

- FR apparel shall be visually inspected before each use. FR apparel that is damaged or contaminated shall not be used. Protective items that become contaminated with grease, oil, flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall not be used.
- The garment manufacturer’s instructions for care and maintenance of FR apparel shall be followed.

- When FR apparel is worn to protect an employee, it shall cover all ignitable clothing and allow for movement and visibility.
- FR apparel must cover potentially exposed areas as completely as possible. FR shirt sleeves must be fastened, and FR shirts/jackets must be closed at the neck.
- Non-melting, flammable garments (i.e. cotton, wool, rayon, silk, or blends of these materials) may be used as under layers beneath FR apparel.
- Fibers that can melt such as acetate, nylon, polyester, polypropylene, and spandex shall not be permitted in fabric under layers next to the skin.
- When FR apparel is required, garments worn as outer layers over FR apparel (i.e. jackets or raingear) must also be made from FR material.
- Flash suits must permit easy and rapid removal by the user.

Insulated Tools and Equipment

- Only insulated tools and equipment shall be used within the Limited Approach Boundary of exposed energized parts.
- Insulated tools shall be rated for the voltages on which they are used.
- Insulated tools shall be designed and constructed for the environment to which they are exposed and the manner in which they are used.
- Fuse of fuse holder handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install a fuse if the fuse terminals are energized.
- Ropes and hand lines used near exposed energized parts shall be nonconductive.
- Portable ladders used for electrical work shall have nonconductive side rails.

Portable Power Tools and Extension Cords

- Electrically powered portable hand tools shall be protected by a grounding conductor. The metal parts of portable and/or plug connected equipment shall be protected through three (3) wire cords and plugs.
- GFCI protection is also required when cord sets, power tools, etc., are connected to permanent wiring.
- GFCI is required with all extension cords. Cords shall be protected from sharp edges and corners. Cords shall not be spliced or taped.
- Extension cords and cables passing through the work area shall be elevated or covered for protection and arranged to eliminate any tripping hazards. All cords should be checked for proper polarity.
- Extension cords must be three (3) wire, 14 gauge or heavier with a ground plug.
- Damaged or worn cords must be taken out of service and tagged defective and repaired or removed.
- Extension cords may not be used as a permanent source of power.

Labeling

- All switchboards, panel boards, industrial panels, motor control centers, and meter socket enclosures shall be labeled using a label similar to the one found in Appendix B.
- Circuit breakers should be labeled as to what each circuit controls.

Alerting Techniques

- Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs to prevent or limit access to work areas containing live parts. Conductive barricades shall not be used where they might cause an electrical hazard. Barricades shall be placed no closer than the Limited Approach Boundary.
- If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient protection, an attendant will be assigned to warn and protect pedestrians. The primary duty of the attendant shall be to keep unqualified persons out of the work area where an electrical hazard exists. The attendant shall remain in the area as long as there is a potential exposure to electrical hazards.

Housekeeping

Good housekeeping must be maintained at all times. Poor housekeeping in mechanical spaces presents many hazards including fire, trip and accidental contact; as well as code violations.

- UT System requires sufficient access and working space around all equipment serving 600 volts or less. For equipment serving between 120 and 250 volts, the regulations require a minimum of three feet of clearance. The width of the working space in front shall be 30 inches minimum or width of the equipment.
- The National Electric Code (NFPA 70 110.26) requires a minimum of 36 inches of clear working space in the direction of any access to live parts.

Contract Employees

- Contractors are responsible for following the UT Tyler Electrical Safety program.
- UT Tyler shall inform contractors engaged in electrical work of any known hazards applicable to the work being performed.
- All proper PPE must be used and is to be provided by the contractor.

Arc Flash Safety

It is the goal of the UT Tyler to control the arc flash hazard, which occurs during the maintenance of electrical building components throughout all facilities. To reduce the potential

for arc flash incidences, the following procedures should be followed:

- De-energize all circuits before performing work on them (follow UT Tyler Lockout/Tagout policies when de-energizing circuits).
- Ensure that all possible sources of supply are found and open disconnecting devices for each source.
- Apply Lockout/Tagout devices in accordance with Lockout/Tagout Policies.
- Test voltage on each conductor to verify that it is de-energized.
- Apply grounding devices where stored energy or induced voltage could exist or where de-energized conductors could contact live parts.

If work is necessary on energized parts, the following procedures should be followed:

- Establish boundaries keeping those not involved with the work ten (10) feet away.
- Use insulated tools along with considering insulated floor mats.
- Wear safety glasses/goggles and voltage rated gloves.
- Wear hard-soled leather work shoes or dielectric overshoes.
- Wear appropriate arc flash protection.
    1. Voltages 50-120 = (Category 0) standard cotton shirt and cotton pants.
    2. Voltages 120-277 = (Category 1) standard cotton shirt and cotton pants, low voltage gloves, hardhat with arc flash shield and earplugs.
    3. Voltages 277-600 = (Category 2) arc flash coat over standard uniform, low voltage gloves, hardhat with arc flash shield and earplugs.
    4. Voltages 600 and up = Contactors only.

Training

- Employees who are exposed to an electrical hazard that is not reduced to a safe level by the installation (panel cover, outlet cover, etc.) must be trained.
- Training must be provided before the employee is assigned duties that involve work near or on electrical systems.
- The level of electrical safety training provided is dependent on whether the employee is classified as a “qualified” or “unqualified” person.
- A “qualified person” shall be trained and knowledgeable in all of the following topics:
    1. Construction and operation of equipment on which work is assigned.
    2. Skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed energized parts from other parts of electrical equipment.
    3. Skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts or the absence of voltage.
        A. An individual can obtain knowledge in the three topics listed above through a combination of methods including the individual’s education, past work experience, apprenticeships, and on-the-job training.

4. The approach distances specified in this program and the corresponding voltages to which the qualified employee will be exposed.
5. The process necessary to determine the degree and extent of electrical hazards along with the PPE and job planning necessary to perform the task

- Facilities Management will determine which employees are qualified or unqualified.
- A person can be considered qualified with respect to certain equipment and methods but unqualified for others.
- An "unqualified person" shall be trained in the inherent hazards of electricity and any related work practices that are necessary for their safety. This training is considered an awareness level of training.
- EH&S shall maintain a record of all electrical training provided to their employees along with a listing of all employees classified as qualified persons.

Annual Compliance Review

EH&S will review the program annually to determine how the program can be improved. EH&S will strive to keep all programs up to date, with accurate information that employees, and outside contractors can rely on.

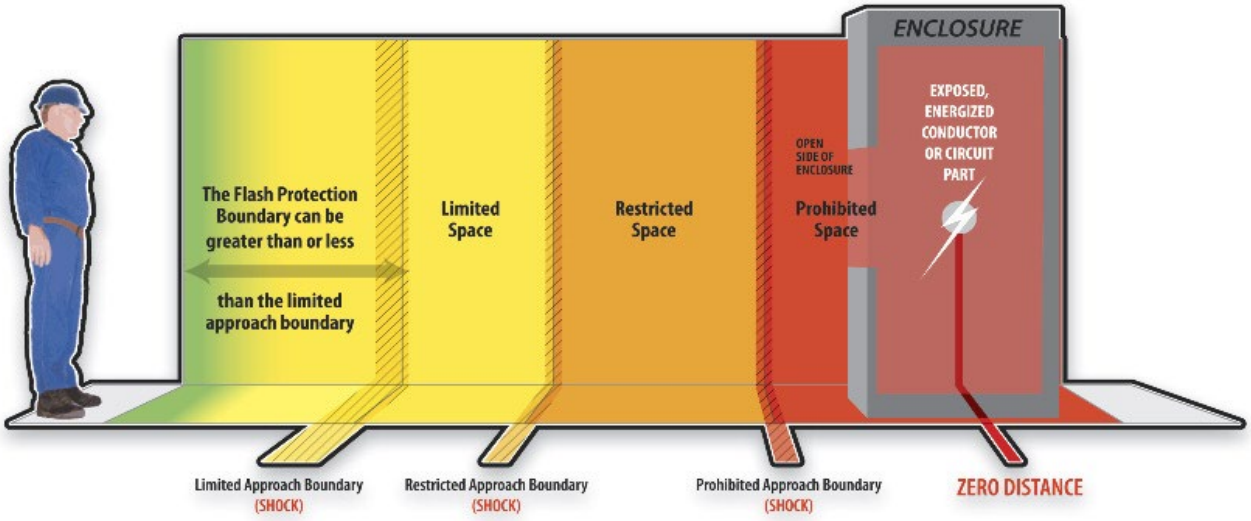
Revisions

Date	Author/Reviewer	Description/Reason for Change
5/4/2021	T Bay/ P Tate	Reviewed for latest revision/updated year/added revision section
12/6/2021	T Bay/ P Tate	Reviewed for latest revision/updated year
7/7/2023	T Bay/ K Stapp	Reviewed, updated logo & date

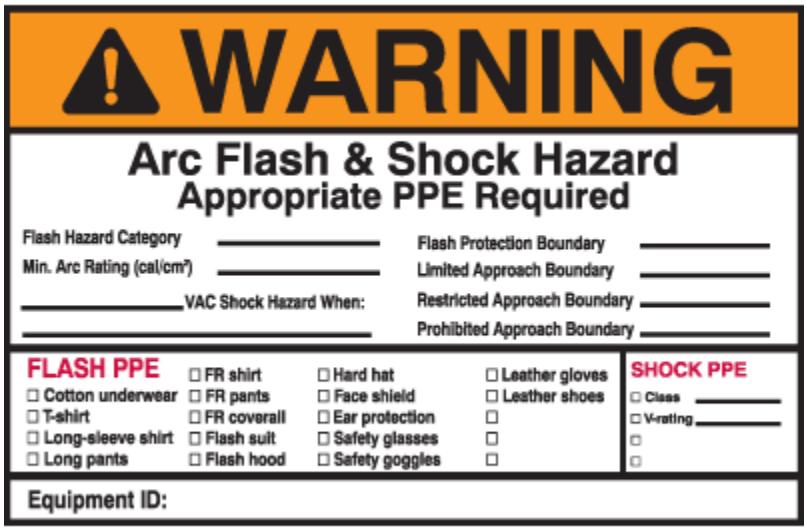
APPENDIX A (Approach Boundaries to Live Parts for Shock Protection)

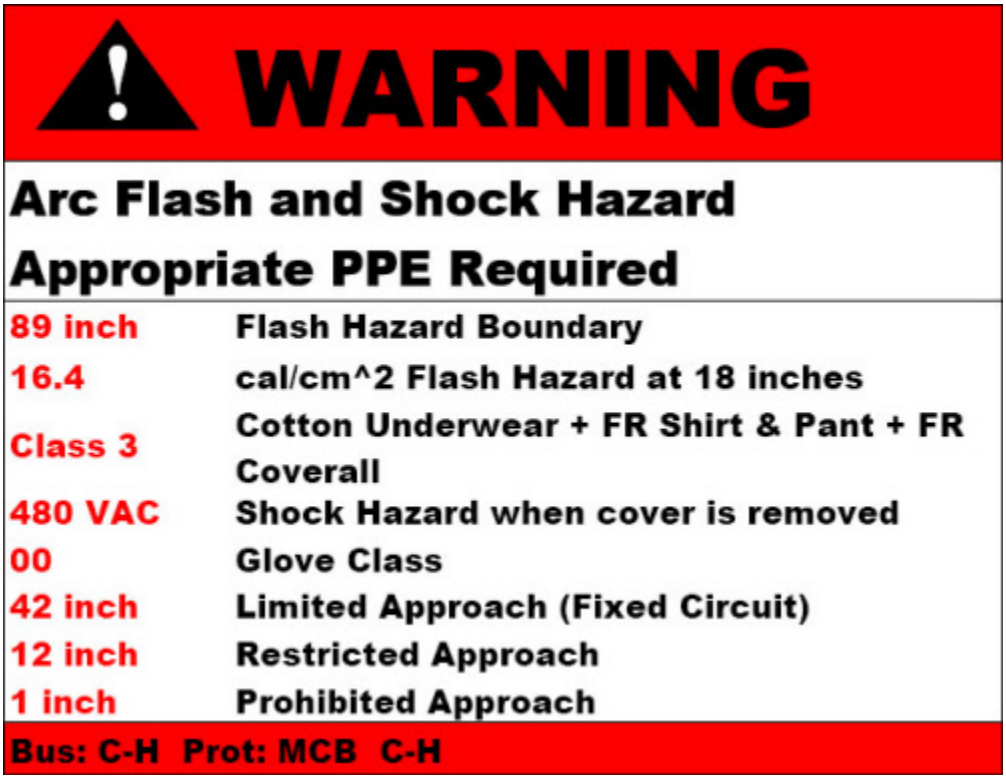
All dimensions are distance from live part to employee.

Nominal System Voltage Range	Limited Approach Boundary		Restricted Approach Boundary	Prohibited Approach Boundary
Phase-to-Phase	Exposed Moveable Conductor	Exposed Fixed Circuit Part	Includes Inadvertent Movement Adder	
0 - 50	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
51 - 300	10 ft. 0 in.	3 ft.6 in.	Avoid contact	Avoid contact
301 - 750	10 ft. 0 in.	3 ft.6 in.	1 ft. 0 in.	0 ft. 1 in.
751V - 15 kV	10 ft. 0 in.	5 ft.0 in.	2 ft. 2 in.	0 ft. 7 in.
15.1 – 36 kV	10 ft. 0 in.	6 ft.0 in.	2 ft. 7 in.	0 ft. 10 in.
36.1 – 46 kV	10 ft. 0 in.	8 ft.0 in.	2 ft. 10 in.	1 ft. 5 in.
46.1 – 72.5 kV	10 ft. 0 in.	8 ft.0 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	2 ft. 1 in.
72.6 – 121 kV	10 ft. 8 in.	8 ft.0 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	2 ft. 8 in.
138 – 145 kV	11 ft. 0 in.	10 ft.0 in.	3 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 1 in.



APPENDIX B (Arc Flash Hazard Label)





APPENDIX C (Personnel Protective Equipment)