

Electrical safety

This checklist applies to general industry workplaces

- Are only qualified persons allowed to work on electrical equipment *and* are they familiar with Oregon OSHA electrical safety rules?
- Are lockout/tagout procedures required when electrical equipment is being serviced?
- Are portable hand-held electrical tools and equipment grounded or double-insulated?
- Are electrical appliances – such as refrigerators, coffee pots, vacuum cleaners, polishers, and vending machines – grounded?
- Do extension cords have a ground prong?
- Are ground-fault circuit interrupters, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building, installed on 125-volt, single phase, 15-, 20-, and 30 ampere receptacles?
 - If not, do you have an assured equipment-grounding program?
- Do you repair or replace damaged wiring or frayed cords promptly?
- Do flexible cords or cables have strain relief at plug ends *and* is the cord jacket securely held in place?
- If you work in damp or wet areas, are your electrical tools and equipment approved for that kind of work?
- Are metal ladders prohibited from use in areas where there could be exposure to energized parts of equipment, fixtures, or circuit conductors?
- Are all disconnecting switches labeled to indicate their use or the equipment they serve?
- Are energized parts of electrical equipment operating at 50 volts or more enclosed in approved cabinets?
- Is there sufficient access and working space around all electrical equipment?
- Are all unused openings in breaker boxes appropriately plugged or covered?
- Is the use of each circuit breaker properly labeled?
- Do switches, receptacles, and junction boxes have tight-fitting covers or face plates?
- Are employees forbidden from working within 10 feet of high-voltage (over 600 volts) lines?

Key rule:

- Division 2, Subdivision S, *Electrical*