

# **Electronics & Power Box: Shocks, Shorts, Overheating and a Small Fire**

## **Abstract**

We encountered multiple electrical safety failures inside the power/electronics box:

some members plugged devices into higher voltages than rated, leading to short-circuits and one small fire; the box was mishandled with wet hands, which caused electric shocks and tripped the floor supply; inside the box, crossed/loose wires and poor routing led to hot spots and intermittent short-circuits.

These incidents showed gaps in overcurrent protection, wiring practice, and operating rules (HSE, 2025; HSA, 2025; CPSC, 2024).

## **Introduction**

We planned to:

1. Fix wiring: re-do internal wiring with correct wire gauge, color coding, DIN-rail terminal blocks, ferrules, and clear separation of AC/DC and low-voltage signal runs; torque to spec to avoid loose joints (Technology.org, 2025).
2. Change behaviour: lockable main isolator, LOTO for maintenance, “no wet-hands” rule, and a quick pre-use checklist (OSHA, 2024; HSE, 2025).

## **Body**

A) Overvoltage plug-ins → short-circuit and a small fire

What happened (signs):

- A member connected a device to a higher-voltage outlet by mistake; the device failed immediately and the branch shorted, charring a section near the outlet.

Why we encountered it:

- Team member was not educated about voltage concerns.

How we solved it:

- We ensured other members were there to assist unfamiliar members with the circuit box.

## B) Wet-hand handling → shocks and whole-floor trips

What happened (signs):

- Members reported tingles/shocks while plugging with wet hands; the floor RCD tripped and killed the box.

Why we encountered it:

- The box and outlets were not adequately protected for wet handling (HSA, 2025).

How we solved it (step-by-step):

How we solved it:

- Wrote and enforced “No wet-hands / wet-floor” rule; added rubber mat at the service side.

## C) Crossed/loose wiring → overheating and intermittent shorts

What happened (signs):

- Wires felt hot, insulation softened near lugs, and the box occasionally tripped on start-up.

Why we encountered it:

- Loose connections and poor splices create high-resistance points → heat and arcing (Wesbell, 2024).

How we solved it:

- Rewired the box so cables are neat and not overlapping.

## Conclusion

We enforced clear operating rules (no wet hands), keep cable tidy, and rewire if anything is changed,. Since adopting these controls, the box has been shock-free, cool under load, and faults clear safely without damage.

## References

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