OVERHEAD CABLES

Every year people at work are killed or seriously injured when they come into contact with live overhead electricity power lines. These include but not limited to:

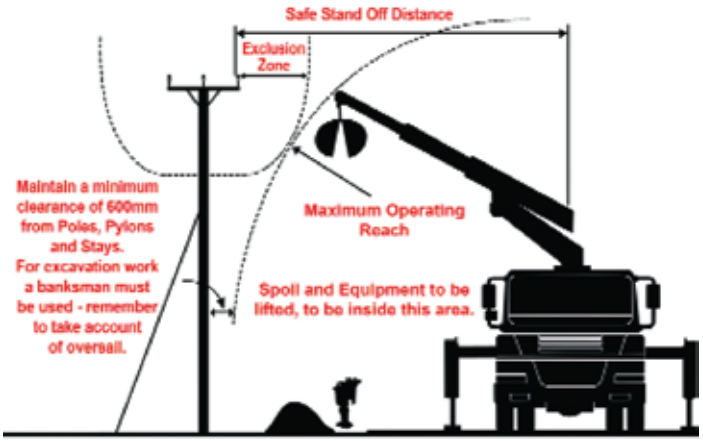
Machinery: Excavators, cranes, lorry loader cranes and tipping trailers etc.

Equipment: Mobile elevated work platforms, scaffolding tubes, ladders and trench sheets etc.

Work Activities: Excavating, loading, unloading and lifting etc.

The following guidance describes the steps required to prevent contact

- Carryout a site specific risk assessment and record findings.
- Be aware of different exclusion zones for pylons and poles.
- Keep plant and equipment outside the exclusion zone.
- Ensure excavated materials to be removed is stored beyond the exclusion zone as grab lorries will not be able to access it.
- Use goal posts and height restriction for excavator booms where required.
- Be aware that in damp or wet conditions, electricity can jump large distances and earth via cranes / plant.
- Make sure JIB / BOOM is stowed before moving.
- Excavator booms may require height restrictors to be fitted.
- Contact landowners / Distribution Network Operators for site specific information.



Stand off distance is the Exclusion Zone plus the Maximum Operating Reach.

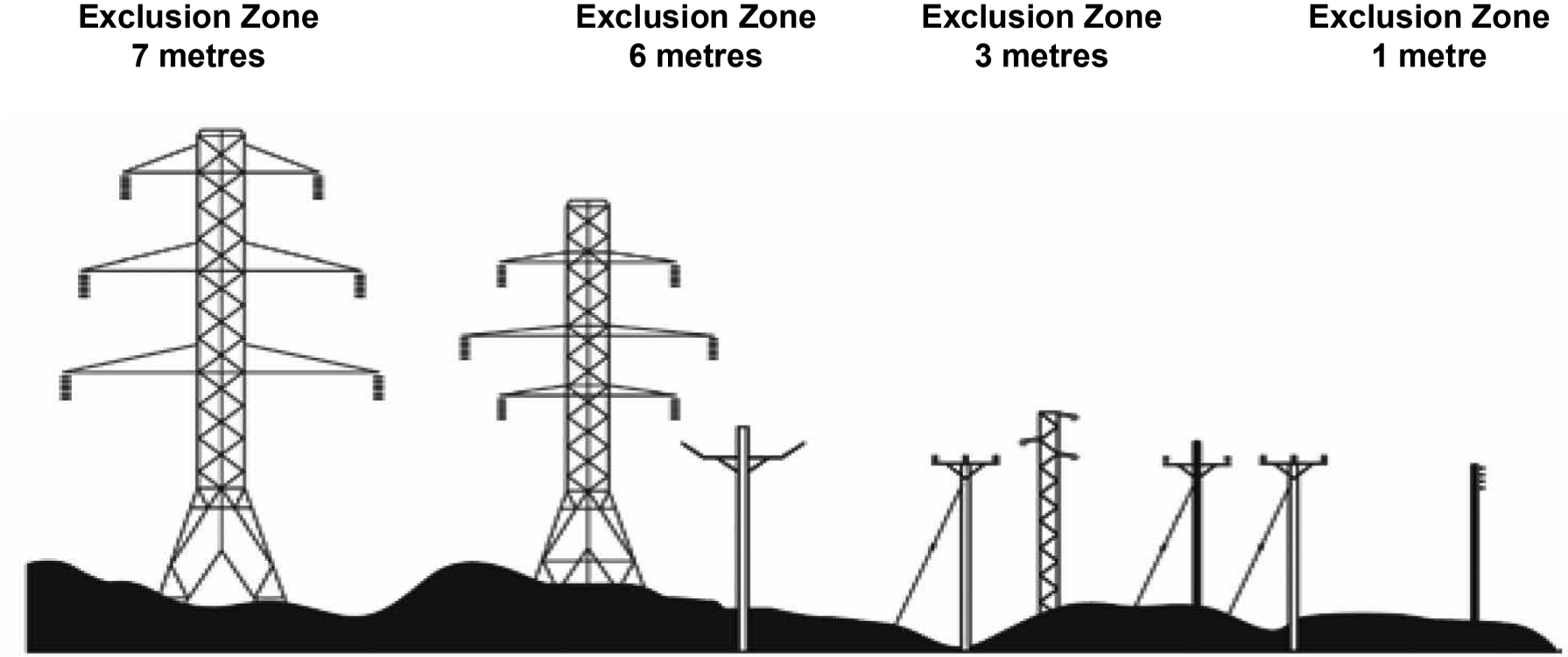
Emergency Action if there is an Incident

- Never touch an overhead line.
- Never assume lines are dead.
- When a machine is in contact with an overhead line, electrocution is possible if anyone touches both the machine and the ground.
- Stay in the machine and lower any raised parts if in contact or drive the machine out of the lines if possible.
- If you need to get out to summon assistance or due to fire, jump out as far as you can without touching any wires or the machine. Keep upright and get away.
- Get the electricity company to disconnect the supply. Even if they line appears dead, do not touch it. Automatic switching may reconnect the power.

ANY CONTACT WITH OVERHEAD LINES MUST BE REPORTED EVEN IF THERE IS NO LOSS OF POWER OR INJURY.

There is a legal minimum height for overhead lines which varies according to the voltage carried. Generally, the higher the voltage, the higher the wires will need to be above ground. Equipment such as transformers and fuses attached to wooden poles and other types of supports will often be below these heights.

Exclusion Zone is the minimum safe working distance from overhead conductors or equipment



ALWAYS LOOK UP AND LOOK OUT