Electrical safety

Are workplace electricians familiar with OR-OSHA electrical safety rules?

Do you require compliance with OR-OSHA rules on all contract electrical work?

Are all employees required to report as soon as possible obvious hazards to life or property observed concerning electrical equipment or lines?

Are employees instructed to make preliminary inspections and/or appropriate tests to determine what conditions exist before starting work on electrical equipment or lines?

When electrical equipment or lines are to be serviced, maintained, or adjusted, are necessary switches opened, locked out, and tagged?

If portable hand-held electrical tools and equipment are not grounded are they double-insulated?

Are electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners, polishers, and vending machines grounded?

Do extension cords have a grounding conductor?

Are multiple plug adapters prohibited?

Are ground-fault circuit interrupters installed on each temporary 15-, 20-, or 30-ampere, 125-volt AC circuit where construction, demolition, modifications, alterations, or excavations are performed?

Or

Do you have an assured equipment-grounding conductor program?

Are all temporary circuits protected by suitable disconnecting switches or plug connectors at the junction with permanent wiring?

Do you promptly repair or replace exposed wiring and cords with frayed or deteriorated insulation?

Are flexible cords and cables free of splices or taps?

Are clamps or other securing means provided on flexible cords or cables at plugs, receptacles, tools, equipment, and is the cord jacket securely held in place?

Are all cord, cable, and raceway connections intact and secure?

Are your electrical tools and equipment appropriate for use wet or damp locations (or otherwise protected)?

Do you locate all electrical power lines and cables before digging, drilling, or doing similar work?

Is the use of metal measuring tapes, ropes, hand lines, or devices with metallic thread woven into the fabric prohibited where they could come into contact with energized parts of equipment or circuit conductors?

Are metal ladders prohibited in areas where the ladder or the person using the ladder could be exposed to energized parts of equipment, fixtures, or circuit conductors?

Are all disconnecting switches and circuit breakers labeled to indicate their use or equipment served?

Are disconnecting means always opened before fuses are replaced?

Do all interior wiring systems include provisions for grounding metal parts or electrical raceways, equipment, and enclosures?

Are all electrical raceways and enclosures securely fastened?

Are approved cabinets or enclosures used to protect against accidental contact with energized parts of electrical circuits?

Is sufficient access and working space provided and maintained around all electrical equipment to permit ready and safe operations and maintenance?

Are all unused openings (including conduit knockouts) of electrical enclosures and fittings  
closed with appropriate covers, plugs, or plates?

Are electrical enclosures such as switches, receptacles, and junction boxes provided with tight-fitting covers or plates?

Are employees prohibited from working alone on energized lines or equipment over 600 volts?

Are employees forbidden from working closer than 10 feet from high-voltage (over 750 volts) lines?