

- u) When working in elevated positions on poles, towers use appropriate safety belts. Inspect the belts before climbing each day
- v) If a person comes in contact with live wires or cable and is unable to release his grasp, make no attempt to pull the victim away using bare hands. If possible:-
- w) Switch off current.
- x) Use rubber gloves or thick folds of dry cloth on the hands, and dry stick, remove the victim from the supply source.
- y) If the victim is not breathing, start artificial respiration and seek medical attention.
- z) Make sure that all electrical connections are protected, covered in a safe condition.
- aa) Only carbon-dioxide (CO₂) and dry chemical powder fire extinguishers to be used for fires on or near electrical equipment.
- bb) In the addition to the above basic safe practices, every employee involved in installation, repair and maintenance of electrical equipment shall follow the Electrical Rules of the Water and Electricity DMAT of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (ADWEA).

9.17 Confined Spaces

Confined Spaces are identified by:

- a) Limited Openings for Entry and Exit. Confined space openings are limited for entry and exit primarily by size or location. Openings are typically small, sometimes with diameters as small as 0.5 m (18 in.), and are difficult to move through. Small openings may obstruct entry or exit of equipment, especially protective equipment such as respirators needed for entry to spaces with hazardous atmospheres or life-saving equipment for rescue. Some openings may be large, including open-topped spaces such as excavations. Access to open-topped spaces may require ladders, hoists or other devices; escape from such areas may be difficult in emergencies.
- b) Un-favorable Natural Ventilation. Air may not move in and out of confined spaces freely because of their design so the atmosphere inside a confined space can differ greatly from the atmosphere outside. Deadly toxic or flammable gases may be trapped inside, particularly if the space is used to store or process chemicals or sludge. Oxygen inside the confined space may be insufficient to support life. Alternatively, the air might be so oxygen-rich that it could increase the chance of fire or explosion if there is an ignition source.
- c) Not Designed for Continuous Worker Occupancy. Most confined spaces are not designed for routine worker entry and occupancy. Therefore, occasional worker entry for inspection, maintenance, repair, cleanup, or similar tasks is often difficult and dangerous because of chemical or physical hazards within the space.

9.17.1 Confined Space Entry

All O&M personal shall be are aware that confined spaces may harbor many potential hazards including the atmospheric and other hazards described below:

- a) Oxygen-deficient atmosphere. The atmosphere in a confined space may lack sufficient oxygen. If the oxygen content is below 19.5%, a worker shall not enter the confined space until it has been adequately ventilated. If sufficient oxygen content cannot be attained after ventilation the use of an approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be considered.