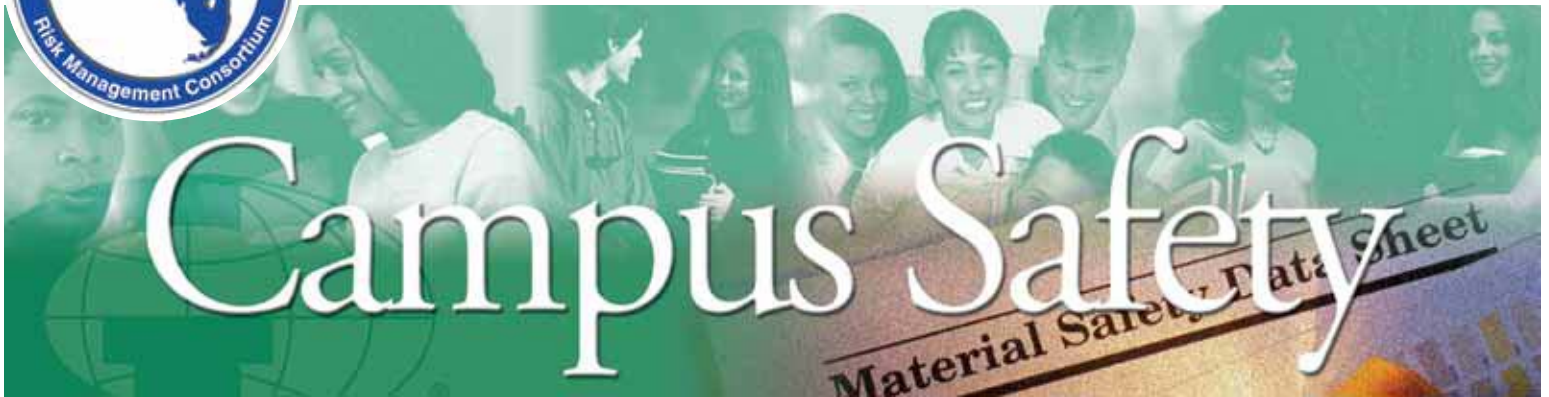




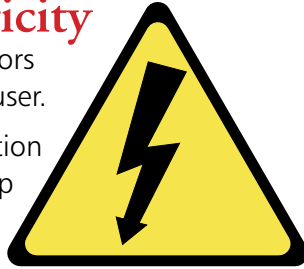
Florida Community Colleges Risk Management Consortium



Electrical Safety

Understanding Electricity

- Electricity moves through conductors from the power plant to the end-user.
- Conductors are wrapped in insulation (plastic and other coatings) to keep electrical current on the right path and prevent accidental contact.
- Insulators provide protection and keep current contained.
- Grounding wires provide a low resistant path for current to travel back to the earth providing additional protection from electrical shock.
- For outdoor or wet locations ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) are used. GFCI outlets are designed to shut off power if there is an imbalance of current where a shock could occur.



Electrical Shock

- Electrical shock can occur if a person comes in contact with a conductor and the electrical current continues to flow. The person then becomes a conductor causing electric shock.
- Electric Shock can cause pain, internal bleeding, cardiac arrest and can be fatal.
- Loss of muscle control, due to electric shock, could cause a fall.

As we know from our monthly electrical bill, we use electricity for numerous applications throughout our college campuses. Understanding and practicing electrical safety will keep those operations functioning smoothly.

Personal Protection

- To avoid becoming a conductor of electricity, insulation from the current is required.
- Wear insulated gloves and insulated boots.
- Avoid wet conditions.
- Avoid wearing jewelry or other metal objects that can act as a conductor in and around electricity.

General Best Practices

- Do not overload circuits.
- Do not run extension cords through water or wet locations.
- Remove frayed electrical cords and damaged electrical tools from service.
- Contract a licensed and insured electrician for electrical installations and repair work.



REMEMBER

Electricity is powerful and can be FATAL.
Report any electrical problems immediately.