

**Electricity is always a potential hazard, even without direct contact. Electricity can cause electrocution, fire, explosions, severe burns, and secondary accidents resulting from startle reactions or falls.**

## GOOD PRACTICE

- Keep electrical cabinets free from stored materials.
- Ensure insulating rubber mats are placed in front of electrical cabinets.
- Wear PPE (safety glasses, gloves, and coveralls) when inspecting batteries and use only demineralized water.
- Use only insulated tools.
- Use only suitable and properly maintained materials; do not use damaged cables.
- Perform regular visual inspections of electrical installations; Closed cabinet doors, signs of burning by short circuits, adequate protection against accidental contact.
- Have modifications to electrical installations carried out only by qualified personnel.
- Isolate and disconnect power before working on electrical installations.
- Never reset or switch a fuse or circuit breaker without first determining why it was activated or tripped.
- Use a work permit and apply the LOTO-procedure (Lock-out/Tag-out).



## BAD PRACTICE

- x No insulating rubber mats in front of electrical cabinets (conductive surface).
- x Leaving electrical cabinet doors open.
- x Cleaning electrical installations with water or other liquids.
- x Using cables with poor connections (terminal blocks, twisted conductors, etc.).
- x Filling batteries with ordinary tap water.
- x Allowing unqualified personnel to work on electrical installations.
- x Working on installations without testing for absence of voltage.
- x Overloading electrical outlets.
- x Carrying out temporary emergency repairs without approval.



## ACTION QUESTIONS

- What signs may indicate a defective electrical installation?
- Which tools are suitable for working on electrical installations?
- What should you do when a fuse or current device (RCD) trips?
- What steps should you take before working on an electrical installation?

