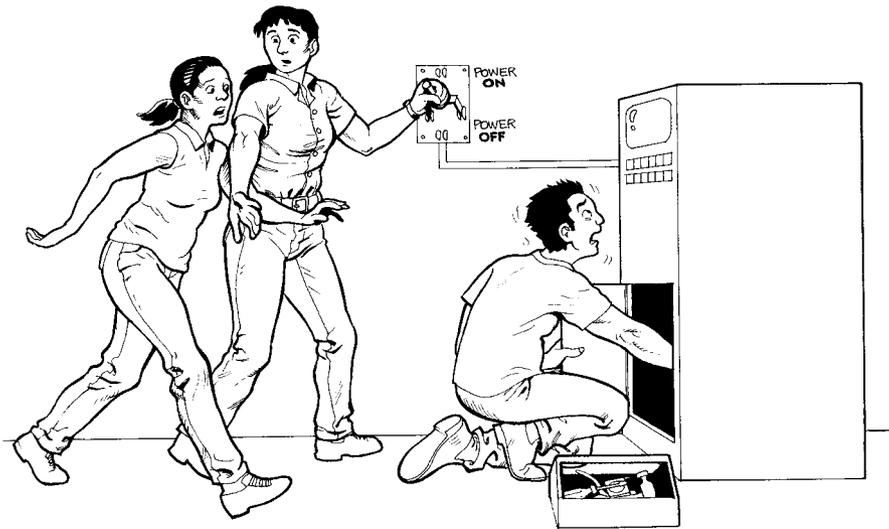


Electricity

10



Electricity powers the lights and machines that make factory production possible. But if wires are not properly connected and maintained, electricity can injure and kill people. Unsafe electrical equipment, uncovered wiring, overloaded circuits, and unsafe use of extension cords can cause fires, burns, and dangerous shocks. Workers can also trip and fall over cords lying on the floor. When poor maintenance damages machinery, the machines can give you dangerous, even deadly shocks. Also, sparks from exposed wires can start fires.

Protect workers from electrical dangers

- **Correctly wire and ground electric machines** and the outlets into which they are plugged. Grounding is a way of connecting machines and electrical wiring so they do not shock people. If the metal parts of a machine cause tingling or give shocks when touched, the machine is not grounded and can be very dangerous. A 3-point outlet on the electrical system does not mean the electrical system and outlet are grounded. Ask your employer to test every outlet and machine to be sure they are grounded.

- **Inspect electrical cords, wiring, and electrical equipment regularly.** If coverings are cut or frayed, repair or replace cords or wires. If equipment is damaged or rusty, it should be repaired or replaced.
- **Clean machine vents to keep them free from dust.** If air does not cool the wires inside, they can overheat, melt their coverings, and cause shocks and fires.

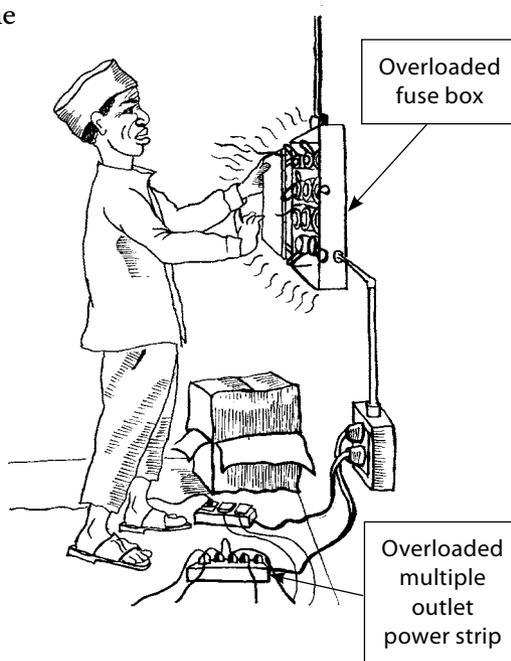
Dangers of wiring

Covering the wires inside the electrical system of a building or inside equipment protects the equipment and the workers. Keeping the wires and equipment dry also prevents shocks because water on or near the wires can carry electricity to anything the water touches.

Dangers from overloaded circuits

Electrical wiring can safely operate only a certain number of machines or lights. If too many machines are using one circuit, the wiring can become very hot and cause a fire. When a circuit box, machine, or wiring feels or smells hot, it is overloaded, and is a fire waiting to happen.

- Demand that the boss upgrade the electrical system to make it safe.
- Limit the use of multiple outlet power strips, often used to connect many electric tools or cords to a single outlet. They can easily overload the outlet and cause a fire.
- Do not connect one power strip to another.



An overloaded electric circuit can cause a fire.

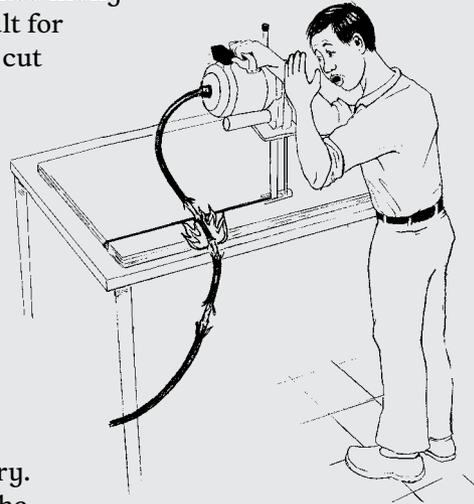
A small fire sparks prevention

Liang grew up in a small farming village in China. When he was 15, he went to the city and got a job in a garment factory. He worked long hours every day, trying to save money.

Liang became a cutter in the factory. As his power knife moved, its electrical cord would rub against the table edge. This wore through the covering on the cord, and he was shocked many times. The manager said it was his fault for touching the wires. One day, while he cut cloth for shirts, the cloth touched the exposed wires and caught on fire. A worker near the wall grabbed the fire extinguisher and ran to Liang's table. They put out the fire before it spread to the piles of cloth nearby.

The manager yelled at Liang for letting the cloth catch on fire and for using so much of the fire extinguisher. But everyone knew that Liang and his co-worker had stopped the fire from spreading to the rest of the factory. The cutting room workers demanded the manager fix uncovered wires like the one that started the fire. Before the fire, the boss had said it was too expensive to repair Liang's cutting knife and that he should just be more careful. But now he hired an electrician to fix all the wires and cords.

Encouraged by this success, Liang and his co-workers met to discuss other problems, like locked exit doors. They used the fire to make their factory safer. Liang hoped they could win more changes before any other accidents happened.



Frayed electrical wires can cause shocks and start a fire.

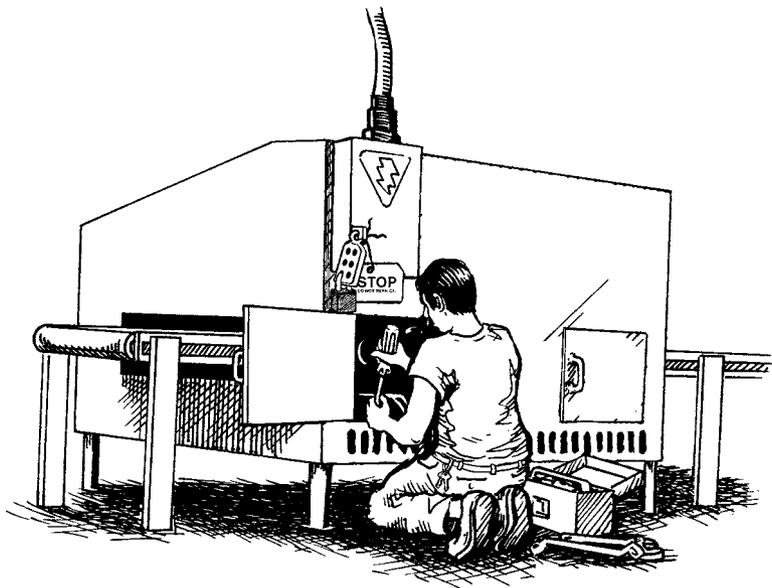
Dangers from extension cords

Extension cords are not sturdy enough to be used in place of permanent wiring. It is dangerous to run extension cords through walls, doors, or ceilings. When they are connected for a long time, extension cords can get hot and cause fires. Workers can also trip over extension cords, or a tangle of cords connected to a power strip, injuring themselves and damaging the cords.

- Extension cords are easily damaged. Inspect them often and repair or replace them if they are damaged.
- Fasten loose cords to the wall or floor with tape, or cover them with thick rubber mats.

Lock out wiring and equipment for repair

To prevent shocks and other injuries, workers should always tag out and lock out electrical systems and equipment before doing maintenance and repairs. This means more than just disconnecting the electricity from a machine (see Lock out machines for safe repair, on pages 201 to 202).



**Maintenance and repair workers need time
and training to prevent electrical injuries.**

First aid for electric shock

A small electric shock may cause only a mild burn to the skin. But a big shock can cause deep burns and stop your heartbeat and breathing.

If a person is being shocked: Do not touch the person. The electricity can pass through his body and shock anyone who touches him. First, unplug or turn off the machine or tool causing the shock. If you cannot turn off the power, use dry clothing, rope, or a piece of wood, such as a broom handle, as a tool to separate the victim from the power source. Do not use anything wet or made of metal. If the person is lying in water, use the wood or cloth to drag him out, and do not step in the water yourself!



After a person has been

shocked: Keep the person lying down. Carefully examine the victim for burns on the skin. Sometimes burns from electric shock do not look serious on the skin but are much worse inside the body. Cover burns loosely with a clean, dry cloth.

If he is unconscious, lay him on his side and cover him with a blanket.

If he has stopped breathing or his heart has stopped beating, start rescue breathing and CPR (see *Where There Is No Doctor*, page 80).

For more information on first aid for burns, see page 217.

What should be available in your factory

- blankets to cover the person or to prop their legs up.
- clean cloth to protect burns or injuries caused by electrical shock.
- a well-marked breaker box, to shut off electricity if it is not possible to turn off the power to the machine or separate the person from it.
- training for all workers in rescue breathing and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- If a defibrillator is available in the factory, make sure several workers know how to use it correctly.



**First
Aid**