

Overview of OSHA Requirements

OSHA is now focusing on improving electrical safety through the **enforcement of 1910 Subpart “S”** (Subpart S's Electrical Safety Work practices). Standards that OSHA routinely issues electrical violations against are:

- 1910.132 – Employer must assess workplace for hazards and select appropriate PPE for workers
- 1910.147 – De-energize & LOTO
- 1910.269 – Arc-resistant PPE
- 1910.332 – Electrical Hazard Training
- 1910.333 – LOTO, Safeguards for everything above 50V
- 1910.334 – Use of equipment
- 1910.335 – PPE and Warning

OSHA Use of NFPA70E

- 1) **OSHA adheres to NFPA70E as the “how-to” guideline for conducting electrical hazard assessments** and is “enforcing” the new 2004 NFPA70E electrical safety rules through 1910 Subpart “S”. NFPA70E was written for OSHA, and is the only Consensus Standard available that establishes procedures and safe work practices that protect Qualified Electrical Workers, as well as Unqualified Workers.
- 2) NFPA70E procedures and safe work practices in NFPA70E include processes for:
 - De-energizing (above 50V)
 - Lock-out / Tag-out (above 50V)
 - **Shock & Arc-Flash Hazard Assessments*** (above 50V)
 - Determines Hazard Risk Categories
 - Determines of safe working distances for workers (Shock & Arc-Flash Boundaries)
 - Determines PPE for Shock and Arc-Flash Hazards
 - Management approval for working on “live” equipment (Live Work Permit)
 - Training of Qualified and Unqualified workers.
- 3) **Shock & Arc-Flash Assessments are essential for determining type of PPE and boundaries**

*** Arc-Flash calculations require a Short Circuit Current Study, Coordination Study and collection of all OCPD (over current protective device) data, i.e., fuse part no., circuit breakers model no., etc. to determine fault clearing times.**