

CIRCULAR TO ALL CONTRACTORS ON ELECTRICAL SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

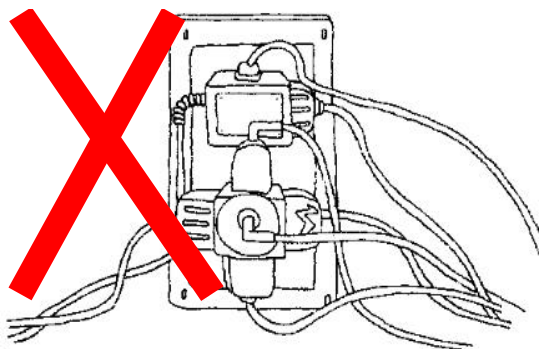
All temporary electrical installations in construction worksites are required to satisfy the requirements stipulated under:

- ☞ Section 20 of the Factories Act;
- ☞ Regulation 16 & Regulation 175 of the Factories (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) Regulations;
- ☞ CP 44 : Code of Practice for Temporary Electrical Installation in Building of Construction Sites.

SIMPLE HINTS

Here are some simple tips you can follow to help make your electrical installations safe for use:

- Install a PUB approved Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB) and test it monthly.
- Always engage a licensed electrical contractor to do your wiring.
- Send any damaged or defective electrical equipment or appliances to the authorised agents or competent repairers.
- Do not overload a socket outlet by connecting several appliances using multi-way adaptors.



- Do not use appliances or accessories in electrical installation unless they have been tested by PSB and approved by PUB.

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- Never remove the plug of an appliance from the socket outlet by pulling at the cable.
- Regularly check and replace all plugs, switches, socket outlets and adaptors that are damaged, faulty or worn out.
- Never insert bare conductors of flexible cable directly into socket outlet without using a plug.



- Avoid switching on/off or handling electrical appliances or accessories when your hands or feet are wet or the ground on which you are standing is wet.
- All exposed conductors should be insulated or kept out of reach.
- Worn and damaged flexible cables must be replaced and avoid "knotting" or "kinking" of flexible cables when they are coiled.



- Do not lay any cable near areas of hot work, on the floor and in between door hinges.



- Periodic check on the resistance of the earth circuit is recommended to be carried out by licensed electrical contractor.



- Always connect the wires for a three-pin industrial plug according to the following international colour code.

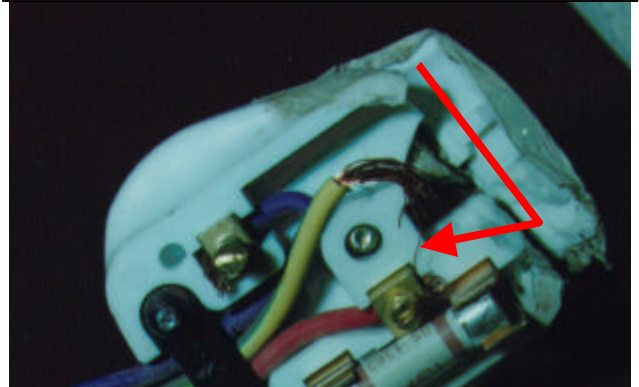


FATAL ACCIDENT

Failure to ensure that all electrical installations are in good condition may result in fatal accident.

FATAL CASE # 1 :

A strand of copper wire had electrically bridged the earth copper wires



A worker was electrocuted when he came into contact with the “energised” metal casing of a grouting machine. The 3-pin plug used for the machine was damaged and a strand of live copper wire had electrically bridged the earth conductor wires, thus energising the metal casing. At the time of the accident, the deceased was working on a wet floor and not wearing any footwear.

FATAL CASE # 2 :

A worker was electrocuted while switching on an electric hand grinder. The electric hand grinder was rated for use at 230 volts but was supplied with about 400 volts of electricity from a diesel generator.

The 400 volts supply had burnt the motor of the hand grinder. This caused the hand grinder’s metal casing to become “live” and as a result, the worker was electrocuted.