

DO

DON'T

2. PORTABLE LAMPS AND APPLIANCES

Ensure that all portable appliances are provided with 3-pin plug and socket connections and the metal work of the apparatus is effectively earthed.

Do not use a lamp in a metal holder fixed to the end of a loose flexible wire as a portable hand lamp.

Always use portable hand lamps of the insulated safety type and provided with a rubber, plastic or wooden handle and wire guard.

Do not disconnect a plug by pulling the flexible cable or when the switch is ON.

Do not use kinked or perished cables for portable lamps and appliances.

Do not plug in any portable lamp or apparatus before making sure that the switch is OFF and that the wall plug is properly inserted in the socket.

3. FIRE

Disconnect the supply immediately in case of fire on or near electrical apparatus.

Do not use fire extinguishers on electrical equipment, unless it is clearly marked as suitable for that purpose. Use sand blanket instead.

Make sure, when using water hose, that the jet of water does not come into contact with live apparatus.

Do not throw water on live electrical equipment in case of fire. It is dangerous to you.

Keep flammable material only in special containers and in fireproof rooms.

Be sure that your men are familiar with the location of fire fighting apparatus.

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Organize precautionary fire drill.

Have sufficient number of fire extinguishers located in strategic position, so that they may be available for immediate use in various areas.

Check fire fighting apparatus periodically.

Wipe up oil as soon as possible; use sand to cover oil spots.

4. ELECTRIC SHOCK

Remove the casualty from the cause, render first aid and send for doctor or take the casualty to a hospital or dispensary.

Report all accidents, whether minor or major, non-fatal or fatal, immediately to the person-in-charge.

Study carefully and practise first aid treatment for injured persons.

Study carefully and practice regularly the instructions for resuscitation (artificial respiration) after electric shock, displayed at every major electrical installation.

Do not take unnecessary risk with electricity. Low voltage, under certain circumstances, can be more dangerous than high voltage.

Do not leave the casualty in contact with live apparatus. Switch off current immediately.

Do not attempt to disengage a person in contact with a live apparatus which cannot be switched off immediately. Insulate yourself from earth by standing on rubber mat, or dry board before attempting to get him clear. Do not touch his body. Pull him by clothes if they are dry or push him clear with a piece of dry wood.

Do not discontinue artificial respiration until recovery or death is certified by doctor. It may take even more than 2 to 3 hours for recovery.