

List powerline hazards on site

Voltage rating	Minimum distance
750 to 150,000 volts	3 metres (10 feet)
151,000 to 250,000 volts	4.5 metres (15 feet)
More than 250,000 volts	6 metres (20 feet)

- When erecting or moving a ladder or scaffold, don't let it lean or drift toward overhead powerlines. Always maintain minimum allowable clearances.

Explain dangers

- ✓ Major cause of fatal accidents in construction.
- ✓ Typical equipment involved—backhoe, dump truck, boom truck, crane, excavator.
- ✓ Beware of contact when moving extension ladders, rolling scaffolds, long lengths of pipe and siding.
- ✓ Beware of the powerline moving (e.g. in the wind).

Identify controls

- The constructor must develop written procedures ahead of time if the equipment or its load can encroach on the the minimum permitted distance to a powerline. The minimum permitted distances are listed in the Construction Regulation, and in the table in the next column.
- Don't store material and equipment below overhead powerlines.
- To determine powerline voltage, check markings on pole or call the utility.
- Use a signaller to direct equipment operators and truck drivers.
- The signaller must warn drivers and operators when any part of their equipment or load approaches the minimum distances set by law.

Demonstrate

With crew, review procedures in case of contact

- If possible, break contact by driving the equipment clear of the powerline. Otherwise do not leave the equipment until the utility shuts down the power or fire forces you to jump clear.
- Keep everyone away from equipment in contact with powerline.
- Beware of time relays. Even after breakers are tripped by line damage, relays may be triggered to restore power.
- Never touch equipment and ground at the same time.
- Get someone to call the local utility to shut off power.