



TEDDER'S TECHNICAL FACTS

Vol. 2, No. 1

Hampton
Tedder
Offices:

**SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA**
(909) 628-1256
LIC. #288-589 C-10

**NEW
MEXICO**
(505) 843-6070
LIC. #89512

NEVADA
(702) 452-9200
LIC. #39279

ARIZONA
(480) 967-7765
LIC. #146676
Comm. A-17
LIC. #156612
Comm. A-11

Importance of Arc Flash Hazard Assessment is on the rise!!



WARNING

Arc Flash and Shock Hazard Appropriate PPE Required

- 24 inch** Flash Hazard Boundary
- 3** cal/cm² Flash Hazard at 18 inches
- 1DF** PPE Level, **1 Layer 6 oz Nomex®**,
Leather Gloves, Faceshield
- 480 VAC** Shock Hazard when **Cover is removed**
- 36 inch** Limited Approach
- 12 inch** Restricted Approach - **500 V Class 00 Gloves**
- 1 inch** Prohibited Approach - **500 V Class 00 Gloves**

Equipment Name: **Slurry Pump Starter**

Courtesy E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

ARE YOU COMPLIANT????

Demand for a continuous power supply has significantly increased the need for electrical workers to perform maintenance on energized equipment, thus exposing workers to arc flash hazards.

An electric arc or arcing fault is an electric current flashover through air in an electrical power system's equipment from one live conductor to another or to ground. Arc flash hazard is the danger of a serious (or fatal) burn injury due to this arcing fault.

Electric arcs produce temperatures up to 35,000° F, four times that of the sun's surface. All known material vaporizes at this temperature!! Intense heat causes sudden air expansion, resulting in a blast with very strong air pressure. Arcs inside enclosures, such as switchboards, are forced out the open side and magnify the blast toward the worker. Blast shrapnel can spray over wide areas. Clothing can ignite several feet away from the heat. Hearing loss can be catastrophic. Arc flash injuries are known to be especially severe.



TEDDER'S TECHNICAL FACTS

Vol. 2, No. 1

Page 2

Hampton Tedder Offices:

**SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA**
(909) 628-1256
LIC. #288-589 C-10

**NEW
MEXICO**
(505) 843-6070
LIC. #89512

NEVADA
(702) 452-9200
LIC. #39279

ARIZONA
(480) 967-7765
LIC. #146676
Comm. A-17
LIC. #156612
Comm. A-11

Responding to an inquiry about the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) stand on arc flash hazard, Richard S. Terrili, OSHA Northwest Regional Administrator, concluded as follows:

"Though OSHA does not, per se, enforce the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard (2000 Edition), OSHA considers the NFPA standard a recognized industry practice. The employer is required to conduct assessment in accordance with CFR 1910.132(d)(1). If an arc flash hazard is present, or likely to be present, then the employer must select and require employees to use the protective apparel. Employers who conduct the hazard/risk assessment, and select and require their employees to use protective clothing and other personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for the task, as stated in the NFPA 70E standard, 2000 Edition, are deemed in compliance with the Hazard Assessment and Equipment Selection OSHA standard."

Employers are now responsible to assess work place arc flash hazards, document the assessment, and also select, have available, and require the use of correct PPE. A company can reduce its exposure to the risk of arc flash hazard by acknowledging that a hazard does exist, assessing that hazard's magnitude, and then developing an [Arc Flash Hazard Program](#).



**Personal Protective Equipment
is absolutely essential.**

Remember that, per NFPA 70E, the employer, prior to any work commencing, must document Arc Flash Hazard Analysis and that's where we come in. Contact Dustin Ashliegh at 909-628-1256, x-259, to discuss your situation and to arrange for our free initial consultation.

www.hamptontedder.com