

LIVE LINE BARE HAND WORK



Live line bare hand work is extremely hazardous and a highly-specialized skill. Whenever handling live and energized lines the consequences can be dire. Therefore it is important to adhere to the proper safety techniques. It is also imperative that you have the proper training and periodic retraining, when doing this type of work.

Prior to conducting live line bare hand work, gather the following information:

- Nominal voltage rating of the circuit that you will be working on
- Minimum Approach Distance (MAD) to the ground
- Minimum voltages for the tools being used
- If automatic reclosing feature of circuit-interrupting devices protecting the lines has been rendered inoperative, some devices may not allow this.



Make sure that any tools and equipment you will be using are clean and dry.

Do not conduct work using the live line tool method in adverse weather conditions, such as thunderstorms, high winds, snowstorms, ice storms or on days with high humidity. These conditions make energized conductors and equipment more volatile and hazardous to work on.

You shall also make sure that a conductive device is provided for bonding the insulated aerial device to the energized line or equipment and that equipment is available to connect you to the bucket liner. This may include conductive shoes and leg clips. In the event you are working with higher voltages, you might be required to wear a special conductive suit, as well.

Before each workday, a boom-current test must be conducted. This test must also be done whenever you encounter higher voltages or anytime conditions change. A boom current test involves placing the bucket in contact with an energized source equal to the voltage to be encountered for at least three minutes.

Live line tools shall be dielectrically tested at the beginning of each job and shall be tagged out of service if it fails.

The leakage current may not be greater than 1 microampere per kilovolt of nominal phase to ground voltage. In the event there is something wrong with the equipment or the leakage is greater than 1 microampere per kilovolt of nominal phase to ground voltage, immediately stop working and alert your supervisor. Do not resume work until the problem is located, repaired and passes a boom-current test.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Prior to conducting live line bare hand work, what information should you gather?

When should a boom current test occur?

What is a boom current test?

What should you do in the event there is something wrong with the equipment?

SAFETY TALK ATTENDANCE ROSTER



COMPANY: _____ JOB/DEPT: _____

DATE: ___/___/___ TIME: _____

TOPICS ADDRESSED: _____

EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURES:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
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EMPLOYEE SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: _____

ACTION TAKEN: _____

Supervisor's Signature

___/___/___
Date

Safety Coordinator's Signature

___/___/___
Date