

OSHA Electric Power Standards - Session 2 Questions

<p>If the host employer has identified issues on their system and developed specific work procedures/safety practices for internal people, is a contractor supposed to be made aware of the additional procedures and/or. aslo follow them</p>	<p>Yes, you are to be made aware of the conditions and any special precautions to be put in place.</p>
<p>If a host employer is havingspecific problems with a piece of line equipment or hardware and they develop a specific work practice or work procedure to address the issue - does that need to be shared with contractors?</p>	<p>Yes, this should have just been covered in the sesion.</p>
<p>Many host employers are NOT providing appropriate Arc-Flash information.. Does If the contractor is NOT ensuring that they have this and it is correct prior to starting work, who would recieve citations 9Both hot Employer and the Contractor)?</p>	<p>Both, the contractor and host would most likely receive a citation. If you are the contractor, you must change your work processes if you do not have the information you need to perform your work safely.</p>
<p>Is the Host Employer ultimately responsible for anything that happens on a site that is owned by them if there should happen to be litigation because of a serious injury or death by a contractor or sub contractor?</p>	<p>This is not a black and white answer. The host and contractors have the responsibility for worker safety.</p>
<p>If you cannot obtain what you feel is required arc flash data from the utility for lines you will be working on, do you know of any recourse? Obviously a contractor is not going to contact OSHA about a client...</p>	<p>I would suggest that you request in writing arc energy levels or clothing requirements. If you don't recieve it you would need to build a work process to eliminate the poteential for arc hazards.</p>
<p>What is the definition of a contractor? Is it a neighboring utility working to help restore power with the neighboring utility? They do not have a "contract" or agreement to work together on dailiy basis or during storm restortaion (mutual aid).</p>	<p>Yes, OSHA has included mutual aid as contractor work., Yes, OSHA considers mutual aid as contract work.</p>

Does information transfer mean my contractors have to follow my safety rules if I am a utility

OSHA does not require contractors to follow utility safety rules. Rather they require the utility and contractors to ensure they follow the OSHA electric power rules and that they coordinate their work activity to ensure they provide a safe work environment for all affected workers.

What if a contractor is doing work covered by a horizontal standard (excavating without installing conductor as an example)? Would information transfer be required?

No, the requirement is for "covered" work. Work that is covered under 1910.269 or 1926 Subpart V is considered "covered" work.

Does the host employer have the right to stop a contractor from working if they are not following information transfer protocols or other OSHA standards?

Absolutely. You have due diligence to ensure all workers are performing work safely. It is most likely in your contract so I would refer to the contract and hold contractors to the level of the contract. It is very important that you have a developed Contractors Safety Management standard that outlines how you will manage your contract.

what are the types of information required to be transferred specifically?

Pam will address this information shortly in the presentation.

sub contractors are to receive the information directly from the contractor correct>

This is dependant on how you lay out your contracts. The host has the responsibility for sharing information.