



<p>When testing for live-line voltage with a hot-stick, is arc flash safety PPE required at the maximum calculated level required for working on the equipment?</p>	<p>Possibly, it will depend on the incident energy levels at the working distance. I would suggest contacting your engineering group to see what the estimated incident energy levels will be at that distance.</p>
<p>If secondary is deenergized but attached via the neutral to the main line, is this considered a potential source of reenergization and therefore requires personal protective grounds?</p>	<p>Yes, it does. The neutral has potential for current.</p>
<p>Whats the thought on wearing or not wearing rubber gloves inside the grounded zone?</p>	<p>PPE is your last line of defense. It is utilized throughout the industry as an added layer of protection.</p>
<p>Am I required to ground electric power T&D secondary lines and equipment?</p>	<p>Yes unless you have met the exception requirements. OSHA requires T&D lines and equipment to have protective grounding installed if deenergized for employee protection with an exception. Exception- The employer can demonstrate that installation of the ground is impracticable or the conditions resulting from the installation would present greater hazards, then the lines and equipment may be treated as deenergized provided: The lines and equipment have been deenergized, and No possibility of contact with another energized source, and No induced voltage is present.</p>
<p>Can I have differences of electrical potential across my mechanical equipment? Example- Standing with one foot on the bed of the truck and the other on an extended bumper that was added outside of the factory?</p>	<p>Yes unless you have provided effective grounds and bonds to prevent differences of potential.</p>
<p>Can my company make protective grounds sets?</p>	<p>You can but this method is not widely used within organizations today. If you decide to make protective ground sets within your organization it is imperative that you are following ASTM F855 Standard Specification for Temporary Protective Grounds to be Used on De-energized Electric Power Lines and Equipment and testing in accordance with ASTM F2249 Standard Specification for In-Service Test Methods for Temporary Grounding Jumper Assemblies Used on Deenergized Electric Powerlines and Equipment.</p>
<p>Is there a standard that addresses Protective grounding systems in Substation?</p>	<p>Yes. IEEE 1246 Guide for Temporary Protective Grounding Systems Used in Substations</p>

<p>My company uses bracket grounding and has not had any accidents in the past using this method. Can we continue to use this method?</p>	<p>I would urge you to read IEEE 1048 Guide for Protective Grounding of Power Lines. It will definitely give you some guidance. I would not use the analogy that we have been successful as OSHA requires an engineering analysis to determine whether your grounding meet equipotential zone requirements.</p>
<p>How can I determine equipotential zone grounding when working on URD equipment?</p>	<p>I would urge you to read IEEE 1048 Guide for Protective Grounding of Power Lines. It will definitely give you some guidance on the use of equipotential mats because workers are standing on the earth and contacting parts that may become reenergized.</p>
<p>Do I have to ground my truck if I barricade them?</p>	<p>If you have not removed the hazard that could cause your equipment to become energized you must ground first to minimize the time the lines remain energized and then use protective equipment or barricades along with equipment matting and bonding.</p>