

## EQUIPMENT USE SAFETY CHECKLIST

<b>Portable Equipment Requirements</b>			
	YES	NO	N/A
Portable equipment is handled in a manner so as not to cause damage.			
You don't use flexible electric cords connected to equipment for raising or lowering the equipment.			
You don't fasten flexible cords with staples or hang them in such a way as to risk damaging the outer jacket or insulation.			
You visually inspect portable cord and plug connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) before use on any shift for external defects (such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins, or damage to outer jacket or insulation) and for evidence of possible internal damage (such as pinched or crushed outer jacket). ( <i>*Exception: Cord and plug connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) that remain connected once they're put in place and aren't exposed to damage need not be visually inspected until they're relocated.</i> )			
You remove from service any item that has a defect or evidence of damage that could expose an employee to injury.			
You don't allow anybody to use items that are removed from service with damage or defects until repairs and tests necessary to render the equipment safe are made.			
When an attachment plug is to be connected to a receptacle (including an on a cord set), the relationship of the plug and receptacle contacts is first checked to ensure that they're of proper mating configurations.			
Flexible cords used with grounding type equipment contain an equipment grounding conductor.			
Attachment plugs and receptacles aren't connected or altered in a way that would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding conductor at the point where plugs are attached to receptacles.			
These devices aren't altered to allow the grounding pole of a plug to be inserted into slots intended for connection to the current-carrying conductors.			
You don't use adapters that interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection.			
Portable electric equipment and flexible cords aren't used in highly conductive work locations or locations where employees are likely			

to contact water or conductive liquids, unless they're approved for those locations.			
Employees have dry hands when plugging and unplugging flexible cords and cord and plug connected equipment, if energized equipment is involved.			
Energized plug and receptacle connections are handled only with insulating protective equipment if the condition of the connection could provide a conducting path to the employee's hand (if, for example, a cord connector is wet from being immersed in water).			
Locking type connectors are properly secured after connection.			
<b>Comments:</b>			

**Electric Power and Lighting Circuits**

	YES	NO	N/A
Load rated switches, circuit breakers or other devices specifically designed as disconnecting means are used for the opening, reversing or closing of circuits under load conditions.			
You don't use cable connectors that are not of the load break type, fuses, terminal lugs and cable splice connections for such purposes, except in an emergency.			
A circuit isn't manually reenergized after it's been de-energized by a circuit protective device until it's determined that the equipment and circuit can be safely energized.			
You prohibit the repetitive manual reclosing of circuit breakers or reenergizing circuits through replaced fuses. ( <i>*No examination of the circuit or connected equipment is needed before the circuit is reenergized if it can be determined from the design of the circuit and the overcurrent devices involved that the automatic operation of a device was caused by an overload rather than a fault condition.</i> )			
Overcurrent protection of circuits and conductors isn't modified, even on a temporary basis, beyond that allowed the installation safety requirements for overcurrent protection by ( <a href="#">Section 1910.304(e)</a> ).			

**Comments:**



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