

## **LV Live Electrical Work Guideline**

50-1000VAC 120-1500VDC

Under the Electrical Safety Regulation, there are restrictions on the performance of live electrical work unless stringent criteria are satisfied

*Live work* means electrical work performed in circumstances in which the part of the electrical equipment the subject of the electrical work is energised.

*Electrical Safety Act Sch9*

For example, fault finding, live testing of components, electrical equipment and apparatus, live testing to ensure correct connections (including polarity), tightening the terminals of a live circuit breaker and replacing fittings or components when they are live, unless they are designed to be accessed by the end user.

Live work is only permitted where;

- It creates an unacceptable hazard to perform the electrical work deenergised
- It is not possible to perform the work de-energised
- A written risk assessment has been performed
- The risk assessment has been sighted and approved by the person in control of the workplace/equipment, the worker and the workers supervisor

Minimum Personal Protective Equipment for live work is;

- Long cotton sleeves, no exposed metal components
- “00” work gloves
- Safety Glasses



Tools and equipment used for live work must meet or exceed the following criteria;

- Insulated for the voltages potentially present
- Inspected on a regular basis for damage
- Suitable to the task
- Calibrated as per Electrical Safety Act and relevant standards
- All test leads will be Category 3 rated or greater.

Safety observers (electrical) are required for all live works excluding fault finding and testing. A safety observer may be identified as a control method for these activities by risk assessment.

Safety equipment is to be tested every 6 months and records kept (5 years) to ensure continuing levels of protection.



*Issued on 17 June, 2005 by:  
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