

Exposure to unexpected electrical energy release that could result in electric shock, or burns, or in an explosion caused by an electric arc, is covered by the standard for Electrical Safety-Related Work Practices. Safeguarding workers from other hazards related to the unexpected release of hazardous energy during servicing and maintenance operations is covered by 29 CFR 1910.147, the lockout/tag-out standard.

(1) 29 CFR 1910.333(a)(1) requires that live parts be de-energized before a potentially exposed employee works on or near them. OSHA believes that this is the preferred method for protecting employees from electrical hazards. The employer is permitted to allow employees to work on or near exposed live parts (hot work) only:

- If the employer can demonstrate that de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards, or
- (b) If the employer can demonstrate that de-energizing is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations.

(2) Under 1910.333(a)(2) if the employer does not de-energize (under the conditions permitted in 1910.333(a)(1)), then suitable safe work practices for the conditions under which the work is to be performed shall be included in the written procedures and strictly enforced. These work practices are given in 1910.333(c) and 1910.335.

If the circumstances of the assignment requires "hot work" then there shall be a Hazard Duty Pay differential of 5% of the hourly rate for the time actually spent performing this duty. Time will be split into 15 minute increments.

(new section, submitted 5/24/17)