# **Presentation Instructions**

#### Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

#### What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

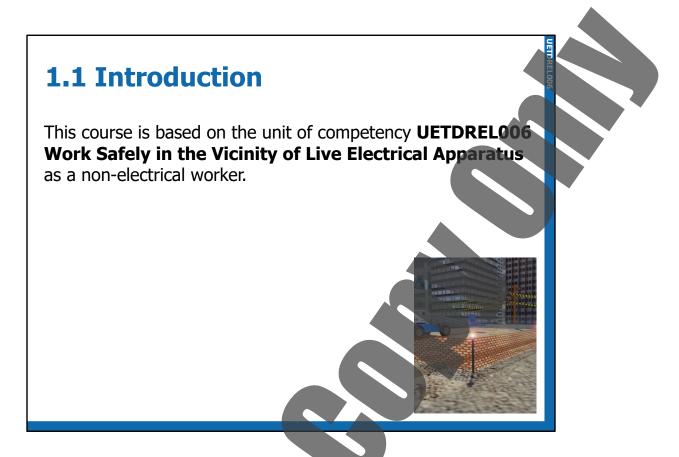
- 1. Rebrand the presentation.
- 2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.



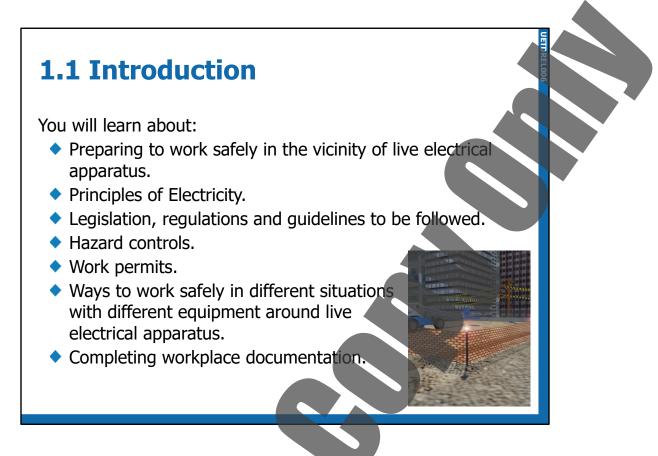








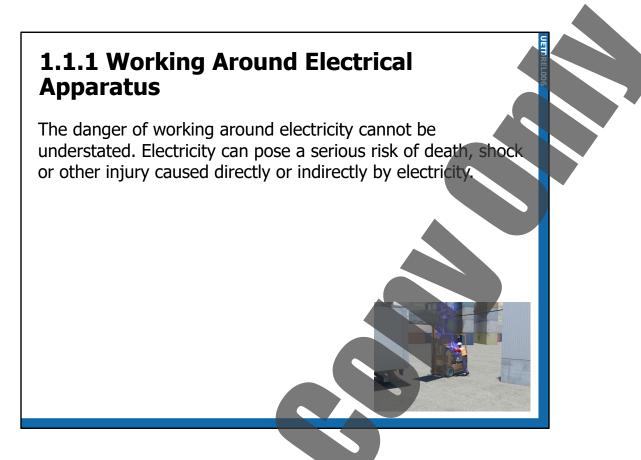
This course is based on the unit of competency **UETDREL006 Work Safely in the Vicinity of Live Electrical Apparatus** as a non-electrical worker.



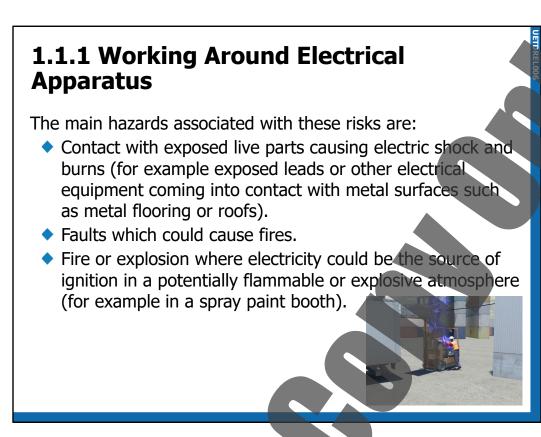
You will learn about:

- Preparing to work safely in the vicinity of live electrical apparatus.
- Principles of Electricity.
- Legislation, regulations and guidelines to be followed.
- Hazard controls.
- Work permits.
- Ways to work safely in different situations with different equipment around live electrical apparatus.
- Completing workplace documentation.





The danger of working around electricity cannot be understated. Electricity can pose a serious risk of death, shock or other injury caused directly or indirectly by electricity.



The main hazards associated with these risks are:

- Contact with exposed live parts causing electric shock and burns (for example exposed leads or other electrical equipment coming into contact with metal surfaces such as metal flooring or roofs).
- Faults which could cause fires.
- Fire or explosion where electricity could be the source of ignition in a potentially flammable or explosive atmosphere (for example in a spray paint booth).

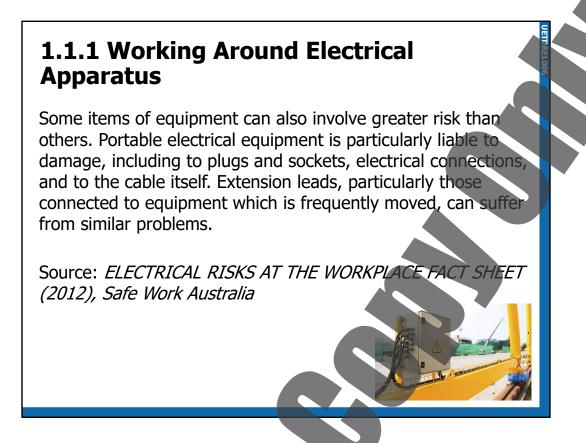
### **1.1.1 Working Around Electrical** Apparatus

The risk of injury from electricity is strongly linked to where and how it is used. The risks are greatest in harsh conditions, for example:

- Outdoors or in wet surroundings equipment may become wet and may be at greater risk of damage.
- In cramped spaces with earthed metalwork, such as inside a tank or bin - it may be difficult to avoid electrical shock if an electrical fault develops.

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Some items of equipment can also involve greater risk than others. Portable electrical equipment is particularly liable to damage, including to plugs and sockets, electrical connections, and to the cable itself. Extension leads, particularly those connected to equipment which is frequently moved, can suffer from similar problems.

Source: ELECTRICAL RISKS AT THE WORKPLACE FACT SHEET (2012), Safe Work Australia

### **1.1.1 Working Around Electrical** Apparatus

According to Safe Work Australia's statistics, fatalities on the job relating to contact with electricity are listed below:

Year	Contact with Electricity
2003	13
2004	16
2005	13
2006	18
2007	13
2008	9
2009	13
2010	10
2011	10
2012	6

According to Safe Work Australia's statistics, fatalities on the job relating to contact with electricity are listed below:

### Year and Contact with Electricity

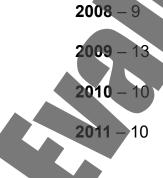
**2003** – 13

**2004** – 16

**2005** - 13

**2006** - 18

2007 - 13



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Year     Contact with Electricity       2013     8       2014     5       2015     8       2016     7       2017     4       2018     4       2019     8       2020     7       2021     7	1.1.1 Appai		Around Electrical	UEED DEELOOS
2013   8     2014   5     2015   8     2016   7     2017   4     2018   4     2019   8     2020   7		Year	<b>Contact with Electricity</b>	
2015   8     2016   7     2017   4     2018   4     2019   8     2020   7		2013		
2016   7     2017   4     2018   4     2019   8     2020   7		2014	5	
2017 4   2018 4   2019 8   2020 7		2015	8	
2018 4   2019 8   2020 7		2016	7	
<b>2019</b> 8 <b>2020</b> 7		2017	4	
<b>2020</b> 7		2018	4	
		2019	8	
<b>2021</b> 7				
		2021	7	

Year and Contact with Electricity ... Continued

- **2013** 8
- **2014** 5
- . . .
- **2015** 8
- **2016** 7
- **2017** 4
- 2018 4
- 2019 8
- 2020 7

## **1.1.2 What is a Safety Observer?**

A safety observer, also known as an electrical spotter, is a trained individual responsible for monitoring the work environment to identify potential hazards and to help prevent accidents and injuries.

In the context of electrical work, a safety observer is responsible for ensuring the safety of workers, plant, and equipment in the vicinity of electrical apparatus and power lines.

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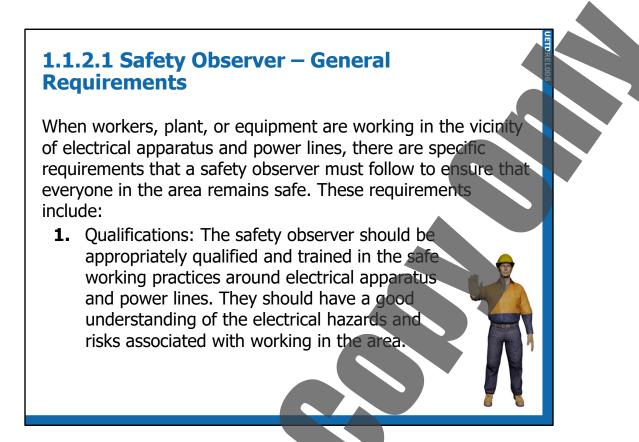
## **1.1.2 What is a Safety Observer?**

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When workers, plant, or equipment are working in the vicinity of electrical apparatus and power lines, there are specific requirements that a safety observer must follow to ensure that everyone in the area remains safe. These requirements include:

1. Qualifications: The safety observer should be appropriately qualified and trained in the safe working practices around electrical apparatus and power lines. They should have a good understanding of the electrical hazards and risks associated with working in the area.

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- 2. Communication: The safety observer should maintain clear and effective communication with workers in the area, including those operating equipment, to ensure that everyone is aware of any hazards or changes in the work environment.
- 3. Observation: The safety observer should be positioned in a location where they can observe and continually monitor the work area to identify any potential hazards or dangerous situations. They should remain vigilant and alert to any signs of electrical danger, including arcing, sparks, or smoke.

#### ...Continued

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