

First Responder Beware®

Electrical Safety for First Responders

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To report emergencies, call 911 and Rhode Island Energy immediately.

Electrical emergencies: 1-855-RIE-1102 (743-1102)

Electrical safety for first responders



- Firefighters, police and EMTs are typically first on the scene in an emergency and face the greatest risk from electrical infrastructure contacts.
- Understanding the potential dangers and dealing with them correctly makes everyone safer.
- This program is designed to supplement, not replace, your department's standard operating procedures (SOPs).



Electrical safety basics



- Respect the power of electricity
- Hands off electrical systems
- Protect yourself and others from shock
- Always observe the 10-foot rule
- Be aware of overhead power lines
- Use extra caution near downed power lines
- Manage substation and transformer fires









Respect the power of electricity



- Electricity always seeks the easiest, most direct path to the ground through conductors like:
 - Your body
 - Trees
 - Water
 - Metal objects and structures
 - Long or tall equipment

- Even low-voltage electrical shock can be fatal.
- Standard-issue protective gear DOES NOT insulate you against electrical shock.
- Electrical shock and burn injuries may include internal tissue damage that is not immediately apparent. Make sure victims receive thorough medical attention.



Hands off electrical systems



Never attempt to disconnect electric services:

- Never cut service wires.
- Never attempt to remove electric meters.
 This is extremely dangerous and can cause serious injury or death.
- Never attempt to open or enter a manhole or vault until utility personnel tell you it has been de-energized.
- Never touch or attempt to move power lines.



Protect yourself and others from shock



- Always identify power lines and electrical equipment upon arrival at an incident scene.
- Assume all lines are energized, as well as all objects in contact with power lines.
- If power lines or electrical equipment are involved in an incident, have your dispatcher contact Rhode Island Energy.
- Provide the best possible directions to the location.
- Secure the area.



Always observe the 10-foot rule



- ALWAYS keep yourself and your equipment at least 10 feet away from power lines.
- Higher voltages require greater clearances.
- There is no uniform system for identifying power line voltage.
 When in doubt, contact Rhode Island Energy for clearance information.
- Electrical safety distances given are minimums. Always use the maximum possible distance.



Be aware of overhead power lines



- Park emergency vehicles as far away as possible from overhead power lines.
- Keep aerial equipment at least 10 feet away from overhead lines. Assign a spotter to help judge the distance.
- Never use a solid water stream to fight fires near overhead power lines.



Be aware of overhead power lines



If your equipment contacts a power line:

- The equipment should be considered energized.
- Call Rhode Island Energy.
- If you can do so safely, move the equipment away from the line.
- Stay put, and warn others to stay away until utility personnel give the all clear.



Be aware of overhead power lines



If fire or other imminent danger forces you off the equipment:

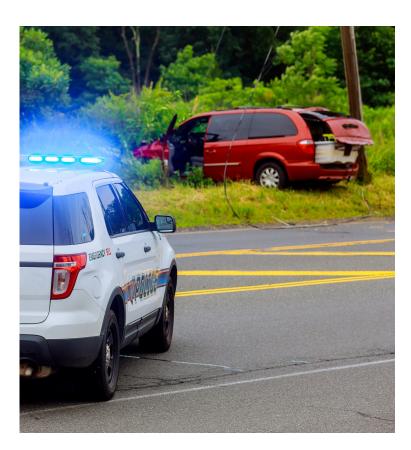
- Jump clear, landing far enough away from the equipment so that you don't touch the equipment and the ground at the same time.
- Land with your feet together and shuffle away with small movements, keeping your feet close together and on the ground at all times.
- DO NOT run or take large steps. When equipment contacts a line, electricity spreads out in the ground like ripples in a pond, and the voltage decreases with distance from the point of contact. If your legs bridge two areas of different voltage, you could be killed.



Use extra caution near downed power lines



- Park emergency vehicles away from fallen lines.
- Secure the area:
 - Keep yourself and the public at least
 30 feet away from fallen power lines.
- Transmission lines from large towers require a distance of 100 feet.
- Never touch or attempt to move fallen lines or objects contacting them.
- Never use a solid water stream to fight fires near downed lines.



Use extra caution near downed power lines



- DO NOT enter, contact or even approach areas or vehicles that may be energized.
- Call Rhode Island Energy.
- Instruct vehicle occupants to drive the vehicle away from the line if this can be done safely.
- If the vehicle cannot be moved, instruct the occupants to stay put until utility personnel give the all clear. Staying in the vehicle is their BEST protection against electrical shock.



Use extra caution near downed power lines



If occupants in an energized vehicle are in imminent danger from fire or other hazards:

- Instruct them to jump clear, landing far enough away from the equipment that they don't touch the equipment and the ground at the same time.
- Tell them to land with their feet together and shuffle away with small movements, keeping their feet close together and on the ground at all times.

- Demonstrate the proper procedure from a distance.
- If occupants are injured, disabled or otherwise unable to safely exit the vehicle on their own, your incident commander will assess the situation and tell you how to proceed.





Substation fires



- Burning electrical equipment is already ruined and will be replaced. The safest course of action is to LET IT BURN.
- Contact Rhode Island Energy, and wait for their personnel to arrive. Never attempt to enter a substation without utility personnel present.
- Isolate the area at least 300 feet in all directions. Keep unauthorized persons away.
- Be alert for transformer oil explosions and toxic smoke hazards. Stay upwind.
- Protect area exposures to prevent fire from spreading.
- If an equipment fire must be suppressed, utility
 personnel and the incident commander will tell you
 how to proceed.



Transformer fires



- DO NOT open or enter switch cabinets or pad-mounted transformers.
- Never cut locks or pry cabinets open.
 - The equipment contains live electrical components, and if you contact them, you could be killed.
- Call Rhode Island Energy, evacuate the public and protect area exposures.
- Let transformers burn until otherwise instructed by utility personnel.



Electrical safety review

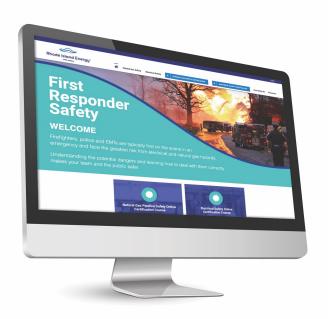


- Identify all overhead power lines and electrical equipment upon arrival at an incident scene.
- Whenever you suspect electrical infrastructure is involved or when in doubt, call Rhode Island Energy.
- Never attempt to cut service wires or remove electric meters.
- Never touch power lines.

- Assume all power lines are energized, and keep yourself and your equipment at least 10 feet away.
- Even low-voltage electrical shock can be fatal, and your gear does not insulate you against electrical shock.
- When responding to a substation or transformer fire, let it burn, evacuate the area and protect exposures.



Thank you for your attention.



Visit Rhode Island Energy's website at rienergy.e-smartresponders.com for additional information and to earn a Certificate of Completion in our electrical safety course.

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