



Protecting Employees from Electric-Arc Flash Hazards

This guidance is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. It contains recommendations as well as descriptions of mandatory safety and health standards. The recommendations are advisory in nature, informational in content, and are intended to assist employers in providing a safe and healthful workplace. The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to comply with safety and health standards and regulations promulgated by OSHA or by a state with an OSHA-approved state plan. In addition, the Act's General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

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Introduction

Electrical injuries are a serious workplace health and safety issue. This guidance helps employers whose workers interact with live equipment or circuits, and those in power generation, transmission, and distribution to identify, assess, and mitigate arc flash (also known as electric arc) hazards. While arc flash incidents can occur in any setting with electrical equipment, arc flashes typically involve large electrical panels, motor control centers, electrical switchboards, transformers, disconnect fuses and metal-clad switch gears.

Research by the Fire Protection Research Foundation, an affiliate of the NFPA, determined that the principal injury events associated with electrical hazards are electric shocks,¹ **arc flashes**, and **arc blasts**.²

Specific arc flash statistics are difficult to quantify, and multiple sources provide differing information, but they all present alarming data. NFPA estimates, in its *70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*, that five to ten arc flash explosions occur daily across the US. Similarly, the *Industrial Safety and Hygiene News*, states that up to ten arc flash incidents occur every day, “totaling more than 3,600 disabling electrical contact injuries each year.”³

An electric arc is a type of electrical explosion. The electric arc produces a bright flash, where temperatures can exceed 35,000 °F (19,400 °C), nearly four times the temperature of the surface of the sun. This energy creates an explosive blast, or arc blast, that produces deafening sound, supersonic concussive forces, and superheated shrapnel.



Electrical worker in protective gear.

Arc flash incidents can ignite clothing, cause structural fires, and produce particles of molten metal, causing severe or even fatal burn injuries. At these high temperatures, most items within 3 feet (0.9 meters), including skin and flammable clothing, will burn, melt, or vaporize. Most arc flash burn injuries occur when the arc ignites **flammable clothing** and not from the arc itself.

1. Electric shocks result from direct contact with exposed energized source or part where the electric current runs through the body part making contact. Electric shocks can cause minor injuries like burns or serious issues like heart problems depending on the strength of the electric current and the length of exposure time.
2. “Occupational Injuries From Electrical Shock and Arc Flash Events,” Richard B. Campbell & David A. Dini, March 2015, The Fire Protection Research Foundation. https://efcog.org/wp-content/uploads/Wgs/Safety%20Working%20Group/_Worker%20Safety%20and%20Health%20Subgroup/Electrical%20Safety%20Task%20Group/Documents/REPORT%20-%20Arc%20Flash%20Occ%20Data%20FINAL.pdf
3. “In a flash: Take Steps to protect workers from hazards,” Benita Mehta, Industrial Safety and Hygiene News <https://www.ishn.com/articles/112500-in-a-flash-take-steps-to-protect-workers-from-hazards>

Before discussing how to identify and mitigate arc flash hazards, two common myths should be addressed -- energized work and justified energized work. Many workers mistakenly assume that they do not need arc rated or arc flash rated (AR) personal protective equipment (PPE) because they are not performing energized work. Employees must understand that work on deenergized equipment **is not the same** as an electrically safe working condition (ESWC).⁴ Deenergizing is just one step toward an ESWC, and it **does not eliminate electrical hazards**.⁵

Additionally, there is a common myth among employees that the justified energized work they are performing is electrically safe. Even when work is considered "justified," strict safety measures **must be implemented and followed** to minimize the risks associated with electrical hazards. Justified energized work refers to specific situations where working on or near energized electrical equipment is deemed necessary and "justified" under certain conditions. In some instances, it may not be feasible or practical to deenergize the equipment for maintenance or other tasks (such as interrupting power to a hospital) and de-energization may introduce or create additional hazards.

Addressing Arc Flash Hazards in a Safety and Health Program

OSHA recommends that employers implement a safety and health program. OSHA's publication, "Recommended Practices for Safety and Health Programs," www.osha.gov/safety-management, presents a step-by-step approach to implementing a safety and health program, built around seven core elements that make up a successful program:

- * Management Leadership
- * Worker Participation
- * Hazard Identification and Assessment

- * Hazard Prevention and Control
- * Education and Training
- * Program Evaluation and Improvement
- * Communication and Coordination for Host Employers, Contractors, and Staffing Agencies

This guide shows how management systems can be used to protect workers from arc flash hazards with a focus on **worker participation, hazard identification and assessment, and hazard prevention and control**.

4. NFPA 70E defines an ESWC as a state in which an electrical conductor or circuit part has been disconnected from energized parts, locked-out or tagged-out in accordance with established standards (such as [29 CFR 1910.147](http://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/chapter-I/subchapter-B/part-1910/subpart-147/section-1910.147)), and tested to verify the absence of voltage.
5. According to OSHA's [29 CFR 1910.333\(b\)\(1\)](http://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/chapter-I/subchapter-B/part-1910/subpart-333/section-1910.333(b)(1)) standard, conductors and parts of electric equipment that have been deenergized but have not been properly locked out or tagged out **must** be considered energized parts.

Worker Participation

To be effective, any safety and health program needs the meaningful participation of workers and their representatives. Workers have much to gain from a successful program, and the most to lose if the program

fails. Employers should leverage the firsthand knowledge and experience of their workers who are directly exposed to arc flash risks:

Worker Participation and Arc Flash Safety	
Encourage Workers to Participate in the Safety and Health Program	Safety Culture: Create a culture where workers feel comfortable sharing safety concerns and participating in safety programs. Acknowledge and provide positive feedback for workers who raise concerns about arc flash hazards. Managers and supervisors should maintain an environment that invites workers to make safety and health suggestions.
Encourage Workers to Report Safety and Health Concerns	Reporting Hazards: Workers have a right to raise safety concerns. Establish a system for workers to report potential arc flash hazards without fear of reprisal. Involve workers in finding solutions to any arc flash issues reported. Feedback Mechanisms: Regularly review and act on worker feedback to address reported concerns. Ensure workers that reported information will only be used to improve workplace safety.
Give Workers Access to Safety and Health Information	Access to Procedures and Guidelines: Ensure workers have up-to-date information on arc flash hazards, safety procedures, required personal protective equipment, and emergency plans. Training and Education: Provide access to training materials and sessions on arc flash hazards.
Involve Workers in All Aspects of the Program	Collaborate on Procedures: Involve workers in developing and revising safety procedures and procedures for activities involving arc flash hazards. Analyze arc flash hazards in each step of routine and nonroutine jobs, tasks, and processes. Customize Training: Design training with worker input to cover relevant arc flash risks and protective measures. Participatory Inspections: Include workers in safety inspections and audits to spot arc flash hazards.
Remove Barriers to Participation	Ensure Inclusivity: Allow all workers to participate, regardless of skill level, education, or language. Implement multilingual resources as needed. Support and Resources: Provide necessary resources and time for workers to participate effectively in the safety and health program (i.e., safety and health meetings during regular work hours).

Hazard Identification and Assessment

Existing regulations require assessing the workplace for hazards, including electric arcs, but do not specify the components of the assessment. The hazard assessment should include: identification of hazards (both electrical and non-electrical); the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the severity of harm if the hazard were to occur; and hazard mitigation measures that will reduce the hazard to an acceptable risk.

To identify and assess potential hazards, employers – in consultation with workers – should review existing information about workplace hazards and periodically conduct an inspection to find additional hazards.

Hazards that may lead to arc flashes include:

- * Faulty or malfunctioning electrical equipment,
- * Inadequate installation or maintenance practices,
- * Operating equipment beyond its rated capacity,
- * Unauthorized modifications or alterations to electrical equipment,
- * Lack of proper warning systems, such as warning signs and labels,
- * Assuming low voltage equipment, 240V and under, cannot produce arcs, and
- * Inadequate or insufficient PPE.

Additionally, the likelihood of an arc flash incident increases when exposed energized electrical conductors or circuit parts are subject to various factors:

- * Unintentional tool contact with conductive surfaces,
- * Inadequate training on safety practices,
- * Use of improper equipment or tools,
- * Corrosion of conductive contacts,
- * Worn or damaged insulation,
- * Loose contacts,
- * Weather conditions, and
- * Impurities like dust or moisture on the insulating material.

Ultimately, arc flashes are less likely to occur when equipment is properly maintained. Having recognized the potential hazards related to arc flashes, employers and workers should assess their likelihood and severity.

Existing regulations require that employers in the electric power utility industry make an estimate of the “incident heat energy” available at the energized electrical conductor or equipment ([29 CFR 1910.269\(l\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#) and [29 CFR 1926.960\(g\)\(2\)](#)), often referred to as an “arc flash risk assessment.”⁶ Incident energy is the amount of heat energy, measured in calories per square centimeter (cal/cm²), that a worker may be exposed to during an arc flash. This energy can cause burns or other injuries to a worker nearby. The estimate of incident energy will determine:

- * The distance between the arc flash boundary and the energized source,
- * The incident energy *at the working distance*, and
- * The level of PPE required to safely perform any permitted energized electrical work.



Engineer wearing an arc flash protection suit while performing an inspection.

6. Conducting an arc flash study is highly recommended for all employers whose workers may be exposed to electrical hazards, not just utility workers.

Limited & Restricted Approach Boundary vs. Arc Flash Boundary

NFPA 70E recommends that the closer a worker gets to the electrical hazard the more training and protection they should have. The limited and restricted boundaries are for protecting against *electric shock*, not against arc flashes:

- ✦ **Restricted approach boundary:** Inside this boundary is the highest likelihood of electric shock. Under no circumstance should an unqualified worker ever be permitted to cross the restricted boundary. Qualified workers should never enter or take conductive objects within the restricted approach boundary unless they are using appropriate PPE, and the conductive object is insulated.
- ✦ **Limited approach boundary:** Inside this boundary an electric shock hazard exists. Wherever it is necessary for an unqualified worker to cross the limited approach boundary, the unqualified worker should be supervised by a qualified worker (see [29 CFR 1910.399](#) or [1926.968](#)) and accompanied while inside the limited approach boundary. However, it is important to note that if the arc flash boundary is within or outside the limited approach boundary, the rules for the arc flash boundary have priority.

However, the arc flash boundary is specific to arc flash hazards, not electric shock. Additionally, unlike the electric shock boundaries, the arc flash boundary does not follow a set relationship. Specifically, the restricted approach boundary is always inside the limited approach boundary. The arc flash boundary, however, may be inside or outside of either the limited or restricted boundary:

- ✦ **Arc flash boundary:** At this boundary a worker without appropriate PPE could receive second degree burns from an arc flash.⁷ Similar to the restricted boundary, *under no circumstance should an unqualified worker ever be permitted to cross the arc flash boundary.*

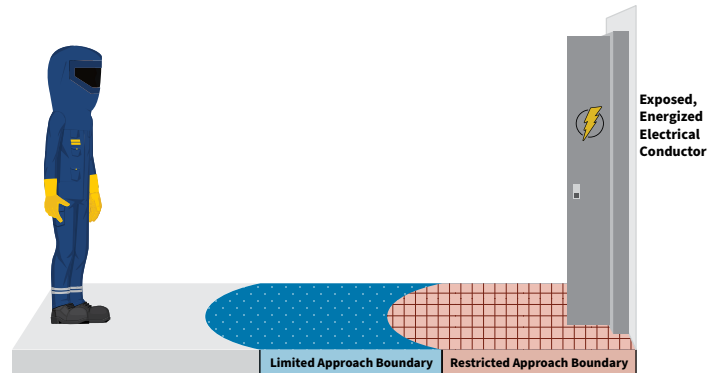


Figure 1. The Limited and Restricted Approach Boundaries. The Restricted Approach Boundary is ALWAYS inside the Limited Approach Boundary.

These boundaries serve as the minimum allowable safe limit for a worker, including any conductive tools/equipment, to approach an energized conductor or circuit part. In some instances, the arc flash boundary is larger than the limited approach boundary (see Figure 2). This occurs when there is a large amount of incident energy that may be released by an arc flash. If employers only rely on the limited approach boundary, they may place workers *within* the arc flash boundary and could expose them to arc flash hazards. Whenever there is a likelihood of arc flash incident, employers should determine and use **both** the arc flash boundary and the limited/restricted approach boundaries to ensure worker safety. Employers must ensure compliance with minimum approach distances set in applicable OSHA standards (29 CFR 1926.960(c)(1) and 29 CFR 1910.269(l)(3)).

7. According to NFPA 70E the arc flash boundary is the distance from an exposed energized electrical conductor or circuit part where the incident energy equals 1.2 cal/cm² (5.02 J/cm²).

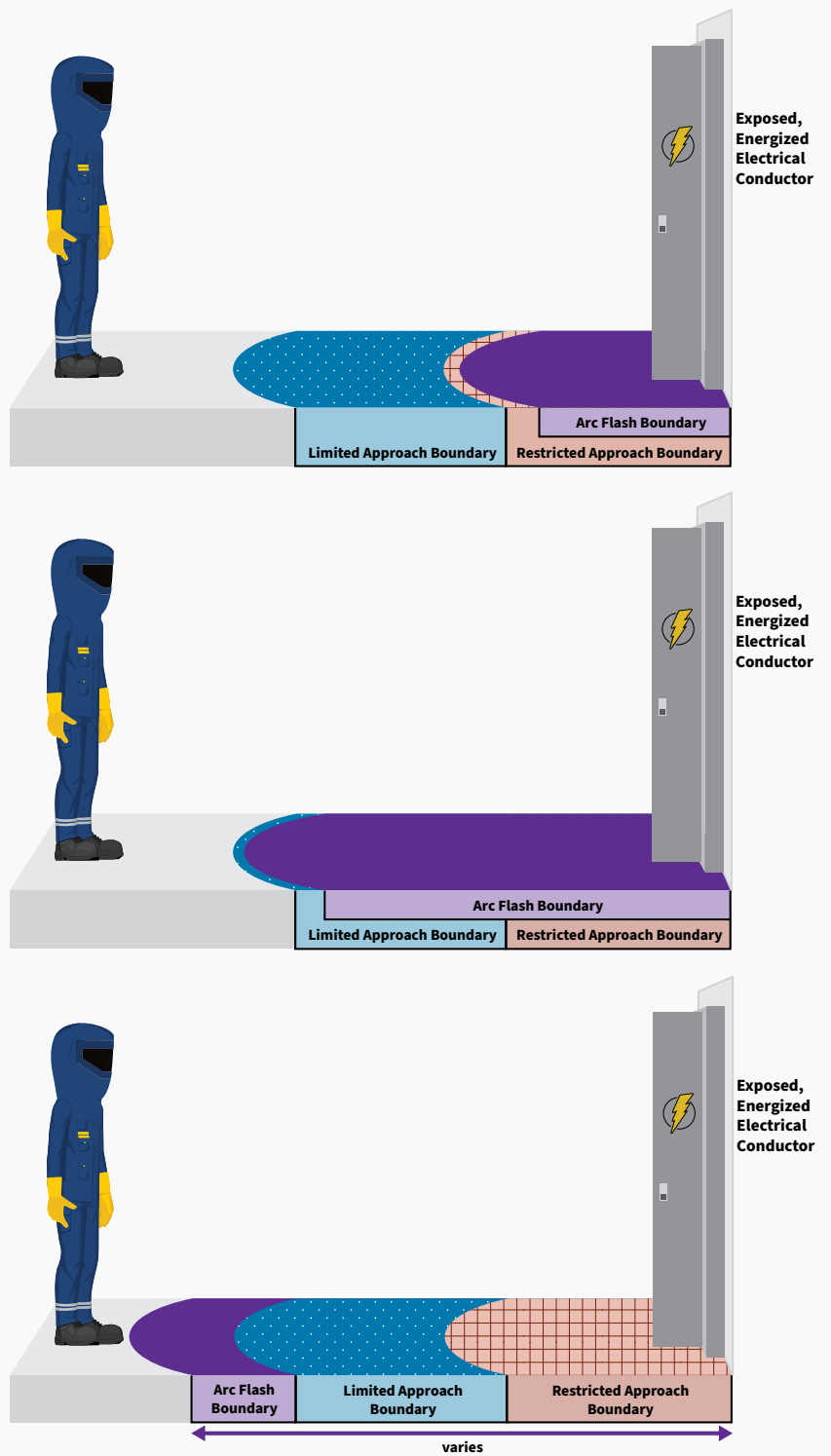


Figure 2. Different Arc Flash Boundaries. Unlike the Restricted and Limited Approach Boundaries, the Arc Flash Boundary does not have a set rule for placement. It could be inside or outside the Limited/ Restricted Approach Boundaries.

Difficulties in Determining Arc Flash Incident Energy

Multiple Calculation Methods

Many organizations and consensus bodies have developed methods to calculate arc flash incident energy levels.⁸ These methods vary in applicability, depending on the situation, and the results of the methods may vary dramatically. Employers can more accurately determine the likely incident heat energy to which their workers may be exposed by using multiple methods and utilizing the most reasonable and conservative results.

Working Conditions and Equipment Maintenance

If equipment is not properly maintained and kept in good working condition, the calculation of available incident energy may not be accurate. As a result, the approach boundaries may be incorrect, leading to worker exposure to arc flash hazards.

Hazard Prevention and Control

The *hierarchy of controls* ranks safeguards to protect workers from hazards (Figure 3). They are arranged from most to least effective and include: elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE.

These five levels of the hierarchy can be organized into two groups: preventive and protective controls. Preventive controls – elimination, substitution, and engineering controls – are aimed at eliminating or minimizing hazards at their source to prevent them from occurring in the first place. These controls should be considered first, as they are the most effective in ensuring workplace safety. Protective controls on the other hand – administrative controls and PPE – are measures implemented to minimize the impact of the hazard or reduce workers' exposure to the hazard. Protective controls are utilized when it is not feasible or practical to eliminate the hazard completely. Employers, in consultation with their workers, should evaluate their safeguards on a regular basis, determine the effectiveness of reducing workers' exposure, and identify potential improvements.

The amount of incident energy also depends on how fast the faulty component can be isolated from the source of energy. If the protective device isolating the equipment does not operate as intended (e.g., a breaker not opening as quickly as intended), the arc flash energy will be higher than expected during a fault. Employers must inspect and maintain these protective devices in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.334 to ensure they function as designed.

Additionally, employers should calculate incident energy after each major modification of the electrical system or equipment to account for possible changes in incident energy during an arc flash.

By identifying and assessing arc flash hazards employers can determine appropriate safeguards to protect their employees.

Due to the nature of electrical work, many preventive controls will be difficult or impractical to implement (such as redesigning an existing electrical distribution system). As such, employers often rely on protective controls – administrative controls and PPE – to protect their employees.

The use of administrative controls and PPE require significant and ongoing effort by workers and their supervisors. They are most useful when employers are in the process of implementing other control methods from the hierarchy, when arc flash hazards cannot be reduced to an acceptable level, or to provide an additional layer of protection.

8. Examples of calculation methods are found in IEEE 1584, NFPA 70E's Informative Annex D, and commercially available software.

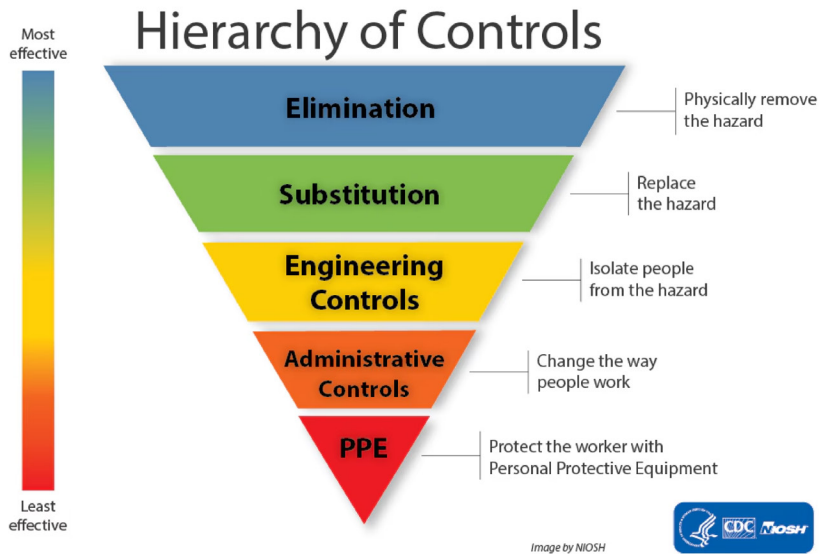


Figure 3. Image by NIOSH
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hierarchy-of-controls/about/index.html>

Administrative Controls

Administrative controls establish work practices that reduce the duration, frequency, or intensity of exposure to hazards. This may include training, maintenance/housekeeping, limiting access to hazardous areas or machinery, or adjusting work procedures. Existing regulations require employers to implement administrative controls in certain situations. For example, [29 CFR 1910.335\(b\)\(1\)](#) requires the use of safety signs/tags to warn employees of electrical hazards which may endanger them. Additionally, there are training requirements contained in [29 CFR 1910.332](#) for employees who face a risk of electric shock that is not reduced to a safe level.

Additional examples of administrative controls include:

- ✦ Developing and documenting clear, step-by-step procedures for workers exposed to arc flash hazards.
- ✦ Barricading the arc flash boundary with caution or danger tape to indicate that work is in progress and unauthorized or unqualified persons must not encroach upon the approach boundaries.
- ✦ Providing comprehensive training to personnel on electrical safety and arc flash hazard recognition.
- ✦ Ensuring that employees performing the electrical tasks are adequately trained, competent, and certified.

- ✦ Implementing a permit-to-work system that requires authorization and risk assessment before conducting work on or near energized electrical equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE is worn to minimize exposure to hazards. Examples of PPE include shock and arc rated (AR) garments, including clothing, footwear, gloves, safety glasses/face shields, hearing protection, coats, hard hats, and coveralls. When workers use PPE, employers must implement a PPE program according to [29 CFR 1910.132](#) or [29 CFR 1926.95](#) & [1926.97](#). The program must address:

- ✦ Workplace hazards analysis/assessment
- ✦ PPE selection and use
- ✦ Replacement of damaged or worn-out PPE
- ✦ Employee training

When other control methods are unable to reduce the hazardous exposure to safe levels, employers must provide PPE that is appropriate for the work performed and the body parts covered, and is maintained in a safe, reliable condition and is periodically inspected or tested ([29 CFR 1910.335\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)). This may include:

- ✦ While other controls are under development
- ✦ When other controls cannot sufficiently reduce the hazardous exposure
- ✦ When PPE is the only control option available

Employers must not rely solely on PPE alone to control hazards when other effective control options are available. PPE can be effective, but only when workers use it correctly and consistently. PPE might seem to be less expensive than other controls, but relying on PPE alone can be costly over time if it is not implemented correctly or relied on in lieu of more protective options.

PPE: Arc-Rated, Rubber Insulated, and Fire-Resistant (FR) Clothing/PPE

As discussed above, most arc flash burn injuries occur when the arc ignites **flammable clothing** and not from the arc itself. Wearing flame-resistant or rubber-insulated PPE **does not** necessarily provide *arc flash* protection. Specifically rated PPE, known as arc-rated personal protective equipment (AR PPE), is needed to protect employees from these high temperatures. Employers can stress the importance of wearing the right PPE by using phrases like, “Don’t wear fuel,” to remind workers that proper AR PPE must always be used.

Additionally, employers should stress the importance of what workers wear under AR PPE, since the arc flash, or the molten metal created, can unpredictably penetrate seams, closures, or flaps and ignite flammable undergarments.

PPE: Arc-Ratings

NFPA 70E identifies four categorization levels of AR PPE, where each number represents an increased risk of danger from arc flash events. Category 1 is the lowest level of arc-rated PPE and generally recommends only a single layer of material. Category 2 increases the level of protection by also increasing the minimum arc rating of AR clothing, recommending eye and hearing protection; rubber-insulated gloves; and leather shoes. Categories 3 and 4 further boosts protection by recommending hard hats and multiple layers of PPE.⁹



9. The most recent revision of ASTM F3258 (2021) outlines testing procedures and performance guidelines for rubber insulated gloves effective against shock and arc flashes while the most recent revision of ASTM F1959 (2006) outlines testing methods for determining the arc rating of clothing.

Arc Flash PPE Category	Personal Protective Equipment	
	Arc-Rated (AR) Clothing	Protective Equipment
Category 1 Minimum arc rating of 4 cal/cm ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * AR long-sleeve shirt and pants or AR overalls * AR face shield or AR flash suit hood * AR jacket, parka, high-visibility apparel, rainwear, or hard hat liner (AN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hard hat * Safety glasses or safety goggles * Hearing protection * Leather footwear (AN) * Heavy-duty leather gloves, AR gloves, or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors
Category 2 Minimum arc rating of 8 cal/cm ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * AR long-sleeve shirt and pants or AR overalls * AR flash suit hood or AR face shield and AR balaclava * AR jacket, parka, high-visibility apparel, rainwear, or hard hat liner (AN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hard hat * Safety glasses or safety goggles * Hearing protection * Leather footwear (AN) * Heavy-duty leather gloves, AR gloves, or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors
Category 3 Minimum arc rating of 25 cal/cm ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * AR long sleeve shirt * AR pants * AR overall * AR flash suit jacket * AR flash suit pants * AR flash suit hood * AR gloves, or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors * AR jacket, parka, high-visibility apparel, rainwear, or hard hat liner (AN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hard hat * Safety glasses or safety goggles * Hearing protection * Leather footwear
Category 4 Minimum arc rating of 40 cal/cm ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * AR long sleeve shirt * AR pants * AR overall * AR flash suit jacket * AR flash suit pants * AR flash suit hood * AR gloves, or rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors * AR jacket, parka, high-visibility apparel, rainwear, or hard hat liner (AN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hard hat * Safety glasses or safety goggles * Hearing protection * Leather footwear

(AN) – as needed.

Table 1. NFPA 70E (2021) Arc-Rated PPE Categorization Levels. Credit NFPA

Some jurisdictions have opted to recognize an additional category of arc-rated PPE. For example, the Canadian Standards Association *Workplace Electrical Safety Standard* (CSA Z462) has defined a fifth category of arc-rated PPE. Category 5 arc-rated PPE is rated to have a minimum arc flash protection of 75 cal/cm² (313.8 J/cm²).

Employers must select appropriate PPE for their workers based on the calculated incident energy, ensuring they are protected from potential arc flash hazards in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.269(l)(8)(v) and 29 CFR 1926.960(g)(5).

Conclusion

Implementing a robust safety and health program can protect workers from arc flash hazards. Safety and health programs foster a proactive approach to “finding and fixing” workplace hazards before they cause injury or illness. Rather than reacting to an incident, management and workers collaborate to identify and solve issues before they occur. By identifying, assessing, preventing, and controlling the risks associated with arc flash hazards, employers can protect their workers from incidents. Employers should emphasize the distinction between ‘deenergized’ and ‘locked out/tagged out,’ and highlight the consistent use of AR PPE.

Employers will find that implementing a safety and health program also brings other benefits. Safety and health programs help businesses:

- ✦ **Prevent** workplace injuries and illnesses,
- ✦ **Improve** compliance with laws and regulations,

- ✦ **Reduce** costs, including significant reductions in workers’ compensation premiums,
- ✦ **Engage** workers,
- ✦ **Enhance** their social responsibility goals, and
- ✦ **Increase** productivity and enhance overall business operations.

For more information on safety and health programs, please visit: www.osha.gov/safety-management/.

Additionally, employers should share the following arc flash hazards guides specifically tailored to employees:

- ✦ [Being Aware of Arc Flash Hazards](#)
- ✦ [Common Electrical Work Myths](#)
- ✦ [Establishing Boundaries Around Arc Flash Hazards](#)



Engineer wearing an arc flash protection suit while performing an inspection.

OSHA's Existing Standards for Working with Electricity

OSHA standards for employees who work with electricity appear in three different sections of the regulations, with a few subdivisions:

- ✱ General Industry, 29 CFR 1910
 - ▶ Electrical work that involves electric power generation, transmission, and distribution.
 - ▶ Electrical work that does not involve electric power generation, transmission, and distribution.
- ✱ Construction, 29 CFR 1926
 - ▶ Electrical work that involves electric power transmission and distribution.
 - ▶ Electrical work that does not involve electric power transmission and distribution.
- ✱ Maritime Industry, 29 CFR Parts 1915, 1917, and 1918
 - ▶ Shipyard Employment.
 - ▶ Marine Terminals.
 - ▶ Longshoring.

In both General Industry (29 CFR 1910) and Construction (29 CFR 1926), distinctions are made between the types of electrical work that is being done.

For electric utility industry work in General Industry, the OSHA electrical regulations are in [29 CFR 1910, Subpart R](#) – Special Industries. Within Subpart R, the regulations are in [29 CFR 1910.269](#), Electric power, transmission and distribution. For General Industry other than electric utility industry work, the OSHA electrical regulations are in [29 CFR 1910, Subpart S](#) – Electrical, [29 CFR 1910.301](#) through [29 CFR 1910.399](#).

For electric utility industry work in Construction, the OSHA electrical regulations are in [29 CFR 1926, Subpart V](#) – Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, [29 CFR 1926.950](#) through [29 CFR 1926.968](#) and

Appendices A through G. For Construction other than electric utility industry work, the OSHA electrical safety regulations are in [29 CFR 1926, Subpart K](#) – Electrical, [29 CFR 1926.400](#) through [29 CFR 1926.449](#).

The employer does not have to be an electric utility for a worker to be covered by [29 CFR 1910.269](#) or [29 CFR 1926, Subpart V](#). If the worker is doing utility-type work – that is, their work involves the distribution of electricity throughout a workplace rather than to the use of electricity in the workplace – then that worker is covered by [29 CFR 1910.269](#) or [29 CFR 1926, Subpart V](#).

OSHA's existing standards for utility-type work, adopted in April 2014, contain requirements for arc flash protection and guidelines for assessing arc-flash hazards. These standards require the employer to make reasonable estimates of incident heat energy from electric arcs. Based on these estimates, the employer shall select appropriate protective equipment (79 FR 20316 et seq., April 11, 2014).

Regulations for workers who work with electricity in Shipyard Employment (shipbuilding, ship repair, and shipbreaking) are in [29 CFR 1915, Subpart L](#)¹⁰ – Electrical Machinery. The only electrical standard is [29 CFR 1915.181](#), Electrical circuits and distribution boards.

The standards for maritime workers who work with electricity in Marine Terminal operations are in [29 CFR 1917, Subpart G](#) – Related Terminal Operations and Equipment, [29 CFR 1917.151](#) through [29 CFR 1917.158](#). The only topic covered related to electricity is battery charging and changing. Even then, when shore-based electrical installations provide power for use aboard vessels, workers use [29 CFR 1910, Subpart S](#), a General Industry standard; shipboard electrical installations, use Coast Guard regulations.

10. Many General Industry standards from 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S are incorporated by OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-162 Shipyard Employment “Tool Bag” Directive

The standards for maritime workers who work with electricity in Longshoring are in [29 CFR 1918, Subpart G](#) – Cargo Handling Gear and Equipment Other Than Ship's Gear; and [29 CFR 1918, Subpart I](#) – General Working Conditions.

How OSHA Can Help

We have compliance assistance specialists throughout the nation who can provide information to employers and workers about OSHA standards, short educational programs on specific hazards or OSHA rights and responsibilities, and additional compliance assistance resources. Contact your [local OSHA office](#) for more information.

OSHA's On-Site Consultation Program offers no cost and confidential services to help small and medium-sized businesses find and fix workplace hazards. On-site consultation services are separate from enforcement and do not result in penalties or citations. Visit the nearest [Consultation office](#), or call 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).

Workers' Rights

Workers have the right to:

- ✦ Working conditions that do not pose a risk of serious harm.
- ✦ Receive information and training (in a language and vocabulary the worker understands) about workplace hazards, methods to prevent them and the OSHA standards that apply to their workplace.
- ✦ Review records of work-related injuries and illnesses.
- ✦ File a complaint asking OSHA to inspect their workplace if they believe there is a serious hazard or that their employer is not following OSHA's rules. OSHA will keep all identities confidential.

OSHA standards follow NFPA 70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*, but OSHA has never incorporated that consensus standard by reference.

- ✦ Exercise their rights under the law without retaliation, including reporting an injury or raising health and safety concerns with their employer or OSHA. If a worker has been retaliated against for using their rights, they must file a complaint with OSHA as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days.

For additional information on workers' rights, visit [osha.gov/workers](https://www.osha.gov/workers).

How to Contact OSHA

OSHA's mission is to assure America's workers have safe and healthful working conditions free from unlawful retaliation. For more information, visit [osha.gov](https://www.osha.gov) or call OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742), TTY 1-877-889-5627.



**Occupational Safety
and Health Administration**