



## **Reducing the Risks of Arc Flash: Comply with New Regulations, Increase Safety and Save Costs with Proper Identification**

Electrical workers are exposed to a number of hazards whenever they work live, including electrical shock. But arc flash is another hazard that can cause serious injury or death – even if an employee doesn't come into direct contact with an energized conductor.

Arc flash is a short circuit through air that flashes over from one exposed live conductor to another conductor or to ground. Arc flash incidents are common and costly, and the frequency of reported accidents is increasing. This is why arc flash has become a very hot topic within OSHA and the safety industry overall.

### **Varied Causes, Dangerous Results**

Arc flashes can be caused in a variety of ways:

- Just coming close to a high-amp source with a conductive object can cause the electricity to flash over.
- Dropping a tool or otherwise creating a spark can ignite an arc flash.
- Equipment failure due to use of substandard parts, improper installation, or even normal wear and tear.
- Breaks or gaps in insulation.
- Dust, corrosion or other impurities on the surface of the conductor.

Arc flash can be just as deadly as shock, even though electrical current does not actually pass through the body. The flash can generate extremely high heat causing severe burns. Copper in the conductor may even be vaporized, creating a plasma cloud that engulfs the victim. When employees are unprotected, third- or fourth-degree burns are not uncommon from an arc flash occurrence.

There's also the potential for "arc blast," an accompanying explosion generated from the rapidly expanding air and gases. The force of the blast has been known to cause concussions, lung collapse, and hearing loss. Any metal that is not vaporized is blown outward at high velocity as shrapnel, causing cuts and lacerations.

Unfortunately, death is a very real possibility with arc flash. Even if the employee survives, he or she may face years medical treatment, and may never return to work or enjoy the same standard of life again.

Costs to your company can also be significant, with medical treatment running into the millions of dollars. Your company may be tied up in expensive lawsuits with victims and their families. And it's not just people who get hurt: equipment can be damaged, requiring repair or replacement, and possibly causing the line or even the entire plant to shut down for a period of time.

### **New Regulations, NEC Labeling Requirement**

OSHA is now citing and fining employers for failure to protect employees from the dangers of arc flash. For guidelines on best practices for protecting employees, OSHA refers employers to the NFPA 70E standard, "Standard For Electrical Safety In the Workplace."

NFPA 70E instructs employers to conduct an arc flash analysis to determine the amount of thermal energy that could be generated in an arc flash incident. The information is then used to define a flash protection boundary around the potential source, and to determine the level of flame-resistant apparel and other personal protection equipment required when employees cross the boundary while they work on or near exposed live parts.

In addition, the National Electric Code® (known as NFPA 70, which is different than NFPA 70E) added a requirement in 2002 mandating that potential arc flash hazards be labeled to warn of the hazard. The requirement, covered under Article 110.16, was updated and expanded in the 2005 version of the NEC.

### **What Needs to be Labeled, By Whom**

The NEC states that any of the following types of electrical equipment located in manufacturing and commercial establishments (other than dwelling occupancies) must be field marked with a warning label if subject to examination, adjustment, service or maintenance while energized:

- Switchboards
- Panelboards
- Industrial control panels
- Meter socket enclosures
- Motor control centers

The labeling requirement is the responsibility of the employer, not the manufacturer or installer of the equipment.

Since the provision took effect in 2002, equipment installed before then *technically* does not need to be labeled. However, labeling does need to be applied if the equipment is ever modified or upgraded in any way. At least one OSHA representative has stated that he considers changing a fuse or a breaker to be a modification that would require labeling. More importantly, from a safety standpoint, the hazard is the same regardless of when the equipment was installed. Consequently, most employers are simply labeling all the appropriate equipment, regardless of when it was installed.

Many employers are also labeling bus ducts and other electrical equipment not specifically called out in 110.16. Again, the logic is the same. If live electrical work may be performed on these systems, the risk of accident and injury exists. Clearly it is better to properly warn workers of the hazard.

The NEC requirement states that the marking must be located so that it's clearly visible to qualified persons before they begin work. Typically, the label is placed outside the panel or enclosure door. In some cases, however, companies choose to put the label inside the door (e.g., to protect it from harsh environments), but this should only be done if the door must first be opened (allowing the label to be seen) before the panel face or enclosure can be removed. The key point is that the label be easily noticeable by workers before they may be exposed to any potentially dangerous live parts.

### **What Needs to Appear on the Label?**

The current NEC requirement states only that the label must warn of the potential arc flash hazard.

A fine-print, information-only note in the NEC requirement refers the reader to ANSI Z535.4-1998, Product Safety Signs and Labels, for guidelines on the design of warning labels. Thus, it is recommended that the header, message and pictogram, if used, be formatted according to the ANSI standard.

The NEC does not specify whether to use a Danger or Warning header, leaving this up to the employer. Some companies use Warning, some Danger. Some use Danger when the voltage is over 600v, and Warning when it is under that threshold. This should be decided by the employer and used consistently throughout the plant.

In addition to warning of an arc flash hazard, most arc flash labels at least instruct employees to wear the proper personal protection equipment. Many also take the opportunity also warn of electrical shock. The 2" x 4" Brady label shown below meets all NEC requirements and is available in 10-packs or economical 100-label rolls.



2" x 4" generic arc flash label

Some companies prefer to include additional information identifying 1) when the hazard is present and 2) the potential magnitude of risk to the employee. Although not required, they may also choose to include a symbol or pictogram. There are no standards for how an arc flash pictogram should appear. The examples below show the pictogram used by Brady on its arc flash labels.



3.5" x 5" arc flash labels with pictogram

Labels must be able to withstand their usage environment. This means that the print should not fade, and adhesive should be aggressive enough to avoid peeling. The arc flash labels above are printed on a durable polyester base that is over-laminated to protect the text and graphics. The back of the labels also employ an acrylic adhesive, which allows the labels to be securely and permanently affixed to a wide range of surfaces.

### Write-on Labels

Some employers are going a step further by giving employees even more information on what they should do to protect themselves. Rumors have hinted that future updates of the NEC will require this type of additional information. So, many employers are going the extra mile now to avoid having to re-label later, and also to gain the safety advantages. Best practices and common sense dictate that you not only inform employees of the hazard, but also clearly explain what they should do to protect themselves from the hazard.

Typically these labels are customized for specific pieces of equipment, and will note the arc flash protection boundary and the incident energy, typically specified in cal/cm<sup>2</sup>. The labels usually note the type of flame-resistant apparel and other personal protection equipment (such as hard hat, face shield, leather gloves, etc.) required.

Brady provides several stock labels that can display this information. The vinyl checkbox label shown below can be easily written on with pen or marker. You can then apply an over-laminate to protect the printing from harsh environmental conditions.

As long as you're providing employees with information on arc flash hazards, it may make sense for the label to also display similar information to help protect against shock. You can include information such as voltage, approach boundaries, and insulated glove and tool classes on the label.

<b>⚠ DANGER</b>			
<b>Arc Flash Hazard Appropriate PPE Required</b>			
Flash Protection Boundary _____		Flash Hazard Category _____ Min. Arc Rating (cal/cm <sup>2</sup> ) _____	
<b>FLASH PPE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> FR shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton underwear	<input type="checkbox"/> FR pants	<input type="checkbox"/> Face shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather shoes
<input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> FR coverall	<input type="checkbox"/> Ear protection	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-sleeve shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> Flash suit	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Long pants	<input type="checkbox"/> Flash hood	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment ID: _____			

<b>⚠ DANGER</b>			
<b>Arc Flash &amp; Shock Hazard Appropriate PPE Required</b>			
Flash Hazard Category _____		Flash Protection Boundary _____	
Min. Arc Rating (cal/cm <sup>2</sup> ) _____		Limited Approach Boundary _____	
VAC Shock Hazard When: _____		Restricted Approach Boundary _____	
Prohibited Approach Boundary _____			
<b>FLASH PPE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> FR shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton underwear	<input type="checkbox"/> FR pants	<input type="checkbox"/> Face shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather shoes
<input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> FR coverall	<input type="checkbox"/> Ear protection	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-sleeve shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> Flash suit	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Long pants	<input type="checkbox"/> Flash hood	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>SHOCK PPE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Class _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Writing _____		
Equipment ID: _____			

Write-on arc flash labels with checkboxes

Brady also provides arc flash labels preprinted with the hazard category and PPE requirements, relieving the employer from having to hand-write this information. As with the checkbox labels, a version that covers both arc flash and shock hazards is available.

<b>⚠ DANGER</b>	
<b>Arc Flash Hazard Appropriate PPE Required</b>	
Flash Protection Boundary _____	
Flash Hazard Category <b>3</b> Min. Arc Rating (cal/cm <sup>2</sup> ) _____	
<b>Flash Protection Equipment</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton underwear	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> FR shirt and pants plus FR coverall	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Flash suit hood and hard hat	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses or goggles	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing protection	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves and shoes	_____
Equipment ID: _____	

<b>⚠ DANGER</b>	
<b>Arc Flash &amp; Shock Hazard Appropriate PPE Required</b>	
Flash Hazard Category <b>4</b>	
Min. Arc Rating (cal/cm <sup>2</sup> ) _____	
Flash Protection Boundary _____	
PPE: <input type="checkbox"/> Cotton underwear	
<input type="checkbox"/> FR shirt and pants ( or FR coverall )	
<input type="checkbox"/> Full flash suit with hood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses or goggles	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing protection	
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves and shoes	
VAC Shock Hazard When: _____	
Limited Approach Boundary _____	
Restricted Approach Boundary _____	
Prohibited Approach Boundary _____	
PPE: <input type="checkbox"/> Class _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> V-rating _____	
Equipment ID: _____	

Write-on arc flash labels with preprinted hazard categories and PPE

### Make-it-Yourself Arc Flash Labels

Large facilities may need to create hundreds if not thousands of customized arc flash labels. In this case, Brady's industrial printing systems are the ideal solution. This option will relieve you from handwriting many labels and will allow you to print labels in batches as you move from one area of the plant to another.

Brady's Make-it-Yourself printing systems are designed as a convenient, flexible and cost-effective way to create, modify and print labels on demand. Printer options for creating arc flash labels include the 300 MVP Plus, Tagus™ T300, and GlobalMark® and MiniMark™ printers. Brady printers and label materials are designed for industrial use, and employ thermal-transfer printing to provide the optimum in UV, chemical and abrasion resistance. For single-color printers,



system investment, since it can have ongoing, beneficial use for a variety of purposes long after the primary arc flash labeling project is complete.

### Other Awareness Aids

OSHA is enforcing the labeling requirement because of the critical importance of making workers aware of this dangerous hazard, and because of the need to modify long-established work habits and practices to ensure adequate protection. In addition to labeling, Brady also provides a variety of other training and awareness aids to help keep your message in front of workers.

Brady's "Preventing Arc Flash Injuries" poster highlights the common causes of arc flash and emphasizes safe work practices and PPE requirements when working live. Brady also offers rigid signs, adhesive labels and wallet cards that indicate the PPE required for each arc flash hazard class category. These can be given to employees and posted in the work area to reinforce your company's safety training and ensure that employees remember exactly what is required for each situation.



Arc flash training aids

### Your Opportunity to Reduce the Risk

With the rising frequency of reported arc flash accidents, and the potential for serious injury or death, arc flash deserves the concern it is generating within OSHA and the safety industry.

To increase safety and ensure compliance throughout your workplace, it is critical to learn and identify arc flash hazards in your facilities, train employees in safe work practices, and use labels and other awareness aids to keep the message in the forefront and reinforce the desired behavior.

Brady can help you achieve these goals in a variety of ways. For more information on arc flash label solutions, go to [www.bradyid.com/arcflash](http://www.bradyid.com/arcflash). Or call 1-888-272-3946 to arrange for a Brady salesperson to visit your site.