We informally discuss safety issues throughout this course, eg. with high-impedance ground faults (typical of downed lines), we can look analytically at the issue, in terms of a) voltage gradient along the surface of the ground you are standing on, b) step potential, and c) touch potential.

On the following page, find a scanned version of our local utility's safety warnings issued to customers. Periodically there have been public service messages on TV, warning people to stay away from downed power lines. Now we know why, from an engineer's point of view. Another useful reference, from IEEE, is:


There are many safety issues that can be mentioned here, that you as power systems engineers should be aware of. Typically, most utilities, consultants, and contractors will make sure their employees take safety training before going out in the field. *Pay attention.* Safety is not just for linemen, and you may need to direct electricians and linemen. Even 120-volt circuits can be dangerous, and there are many potentially dangerous situations that you might not have thought of. A few examples are provided here. Engineering knowledge, basic safety training, and common sense provide most of the needed understanding and confidence. Never get lax. A line-man told me that accidents tend to occur to rookies who don’t know better and to veterans who get lax.

- If possible, always make wiring changes in CT secondary circuits when the circuit is de-energized. If you temporarily remove a hard-wired relay, meter, or transducer, you must first ALWAYS short out the upstream CT leads before re-energizing the circuit. If you must make a live change, ALWAYS place an upstream short on the CT before disconnecting/changing any downstream leads. NEVER open-circuit a CT secondary when making live changes in relay connections or CT ratio. If you do, a potentially fatal high voltage will be induced at the open-circuited connections.
- When designing CT secondary circuits, a) ALWAYS provide a set of “shorting blocks” (special terminal blocks that can be used to short out the CTs), and b) ground the CT secondary circuit at ONE point, typically the neutral. Note that multiple grounds cause circulating ground currents and may result in misoperation of relays.
- Beware of step and touch potential hazards. Be observant of frayed or corroded equipment grounds - these can result in unsafe touch potentials. Do not touch or lean against any metallic equipment, structures, fences, or surfaces unless you need to. Never lean against a bucket truck whose outriggers are up.
- ALWAYS practice the one-hand rule. When taking voltage measurements, a practical procedure is to use an alligator lead on one of the meter leads, so you never have to hold both leads. Know in advance what voltage magnitude you expect to measure. Pay attention to your multi-meter function settings. A meter set for AMPS will be a short circuit and will initiate a fault. A coworker of mine did that on a 480-volt circuit. He was flash-blinded (temporary blindness) and badly burned his hands. Note that above 240 volts there may be enough energy to ionize an arc path through air - if you initiate a fault it will not be self-extinguishing!
While they're normally a safe distance over our heads, power lines can be brought down by a variety of events. In the winter, heavy snow, ice or vehicles skidding into utility poles can bring high-voltage lines down to the ground where they can pose a threat. The one thing to remember about power lines, whether on the ground or high in the air, is that you should never make contact with a power line. It's too difficult to determine if power lines are energized just by looking at them.

Here are some things to keep in mind if you ever encounter a downed power line:

- **Never go near a downed power line!** It can still be energized, and making contact can cause severe injuries or even death.

- **Immediately report any fallen power line** by calling 911 (if your area has that service), your local law enforcement agency, or UPPCO's customer service at 1-800-562-7680 or electric emergency service at 1-800-562-7809. These numbers are in most Upper Michigan telephone directories.

- **Don't exit the vehicle if a power line should fall on it.** It's almost always safer to stay in the vehicle until the power company arrives and removes the wire. If you must abandon it because of fire or other life-threatening circumstances, jump out as far as possible without touching the car and the ground at the same time. Try to land with your feet together.

- **Warn others to stay away from the vehicle** if there's a downed line touching it. They could be electrocuted if they touch the vehicle, because they would create the path to ground the current is seeking.