

BONNEVILLE POWER
ADMINISTRATION

ACCIDENT PREVENTION
MANUAL

Effective September 1, 2007

Accident Prevention Manual
Rules Section Table of Contents

References	vi
Foreword	vii
Safety Committee Organization	ix

CHAPTER ONE

Rule	Section	Page
A-1	Access to BPA Energized Facilities	R1
A-2	Apparel	R5
B-1	Barriers & Guards, Electrical	R6
B-2	Barriers & Guards, Non Electrical	R7
C-1	Conductive Devices, Restrictions of	R7
C-2	Coupling Capacitors and Bushing Potential Devices	R7
C-3	Confined Spaces	R7
C-4	Current Transformer Secondary	R8
C-5	Crossing, Pole-To-Pole, Over A Single Arm	R8
E-1	Excavation	R8
E-2	Explosives, Handling and Use of	R9
E-3	Eye and Face Protection	R10
F-1	Fall Protection	R12
F-2	Flammable Liquids	R12
F-3	Fiber Optics	R12
G-1	Grounds, Portable Protective	R13
G-2	Grounds, Portable Protective, "Buzzing" Test	R15
G-3	Grounds, Portable Protective, Where Installed	R15
G-4	Grounds, Portable Protective, Installation and Removal of	R16
G-5	Grounds, Portable Protective, For Each Clearance	R17
G-6	Grounding, Portable Protective, Special Requirements	R18
G-7	Grounds, Portable Protective, Capacitors	R32
G-8	Grounding, Portable Protective, Shunt Reactors and Transformers	R33
G-9	Grounds, Portable Protective, Static Wire	R33
G-10	Grounding of Equipment, Tools, and Metallic Cables	R34

<u>Rule</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
G-11	Grounds, Portable Protective, Fiber Optics	R35
H-1	Head Protection	R35
H-2	Hearing Protection	R36
I-1	Identification of Circuits	R36
J-1	Job Briefing	R36
L-1	Ladders, Securing of	R37
L-2	Low Voltage Circuit, Work on	R37
L-3	Lockout/Tagout	R37
M-1	Minimum Approach Distance	R39
P-1	Power Equipment	R42
R-1	Rope, Wire	R42
R-2	Rope, Synthetic	R43
R-3	Rigging, Equipment	R43
R-4	Radio Frequency Exposure, for Personal Communication Systems	R44
R-5	Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer • Supervisor • Employee 	R45
R-6	Mobile Radio Frequency Assignment	R45
S-1	Safety Watchers - General	R45
S-2	Safety Watchers For Qualified Electrical Employees	R47
S-3	Safety Watchers for Restricted Electrical and Nonelectrical Workers	R47
S-5	Signals, Hand Signals for Crane Work and Line Work	R49
S-6	Switching & Clearance Procedure	R56
S-7	Switches, Isolating Devices, Energized, Restrictions on	R56
S-8	Safety Restraints, Vehicle	R56
T-1	Testing Intervals of Tools and Equipment	R57
T-2	Transmission Line Structures, Energized, Restrictions on	R58
W-1	Welding	R58
--	Glossary of Special Terms and Phrases	D1
--	Electrical Contact Accident Protocol	E1

CHAPTER TWO

<u>Rule</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
A-1	Access to BPA Energized Facilities	R1
H-1	Head Protection	R5
S-4	Safety Watchers for Contractor Employees	R5
S-6	Switching and Clearance Procedure	R6
T-2	Transmission Line Structures, Energized, Restrictions On	R6

REFERENCES

WORK STANDARDS AND GUIDES

WORK STANDARDS & GUIDES	APM RULE	PAGE NUMBER
BPA II	A-1	R3
BPA IX.G	C-2	R7
BPA X.A	C-3	R7
BPA IX.A	C-4	R8
TLM I.B.2	E-2	R9
BPA X.C	F-1	R12
BPA IX.C	F-3, G-11	R13, R35
TLM I.A.3	G-1	R14
BPA VI.C	G-6	R19
BPA VI.C	G-7	R32
BPA VI.C	G-10	R34
BPA IX.C	G-11	R35
BPA VIII	L-3, S-6	R38, P36
BPA V.A	M-1	R41
BPA X.H	R-4	R44
BPA VI.D	T-1	R57
BPA VII.A	T-1	R57
BPA VII.B	T-1	R57

OPERATING BULLETINS

OB NUMBERS	APM RULE	PAGE NUMBER
OB NO. 19	S-6	P9

FOREWORD

Among our many common needs and goals are the safety and well-being of our families, ourselves, our fellow employees, and the continuing success of our organization. To these ends—minimizing human suffering and economic waste—the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Accident Prevention Program and this Accident Prevention Manual (APM) are dedicated. The BPA Accident Prevention Program is revised as necessary to ensure compliance with relevant Federal safety and health standards.

The mandatory rules herein express minimum requirements for dealing with the principal hazards inherent in our daily work activities. These and other written requirements, which neither can nor should provide complete coverage of all work situations, must be continually reinforced through the sound and mature safety judgments of all workers on each assigned task. **In the event of conflicting judgments, the more conservative interpretation shall prevail pending review and resolution by management.**

In accordance with an agreement between the Administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council, rules or portions of rules not directly affecting the safety of CPTC represented trades are placed in Chapter 2 of this manual. All employees must be knowledgeable of, and adhere to, rules in both Chapters One and Two.

Chapter One

Contains rules that directly affect the safety of CPTC represented employees.

Chapter Two

Contains rules that do not directly affect the safety of CPTC represented employees.

Each APM chapter is divided into two sections:

- (1) Rules, and
- (2) Switching and Clearance Procedure (Operating Bulletin No. 2). For added awareness, the “life-or-death” Safety Rules are captioned in

red; both in the index and throughout the text.

APM rules may only be adopted or revised by the Central Safety and Health Committee (CS&HC). Rule changes become effective on the issue date of the APM except in special circumstances, and then by a Safety Alert or other method deemed appropriate by the CS&HC.

The Safety Office will provide advice, information, and support to all managers, supervisors, and employees to enable BPA to fulfill its responsibilities of providing a workplace free from all recognized safety and health hazards.

**SAFETY COMMITTEE
ORGANIZATION**



CHAPTER ONE

ACCIDENT PREVENTION RULES

A-1 Access to BPA Energized Facilities

Defines the identification/certification/escorting requirements for access to and work within or around BPA energized high voltage substation facilities.

I. Permit - Types and Qualifications

Permits are required for all individuals who require unescorted access or who work on or around energized substation facilities.

There are three levels of permits:

- A. An **Electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by fully trained, experienced electrical individuals for performance or supervision of work on the high voltage power system.

The minimum qualifications for this permit are:

1. **Need** to perform, supervise/manage functions on or around BPA energized facilities beyond those allowed by a Non-electrical or Restricted Electrical Worker Permit.
2. **Knowledge** and understanding of:
 - a. Accident Prevention Manual,
 - b. Hazards inherent and precautions required for working safely on a high voltage power system, and
 - c. Related electrical theory as demonstrated by satisfaction of the following: Qualifications as journeyman or higher in any one of the following electrical crafts Electrician, Lineman, Substation Operator, Dispatcher, or Craftsman.

3. **Experience** of one year minimum in a position with knowledge requirements where the applicant received, issued or worked under at least three Clearances on the BPA or equivalent power system (names of holders and dates of Clearances along with identification of system, if other than BPA, are required).
- B. A **Restricted Electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by individuals trained and required to perform specific, selective craft or technical functions involving work that could have an effect on the power system. Work involving the possibility of inadvertent contact with high voltage parts or the violation of Minimum Approach Distances **must be performed** under the direct, on-site supervision of a Qualified Electrical Employee.

The minimum qualifications for a Restricted Electrical Worker Permit are:

1. **Need** to perform duties on or around BPA energized facilities beyond those allowed by a Non-electrical Worker Permit.
 2. **Knowledge** and understanding of:
 - a. BPA Accident Prevention Manual,
 - b. Hazards inherent and precautions required for working safely on applicable parts of a high voltage power system.
 3. **Job title** that is included in or closely related to an electrical craft or function, such as: Craftsman, Line Equipment Operator, Groundman, Electrical Riggers, Electrical Apprentice, or Electrical Trainees.
- C. A **Non-electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by individuals who have received appropriate instructions and have demonstrated a level of understanding necessary to safely move about in energized substations.

This permit allows performance of predefined work not affecting electrical operation of the power system.

The minimum qualifications for this permit are:

1. **Need** to perform non-electric duties in or around BPA energized facilities.
2. **Knowledge** and understanding of BPA's Rules of Conduct in energized substations.

D. **Non-permitted individuals** requiring entry to, movement within or who work on or around energized substation facilities will require an escort at all times by an appropriately permitted employee while in the facility. Employees who provide access to energized high voltage facilities to others not having a permit are responsible for ensuring that they are properly escorted at all times while in the facility.

II. Permits for Employees

Employees requiring unescorted access to or work on or around energized facilities must meet the minimum qualifications and examination/switchyard orientation requirements. [Reference WS II]

III. Clearance Certification

- A. A **Restricted Clearance Certification** allows employees who hold a Restricted Electrical Worker Permit to take Clearances and Hold Orders on BPA and foreign utility transmission lines adjacent to facilities being constructed. This is for purposes of addressing/controlling hazards of induction from, or accidental contact with adjacent energized lines. Hold Orders and/or Clearances issued for these purposes do not provide access for work or contract inspection on these lines.

- B. A **Standard Clearance Certification** allows employees who hold an Electrical Worker Permit to: (1) take Clearances and Hold Orders, without predefined restrictions, on high voltage facilities, and (2) to issue Clearances and Hold Orders in accordance with provisions of the Switching and Clearance Procedures.

IV. Withdrawal of Permits and Clearance Certifications

Withdrawal of permits and/or Clearance certifications may be effected at any time by a responsible management official.

Causes for withdrawal include, but are not limited to:

1. Demonstrated lack of knowledge or unwillingness to follow safe work practices,
2. Violation of established safety rules or procedures,
3. Documented cases showing lack of sound and mature safety judgment,
4. Breach of substation security.

V. Clearance Certification and Permits Directory

A current electronic list of employees holding Permits and Clearance Certifications and a list of Contractor Permits is maintained by Substation Operations, TOZ/AmpN1. This list is updated as needed and distributed to System Control Centers. Verification can be accomplished by contacting Substation Operations Group or a System Control Center.

A-2 Apparel

Clothing appropriate for the job shall be worn. Full-length pants and shirts with full or half sleeves are required when engaged in field, shop or industrial activities. Shorts, tank tops or similar attire is not considered appropriate apparel. Supervisors have the responsibility for assuring that appropriate clothing and apparel is worn. Employees have the responsibility of wearing items that prevent exposure to known or expected hazards.

Loose, dangling clothing or accessories shall not be worn where there is possibility of contact with moving machinery.

When work is performed within reaching distance of exposed energized parts, the wearing of conductive objects such as key or watch chains, rings, wrist watches, bracelets, or other conductive objects is prohibited.

The wearing of clothing made from acetate, nylon, polyester, or rayon either alone or in blends (unless labeled with an Arc Thermal Protection Value of 8 cal/cm^2 or greater) is prohibited when an employee may be exposed to the hazards of electric arcs or flames.

When work is to be performed on or near energized circuits where the phase-to-phase or phase-to-ground voltage is 600V or less, Arc Flash Personal Protective Equipment shall be utilized as specified in Work Standard X.J Arc-Flash Personal Protective Equipment for Work on Low-Voltage AC and DC Circuits.

The following items of personal protective clothing, accompanied by brief statements of purpose, are either provided or subsidized by the Administration. Supervisors are responsible for obtaining and requiring the use of PPE as necessary for safe performance of the work.

1. Appropriate gloves: Gloves are provided for job activities where hand protection is required.
2. Safety shoes: Employees are reimbursed, in a negotiated amount, for purchase of approved safety shoes meeting ASTM F 2413-05, Class. 75 for wear in work areas or activities where protective footwear is required. Supervisors may also require, or the employee may elect built-in metatarsal protection in shoes meeting the above ASTM standard.

3. Additional items: Personal protective equipment is defined under appropriate APM Rules, i.e.; Hard Hat requirement (H-1), Hearing Protection (H-2), and Eye and Face (E-3). Special-purpose equipment, used in chain saw operations, specified work on or around high voltage equipment, high pressure air systems, and for handling of hazardous material, is defined in applicable Maintenance Standards, Operating Bulletins, and BPA Safety and Health programs.
4. Arc flash personal protective equipment appropriate for the hazard/risk category shall be utilized.

B-1 BARRIERS & GUARDS, ELECTRICAL

Barriers are used to prevent contact with energized parts. Line/insulator covers and similar protective devices, properly installed, allow work within the Minimum Approach Distance as stated in Rule M-1. These devices must be installed and removed with hot line tools or under the protection of a Clearance. Approved insulated barriers shall be inspected before each use.

Guards are used to maintain Minimum Approach Distances which include the margin for inadvertent movement.

Devices such as fencing, when installed under the supervision of a Qualified Electrical Employee, may be used to separate a work area in the switchyard from energized sections.

Areas guarded with **red-and-white** rope shall not be entered! This guard is used on the ground and in structures to prohibit all persons from entering the energized zone.

Red-and-white rope guards must be installed and removed by or under the direction of the Qualified Electrical Employee in charge of the job.

Areas guarded with **yellow-and-black** rope may be entered by Qualified Electrical Employees. Entry by others is prohibited unless accompanied by a Qualified Electrical Employee. **Yellow-and-black** rope guards must be installed under the supervision of a Qualified Electrical Employee. This guard may be removed by others upon approval of the responsible Qualified Electrical Employee.

Red-and-white and **yellow-and-black** rope shall not be used for any purpose except electrical guards. No other rope color shall be used for electrical guards.

Special-purpose electrical barriers and guards must be approved by the BPA Safety Office. The Safety Office may give approval, with continued use subject to review by the Central Safety and Health Committee.

B-2 BARRIERS & GUARDS, NON ELECTRICAL

Barriers and guards, known to be adequate for other circumstances, must also be utilized in protecting against mechanical, environmental, and other nonelectrical hazards such as open excavations or manholes. Environmentally contaminated areas shall be guarded and identified by signs and may be entered only by persons who have been trained to protect themselves from the hazards of the contaminants present.

C-1 CONDUCTIVE DEVICES, RESTRICTIONS OF

Portable metal ladders are not permitted in energized substation yards or for use in any situation where there is danger of contact with energized lines or equipment.

Conductive objects such as metal tapes, surveyor chains, fish tapes, and center-line wire may be used only when restrained by adequate methods, as determined by a Qualified Electrical Employee, to prevent electrical contact in the event of slippage or breakage at any point.

C-2 COUPLING CAPACITORS AND BUSHING POTENTIAL DEVICES

Work in the base units of this equipment, other than tuning or voltage adjustments, shall be performed under the protection of a Clearance as outlined in BPA Standard and Guide IX.G, *Work on Bushing Potential Devices and Coupling Capacitors, and Line Tuning Units*.

C-3 CONFINED SPACES

Some confined spaces require a **confined space entry permit** (BPA Form 5480.10e) before entering (i.e.; storage tanks and 500 kV GIS Bus Runs). Other confined spaces and enclosed spaces do not require permits (i.e.; oil PCBs and manholes) but special precautions must be followed as outlined in BPA Standard and Guide X.A, *Confined Space and Excavations*. A confined space is one which:

1. Has a limited or restricted opening for entry or exit.
2. May contain or generate a toxic or explosive atmosphere.
3. May be oxygen deficient.
4. Is not intended for continuous occupancy.
5. May contain electrical/mechanical hazards.

C-4 CURRENT TRANSFORMER SECONDARY

The CT secondary circuit shall not be opened while the primary is energized, due to the possible development of a high secondary voltage.

When work is to be performed on CT circuits that are normally in service, the senior Test and Energization Engineer (T&E) or a System Protection and Control (SPC) employee shall lead the job briefing and approve any wiring work on CT circuits, including the shorting of CTs.

All work shall be performed in accordance with BPA Standard and Guide IX.A, *Instrument Transformers*.

C-5 CROSSING, POLE-TO-POLE, OVER A SINGLE ARM

Crossing from one pole to another over a single crossarm is permitted only when the circuit is de-energized and with the use of a safety line rigged from one pole to the other.

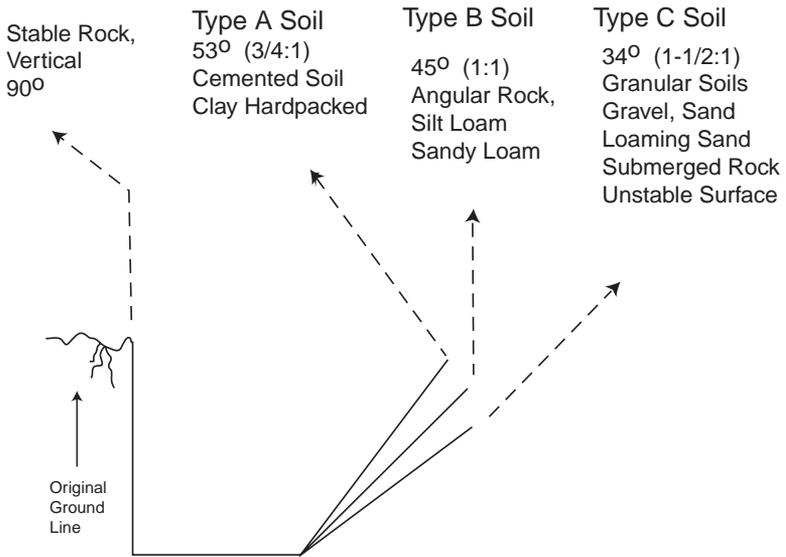
E-1 EXCAVATION

When employees are required to be in excavations 4 feet deep or more, adequate means of exit such as ladders or steps shall be provided and located so that no more than 25 feet of lateral travel is required.

Excavations 5 feet or more in depth shall not be entered unless sloped to the angle of repose, or shored (see chart, *Approximate Angle of Repose For Sloping of Sides of Excavations*).

The angle of repose is established when the cut remains stable and no sloughing or slipping away of the dirt, rock, sand, or other material occurs.

APPROXIMATE ANGLE OF REPOSE
FOR SLOPING OF SIDES OF EXCAVATIONS



Note: Clays, silts, loams, or non-homogenous soils require shoring and bracing. The presence of ground water requires special treatment.

E-2 EXPLOSIVES, HANDLING AND USE OF

BPA personnel shall not use explosive devices other than Implosive fittings and their components. Only properly trained personnel holding a current certification shall be allowed to perform implosive operations. Before a detonation takes place the Blaster in charge shall insure that all personnel are at a minimum of 200 feet away from the detonation site. Hearing protection is required for all personnel during each implosive operation and shall consist of BOTH soft earplugs with a minimum NRR (noise reduction rating) of 33 AND ear muffs with a minimum NRR of 28.

All handling, use, storage, and transportation of explosives shall be done in accordance with TLM Standards and Guides, I.B.2, *IMPLO Fittings, Storage, Handling and Use*.

E-3 EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Approved protective devices shall be worn while performing or while in the proximity of activities which present a recognized hazard to eyes and face.

Approved eye protection shall be worn whenever there is danger of injury from electrical arcs or flying objects resulting from accidental electrical contact while working on energized electrical circuits or equipment.

The following tables illustrate minimum requirements for compliance with eye and face protection (Reference Table 2 for description of protective devices listed by number in Table 1).

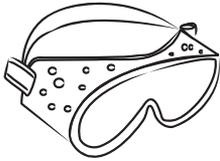
TABLE 1

Work Activity	Protective Devices
Acids, caustic, handling	2, 3 (use in combination for severe exposure)
Air hammer	1 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Arc flash	3
Brazing, torch	4
Buffing	1
Chipping	1 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Cutting, torch	4 (for severe exposure use 5)
Fiber Optics	1, 2
Grinding	1 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Molten metals	4 (3 over 4 or 6 optional)
Power actuated tools	1 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Soldering, hard	4
Soldering, soft/electronic	1, 2, 3
Stud gun	1 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Sun glare	1, 6
Switching, power system	6
Torch, heating	4
Welding, torch	4
Welding, electric arc	5
Welding, electric spot	4, 6 (add 3 for severe exposure)
Wire brushing	2
Wood chipping	1 (2 or 3, screen lens permitted, over 1 optional)

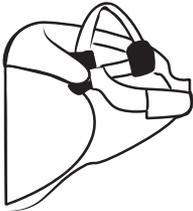
TABLE 2



1. Protects against frontal, high impact hazards (safety spectacles, plain and prescription, equipped with side shields; available in clear or shaded).



2. Protects against light impact, dust, and chemical splash (chemical use requires model equipped with hooded vents; fits over safety spectacles).

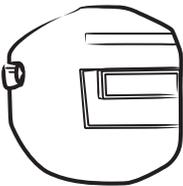


3. Protects against light impact and chemical splash (for severe exposures, use in combination with 1).

| Arc flash protection if so rated.



4. Protects against torch brazing, hard soldering, light cutting and welding (fits over safety spectacles).



5. Protects against radiant energy from electric arc welding and heavy torch cutting (helmet or sock hood are only types permitted for arc welding both must be used in combination with 1).



6. Protects against visual hazards or “flash burns” from power system arc—required for switching on high voltage power system.

F-1 FALL PROTECTION

Approved fall protection shall be used when working aloft above 4 feet on all towers, poles, and similar structures.

Approved fall protection shall be used while climbing or working from a pole. The safety strap shall be placed around the pole before the second step is taken. It must not be removed until back on the ground except while passing across or around obstructions or while ascending or descending a stepped pole. The safety strap shall not be placed around a pole above the top crossarm except where adequate precaution is taken to prevent the strap from slipping over the top of the pole!

The use of hand axes or power saws on overhead work where employees are supported by safety straps is prohibited unless wire rope is used in conjunction with safety straps.

Employees working aloft in an aerial lift or on platforms supported by lift equipment shall wear a full body harness and be attached with either a retractable or shock absorbing lanyard.

When work is to be performed on electrical equipment (i.e., transformers, breakers, and similar equipment) safety railing or other methods which provides equivalent fall protection shall be used. In lieu of a railing system, a full body harness with either a shock absorbing or retractable lanyard shall be used in conjunction with an approved anchorage or anchorage system while working atop electrical equipment. [Reference BPA Work Standard X.C, *Fall Protection*].

F-2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Flammable liquids within 70 feet of conductors energized at voltages of 345 kV and higher shall not be transferred from one metal container to another unless the two have been electrically bonded together to eliminate arcing.

F-3 FIBER OPTICS

When working with fiber optics, the use of personal protective equipment is required to prevent injury. Eye protection shall be worn when splicing glass fiber (see APM Rule E-3). Care should be taken during the cleaving process to protect the eyes and the body from broken glass pieces.

CAUTION: Never look into the end of an optical fiber. The laser light that may be present is invisible and eye damage may occur.

Chemicals that are present in fiber or the chemical used to clean fiber may require the use of hand protection. Consult the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for proper use of personal protective equipment. [Reference BPA Standard and Guide IX.C, *Fiber Optics*]

G-1 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE

Protection from electric shock is obtained by using approved portable protective or discharge grounds to short all conducting parts to a common ground.

Portable protective grounds shall be applied before a worker or equipment contacts or comes within the Minimum Approach Distance of the circuit. Portable protective grounds shall be installed to protect persons from the hazards of accidental energization from any source of power system energization. Such sources of power system energization include:

- Accidental energization from the power system, power lines or other energized high voltage equipment by accidental contact or accidental closing of an isolating device.
- Backfeed through station service or potential transformers.
- Remote lightning causing a fault on an adjacent circuit or a stroke to the deenergized one.

Note: Portable protective grounds may not provide complete personal protection for close-in strikes. Work shall be suspended and personnel shall stay in the clear during times that lightning is within sight and sound.

Portable protective ground leads shall be of flexible 2/0 copper cable or equivalent. Except: (1) permanently installed ground switches on gas insulated equipment, capacitors, and reactors; and (2) grounding plugs, at least equal in rating to the required portable protective ground lead(s) and designed for the metal-clad switch-gear involved, may be used in lieu of portable protective grounds.

Any reference to portable protective grounds shall mean an adequate number of ground leads to effect a visible three-phase short and ground on the circuit. Visible grounding may be accomplished through conductive parts of equal current carrying capacity as the protective

grounds require, but shall not be effected through a ground mat or other concealed conductors, except at series capacitors per rule G-7; Grounds, Portable Protective, Capacitors.

In Substations, when portable protective grounds have been installed at all possible sources of energization from the high voltage power system, separated circuit parts in the work area that may be contacted during the course of the work that could be energized only from electromagnetic, capacitive coupling or electrostatic voltages shall be bonded and tied to ground by application of either discharge grounding cables or portable protective grounds.

Such sources of induced energization include:

- Electromagnetic or capacitive voltages coupled from adjacent energized lines or bus, electrostatic voltages from electrical charges carried by wind and dust, etc.
- Trapped charges such as in capacitors or on transmission lines.

All conductive parts in the work area that may be contacted during the course of the work shall be at the same potential and shall be tied to a common ground. This shall include all equipment, all vehicles (i.e., aerial lifts, boom trucks, winch lines) and overhead static wires, pole down-grounds, bonding wire connections, metal cross arms and uninsulated guy wires in the work area.

Before cutting or separating any part of the protective grounding circuit that could expose a worker to a possible difference of potential, the separated components shall be bonded together and tied to ground.

The Clearance holder shall identify all parts of the protective grounding circuit prior to the installation of personal protective grounds to ensure that a thorough understanding of the specific grounding circuit exists by all crew members prior to the start of work.

When grounding overhead transmission lines where workers are not protected by a ground mat, step-and-touch voltages shall be measured in accordance with TLM Standards and Guides, I.A.3, *Protection of Electrical Workers from Induced Currents and Voltages*.

An exception to the AC three-phase grounding requirement may be made when all of the conditions listed below are met. Then only those phases to be worked on during the course of the project need to be grounded.

- The circuit is a transmission line structure located outside of a substation.
- The circuit is normally energized at 500 kV or more.
- The work plan does not involve work on all three phases.
- The installation and/or removal of protective grounds creates a higher than normal potential hazard to the workers involved (e.g.; weather, ice, high induced voltage requiring the use of a vacuum bottle for ground removal, etc.).
- All phases to be worked on during the course of the project will be grounded at the beginning of the work.

Ground rods shall be of steel, copper, or copper-clad steel not less than 5/8 inch in diameter or less than 6 feet in length and shall be placed in the ground to a depth which shall assure adequate grounding

Portable protective grounding on HVDC may be applied only to the pole being worked on if the work plan does not require working within the MAD of the other pole.

G-2 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, “BUZZING” TEST

Immediately before applying grounds, a “buzzing” test shall be made on each phase with either the metal head of a live line tool or switch stick, or with a “voltage detector” instrument. Use of the instrument, which produces both visual and audible signals in an electric field, is the preferred buzzing method.

When the metal head of a live line tool or switch stick is used, it must be extended within a close distance of the circuit. This will create an audible discharge if the circuit parts are still energized. If a buzzing noise is heard during this test, **do not assume** it is caused by induction from nearby power lines. **Do assume** that the line is still energized and take proper precautions, i.e.; notify the dispatcher, recheck your circuit identification, and maintain the Minimum Approach Distance until assured that the circuit is indeed de-energized. For voltages below 69 kV, the “buzzing” test with a hot line tool or switch stick is not reliable; therefore, a voltage detector shall be used to determine that the circuit is de-energized.

G-3 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, WHERE INSTALLED

Before workers come within the Minimum Approach Distance of any high voltage circuit part not protected by special barriers, as defined in Rule

B-1, that part must be de-energized and be grounded at each separate or separable circuit part in accordance with Rule G-1.

Portable protective grounds shall be installed as close to the work being performed as practical, and in such a manner as not to be disturbed during the course of the work.

No disconnect switch, power circuit breaker, transformer *, wave trap, fuse, or current limiting reactor** shall be part of the protective grounding circuit.

***Note:** Does not apply to a visible single-turn primary such as in a “donut” CT circuit.

****Note:** Does not apply to current limiting reactors installed on shunt capacitor installations where the neutral of the shunt capacitor is grounded in accordance with Rule G-7. A minimum of a discharge grounding cable shall be installed between the current limiting reactor and the shunt capacitor bank in addition to the Portable Protective Grounds installed at the source side of the current limiting reactor.

G-4 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF

All ground leads from each ground set shall be connected at the ground end before any conductor end from that same ground set is connected to de-energized electrical parts.

Workers should avoid handling or contacting the ground lead while the conductor end is being installed or removed. During removal, all ground leads of each ground set shall be disconnected from the conductor end first. The conductor ends from that same set shall be moved to a point in the clear of the de-energized electrical parts before any ground lead from that same ground set is removed from the ground end.

Exception: On transmission towers where grounds are to be installed aloft, it is permissible to install or remove both ground and conductor ends on each phase prior to workers moving location. The conductor end shall be connected and disconnected with live line tools.

In some cases it may be difficult to remove a ground lead with a live line tool (such as one installed during construction). In these cases, a second ground lead may be installed alongside the original one. The original one

may then be removed by hand, and the second or remaining ground lead removed with a live line tool.

The minimum crew for installing portable protective grounds consists of one of the following:

- Two Qualified Electrical Employees, or
- One Qualified Electrical Employee and an electrical worker (electrical apprentice, journeyman in training, temporary electrical worker) who has been approved by both the supervisor and the Qualified Electrical Employee involved.

NOTE: When on line structures, the required electrical workers must be in the structure and be assisted by adequate help on the ground.

Additional portable protective ground sets may be installed on the same circuit and all sets may be removed by one Qualified Electrical Employee and one other worker.

G-5 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, FOR EACH CLEARANCE

Before workers or equipment contact or come within the Minimum Approach Distance of a circuit, separate grounds shall be installed for each Clearance issued.

Exception: In those situations where multiple Work Clearances are issued on the same equipment for similar work at a common worksite, the following multi-locking protective grounding method may be used.

1. After the required initial portable protective grounding set has been installed:
 - a. Install a red nonconductive block into the eye of the grounding clamp on both outside phases' conductor ends.
 - b. Install an approved lock-out device into the eye of the grounding clamp on the center phase conductor end and attach a lock to the device. If using the lock box method, install a lock into the eye of the grounding clamp on the center phase conductor end and install an approved lockout device to the lock box. Individual locks, separately keyed for each Clearance holder, may be added to the lockout device. The lock box is to be located as near as

practical to the initial set of portable protective grounds.

- c. Following all appropriate Operating Bulletin No. 2 (APM Rule S-6) requirements for Clearances, including the walk-around, other Clearance Holders can be included at later times by the placement of locks in the lockout device on the center phase conductor end or to the lock box.
 - d. Locks represent a set of portable protective grounds and are to be installed on the center phase conductor end or to the lock box only after the Clearance has been issued to the Clearance holder.
2. On release of all except the last Clearance, removal of each Clearance Holder's individual lock from the center phase conductor end or from the lock box is permitted.
 3. The locks, lockout device, and blocks must be removed prior to the release of the last Clearance.
 4. The portable protective ground set may then be removed and the Clearance released following normal procedures.

G-6 GROUNDING, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

I. BACKGROUND

Multiple portable protective grounds are required in many locations on the BPA system. They must be capable of carrying high magnitude fault current until the fault is cleared by protective relays and one or more power circuit breakers. The use of multiple portable protective grounds protects workers from high magnitude faults which could cause a failure of a single portable protective ground before the circuit is deenergized.

Listed below are BPA locations that currently require multiple portable protective ground cables for substations and transmission lines. The quantity listed is the number of portable protective grounds required for each phase. These listings are good for the BPA system until the next reprint of the APM. For work at a foreign owned substation, on a foreign owned transmission line, or for new additions to the BPA system, check with the local BPA System Protection and Control engineers or Engineering and Technical Services, System Protection and Control (TECS) staff engineers for grounding requirements.

For special outage conditions, such as multiple, simultaneous outages in a substation, System Protection and Control engineers have the authority to determine the grounding requirements for that particular outage. Examples may include the simultaneous outage of a power transformer and a transmission line breaker or a substation main bus outage. The outage of the transformer may reduce the fault magnitudes sufficiently to change the grounding requirements for that work. All workers and substation operators need to be informed that if work is completed on one of the items and it is restored, the grounding requirements may change. [Reference Substation Operations Standard and Guide VI.C, *Grounding Policy*]

II. SUBSTATIONS WHICH REQUIRE MULTIPLE 2/0 COPPER PROTECTIVE GROUNDS

CALENDAR YEAR 2007 - 2008

Substation	kV	# of Portable Grounds Required	Terminal / Bus	Notes
Aberdeen	13.2	2	Transformer # 4, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	13.8	3	Transformer # 5, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Albany	13.8	2	Transformer # 1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3
Alcoa	34.5	2	Transformer # 8, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
Allston	34.5	3	Transformer # 1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Alvey	13.2	4	Transformer # 3, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	34.5	2	Transformer # 5, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Anaconda	13.2	3	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Bell	13.2	2	Transformer # 6, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Bellingham	13.2	4	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
Big Eddy	34.5	2	Transformer # 2, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Boardman	7.2	2	Transformer # 1, 7.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Celilo	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Chemawa	13.2	3	Transformer # 2, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Chenoweth	13.8	2	Transformer # 1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5

Substation	kV	# of Portable Grounds Required	Terminal / Bus	Notes
Chief Joseph	13.2	2	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
	345	2	Transformers #1, 2, 345 kV Bus	1
Columbia	13.2	2	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	13.8	2	Transformer # 2, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
Conkelley	13.8	2	Transformers #6, 7, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 5
Covington	34.5	2	Transformers #4, 5, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Custer	34.5	2	Transformers #1, 2, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Fairview	13.8	2	Transformer # 1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
Franklin	13.2	4	Transformer # 4, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Grand Coulee	230	3	230 kV Bus	1
	287	3	Transformer KX17A, 287 kV Bus	1
	500	2	500 kV Bus	1
Hanford	500	2	500 kV Bus	1
Hatwai	34.5	2	Transformer #1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Horse Heaven	13.8	2	Transformer #1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Hot Springs	34.5	2	Transformer #1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
Intalco	13.8	2	Transformer #4, 5, 6, 7, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 4
	13.8	3	Transformers #1, 2, 3, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 4
John Day	34.5	2	Transformer #1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	500	2	500 kV Bus	1

Substation	kV	# of Portable Grounds Required	Terminal / Bus	Notes
Keeler	13.2	2	Transformer #1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	20	3	Transformer #4-SVC, 20 kV Bus	2, 3
	34.5	2	Transformer #2, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Lexington	13.8	2	Transformer #1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Longview	13.8	3	Transformers #1, 5, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Maple Valley	20	4	Transformer #3-SVC, 20 kV Bus	2, 3
	34.5	2	Transformer #2, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
	345	2	Transformer #1, 345 kV Bus	1
McLoughlin	34.5	2	Transformer #1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
McNary	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
	345	2	Transformer #8, 245 kV Bus	1
Midway	13.2	3	Transformer # 3, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
Monroe	34.5	2	Transformer # 1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
Murray	13.2	2	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Olympia	13.2	4	Transformer # 1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	13.2	2	Transformer # 3, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	13.8	2	Transformer # 2, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
Pearl	34.5	2	Transformers #1, 2, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Rock Creek	34.5	2	Transformer #1, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5

Substation	kV	# of Portable Grounds Required	Terminal / Bus	Notes
Ross	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
Santiam	34.5	2	Transformer #4, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Schultz	500	2	500 kV Bus	1, 6
Shelton	13.2	2	Transformer #1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Sickler	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Sifton	13.8	2	Transformers #1, 2, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
Sno King	13.2	2	Transformer #1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3
	34.5	2	Transformer #4, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Snohomish	13.2	2	Transformers #2, 3, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
	115	2	115 kV Bus	1
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
	345	2	Transformers #5, 6, 345 kV Bus	1
St. Johns	13.2	2	Transformer #1, 13.2 kV Bus	2, 3, 4, 5
Tacoma	13.8	2	Transformers #3, 4, 13.8 kV Bus	2,
	34.5	2	Transformer #5, 34.5 kV Bus	2, 3, 5
	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
Valhalla	13.8	2	Transformers #1, 2, 13.8 kV Bus	2
Vantage	230	2	230 kV Bus	1
White Bluffs	13.8	2	Transformer # 1, 13.8 kV Bus	2, 3, 5

Notes:

1. Fifteen (15) cycle cable fusing time is used. If maximum fault current exceeds 56,000 amps, three 2/0 copper portable grounds are required. If maximum fault current exceeds 31,000 amps, two 2/0 copper portable grounds are required.

2. Thirty (30) cycle cable fusing time is used. If maximum fault current exceeds 62,000 amps, four 2/0 copper portable grounds are required. If maximum fault current exceeds 43,000 amps, three 2/0 copper portable grounds are required. If maximum fault current exceeds 23,700 amps, two 2/0 copper portable grounds are required.
3. If this transformer bank is de-energized and all of the windings are grounded according to the APM requirements and this transformer bus has no other possible sources of energization; i.e., it is a radial circuit, then only one 2/0 ground cable per phase is required on this bus.
4. Only a single set of portable protective ground cables is required on the load side of air core reactors which are used for station service to limit fault magnitudes. The reactors limit the fault current to below the 23,700 ampere 30 cycle fusing rating of a portable protective ground cable. This shall be verified by the System Protection and Control District Engineer every three years when this Standard is upgraded.
5. This tertiary bus is an ungrounded delta. A single set of 2/0 copper portable protective ground cables is required for any one of the following conditions.
 - Work is performed on the load side of current limiting fuses which limits the available fault current to less than the 2/0 copper fusing ampacity rating.
 - Work is performed on the load side of a switch whose line side is a section of conductor equal to or smaller than 1/0 copper, which has 80% of the 2/0 copper rating.
 - If a permanently installed three-phase ground switch is available, use the ground switch instead of using multiple sets of portable grounds.
6. The grounding requirements for a series capacitor installation are the same as those for the substation bus when the capacitors are located at the substation. For series capacitors in mid line, the grounding requirements are the same as for the transmission line section at the location of the series capacitors.

II. TRANSMISSION LINES WHICH REQUIRE MULTIPLE 2/0 COPPER PROTECTIVE GROUNDS

CALENDAR YEAR 2007 - 2008

The following BPA transmission lines require two or more 2/0 copper portable protective grounds from the listed substation to the listed structure or from the listed structure to the listed structure. Line sections beyond that point do not require multiple grounds.

These grounding requirements apply to all lines terminating at the listed substations and operating voltages, including lines owned and operated by foreign utilities.

Fifteen (15) cycle cable fusing time is used. Three 2/0 copper portable grounds are required if the maximum fault current exceeds 56,000 amps. Two 2/0 copper portable grounds are required if the maximum fault current exceeds 31,000 amps.

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u> <u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Alcoa				
115	Alcoa - Felida 1	2	Alcoa	40/7
115	Alcoa - River Road 1	2	Alcoa	Entire Line
115	Bonneville - Alcoa 2	2	Alcoa	40/7
115	Ross - Alcoa 2	2	Alcoa	4/2
115	Alcoa - Vanalco Fdr 2	2	Alcoa	Entire Line
Allston				
230	Allston - Clatsop 1	2	Allston	2/1
230	Allston - Driscoll 1	2	Allston	2/1
230	Longview - Allston 1	2	Allston	4/1
230	Longview - Allston 2	2	Allston	4/1
230	Longview - Allston 3	2	Allston	4/1

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Bell					
230	Bell - Boundary 1	2	Bell		1/11
230	Bell - Boundary 3	2	Bell		2/5
230	Bell - Lancaster 1	2	Bell		2/4
230	Bell - Usk 1	2	Bell		2/2
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 3	2	Bell		84/3
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 5	2	Bell		84/1
230	Westside - Bell 1	2	Bell		10/1
Bellingham					
115	Bellingham - PSE Bellingham 1	2	Bellingham		(See note #2)
115	Bellingham - PSE Bellingham 2	2	Bellingham		(See note #2)
115	Bellingham - Whatcom Co PUD	2	Bellingham		(See note #2)
Big Eddy					
230	Big Eddy - Celilo 3	2	Big Eddy		Entire Line
230	Big Eddy - Celilo 4	2	Big Eddy		Entire Line
230	Big Eddy - Chemawa 1	2	Big Eddy		3/5
230	Big Eddy - Chenoweth 2	2	Big Eddy		3/5
230	Big Eddy - McLoughlin 1 (PGE)	2	Big Eddy		3/1
230	Big Eddy - Midway 1	2	Big Eddy		2/2
230	Big Eddy - Redmond 1	2	Big Eddy		3/6
230	Big Eddy - Troutdale 1	2	Big Eddy		2/4
230	Harvalum - Big Eddy 1	2	Big Eddy		22/5
Celilo					
230	Big Eddy - Celilo 3	2	Celilo		Entire Line
230	Big Eddy - Celilo 4	2	Celilo		Entire Line
Chief Jo					
230	Chief Jo - Chief Jo P.H. 1	2	Chief Jo		Entire Line
230	Chief Jo - Chief Jo P.H. 2	2	Chief Jo		Entire Line
230	Chief Jo - Chief Jo P.H. 3	2	Chief Jo		Entire Line
230	Chief Jo - Chief Jo P.H. 4	2	Chief Jo		Entire Line
230	Chief Jo - East Omak 1	2	Chief Jo		2/3
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 1	2	Chief Jo		32/4

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 2	2	Chief Jo		32/4
345	Chief Jo - Snohomish 3	2	Chief Jo		2/3
345	Chief Jo - Snohomish 4	2	Chief Jo		2/3
Columbia					
115	Columbia - Ellensburg 1	2	Columbia		2/2
115	Columbia - Valhalla 1	2	Columbia		2/1
115	Columbia - Valhalla 2	2	Columbia		2/1
Covington					
230	Columbia - Covington 3	2	Covington		2/6
230	Covington - Creston 1 (SCL)	2	Covington		3/2
230	Covington - Duwamish 1 (SCL)	2	Covington		3/2
230	Covington - Maple Valley 2	2	Covington		3/2
230	Covington - White River 1 (PSE)	2	Covington		3/1
230	Tacoma - Covington 2	2	Covington		14/1
230	Tacoma - Covington 3	2	Covington		14/1
230	Tacoma - Covington 4	2	Covington		14/1
Custer					
230	Bellingham - Custer 1	2	Custer		13/1
230	Custer - Intalco 1	2	Custer		2/1
230	Custer - Intalco 2	2	Custer		2/1
230	Murray - Custer 1 (Murray- Custer/Sedro Tap 1)	2	Custer		64/2
Grand Coulee					
230	Columbia - Grand Coulee 1	3	Grand Coulee		73/2
230	Columbia - Grand Coulee 1	2	Structure 73/2		71/2
230	Columbia - Grand Coulee 3	3	Grand Coulee		73/4
230	Columbia - Grand Coulee 3	2	Structure 73/4		71/2
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 3	3	Grand Coulee		2/1
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 3	2	Structure 2/1		4/2
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 5	3	Grand Coulee		2/1
230	Grand Coulee - Bell 5	2	Structure 2/1		4/2
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 1	3	Grand Coulee		2/1
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 1	2	Structure 2/1		4/4
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 2	3	Grand Coulee		2/1
230	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 2	2	Structure 2/1		4/4

kV	Line Name	# of Grounds	From	To
230	Grand Coulee - Westside 1 (Avista)	3	Grand Coulee	2/1
230	Grand Coulee - Westside 1 (Avista)	2	Structure 2/1	4/2
230	Potholes - Grand Coulee 1	3	Grand Coulee	66/3
230	Potholes - Grand Coulee 1	2	Structure 66/3	64/6
230	Rocky Ford - Grand Coulee 1	3	Grand Coulee	52/3
230	Rocky Ford - Grand Coulee 1	2	Structure 52/3	50/6
287	Olympia - Grand Coulee 1	3	Grand Coulee	228/4
287	Olympia - Grand Coulee 1	2	Struct. 228/4	226/2
500	Grand Coulee - Bell 6	2	Grand Coulee	6/4
500	Grand Coulee - Chief Jo 3	2	Grand Coulee	6/3
500	Grand Coulee - Hanford 1	2	Grand Coulee	5/5
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 19	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 20	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 21	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 22	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 23	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Power House Unit 24	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
500	Grand Coulee - Schultz 1	2	Grand Coulee	6/4
500	Grand Coulee - Schultz 2	2	Grand Coulee	6/4
500	Grand Coulee - Grand Coulee 500/230 kV Transformer	2	Grand Coulee	Entire Line
Hanford				
500	Ashe - Hanford-1	2	Hanford	16/2
500	Grand Coulee - Hanford 1	2	Hanford	95/4
500	Hanford - Wautoma 1 (Formerly Hanford - Ostrander 1)	2	Hanford	3/4
500	Hanford - Wautoma 2 (Formerly Hanford - John Day 1)	2	Hanford	3/4
500	Lower Monumental - Hanford 1	2	Hanford	52/4
500	Vantage - Hanford-1	2	Hanford	0/86

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
John Day					
500	John Day - Big Eddy 1	2	John Day		3/1
500	John Day - Big Eddy 2	2	John Day		3/1
500	John Day - Grizzly 1	2	John Day		3/1
500	John Day - Grizzly 2	2	John Day		3/1
500	John Day - Marion 1	2	John Day		3/1
500	John Day - Rock Creek 1 (Formerly John Day Wautoma 1)	2	John Day (Note 1)		78/1
500	John Day Power House - John Day 1	2	John Day		2/2
500	John Day Power House - John Day 2	2	John Day		2/2
500	John Day Power House - John Day 3	2	John Day		2/2
500	John Day Power House - John Day 4	2	John Day		2/2
500	Slatt - John Day 1	2	John Day		30/2
Keeler					
115	Keeler - 230 kV Transformer 1	2	Keeler		Entire Line
115	Keeler - 230 kV Transformer 2	2	Keeler		Entire Line
115	Keeler - Forest Grove 2	2	Keeler		2/2
115	Keeler - Oregon City 2	2	Keeler		2/1
115	Keeler - Tillamook 1	2	Keeler		2/2
115	St. Johns - Keeler 2	2	Keeler		9/8
230	Keeler 230/500 kV Tie 3	2	Keeler		Entire Line
230	Rivergate - Keeler 1	2	Keeler		8/3
Longview					
230	Lexington - Longview 1	2	Longview		9/1
230	Longview - Allston 1	2	Longview		2/2
230	Longview - Allston 2	2	Longview		2/2
230	Longview - Allston 3	2	Longview		2/3
230	Longview - Chehalis 1	2	Longview		2/1
230	Longview - Cowlitz (Chemical) PUD	2	Longview		Entire Line
230	Mint Farm - Longview 1	2	Longview		Entire Line

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Maple Valley					
230	Covington - Maple Valley 2	2	Maple Valley		15/1
230	Maple Valley - Duwamish 1 (SCL)	2	Maple Valley		Entire Line
230	Sno King - Maple Valley 1 (SCL at Str. 25/4)	2	Maple Valley		Entire Line
345	Rocky Reach - Maple Valley 1	2	Maple Valley		127/1
McNary					
230	McNary - Boardman 1	2	McNary		3/3
230	McNary - Franklin 2	2	McNary		3/4
230	McNary - Horse Heaven 1	2	McNary		3/2
230	McNary - McNary P. H. 1	2	McNary		Entire Line
230	McNary - McNary P. H. 2	2	McNary		Entire Line
230	McNary - McNary P. H. 3	2	McNary		Entire Line
230	McNary - McNary P. H. 4	2	McNary		Entire Line
230	McNary - McNary P. H. 5	2	McNary		Entire Line
230	McNary - Roundup 1	2	McNary		3/8
230	McNary - Santiam 2	2	McNary		3/4
345	McNary - Ross 1	2	McNary		3/2
Olympia					
115	Olympia - Shelton 1	2	Olympia		2/3
115	Olympia - Shelton 2	2	Olympia		2/3
115	Olympia - South Elma 1	2	Olympia		2/2
Pearl					
230	Pearl - Sherwood 1 (PGE)	2	Pearl		2/2
230	Pearl - Sherwood 2 (PGE)	2	Pearl		2/2
Ross					
115	Ross - Alcoa 2 (Ross-Alcoa 2 & 4)	2	Ross		2/1
115	Ross - Carborundum 1	2	Ross		2/1
115	Ross - Vancouver Shipyard 1	2	Ross		2/7
115	Sifton - Ross 1	2	Ross		8/3

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Schultz					
500	Grand Coulee - Schultz 1	2	Schultz		95/2
500	Grand Coulee - Schultz 2	2	Schultz		95/2
500	Schultz - Echo Lake 1 (Formerly Schultz - Raver 2)	2	Schultz		4/2
500	Schultz - Raver 1	2	Schultz		4/2
500	Schultz - Raver 3	2	Schultz		4/3
500	Schultz - Raver 4	2	Schultz		4/3
500	Schultz - Wautoma 1 (New line)	2	Schultz		4/3
500	Sickler - Schultz 1	2	Schultz		36/6
500	Vantage - Schultz 1	2	Schultz		32/4
Sickler					
230	Sickler - Douglas Switchyard 1 (Chelan PUD)	2	Sickler		Entire Line
Sno King					
230	Sno King - Maple Valley 1 (SCL at Str. 1/3)	2	Sno King		Entire Line
Snohomish					
115	Snohomish - Beverly Park 3 (Snohomish PUD)	2	Snohomish		2/1
115	Snohomish - Beverly Park 4 (Snohomish PUD)	2	Snohomish		2/1
115	Snohomish - Snohomish PUD 3 (Scott)	2	Snohomish		2/1
115	Snohomish - Snohomish PUD 8 (Swamp Creek)	2	Snohomish		2/1
115	Snohomish - Snohomish PUD 9 (Boeing)	2	Snohomish		2/1
230	Gorge (SCL) - Snohomish 1	2	Snohomish		2/2
230	Monroe - Snohomish 1	2	Snohomish		11/5
230	Monroe - Snohomish 2	2	Snohomish		11/5
230	Snohomish - Bothell 1 (SCL)	2	Snohomish		2/2
230	Snohomish - Bothell 2 (SCL)	2	Snohomish		2/1
230	Snohomish - Murray 1	2	Snohomish		2/1
345	Chief Jo - Snohomish 3	2	Snohomish		131/6
345	Chief Jo - Snohomish 4	2	Snohomish		131/6

<u>kV</u>	<u>Line Name</u>	<u># of</u> <u>Grounds</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Tacoma				
230	Tacoma - Covington 2	2	Tacoma	2/1
230	Tacoma - Covington 3	2	Tacoma	2/1
230	Tacoma - Covington 4	2	Tacoma	2/1
Vantage				
230	Midway - Vantage 1	2	Vantage	18/1
230	Vantage - Columbia 1	2	Vantage	3/2

Notes:

1. Formerly structure 97/1 on Hanford-John Day 1.
2. Two grounds are required on all lines up to one mile from the substation bus. Since these lines are customer-owned, we do not have BPA structure numbers for them.

G-7 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, CAPACITORS

SERIES CAPACITORS

Series capacitor installations shall be protected by three phase grounding on both sides, and on the insulated platform of the phase or phases being worked on.

Permanently installed ground switches may be used in lieu of portable grounds to short the phases.

Portable protective grounds are not required between phases to accomplish a visible three phase short. The three phase short may be accomplished through above-ground metallic structural interconnections between phases.

If there are no above-ground metallic structural interconnections between phases, the three phase short shall be accomplished by the existing ground mat. Before the ground mat may be used to effect the three phase short, the continuity of the ground mat must first have been confirmed by the testing method detailed in Substation Maintenance Work Standard VI.C, *Grounding Policy* and the integrity of the equipment connections to the ground mat must first have been verified by excavation and visual inspection. Conformation of continuity and verification of riser integrity shall be repeated at intervals no greater than every 5 years. Additionally, each ground switch structure must have a minimum of two 4/0 copper risers exothermically bonded to separate locations on the ground grid.

SHUNT CAPACITORS

Shunt capacitor installations shall be grounded on both the line and neutral sides. The neutral side shall be grounded either by installing a portable protective ground or by means of a permanently installed ground connection.

Permanently installed ground switches may be used in lieu of portable grounds to short the phases.

Portable protective grounds are not required between phases to accomplish the visible three phase short provided the ground switch structure has above ground metallic structural interconnections between phases.

If there are no above-ground metallic structural interconnections between phases, temporary above-ground metallic connections are to be made between the ground switch structures.

The internal resistor of a capacitor cell shall not be depended upon to discharge capacitors. A bayonet-type short circuiting and grounding rod shall be applied, for at least 5 seconds, between all insulated terminals and the capacitor case before handling. Cells removed or stored shall be shorted between all insulated terminals and the capacitor case with at least a No. 18 AWG wire.

G-8 GROUNDING, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, SHUNT REACTORS AND TRANSFORMERS

Shunt reactor and transformer installations shall be grounded on both the line and neutral sides. The neutral side shall be grounded by either installing a portable protective ground or by means of a permanently installed ground connection.

G-9 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, STATIC WIRE

Before touching or coming within the Minimum Approach Distance of overhead static (ground) wire, it must be grounded at that location by either a portable protective ground or a permanent ground connection. Except: At 500 kV or above a portable protective ground must be installed.

Some permanent overhead ground wire connections and/or conductors are subject to corrosion and vibration problems, resulting in a loss of conductivity. This is especially true on 500 kV.

This conductor is subject to accidental energization from the same sources described in Rule G-1.

G-10 GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND METALLIC CABLES

Power/Lift Equipment:

When a vehicle is parked near energized high-voltage equipment, there can be a risk of electric shock if contact is made between the vehicle and a grounded object. This is due to the capacitive charge that can build up on the vehicle. [Reference Work Standard VI.C, *Grounding Policy*]

If the vehicle is to be bonded to a grounded object to prevent capacitive charge build-up, personnel must avoid getting in series with the discharge circuit.

Manlifts, cranes, and other overhead lift equipment used where the possibility of accidental contact with normally energized high voltage parts exist, shall be connected to the substation ground mat within energized switchyards or to a ground rod in other locations with a 2/0 copper ground lead. Multiple ground leads, attached to separate ground rods or mat connections, shall be utilized on equipment in the same number that would be required for grounding the circuit(s).

If the possibility of contact with normally energized high voltage parts does not exist, power/lift equipment shall be grounded with a single 2/0 copper ground or static ground in accordance with Substation Maintenance Work Standard VI.C, *Grounding Policy*.

Extension Cords, Tools, Metallic Cables:

When an extension cord is used in an energized switchyard, the cord's grounding box must be clamped to a solidly grounded fixture before the extension cord is connected to a switchyard receptacle. If a solidly grounded fixture is not available within 10 feet of the worksite, the grounding box shall be attached to a ground rod. When using double-insulated tools, work may be done within 25 feet of the grounding box.

Extension cords or other metallic cable (i.e., telephone or temporary power) used in a switchyard should not be laid parallel to high voltage bus or overhead circuits due to the possibility of high induced voltages. These cables shall not be extended to locations off the substation ground mat unless a properly designed and installed ground mat extension or isolation is used.

Ground Grid Conductors

Before cutting any ground grid conductor, shunt the conductor with a 2/0 portable protective ground. When splicing a ground grid conductor, jumper around the splice with a 2/0 portable protective ground applied by live-line tools.

G-11 GROUNDS, PORTABLE PROTECTIVE, FIBER OPTICS

Before touching or coming within the Minimum Approach Distance of a fiber optical ground wire (OPGW), it must be grounded at that location by either a portable protective ground or a permanent ground connection. Exception: At 500 kV or above, a portable protective ground must be used. [Reference BPA Standard and Guide IX.C, *Fiber Optics*]

H-1 HEAD PROTECTION

Where Required:

Hard hats approved by the Administration shall be worn by ALL PERSONS in the following locations and conditions except for work inside transformers, power circuit breakers, under vehicles, or in similar restricted/protected situations:

1. In fenced substation yards and other designated hard hat areas.
2. When engaged in or when in the close proximity of outdoor work or in all areas where there is exposure above head level to moving equipment, work, or material handling.

Identification/Color-Coding System:

To distinguish between Qualified Electrical Employees and others, **YELLOW** hard hats will be restricted to holders of *Electrical Worker Permits*.

Additional hard hat colors utilized on the BPA system are:

BLUE:	Riggers
RED:	Construction Equipment Operators
GRAY:	Carpenters
WHITE:	All Others

* Other colors utilized are listed in Chapter Two, H-1

Helmet, All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

Department of Transportation (DOT) approved helmets shall be worn at all times while operating ATVs. ATVs are considered as vehicles for off road use (4 and 6 wheel ATVs and snowmobiles). **Exception: BPA hard hats are allowed while operating ATVs in a substation yard.**

H-2 HEARING PROTECTION

Hearing protection shall be worn by employees exposed to elevated noise levels (i.e., chainsaws, brush chippers, jackhammers, etc.).

Hearing protection is required when sound levels exceed those shown in the table below:

<u>Duration per day in hours</u>	<u>dBA</u>
8 hours	85
4 hours	90
2 hours	95
1 hour	100
1/2 hour	105
1/4 hour	110

Additional hearing conservation criteria is contained in the Safety and Health Program Handbook.

I-1 IDENTIFICATION OF CIRCUITS

No work shall be performed on any circuit until positive identification of all electrical circuits in the work area has been established.

J-1 JOB BRIEFING

The person-in-charge of the job shall conduct job briefings with all workers assigned to the job. Job briefings shall be held at the work site with additional briefings conducted when work situations change that may pose different or additional hazards to workers. Employees working alone shall ensure that their day's work is planned and performed as if a briefing was conducted. When more than one craft are working together, the person-in-charge of the job must be clearly established as part of the job briefing.

All job briefings must cover at least the following subjects:

- **Hazards associated with the job.**
- **Work procedures**
- **Special precautions**
- **Energy source controls**
- **Personal protective equipment**
- **Clearances, Work Permits, Hold Orders**

L-1 LADDERS, SECURING OF

Ladders must be adequately secured at all times.

Extension ladders shall be of sufficient length to extend 3 ft above the working level if departure from it may occur.

Step ladders shall be used in the fully open and locked position. The top shall **not** be used as a step.

L-2 LOW VOLTAGE CIRCUIT, WORK ON

Circuits energized from 50 volts to 600 volts are classified as low voltage. Low voltage circuits do not include testing with portable test equipment. When work is to be performed on or near low voltage circuits, employees shall either:

1. De-energize the circuit, or
2. Use approved protective equipment, (i.e. rubber gloves, insulated barriers, or insulated tools) as required to prevent body contact with energized parts and use fire resistant personal protective equipment as per Work Standard X.J, Arc Flash Personal Protective Equipment for work on Low Voltage AC and DC Circuits.

L-3 LOCKOUT/TAGOUT

This Lockout/Tagout rule applies to work involving circuits, equipment or energy storage systems in which the unexpected startup or release of stored energy could cause injury. The Lockout/Tagout system requires individual locks and a specific Equipment Lockout Do Not Operate Tag for each **Authorized Employee** involved in work on any circuit, piece of equipment or energy storage system.

Authorized Employee: An employee who locks out or tags out a circuit, piece of equipment or energy storage system in order to work on that circuit, piece of equipment or energy storage system. An employee is considered an authorized employee as long as they are performing an element of the work that is covered by the energy control procedure.

When work is performed by a crew, a Group Lockout/Tagout procedure shall be implemented. Group Lockout/Tagout requires each authorized employee to affix an Equipment Lockout Do Not Operate Tag and a personal Lockout/Tagout lock on the group Lockout/Tagout device before beginning work and to remove it when they complete the work. One authorized employee shall be designated as having primary responsibility for all authorized employees working under the protection of Group Lockout/

Tagout. The **Authorized Employee** is responsible for following the procedures and responsibilities of Operating Bulletin No. 2 VIII., *Low Voltage Circuits/Equipment and Energy Storage Systems* and BPA Standard and Guide VIII, *Lockout/Tagout*.

If the Authorized Employee who applied the Lockout/Tagout device is not available to release it, the employee's immediate supervisor may remove it provided the supervisor does the following:

- Verify that the Authorized Employee is not at the facility.
- Notify all affected employees that the Lockout/Tagout device will be removed.
- Make a reasonable effort to contact the Authorized Employee to inform them that their Lockout/Tagout device has been removed.
- Ensure that the Authorized Employee has this knowledge before they resume work.

EQUIPMENT LOCKOUT DO NOT OPERATE TAG



M-1 MINIMUM APPROACH DISTANCE

No part of a worker's body or any conductive object held by a worker shall be moved closer to energized high voltage parts than the applicable Minimum Approach Distance unless an approved barrier is in place (see Rule B-1).

When work is to be performed **within the Minimum Approach Distance**, including the installation and removal of barriers, one of the following must be employed:

1. Adequate barriers
2. Use of live-line tools
3. Clearance

Conductive objects, such as insulator support hardware, which extend into Minimum Approach Distances, may be contacted **outside** the applicable Minimum Approach Distance. However, such objects must have been installed in accordance with approved design standards and be **fixed** or **limited** in movement so that the designed Clearances cannot be reduced.

Power equipment or loads shall not be moved closer than 15 feet to energized circuits unless directed by a Safety Watcher. Approach within the Minimum Approach Distance can occur only when the circuit is de-energized, properly tagged and grounded, or approved barriers have been installed.

The following table provides Minimum Approach Distances in inches for phase-to-phase voltages commonly used on the BPA system. MAD is based upon maximum transient voltages that can be generated by automatic switching. These distances are the minimum required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC).

This page intentionally left blank

Minimum Approach Distances (MAD)

Nominal Voltage Phase to Phase	<u>MAD WITHOUT</u>	<u>MAD WITH</u>
	Hold Order Inches	Hold Order Inches
600 V - 15 kV	26	26
34.5 kV	28	28
69 kV	37	37
115 kV	38	38
138 kV	42	42
161 kV	49	49
230 kV (1)	72*	52
287 kV	62*	59
345 kV	67*	66
500 kV (2)	126*	88
400 kV DC (3)	93*	105
500 kV DC (3)	120*	138
Fiber Optics (OPGW)	24	24
Insulated Overhead Ground Wires	24	24

* The inadvertent movement factor (IMF) of 12 inches, included in MAD for worker motions, may be deducted at 230 kV and above, to specifically allow vehicles to safely pass under energized bus at those voltages. [Reference BPA Work Standard V.A, *Minimum Approach Distance*]

- (1) The MAD without a Hold Order for 230 kV exceeds the MAD for 287 and 345 kV because of the 3.3 p.u. switching surge overvoltages that are possible when 230 kV SF₆ puffer circuit breakers reclose.
- (2) On 500 kV lines equipped with zinc oxide arresters or station rod gaps set to 55 inches and the reclosing relays cut out and a Hold Order in effect the Minimum Approach Distance is 88 inches.
- (3) The MAD *with* a Hold Order for DC voltages exceeds the MAD *without* a Hold Order due to the introduction of tools in the gap while performing live-line work. Lower switching surges present at reclosing on DC voltages are the same in both cases.

P-1 POWER EQUIPMENT

Before an operator leaves the controls of power equipment, the load, forks, bucket, or blade shall be lowered and all the brakes set. If the equipment is on an incline, the tires shall also be chocked.

An exception may be taken to that part of the rule requiring the “lowering of the load” during conductor stringing, sagging, and prestressing operations.

R-1 ROPE, WIRE

1. Wire rope inspection

Wire rope shall be inspected each day before being used. Rope having six broken wires in one rope lay shall not be used. Rope which gives the appearance of rough usage, corrosion, excessive kinking or other damage shall not be used.

2. Safety Factor

The ratio of breaking (ultimate) strength of rope to the working load limit (WLL) is called the safety factor. The safety factor must be sufficient to ensure a reasonable margin of strength above the working load to account for actual field conditions. The working load limit is determined by dividing the breaking strength by the appropriate safety factor. Use of the proper safety factor is required to prevent failure of the rope due to unpredictable circumstances or impact loads.

- a. The safety factor for wire rope in lifting and pulling shall not be less than 5 unless otherwise specified by the equipment manufacturer.
- b. The safety factor for wire rope used to lift workers off the ground shall not be less than 8.

3. Wire Rope Eye Splices

Only logger eye splices or pressed fittings installed by competent personnel may be used.

R-2 ROPE, SYNTHETIC

Depending upon the type of material, synthetic rope shall have the following safety factors:

Type of Material	<u>Safety Factor</u>	
	Normal Use	Lifting People
Polyester (Polydacron)	6	10
Polypropylene	6	10
Nylon	9	10
Spectron	5	10

R-3 RIGGING, EQUIPMENT

SAFETY FACTORS

The ratio of the breaking strength of rigging components to the working load limit (WLL) is called the safety factor. Safety factors of rigging components vary dependant upon manufacturer's working load limits.

Working load limits of all rigging components, including stringing lines, pulling lines, sock connections and load-bearing hardware and accessories, shall be identified prior to use. The manufacturer's working load limits (WLL) for rigging components shall not be exceeded. If the WLL of rigging components of factory-supplied equipment cannot be verified, they shall be replaced with approved rigging components.

1. **Shackles**

The shackles used must be at least 1/4 inch larger than the wire rope. Shackles must be stamped with the rated working load limit (WLL).

Note: Approved shackles manufactured prior to 1995 will be marked with safe working load (SWL).

2. **Blocks and Sheaves**

Blocks and sheaves shall be inspected before any lift or pull is made.

3. **Winches**

The operator shall inspect the winch and ensure that all systems are in good operating condition before any lift or pull is made. Adjustments and repairs shall be done by qualified persons.

4. **Slings, Wire Rope**

Wire rope slings shall be inspected for damage or defects each day before being used. Wire rope slings shall have a safety factor

of 5 for normal use. When lifting people, use a safety factor of 8. Slings having 5 broken wires in one strand in one rope lay shall not be used. Rope slings, which give the appearance of rough usage, corrosion, excessive kinking or other damage, shall not be used.

5. Slings, Synthetic

Manufactured slings shall have a safety factor of 5 for normal use. When lifting people, use a safety factor of 8. Each sling shall bear a tag containing workload limit, capacity for each hitch used, type of material used, sling serial number, and date of manufacture.

Depending upon the type of material, synthetic fibers are subject to degradation and loss of strength due to sunlight and exposure to field conditions. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for removing synthetic slings from service due to age and/or fiber damage. Synthetic slings shall be thoroughly inspected prior to use as well as an annual inspection for deterioration and sling damage.

R-4 RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE, FOR PERSONAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Radio Frequency (RF) emissions can be harmful to workers exposed to high RF levels for an extended period of time. BPA has established a safe working distance of 2 feet from energized transmitting antennas. Workers may be closer than the safe working distance for short periods of time, such as while climbing past the front (or face) of an energized transmitting antenna. In situations where a worker must remain closer than the safe working distance for greater than 6 minutes in any 15-minute period, arrangements must be made through the PCS/Cellular operator to de-energize their antenna during the period of worker exposure. [Reference BPA Standard and Guide X.H, *Cellular Communications Antennas - RF Exposure*]

The safe working distance for PCS, SMR, and Cellular antennas of the Whip (Omni-directional) and Panel (Directional) type is 2 feet. Antennas that may require a greater Safe Working Distance will be signed at their location.

Note: RF emissions from microwave dish antennas are not considered a hazard to workers because of the extremely low power levels involved.

R-5 RESPONSIBILITIES

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY

The Administration shall provide employment free from or protected against recognized hazards that might cause physical harm or death and must comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Departmental, and electrical utility industry standards applicable to BPA operations and activities.

SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Supervisors shall ensure that employees fully understand how to perform their work with safety to themselves and others. They shall impart to each employee the understanding that willful violations of established safety practices and rules will not be tolerated.

Supervisors shall plan and arrange their work in such a manner that each job will be accomplished with the least hazard to employees, other persons, including the public, and to property. They will advise all workers of any unusual hazards involved in their part of the work and of precautions to be observed.

EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

All workers share with the employer the responsibility for safety. All employees must follow the rules applicable to the job being performed and to report all unsafe tools, unsafe equipment, and hazardous conditions or procedures which come to their attention. Any employee that observes an unsafe procedure or condition has the authority to stop the job and shall immediately notify the employees involved or employee in charge. Willingness and ability to work with safety to one's self and others shall be an ongoing measure of each employee's performance.

R-6 MOBILE RADIO FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT

Standard radio frequency 172.550 MHz, channel 4, is designated for Transmission Line Maintenance stringing use only. No other mobile radio traffic communication is allowed on this channel unless it is considered an emergency. The assignment of this channel will allow safe communications for employees engaged in line stringing operations.

S-1 SAFETY WATCHER, GENERAL

A Safety Watcher is an electrical worker who knows and understands the safety rules and the electrical hazards involved in specific work situations. Primarily, Safety Watchers are responsible for limiting the movement of personnel and/or equipment to prevent electrical contact accidents. They have the authority to halt the operation whenever any unsafe act or condition is imminent.

Safety Watchers may be required for either Electrical or Nonelectrical Workers as provided in subsequent paragraphs of this instruction. Only Qualified Electrical Employees or Contract Safety Watchers may be assigned as Safety Watchers for crews working in BPA energized substations or on transmission lines. **Except:**

Where one lineman and the holder of a *Restricted Electrical Worker Permit* are working together, the Restricted Electrical Worker may serve as the Safety Watcher for the lineman upon approval of both the lineman and the foreman. It is intended that this exception be used only during occasional climbing inspections, hardware tightening, and other similar situations.

Use of a particular Safety Watcher must be acceptable to all crew members.

A supervisor in charge of a job may **not** act as a Safety Watcher if there is **any** possibility of being distracted. Appointment of a Safety Watcher does not relieve a supervisor of the responsibility for the safety of the crew, but it does provide assistance in executing that responsibility. Each employee is responsible for asking for a Safety Watcher whenever one is required. In the event of conflicting judgments, the more conservative interpretation shall prevail pending review and resolution by management.

A Safety Watcher shall take a suitable location and give **their undivided** attention to ensure that no action on the part of the worker(s) being watched can result in violation of the Minimum Approach Distances as specified in Rule M-1. There must be a **definite** understanding between the Safety Watcher and the person(s) being watched as to when the watching begins and ends. Safety Watchers, who must leave their assigned jobs, shall first make sure that all worker(s) are in the clear and remain in the clear until the Safety Watcher returns or is replaced. A red or orange vest shall be worn by the assigned Safety Watcher for all work activities which require the continual presence and observation of a Safety Watcher. It may be worn at the discretion of either the person in charge or the assigned Safety Watcher in other situations requiring a Safety Watcher.

The Safety Watcher rule may be waived only when human life is at stake!

S-2 SAFETY WATCHERS FOR QUALIFIED ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES

A Safety Watcher is required for Qualified Electrical Employees under the following circumstances:

1. When a worker is climbing into, out of, or changing location in a substation structure containing circuits normally energized at 600 volts or more. This does not apply to circuits barricaded or located 15 feet or more from the structure. Multiple bays shall be considered one structure if workers can pass from one to the other without having to descend to the ground.
2. When inadvertent movement by a worker could result in violating the Minimum Approach Distance as specified in rule M-1.
3. When operating or moving motor-driven equipment in the vicinity of high-voltage circuits and the possibility of accidental contact exists.

S-3 SAFETY WATCHERS FOR RESTRICTED ELECTRICAL AND NONELECTRICAL WORKERS

The supervisor in charge of any non-electrical work crew has the responsibility of arranging for sufficient Safety Watchers for the protection of all workers involved. Additionally, each Restricted Electrical and Non-Electrical worker is responsible for requesting a Safety Watcher whenever one is required. Restricted Electrical and Non-Electrical workers shall consult with a Qualified Electrical Employee prior to performing work within a substation yard for help in determining if a Safety Watcher is required. A Substation Operator or Electrical Craft Supervisor will make arrangements for the assignment of necessary Safety Watchers.

The supervisor in charge of the nonelectrical work or the individual Restricted Electrical or Non-Electrical worker shall explain to the Safety Watcher the nature and scope of the work to be performed. The Safety Watcher shall establish boundaries for the work to be performed and inform the workers accordingly. These boundaries shall maintain an adequate margin of safety to assure that the Minimum Approach Distance specified in Rule M-1 will not be violated.

Safety Watchers for Restricted Electrical and Non-electrical Workers are required:

1. Whenever a Safety Watcher is required for Qualified Electrical Employees (see S-2 above).

2. Whenever a Clearance is necessary. The Safety Watcher shall obtain such Clearance or verify that the necessary Clearance has been obtained and see that required grounds are installed.

NOTE: Clearances and Safety Watchers are not required for the painting of transmission line towers as long as all painters and all of their rigging remain below the level of the lowest energized conductor and at least 15 feet from such conductor. Warning signs or danger flags must be attached at a location consistent with the above, to each tower leg that can be climbed. Painters must be clearly instructed to remain below these signs or markers.

3. When operating or moving motor-driven equipment in energized substation yards which are not guarded or barricaded as provided in Rule B-1.
4. Any time a Qualified Electrical Employee determines that a Safety Watcher is required for any job within a substation yard. If this requirement is not met, the Qualified Electrical Employee shall stop the work.

Safety Watchers for Restricted Electrical and Non-Electrical workers are not required:

1. When the work area is separated from all energized equipment by a guard or barrier approved by the person responsible for the control of entry (see Rule B-1). No change or break in the guard or barrier may be made without the approval of a Qualified Electrical Employee.
2. When heavy equipment operators/truck drivers deliver equipment or materials to designated storage locations within fenced substation yards.

The driver must have a *Restricted Electrical Worker Permit* or a *Non-electrical Worker Permit* and have on-site instruction for each storage location from a Qualified Electrical Employee. These storage areas must be isolated or remote from energized facilities so that all work, including access to and from, can be accomplished without any possibility of accidental contact.

3. When workers do not get off the ground without the specific approval of a Qualified Electrical Employee.

4. When a Qualified Electrical Employee determines that the vehicle to be operated has no equipment or loads which would create an unsafe condition if operated within a substation switchyard. In this case there should be a clear understanding as to the route to be taken for travel and limits of movement within the switchyard.
5. When operating a bobcat equipped with a limiting bar in place to limit raising the bucket above cab height, with the approval of a Qualified Electrical Employee.

S-5 SIGNALS, HAND SIGNALS FOR CRANE WORK AND LINE WORK

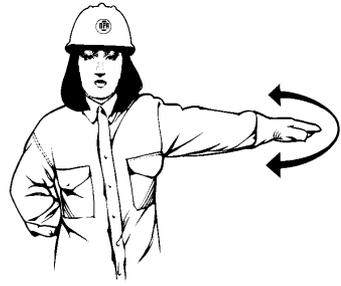
Hand signals to the equipment operator (as depicted in the following figures) shall be given by only one designated employee. Any modifications of hand signals shall be agreed upon in advance by the operator and the signalman.

In an emergency, any worker may give a stop signal to the equipment operator.

Audible signals (as indicated below) shall be given only by the crane operator to the driver for movement of the mobile crane:

AUDIBLE SIGNALS

Stop:	1 Short Blast
Ahead:	2 Short Blasts
Back:	3 Short Blasts



STOP

Arm extended, palm down, move hand horizontal



TRAVEL

(Both Tracks)

Both fists in front of body, making a circular motion about each other, indicating direction of travel; forward or backward

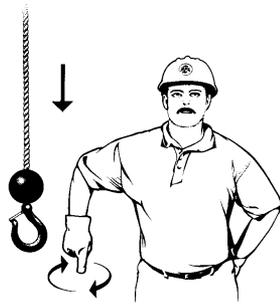
(One Track)

Lock track on side of raised fist, rotate other fist in direction of opposite track.



HOIST

With forearm vertical, finger pointing up, move hand in small horizontal circles.



LOWER

With arm extended down and forefinger pointing down move hand in circles.



USE MAIN HOIST

Tap fist on head; then use regular signals.



USE WHIPLINE (Auxiliary)

Tap elbow; then use regular signals.



LOWER BOOM

Arm extended, fingers closed
thumb pointing downward



RAISE BOOM

Arm extended, fingers closed,
thumb pointing upward.



LOWER BOOM AND RAISE THE LOAD

With arm extended, thumb down,
flex fingers in and out as long as
load movement is desired.



Arm extended, fingers closed,
thumb down, other arm
vertical, forefinger upward
and rotate hand.



RAISE THE BOOM AND LOWER THE LOAD

With arm extended, thumb pointing up, flex fingers in and out as long as load movement is desired.

Arm extended, fingers closed, thumb pointing upward, other arm bent slightly with forefinger pointing down and rotate hand.



EXTEND BOOM

Both fists in front of body with thumbs pointing outward



RETRACT BOOM

Both fists in front of body with thumbs pointing towards each other



EXTEND BOOM



RETRACT BOOM



SWING

Arm extended, point in direction of swing of boom



MOVE SLOWLY

Use one hand to give any motion signal and place other hand motionless in front of hand giving the motion signal.



OPEN CLAM BUCKET
Arm extended, palm down,
open hand.



CLOSE CLAM BUCKET
Arm extended, palm down
close hand.



DOG EVERYTHING
Clasp hands in front of body

ONE HAND SIGNALS



**STOP all
movement**



**EXTEND
BOOM**



**RETRACT
BOOM**

S-6 SWITCHING & CLEARANCE PROCEDURE (Operating Bulletin No. 2)

This is a separate and complete document which follows the Safety Rules series in this manual.

S-7 SWITCHES, ISOLATING DEVICES, ENERGIZED, RESTRICTIONS ON

Work shall not be performed on one part of a high voltage switch or disconnect if the remainder of the switch or disconnect is energized unless approved barriers are installed in accordance with Rule B-1. This does not prohibit connecting or disconnecting a bus or line to the de-energized end of a switch or disconnect if the Minimum Approach Distance (Rule M-1) is not violated. In both cases, precautions must be taken to assure that the switch cannot be operated until all work is completed.

Work may be performed on de-energized bus links, jumpers, or sectionalizing jumper couplers that are limits of a clearance provided:

- They are either removed or open and adequately restrained at all times as determined by the clearance holder.
- The minimum approach distance (Rule M-1) is not violated.
- Holders of all clearances using that limit and electrical workers involved in the work, agree the work can be completed safely. All clearance holders will be kept informed of the status of the work on the device, and
- The isolating devices shall remain tagged with “Do Not Operate” tags at all times.

S-8 SAFETY RESTRAINTS, VEHICLE

Vehicle safety restraints, as provided, shall be worn at all times while the vehicle is in motion. This is required when operating a leased, private, or government vehicle on official business.

Safety restraints, as provided in powered industrial equipment that is equipped with a certified roll-over protection system, must be worn.

Occupants are individually responsible for fastening and securing their safety restraints before the vehicle is in motion.

Exception: Safety restraints are not mandatory when repositioning vehicles within work locations at structures, substation yards, and garages.

T-1 TESTING INTERVALS OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

It shall be the responsibility of each district supervisor or crew foreman to ensure that all equipment is current on all required testing.

Visual inspections of all work equipment shall be done on a continuing basis prior to each use.

Testing of Portable Protective Grounds

Portable protective grounds shall be tested every 2 years in accordance with BPA Standard and Guide VI.D, *PPG System*.

Testing of High Voltage Insulated Tools

High voltage insulated tools shall be tested every 2 years in accordance with BPA Standard and Guide VII.A, *High Voltage Insulated Tools*.

Testing of Portable Tools and Equipment

Extension cords and portable tools and equipment used in outdoor/switchyard environments shall be tested for ground continuity on an annual basis.

Identification

On completion of the test, one end of each ground lead, tool, or extension cord shall be marked/tagged with colored tape in accordance with the following code:

2002 & 2008	Blue	2005 & 2011	Yellow
2003 & 2009	White	2006 & 2012	Gray
2004 & 2010	Green	2007 & 2013	Red

Testing of Rubber Insulating Gloves and Blankets

Rubber insulating gloves and blankets shall be tested in accordance with BPA Standard and Guide VII.B, *Rubber Insulating Gloves and Blankets*.

- Rubber insulating gloves shall be tested before first issue and every 6 months thereafter.
- Rubber insulating blankets shall be tested before first issue and every 12 months thereafter.

All rubber goods must have been electrically tested within the last 12 months prior to issue to the field.

T-2 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURES, ENERGIZED, RESTRICTIONS ON

The installation and removal of fiber optic cable on double circuit transmission line towers or structures shall be done only by Qualified Electrical Employees if either one or both circuits are energized.

W-1 WELDING

The welder on the job shall notify all workers that could be exposed to hazards involved in an arc welding process to remain in the clear or be isolated.

Workers shall not contact pieces being welded unless the pieces are electrically bonded together and a solid ground path to the welding machine is used.

**United States Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
System Operations**

**Operating Bulletin NO. 2
Accident Prevention Rule S-6**

**SWITCHING & CLEARANCE
PROCEDURE**

September 2007



Vickie A. VanZandt, Sr VP Transmission Business Line



John B. McGhee, Chief Safety Officer

United States Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
System Operations

**Operating Bulletin NO. 2
Accident Prevention Rule S-6**

**SWITCHING & CLEARANCE
PROCEDURE**

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. COMMUNICATIONS	P 1
II. TROUBLE REPORTING	P 1
III. SWITCHING	P 2
III.-1. Authority	P 2
III.-2. Switching Orders	P 3
III.-3. Writing Switching Orders	P 5
III.-4. Executing Switching Order	P 6
III.-5. Logging and Reporting	P 8
IV. EQUIPMENT OUTAGES	P 9
IV.-1. Application for Equipment Outages	P 9
V. CLEARANCES	P 11
V.-1. Work and Test Clearances	P 11
V.-2. Equipment and Circuits Included in a Clearance	P 13
V.-3. When Clearances Are Required	P 13
V.-4. When Clearances Are Not Required	P 14
V.-5. Issuing and Receiving Clearances	P 15
V.-6. Provisions of a Clearance	P 18
V.-7. High-Voltage Backfeed from Low-Voltage Sources Associated with Clearances	P 18
V.-8. Ground Switches Associated with Clearances	P 19
V.-9. Clearance Responsibilities	P 20
V.-10. Releasing Clearances	P 24
V.-11. Logging Clearances	P 26

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
VI. HOLD ORDERS	P 27
VI.-1. When Hold Orders are Required	P 27
VI.-2. Application for Hold Orders	P 28
VI.-3. Issuing and Receiving Hold Orders	P 29
VI.-4. Provisions of a Hold Order	P 30
VI.-5. Hold Order Responsibilities	P 31
VI.-6. Releasing Hold Orders	P 33
VI.-7. Logging Hold Orders	P 34
VII. WORK PERMITS	P 35
VIII. LOW VOLTAGE CIRCUITS, EQUIPMENT AND ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS	P 36
IX. TAGGING	P 38
IX.-1. Types of Tags	P 38
IX.-2. Tagging for Clearances	P 41
IX.-3. Tagging for System Dispatcher or Substation Operator	P 50
IX.-4. Releasing System Dispatcher's or Substation Operators tags	P 52
IX.-5. Tagging for Abnormal, Unusual, Unsafe, Or Hazardous Conditions	P 52
IX.-6. Tagging for Hold Orders	P 54
IX.-7. Tagging for Work Permits	P 56
IX.-8. Tagging for Deenergized Low -Voltage Circuits	P 59
IX.-9. Electrical Test Markers	P 60
X. COLOR ADDENDUM	A 1

United States Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
System Operations

Operating Bulletin NO. 2
Accident Prevention Rule S-6

SWITCHING and CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

This Procedure contains the rules, procedures, and suggested examples to be followed for communicating, trouble reporting, and switching; issuance of Clearances, Hold Orders and Work Permits; work on low voltage circuits; and tagging on the BPA Power System. RULES appear in **Bold Face**. Procedures and suggested examples appear in **Regular Face**.

I. COMMUNICATIONS

I.1 When communicating about Switching, Clearances, Hold Orders, Work Permits, Tagging, and Trouble Reporting, personnel shall identify themselves to each other and be absolutely sure they know with whom they are talking.

I.2 Conversations must be clear, concise, and must be conducted in a business-like manner.

Conversations may be held through a third party when necessary.

I.3 Personnel must exchange information using proper line and equipment terminology so that all parties have a clear understanding of the work to be performed.

II. TROUBLE REPORTING

II.1 Trouble on power system equipment affecting the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be

immediately reported to the appropriate System Dispatcher.

- II.2 Trouble on power system equipment affecting the operation of a substation, but which does not affect operation or protection of the BPA power system, shall be immediately reported to District Substation Operations.**

III. SWITCHING

III.1 AUTHORITY

A. A System Dispatcher's permission is required before anyone may switch power system equipment which affects the operation or protection of the BPA power system. This authority may be delegated to a Switchman.

- (1) During cases of power system or substation trouble covered by Standing Operating Orders, the Standing Operating Orders for the individual substations shall be followed. If a Hold Order is in effect, the conditions of the Hold Order always take precedence over the Standing Operating Orders.
- (2) Voltage control equipment may be energized or de-energized to maintain bus voltages within the limits specified in the voltage control schedule.

B. A Substation Operator's permission is required before anyone may switch power system equipment affecting the operation of a substation, but which does not affect the operation or protection of the BPA power system. This authority may be delegated to a Switchman.

In substations, switching operations which will not affect the operation or protection of the transmission system may be performed by Operators without obtaining permission

of a Dispatcher. Examples include transferring Station Service to an alternate source, by-passing a Station Service PCB, deenergizing auxiliary equipment feeders, etc. If no Operator is in attendance at the substation, other Switchmen shall obtain permission of an Operator in the District or Dispatcher before performing such switching operations.

- C. In emergency situations when life or property is endangered, any Switchman may deenergize lines or equipment and perform such switching as necessary according to his or her best judgment. The Dispatcher must be notified and involved as soon as practical.**
- D. A customer's feeder may be deenergized by a Switchman at the request of the customer.**

III.2 SWITCHING ORDERS

- A. A Switching Order is required, unless specifically ordered otherwise by the Dispatcher:**
 - (1) For all switching and/or tagging involving the issuance and release of Clearances.**
 - (2) For Hold Orders on lines involving the positioning of adjustable rod gaps.**

When required, the Dispatcher shall include the adjustment of the rod gaps to minimum spacing in the instructions before issuing a Hold Order for hot-line maintenance, and readjustment of the rod gaps to maximum spacing after the Hold Order is released.

- (3) For all high-voltage switching and/or tagging while in a substation switchyard.**

B. Relay protection and stability control schemes affected by switching must be checked prior to writing a Switching Order.

Switchmen must check for proper relay protection including correct relay selector switch, relay transfer switch, and stability control switch positions. They must determine what effect the switching will have on current and/or voltage sources to relays and control equipment. If a Switchman writing a Switching Order encounters problems or is in need of information or advice, the Dispatcher should be consulted.

C. The following switching precautions shall be observed when preparing a Switching Order.

- (1) Usually it is not permissible to break load currents with air-insulated or gas-insulated disconnect switches, but it may be necessary to do so under certain conditions such as breaking parallel. The amount of current which the switch can successfully interrupt will depend upon the type and size of the switch, condition of the switch, the current flowing, and weather conditions.
- (2) Unless design allows, air-insulated and gas-insulated disconnect switches shall not be used to break charging current on long sections of air or gas insulated bus.
- (3) Check station conditions, outstanding Clearances, mimic bus setup, tags.

- (1) Each step of a Switching Order shall be started on a separate line. If the sequence of operation is not important, the opening of more than one switch or the closing of more than one switch may be included in a single step.
- (2) No erasures shall be made on Switching Orders. No lines shall be skipped and no additions or insertions shall be made between lines. If information is written incorrectly and immediately noticed, a line may be drawn through the incorrect portion, initialed, and the correct instruction written immediately following the deleted portion. If necessary, the switching order may be voided and a new one written.
- (3) The Dispatcher may request the Switchman to read the Switching Order for approval. Unless clarification or revision is necessary, the Dispatcher is not required to repeat back the order in detail. At the Dispatcher's option, a Switching Order may be voided and a new one written.
- (4) All pertinent information in the Switching Order form heading and ending shall be completely filled in. The name of the Dispatcher shall be written on the Switching Order in those cases when the Switching Order is read and approved or permission is granted to switch without specific approval.
- (5) Once the Switching Order has received approval or permission to execute, no changes or additions shall be made.

III.4 EXECUTING SWITCHING ORDERS

- A. All Switching Orders on the BPA power system shall be executed by Switchmen.**

B. The Switchman shall perform the switching steps in the same sequence as written in the Switching Order.

- (1) Immediately prior to operating any switch, the Switchman shall check the switch number and/or name of the switch to be operated against the Switching Order and make sure they agree. Where possible, the Switchman shall also check that the switch is in the proper position before operating it.
- (2) When opening an air-insulated disconnect switch, if the arc does not break when the switch is fully open, the switch should be closed immediately, if possible.
- (3) When closing an air-insulated disconnect switch, once an arc has been established, the closing operation must be followed through to completion.
- (4) If the Switchman performing the switching is in need of information or advice, the Dispatcher should be consulted.

C. The Switchman shall carry the Switching Order while performing the switching, and shall check off each step as it is completed.

D. If, while executing a Switching Order, a switch is found to be in a position other than that specified in the order, or the Switchman has reason to believe any further switching would be improper, no further switching shall be done until the System Dispatcher or Substation Operator is consulted.

- (1) When a switch is presumed to be already open, the Switching Order will direct the Switchman to check that the switch is open. If the switch is found to be closed, the Switchman shall not open the switch, but will report this fact to the Dispatcher or Operator.

- (2) When a switch is presumed to be already closed, the Switching Order will direct the Switchman to check that the switch is closed. If the switch is found to be open, the Switchman shall not close the switch but will report this fact to the Dispatcher or Operator.
- (3) The Dispatcher has authority to issue emergency orders to be carried out at once even though a previous Switching Order is in progress.
- (4) If it becomes necessary to write and execute a second Switching Order before a previous Switching Order is completed, Dispatchers and Switchmen must proceed with extreme care to avoid conflicts and errors.
- (5) If it becomes necessary for a Switchman to perform a Switching Order written by another Switchman, the Switchman who is to perform the switching must review the Switching Order before starting the switching. That Switchman will signify that a review has been made and that he or she understands and agrees with the switching procedure by placing their initials after the last line of the Switching Order.

III.5 LOGGING AND REPORTING

A. All switching operations shall be recorded in the Substation Log Book with the following specific information in the exact order executed.

The Log entry shall include:

- (1) The date and time of starting the switching.
- (2) The Switching Order number.

- (3) The name of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator approving or granting permission to execute the Switching Order.
- (4) The Switchman's name.
- (5) The purpose of the switching.
- (6) The times of all major operations of the switching order.
- (7) The time the Switching Order was completed and the name of the Switchman.
- (8) The time the Switching Order was reported, the name of the person reporting, and the Dispatcher or Operator to who reported.

B. The operation of all ground switches shall be recorded in red in the Substation Log Book.

C. The System Dispatcher or Substation Operator shall be promptly informed whenever a switching operation or Switching Order is completed.

IV. EQUIPMENT OUTAGES

IV.1 APPLICATION FOR EQUIPMENT OUTAGES

A. Applications for Clearances, Hold Orders and Work Permits for equipment outages affecting the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be made with the appropriate Outage Dispatcher as far in advance as possible.

Minimum Advance Notice Requirements for prearranged high voltage equipment outages are:

- (1) Significant Equipment - OB19

- (2) Non-Significant Equipment
 - (a) Power System Tests - 30 working days
 - (b) Customer Interruptions - 7 working days
 - (c) All Other Transmission Circuits - 3 working days
 - (d) Bus Outages not requiring a line outage - 2 working days
 - (e) All Other Outages including Fiber Optics - 1 working day*

**Before 1200 hours the day preceding the work.*

Emergency equipment outage requests will be processed by the appropriate Dispatcher under real-time procedures.

Unscheduled equipment outage requests, if granted by the Dispatcher, will be processed as the workload permits. Prescheduled outage requests always take precedence over unscheduled requests.

B. Applications for Clearances and Work Permits for equipment outages which do not affect the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be made with District Substation Operations as far in advance as possible.

When applying for a Clearance or Work Permit, the following information is to be provided to the Outage Dispatcher or Chief Substation Operator:

- (1) The correct name designation of the line or equipment desired, using System Operations numbers and designations.

- (2) The date and time the work or test requiring the Clearance, or Work Permit is scheduled to begin.
 - (3) The anticipated duration required for the Clearance or Work Permit.
 - (4) The name of the person who will take the Clearance or Work Permit.
 - (5) The type of Clearance desired.
 - (6) A description of the work or test to be performed.
- C. All Craft supervisors shall keep informed of proposed/submitted/scheduled outages through the Coordinated Outage Management, Planning and Scheduling System (Compass). Chief Operators shall serve as consultants/coordinators for the details/possibilities of those outages. The scheduling of maintenance work must be coordinated to minimize the number of outages to BPA lines and equipment and to customers' points of delivery.

V. CLEARANCES

V.1 WORK and TEST CLEARANCES

- A. There are two types of Clearances and the activity determines the type of Clearance needed.**
- (1) A WORK CLEARANCE provides protection when work is to be performed on de-energized high voltage lines or equipment. Electrical tests may be performed on equipment included in a Work Clearance if:**
 - (a) The high voltage equipment is contained in a substation.**

- E. No Clearances will be issued to employees while a Clearance for a BPA Contractor is in place for work on the same facility.**

V.2 EQUIPMENT AND CIRCUITS INCLUDED IN A CLEARANCE

When a Clearance is issued, it will include all of the high-voltage circuits and equipment within the limits of the Clearance, and jurisdiction over low-voltage circuits within the equipment which can be isolated at the high-voltage equipment.

If the holder of the Clearance will need jurisdiction over more of the low-voltage circuitry than is normally included, these additional circuits should be requested to be tagged for the Clearance Holder.

V.3 WHEN CLEARANCES ARE REQUIRED

A. A WORK CLEARANCE or a TEST CLEARANCE is required:

- (1) Before workers contact or come within the applicable Minimum Approach Distance of any line or equipment that could become energized by the closing of an isolating device.**
- (2) Before any line or equipment may be installed or removed when energization of the line or equipment could result by the closing of an isolating device.**

A Clearance or Hold Order, as appropriate, is required during the time isolating devices are being put in place to make connection to the power system.

(3) Before installing or removing any conductor which crosses over or under normally energized lines or equipment unless the work can be accomplished under the protection of a Hold Order.

B. A TEST CLEARANCE is required before electrical test voltages and/or currents may be applied to any equipment that could become energized by the closing of an isolating device AND the conditions required for application of electrical tests under a Work Clearance cannot be met.

V.4 WHEN CLEARANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED

A. New Construction

During the construction of new facilities, a Clearance is not required if power system equipment is not in place to provide a connection to the power system by the closing of an isolating device.

B. Return to Construction Status

Return to Construction Status: Reconductoring of existing lines, removal and/or replacement of facilities, or for other similar type work. A Clearance is not required for this work providing that a letter requesting the work to be accomplished without a Clearance has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Manager of the Dispatching Office having jurisdiction over the equipment. Under the protection of a Clearance, the facilities will be separated from all possible sources of energization by the physical removal of the predefined circuit parts such as risers, wire spans, bus work, or other conductor which completely separates the equipment from the power system.

Work Standard III-C, *Work on Equipment Separated From the System*, is an extension of OB-2, Section V-4, When Clearances are not required.

V.5 ISSUING AND RECEIVING CLEARANCES

- A. All Clearances on the BPA power system shall be issued by a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator. The System Dispatcher or Substation Operator may delegate the authority to issue Clearances to a Switchman.**

The Dispatcher or Operator having jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared is responsible for issuance of the Clearance.

- (1) **A Dispatcher's Clearance** is issued by or with the permission of the Dispatcher who has jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared.
- (2) **A Station Clearance** is issued by an Operator who has jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared.

- B. When more than one Clearance is issued or is to be issued on a transmission line or associated terminal equipment, each Clearance Holder shall be given the names of the other Clearance holders and advised of the type of work that each Clearance Holder will be performing. All Clearance holders shall be informed of this at the time of receiving their Clearance. Existing Clearance holders shall be advised of additional Clearance requests prior to the issuance of any new Clearance(s).**

- C. In emergencies when no communications are available, Switchmen may do necessary switching and tagging and issue Clearances to themselves.**

D. Clearances will be issued to employees for whom a Clearance Certification is on file with the Dispatchers.

When issuing a Clearance, the Dispatcher or Operator shall state clearly to the person receiving the Clearance:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Clearance.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment at the job site that is cleared and tagged.
- (3) The type of Clearance being issued.
- (4) The Clearance number.
- (5) The status of available ground switches.

Example: "John Doe, the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230-kV line is cleared and tagged for you on Work Clearance No. D-4567W, and ground switches at East Columbia and Central are closed."

When receiving a Clearance, the Clearance Holder shall repeat back to the Dispatcher or Operator:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Clearance.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment at the job site that is cleared and tagged.
- (3) The type of Clearance being received.
- (4) The Clearance number.
- (6) The status of available ground switches.

Example: "This is John Doe and I understand that the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230-kV line is cleared and tagged for me on Work Clearance No. D-4567W, and ground switches at East Columbia and Central are closed."

E. When a Clearance is received on equipment in a substation, it shall be the Clearance Holder's responsibility to go with the Switchman to:

- (1) Point out the specific limits of the Clearance.**
- (2) Point out which facilities are included in the Clearance.**
- (3) Point out specific hazards in the work area presented by energized circuits and equipment.**

It shall be the Switchman's responsibility to assure that the above information the Clearance Holder gives is correct.

If the Switchman is not present when the Clearance is issued, the Clearance Holder will assure that his/her understanding of the above information is correct by touring the Clearance site and checking the tagged isolating devices before any work associated with the Clearance begins.

Other persons present who will work under the Clearance should, where practical, be included in the tours as an aid to fulfilling the Clearance Holder's responsibilities described in V.-9.

- F. When BPA crews work on lines or equipment under foreign jurisdiction, they will receive Clearances in accordance with the foreign utility's rules and procedures.**
- G. When BPA crews require a Clearance on lines or equipment under a foreign utility's jurisdiction for proximity work on a BPA project, the BPA Dispatcher will issue the Clearance, except in those cases where the foreign utility's rules and procedures dictate that the utility will issue the Clearance.**

V.6 PROVISIONS OF A CLEARANCE

With the issuance of a Clearance, the Dispatcher or Substation Operator gives assurance that:

- A. The lines or equipment are separated from the power system with isolating devices.**
- B. All isolating devices are open and tagged.**
- C. None of the tags will be ordered removed and none of the isolating devices will be ordered closed until the Clearance has been released.**

V.7 HIGH-VOLTAGE BACKFEED FROM LOW-VOLTAGE SOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH CLEARANCES

For the purpose of controlling energization of the high-voltage equipment included within the Clearance from potential backfeed through low-voltage sources, such as, an alternate station service, an engine generator, or as otherwise determined by the Substation Operator, the secondary circuit low-voltage isolating device(s) shall be opened and tagged with a Do Not Operate tag for the Clearance Holder.

V.8 GROUND SWITCHES ASSOCIATED WITH CLEARANCES

- A. Ground switches associated with Clearances shall be closed unless otherwise agreed among all Clearance applicants on that facility and the Dispatcher or Substation Operator.
- B. Ground switches associated with Clearances shall be closed unless permission has been granted by the Dispatcher or Substation Operator to open ground switches to work on them, provided that portable protective grounds have been installed as substitutes for the ground switches.
- C. The recipient of the Clearance will be informed of ground switch status at the time the Clearance is issued.
- D. The position of any ground switch associated with a transmission line with multiple Clearance holders will not be changed until each Clearance Holder on that line has been notified by the Dispatcher and given the opportunity to get personnel in the clear.

In the event one crew working on a line with multiple Clearance holders experiences a step and touch potential problem and requests that a ground switch be opened or closed, portable protective grounds shall not be installed as substitutes for the open ground switch.

- E. Ground switches associated with **Test Clearances** may be operated by the holder of the Test Clearance without permission of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator.

V.9 CLEARANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. For Clearances taken for electrical work*, the CLEARANCE HOLDER:

*Installation of fiber optics on BPA's transmission system shall be considered electrical work.

- (1) **Shall know the type and limits of the Clearance, the facilities included, and the status of ground switches within the Clearance. The Clearance Holder shall also know the Clearance number, the time of issue, and the name of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator who issued the Clearance.**
- (2) **Shall know the Low-Voltage Isolating Devices that are limits of a Clearance.**

If work is to be performed on the low-voltage equipment included within the Clearance limits, appropriate Lockout/Tagout procedures shall be followed.

- (3) **The Clearance Holder shall convey the information in (1 and 2) above to all persons working under that Clearance before work begins. In addition, any specific hazards associated with the work shall be pointed out.**
- (4) **Shall direct the application of protective grounds in accordance with the Grounding Rules before allowing any workers to touch or come within the applicable Minimum Approach Distance of normally energized electrical parts.**

The protective grounds attached to equipment which will be tested may be detached during the time test voltages are being applied. No other work than is

necessary for application of the electrical tests may be done on that piece of equipment while the protective grounds are removed.

- (5) At the time of receipt of their Clearance, shall know the names of the other Clearance holders and the type of work they are accomplishing when more than one Clearance is issued on the same transmission line.**

This procedure is to prevent job-site changes in step and touch potentials due to an un-announced change in grounding.

- (6) Shall direct the installation of barriers or guards as necessary to prevent accidental contact with adjacent energized facilities before allowing work to begin in areas where such hazards exist.**
- (7) Shall utilize Safety Watchers as required in the Safety Watching Rules.**
- (8) When test voltages and/or currents are to be applied to equipment under a Work Clearance, the Clearance Holder shall:**
 - (a) Separate the equipment to be tested from the rest of the de-energized high voltage equipment in the Clearance by means sufficient to positively prevent the test voltages and/or currents from entering the remainder of the equipment protected by the Clearance.**
 - (b) Attach Electrical Test Markers to the equipment to be tested as close to the points of separation as possible.**

- (c) **Notify the Clearance Holders in the immediate area that electrical tests are to be performed.**
 - (d) **Supervise or perform the electrical tests.**
 - (e) **Remove the Electrical Test Markers and notify other Clearance Holders in the immediate area when the electrical tests are complete.**
- (9) **Shall remain at the job site while work or testing is being performed on equipment under a Clearance.**
- B. For Work Clearances taken for non-electrical work only, the CLEARANCE HOLDER:**
 - (1) **Shall know the type and limits of the Clearance, the facilities included, and the status of ground switches within the Clearance. The Clearance Holder shall also know the Clearance number, the time of issue, and the name of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator who issued the Clearance.**
 - (2) **The Clearance Holder shall convey this information to all persons working under that Clearance before work begins. In addition, any specific hazards associated with the work shall be pointed out.**
 - (3) **Shall direct the application of protective grounds in accordance with the Grounding Rules before allowing any workers to touch or come within the applicable Minimum Approach Distance of normally energized electrical parts.**
 - (4) **Shall direct the installation of barriers or guards as necessary to prevent accidental contact with adjacent energized facilities before allowing work to begin in areas where such hazards exist.**

- (5) Shall act as a Safety Watcher for the crew or assure himself that there is a qualified person to act as Safety Watcher.
- (6) Shall remain at the substation while work on equipment under the Clearance is being done if not acting as the Safety Watcher. The Clearance Holder must tell the crew and the Safety Watcher what he/she will be doing and where he/she will be located at all times while the work requiring the Clearance is being done. The Clearance Holder may do other work but must be available to the crew and the Safety Watcher. As a minimum the Clearance Holder will meet with the crew and the Safety Watcher every 4 hours while work is in progress to exchange information about the work or other issues.

C. THE WORKERS:

- (1) Shall know the type and limits of the Clearance, the facilities included, and the status of ground switches within the Clearance. The Workers shall verbally acknowledge to the Clearance Holder, the Clearance number, the time of issue, and the name of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator who issued the Clearance. In addition, they shall understand any specific hazards that may be associated with the work.

Shall know that all Low-Voltage Isolating Device ACBs that are limits of the Clearance have been tested open before touching or coming within the applicable Minimum Approach Distance of normally energized electrical parts.

- (2) Shall be certain that protective grounds are applied before contacting or coming within the applicable Minimum Approach Distance of normally energized parts.
- (3) Shall heed all barriers and guards, and obey all warning signs.
- (4) Shall request a Safety Watcher when one is required.
- (5) Shall cease work or tests on equipment under the Clearance when: the Clearance Holder is not at the job site for electrical work; or the Clearance Holder is not at the substation or unavailable for non-electrical work.

V.10 RELEASING CLEARANCES

- A. All Clearances must be promptly released when the work or test is completed.
- B. The System Dispatcher may delegate authority to a Switchman to accept the release of Dispatcher's numbered Clearances.
- C. When a Clearance Holder releases a Clearance on a line or equipment that is ready for service, the Dispatcher or Switchman must be assured that:
 - (1) All workers and equipment are in the clear.
 - (2) All portable protective grounds have been removed.
 - (3) The released line or equipment is ready for service.

- (4) All isolating devices and ground switches within the limits of the Clearance have been left in the same position as found.**

When a Clearance is to be released on a line or equipment that is ready for service, the Clearance Holder shall personally report to the Dispatcher or Switchman to whom the Clearance is to be released and shall make a statement similar to the following:

“This is John Doe at Central Substation and I am ready to release my Test Clearance number D-6789T on Transformer No. 2. My crew and equipment are in the clear, my protective grounds are removed, the work is completed, and as far as I am concerned Transformer No. 2 is ready for service. All isolating devices and ground switches within the limits of the Clearance are in the same position as found.”

The Dispatcher or Switchman will repeat back to the Clearance Holder all of the information just provided. **Upon acceptance of the release, the Clearance no longer exists.**

- D. When a Clearance Holder releases a Clearance on a line or equipment that is NOT ready for service, the Dispatcher or Switchman must be assured that all workers are in the clear, and be informed of:**

- (1) The condition of the line or equipment.**

The Clearance Holder must advise the Dispatcher or Switchman that it is available for limited or emergency service only, or that it is not available for service.

- (2) The status or location of protective grounds.**

- (3) The plans for a future Clearance on the line or equipment.**

(4) The position of isolating devices and ground switches within the limits of the Clearance that is being released.

When a Clearance is to be released on a line or equipment that is not ready for service, the Clearance Holder shall personally report to the Dispatcher or Switchman to whom the Clearance is to be released and shall make a statement similar to the following:

“This is John Doe at Central Substation and I am ready to release my Test Clearance number D-6789T on Transformer No. 2. My crew is in the clear, but Transformer No. 2 is not ready for service. My protective grounds are in place on the 230-kV, 115-kV, and 13.8-kV sides of the transformer. The work is scheduled to be continued tomorrow with a new Test Clearance to be issued to Jim Smith. All isolating devices and ground switches within the limits of the Clearance are in the same position as found.”

The Dispatcher or Switchman will repeat back to the Clearance Holder all of the information just provided. **Upon acceptance of the release, the Clearance no longer exists.**

- E. If a Clearance Holder is unable to release a Clearance, the immediate supervisor of that Clearance Holder shall communicate with the crew, release the Clearance, and designate the person who will receive the new Clearance.**

V.11 LOGGING CLEARANCES

- A. All switching and tagging done for the issuance and release of a Clearance shall be recorded in the Substation Log Book.**

- B. Clearances issued by or released to a Switchman other than a Dispatcher shall be recorded in red in the Substation Log Book.**

VI. HOLD ORDERS

VI.1 WHEN HOLD ORDERS ARE REQUIRED

The purpose of a Hold Order is to get personnel in the clear.

A. HOLD ORDER IS REQUIRED:

- (1) While performing hot-line work.**
- (2) While falling danger trees if an electrical hazard could result.**
- (3) While installing or removing any conductor which crosses over or under normally energized high-voltage circuits. If the work cannot be accomplished under the protection of a Hold Order, a Clearance must be obtained.**
- (4) While removing or replacing hot-stick links on normally energized high-voltage facilities.**
- (5) While proximity work is in progress during line construction.**
- (6) While testing or washing insulators “hot”.**
- (7) While equipment is being operated near energized high-voltage facilities and there is the possibility of accidental contact or violation of the applicable Minimum Approach Distance.**

VI.2 APPLICATION FOR HOLD ORDERS

Applications for Hold Orders shall be made with the appropriate Outage Dispatcher as far in advance as possible.

Minimum Advance Notice Requirement for a prearranged Hold Order is 2 working days preceding the work.

Example: Applications shall be made to the appropriate Outage Dispatcher for Outages by 1500 hours on Wednesday for scheduled work on Friday.

When applying for a Hold Order, the following information is to be provided to the Outage Dispatcher:

- A. The correct name designation of the line or equipment requiring a Hold Order, using System Operations numbers and designations.
- B. The date and time the work requiring the Hold Order is scheduled to begin.
- C. The anticipated duration the Hold Order will be required.
- D. The name of the person who will take the Hold Order.
- E. A description of the work to be performed.
- F. The means of communication which will be available during the Hold Order.

VI.3 ISSUING AND RECEIVING HOLD ORDERS

The Dispatcher shall order automatic reclosing cut-out and tagged, and all other control points tagged for a Hold Order.

When all procedures have been completed for the provisions of the Hold Order, the Dispatcher shall issue the Hold Order to the worker and the hot-line maintenance or proximity work can proceed.

A. All Hold Orders on the BPA power system shall be issued by a System Dispatcher. Authority to issue Hold Orders may be delegated to a Substation Operator.

When issuing a Hold Order, the Dispatcher or Operator shall state clearly to the person receiving the Hold Order:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Hold Order.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment included in the Hold Order.

Example: "John Doe, you now have a Hold Order on the East Columbia - Central No. 2 230-kV line."

B. Hold Orders will be issued to employees for whom a Clearance Certification is on file with the Dispatchers.

When receiving a Hold Order, the recipient of the Hold Order shall repeat back to the Dispatcher or Substation Operator:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Hold Order.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment included in the Hold Order.

Example: "This is John Doe, and I now have a Hold Order on the East Columbia - Central No. 2 230-kV line."

The Dispatcher or Operator and the recipient of the Hold Order shall confirm the location of the crew and the communication which will be available for the duration of the Hold Order.

- C. When BPA crews require a Hold Order for work on lines or equipment under foreign jurisdiction, they will receive Hold Orders in accordance with the foreign utility's rules and procedures.**
- D. When BPA crews require Hold Orders on lines or equipment under a foreign utility's jurisdiction for proximity work on a BPA project, the BPA Dispatcher will issue the Hold Order, except in those cases where the foreign utility's rules and procedures dictate that the utility will issue the Hold Order.**

VI.4 PROVISIONS OF A HOLD ORDER

With the issuance of a Hold Order, the Dispatcher or Substation Operator gives assurance that:

- A. Protective relays are in service at all terminals which will adequately protect the circuit for all types of faults.**
- B. Automatic reclosing of power circuit breakers on the line or equipment has been disabled by manually placing or checking the reclosing relay cut-off switch in the "off" position, or**

Automatic reclosing and the close circuits* of the power circuit breaker(s) on the line or equipment have been disabled or checked disabled remotely by a System Dispatcher.

*Close circuits that would prevent the closing of the PCB(s) at the station by the control switch. SCADA will have full operational control of the PCB(s) while the Hold Order is in place.

- C. An “Assurance of no backfeed” or a “Terminal Hold” has been obtained on all interconnections with a customer or other utility.**
- D. If the Hold Order is requested for hot-line maintenance, all adjustable rod gaps on that line have been reduced to their minimum spacing and properly tagged.**

In those cases where a foreign utility has requested a Hold Order from BPA for work on the utility's line, the foreign utility's rules and procedures will determine whether the adjustable rod gaps spacing needs to be reduced on the BPA terminal.

- E. All control points have been properly tagged to prevent energization of the lines or equipment included in the Hold Order if they are deenergized for any reason.**
- F. The lines or equipment will not be energized until the Holder of the Hold Order reports the crews in the clear.**

VI.5 HOLD ORDER RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The person receiving the Hold Order:**
 - (1) Shall know the exact name of the line or equipment of the Hold Order as well as the facilities included in it. That person shall also know the time of issue, and the name of the**

Dispatcher or Substation Operator who issued the Hold Order.

- (2) Shall verbally convey this information to all persons working under that Hold Order.**
- (3) Shall direct installation of barriers or guards as necessary to prevent accidental contact with adjacent energized facilities before allowing work to begin in areas where such hazards exist.**
- (4) Shall utilize Safety Watchers as required in the Safety Watching Rules. Hold Orders do not modify Safety Watcher requirements.**
- (5) Shall remain at the job site with the workers while the work requiring the protection of the Hold Order is being completed.**
- (6) Shall maintain a method of communicating with the Dispatcher for the duration of the Hold Order.**
- (7) Shall call the crew into the clear and notify the Dispatcher if an energized facility becomes deenergized for any reason.**

B. THE WORKERS:

- (1) Shall know the exact name of the line or equipment of the Hold Order as well as the facilities included. The Workers shall verbally acknowledge to the person receiving the Hold Order, the time of issue, and the name of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator who issued the Hold Order.**
- (2) Shall heed all barriers and guards, and obey all warning signs.**

- (3) Shall request a Safety Watcher when one is required. Hold Orders do not modify Safety Watcher requirements.**
- (4) Shall limit their movements and perform work in a manner that will prevent applicable Minimum Approach Distances from being violated.**
- (5) Shall get in the clear and report to the person having the Hold Order if an energized facility becomes deenergized for any reason.**

C. DISPATCHERS AND SWITCHMEN

If any power circuit breaker (PCB) tagged for a Hold Order opens automatically while the Hold Order is in effect:

- (1) The Switchman shall notify the Dispatcher immediately.**
- (2) The Dispatcher shall communicate with the crew having the Hold Order.**

If the person having the Hold Order reports the crew is "in the clear" the Dispatcher may order the PCBs closed. This is permitted without the release of the Hold Order. If the Dispatcher determines that adjustable rod gaps must be set to maximum spacing before the PCBs are closed, the Hold Order must be released prior to lengthening the rod gaps. When the line has been reenergized and the rod gaps adjusted to minimum spacing, a new Hold Order will be issued for the hot line work to continue.

VI.6 RELEASING HOLD ORDERS

- A. All Hold Orders must be promptly released when the work is finished.**

B. When a worker releases a Hold Order, the Dispatcher must be assured that:

- (1) All workers and equipment are in the clear.**
- (2) The work is finished for the day or the job is completed.**

When a Hold Order is to be released, the person having the Hold Order shall report to the Dispatcher or Operator to whom the Hold Order is to be released and shall make a statement similar to the following:

“This is John Doe and I am ready to release my Hold Order on the East Columbia - Central No. 2 230-kV Line. My crew and equipment are in the clear and the work is complete.”

The Dispatcher will repeat back to the person releasing the Hold Order all of the information just provided. **Upon acceptance of the release, the Hold Order no longer exists.**

C. If a worker is unable to release a Hold Order, the immediate supervisor of that worker shall communicate with the crew, release the Hold Order, and designate the person who will receive the new Hold Order.

VI.7 LOGGING HOLD ORDERS

- A. Hold Orders issued by or released to a Switchman shall be recorded in red in the Substation Log Book.**
- B. All switching and tagging done for the issuance and release of Hold Orders shall be recorded in the appropriate logs.**

VII. WORK PERMITS

- VII.1 All work on power system equipment under the jurisdiction of Operations not requiring a Clearance or a Hold Order but affecting the operation or protection of the power system or substation, shall be authorized by a WORK PERMIT. All work on fiber optics shall be authorized by a WORK PERMIT.**
- VII.2 Work on low voltage circuits, equipment, and energy storage systems requiring Lockout/Tagout procedures and affecting the operation or protection of the power system or substation shall be authorized by a Work Permit.**
- VII.3 Applications for Work Permits affecting the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be made with the appropriate Outage Dispatcher as far in advance as possible.**
- VII.4 Applications for Work Permits affecting the operation or protection of a substation, but which do not affect the operation or protection of the power system shall be made with District Substation Operations as far in advance as possible.**
- VII.5 A Work Permit may be issued by a Dispatcher or a Substation Operator.**
- VII.6 Work Permits will be issued to qualified employees, as determined by their supervisors.**
- VII.7 All Work Permits must be promptly released when the work is completed.**
- VII.8 If a worker is unable to release a Work Permit, the immediate supervisor of that worker shall communicate with the crew, release the Work Permit, and designate the person who will receive the new Work Permit.**

- VII.9** The issuance and release of all Work Permits and associated switching shall be logged in the Substation Log in the exact order performed.

VIII. LOW VOLTAGE CIRCUITS, EQUIPMENT, AND ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

- VIII.1** Permission of a Dispatcher or Substation Operator must be obtained before any low-voltage circuits, equipment, or energy storage systems affecting the operation or protection of the power system or substation are deenergized or made unavailable for normal service.
- VIII.2** The Authorized Employee doing the work on low voltage circuits or equipment, or energy storage systems shall determine when protection is required. APM Rule L-3 Lockout/Tagout and BPA Work Standard VIII *Lockout/Tagout*.
- VIII.3** Applications for work on low voltage circuits or equipment, or energy storage systems affecting the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be made with the appropriate Outage Dispatcher as far in advance as possible.
- VIII.4** Applications for work on low-voltage circuits or equipment, or energy storage systems affecting the operation of a substation, but which do not affect the operation or protection of the BPA power system shall be made with District Substation Operations as far in advance as possible.
- VIII.5** The worker shall obtain permission to perform the necessary switching from the responsible System Dispatcher or Substation Operator to remove the low voltage circuit, equipment, or energy storage system from service.

- VIII.6** It is the responsibility of the Authorized Employee to place the Lockout/Tagout device and tag.
- VIII.7** Once the Lockout/Tagout device and tag is in place, the Authorized Employee may remove the Lockout/Tagout device and energize or deenergize the low voltage circuit, equipment, or energy storage system and replace the Lockout/Tagout device as required to complete the work. If there is more than one Authorized Employee with a lock on the Lockout/Tagout device, energizing of the low voltage circuit, equipment, or energy storage system can not be done without their approval and removal of their lock on the Lockout/Tagout device.
- VIII.8** When work is completed, the Authorized Employee shall remove their Lockout/Tagout device and tag so that the circuit can be restored to normal. Permission of a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator is required for restoration of the low voltage circuit, equipment, or energy storage system to normal service.
- VIII.9** If the Authorized Employee is unable to release the Lockout/Tagout device and tag, the procedures in APM Rule L-3 Lockout/Tagout shall be followed.
- VIII.10** Work performed and associated switching and tagging on low-voltage circuits, equipment, and energy storage systems shall be logged in the Substation Log Book in the exact order performed.
- VIII.11** APM Rule L-3, Lockout/Tagout requirement for placement and/or removal of Lockout/Tagout devices and specific Equipment Lockout Do Not Operate Tag (L-3 tagging requirement) by the Authorized Employee is not logged in the Substation log book.

IX. TAGGING

IX.1 Accident Prevention Tags Used On The BPA System Are Either Standard Size Or Miniature Size.

A. Standard Size tags are 3 1/2" x 5 3/4" (9cm x 14 1/2cm).

(1) Red **Do Not Operate** (BPA F 6510.11).

The **Do Not Operate** tag is pictured on page A2.

Red **Do Not Operate** tags are used to tag:

- (a) Isolating devices that are the limits of a Clearance on high-voltage facilities.
- (b) Devices that may energize low-voltage circuits which are deenergized and not to be operated.
- (c) Open switches which are not to be operated without specific permission of the Dispatcher or Substation Operator.

Clearances, Hold Orders and Work Permits may be issued against a Dispatcher's Do Not Operate tag on an open isolating device.

(2) Yellow **Hold Order** (BPA F 6510.28)

The **Hold Order** tag is pictured on page A3.

Hold Order tags are used to tag:

- (a) All control points associated with a **Hold Order**.
- (b) All adjustable rod gaps that have been reduced to minimum spacing for hot line work.

- (3) Yellow on white **Caution** (BPA F 6510.12).

The **Caution** tag is pictured on page A5.

Yellow on white **Caution** tags are used to tag equipment or controls that are abnormal, unusual, unsafe or hazardous.

- (4) White **Work Permit** (BPA F 6510.13).

The **Work Permit** tag is pictured on page A4.

White **Work Permit** tags are used to tag:

- (a) High voltage power system equipment or circuits that are being worked on including equipment that has been de-energized for work near suspect equipment or for induced voltage reduction when the protection of a Clearance or a Hold Order is not required, and applicable Minimum Approach Distances will not be violated.
- (b) Fiber optic circuits for work.
- (c) Low voltage power system equipment or circuit work.

- B. **Miniature Size** tags are 1 1/2" x 1" (3 3/4cm x 2 1/2cm) or 1 3/4" (4 1/2cm) diameter round.

- (1) Red **Do Not Operate** with black border (BPA F 6510.14). The miniature **Do Not Operate** tag is pictured on page A7.
- (2) White **Work Clearance** with red border (BPA F 6510.15). The miniature **Work Clearance** tag is pictured on page A7.

- (3) White **Test Clearance** with blue border (BPA F 6510.16). The miniature **Test Clearance** tag is pictured on page A7.
- (4) Round **Contractor Clearance**, white with red and black border (BPA F 6510.26). The miniature **Contractor Clearance** tag is pictured on page A8.
- (5) Yellow **Caution** (BPA F 6510.17). The miniature **Caution** tag is pictured on page A7.
- (6) Round Yellow **Hold Order** (BPA F 6510.18). The miniature **Hold Order** tag is pictured on page A7.
- (7) White **Work Permit** (BPA F 6510.19). The miniature **Work Permit** tag is pictured on page A7.

Miniature size tags are used to tag:

- (a) Group display boards in Control Centers.
- (b) Diagram (pin) boards in Substations.
- (c) The mimic bus of switchboard control panels.
- (d) Miniature switchboard controls.

C. **Electrical Test Markers.** (BPA F 6510.40)

Blue **Electrical Test Markers** are used to indicate points of separation on equipment which will be electrically tested under a Work Clearance.

The **Electrical Test Marker** is pictured on page A6.

- D. The **red wooden blocks** are used as tag holders and as indicators of switches or equipment which are in abnormal positions as described in the following sections.

The **red wooden block** is pictured on page A8.

IX.2 Red DO NOT OPERATE TAGS must be placed on all isolating devices which are the limits of a Clearance before the Clearance is issued.

The large **Do Not Operate** tag is pictured on page A2. The miniature **Do Not Operate** tag is pictured on page A7.

Hot-Stick Operated Switches and Fuses —A red **Do Not Operate** tag shall be attached to a red block and hung in the operating eye of each disconnect blade or fuse which is a limit of a Clearance.

Manual Operated Switches—A red **Do Not Operate** tag shall be attached to the lock on the operating device of each switch that is a limit of a Clearance.

Motor-Operated (mechanical/hydraulic/pneumatic) Switches— Shall be locked non-operative and a red **Do Not Operate** tag shall be attached to the lock(s) on the motor operator and/or operating linkage; and the manual operating device of each switch that is a limit of a Clearance.

Low Voltage Isolating Devices - Shall be opened and tagged on or adjacent to the device.

Low voltage ACB(s) used as an isolating device - Shall be verified open by the use of electrical tests performed by a Qualified Electrical Employee before the Clearance is issued.

- Both line and load sides of the device shall be tested for voltage to ground and/or voltage between phases.

- If no voltage is present on the line and load sides of the device, resistance readings shall be taken across each pole to verify that the device is open.

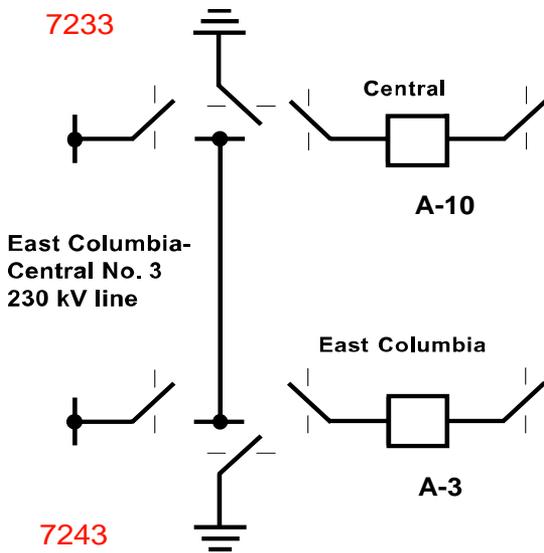
Low Voltage Manual Transfer Switches used as an isolating device – Shall be locked by the use of a Substation Operations padlock (non-master) in a manner that the switches' operating handle/device cannot be physically moved to another position. The switch shall be verified open by either visually checking the blades of the switch open in the appropriate position, or by the use of electrical tests performed by a Qualified Electrical Employee before the Clearance is issued.

- Both line and load sides of the device shall be tested for voltage to ground and/or voltage between phases.
- If no voltage is present on the line and load sides of the device, resistance readings shall be taken across each pole to verify that the device is open.

Other Isolating Devices — A red **Do Not Operate** tag shall be attached to jumpers, removable links, and similar devices that are a limit of a Clearance if the devices are available to be put in place.

Methods of disabling, locking, and tagging various isolating devices shall be included in Station Instructions.

Example 1: Assume a Work Clearance is requested for transmission line maintenance on the East Columbia - Central No. 3 230-kV line in the following illustration.



Normal Dispatching/SCADA operating procedures would deenergize the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230-kV line by opening PCBs A-10 and A-3 by supervisory control. Switchmen at both terminals of the line would write Switching Orders to place A-10 and A-3 PCBs on Local control and to open or check open and tag the appropriate disconnect switches. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Clearance applicant and the Dispatcher, ground switches would then be closed at both terminals.

Central Substation terminal is equipped with a **mimic bus** on the switchboard control panels. Tagging at that terminal would be as follows:

The Supervisory Cut-off Switch (SCS) for A-10 PCB will be placed in the Local position and a "Local" marker attached. In the switchyard the Switchman will check open and tag A-10 Aux. Bus Disconnect and open and tag A-10 Line Disconnect with red **Do Not Operate** tags checked "See Tag on **A-10 Control Panel.**"

In the Control House, the Switchman will tag the mimic bus A-10 Line Disconnect and A-10 Aux. Bus Disconnect with miniature red Work Clearance tags. The Switchman will fill out and place on the A-10 control panel the master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information.

East Columbia Substation terminal has no mimic bus on the switchboard control panels. Tagging at that terminal would be as follows:

The SCS for A-3 PCB will be placed in the Local position and a "Local" marker attached. In the switchyard, the Switchman will check open and tag A-3 Aux. Bus Disconnect with a red **Do Not Operate** tag checked "See Tag on **A-3 Line Disc**". The Switchman will open and tag A-3 Line Disconnect with the filled out master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information.

Note that at both substations there is only one filled out **master tag** for the switching and tagging done at that station for this Clearance.

At the Control Center, the Dispatcher will pin the Group Display Board with white pins in the isolating devices which are open and tagged as the limits of this Clearance with red pins and white disks on closed Ground Switches, and with a miniature red Work Clearance tag containing the Clearance Holder's name and Clearance number.

Example 2: Assume a Test Clearance also requested on A-10 PCB for maintenance during the time the East Columbia - Central No. 3 230-kV line is out of service on a Work Clearance. A-10 PCB is already open and on Local control with a "Local marker" attached to the SCS.

The Switchman at Central Substation would write a Switching Order to open or check open and tag the appropriate disconnect switches.

In the switchyard, the Switchman will check open and tag A-10 Line Disconnect and open and tag A-10 Main Bus Disconnect with red **Do Not Operate** tags checked "See Tag on **A-10 Control Panel**".

In the Control House, the Switchman will tag the mimic bus A-10 Line Disconnect and A-10 Main Bus Disconnect with miniature blue Test Clearance tags.

The Switchman will fill out and place on the A-10 control panel the master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information.

At the Control Center, the Dispatcher will pin the Group Display Board with white pins in the isolating devices which are open and tagged as the limits of this Clearance, and with a miniature blue Test Clearance tag containing the Clearance holder's name and Clearance number.

The tagging of isolating devices that are the limits of, but not the common junction point between more than one Clearance is explained below.

Example 3: Assume a Contractor Clearance is requested for the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230 kV line for installation of fiber optic cable.

Normal Dispatching/SCADA operating procedures would deenergize the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230 kV Line by opening PCBs A-10 and A-3 by supervisory control. Switchmen at both terminals of the line would write Switching Orders to place A-10 and A-3 PCBs on local control and to open or check open and tag the appropriate disconnect switches. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Clearance applicant and the Dispatcher, ground switches would then be closed at both terminals.

Central substation terminal is equipped with a mimic bus on the switchboard control panels. Tagging at that terminal would be as follows:

The Supervisory Cut-off Switch (SCS) for A-10 PCB will be placed on the Local position and a "Local" marker attached. In the switchyard the Switchman will check open and tag A-10 Aux. Bus Disconnect and open and tag A-10 Line Disconnect with red **Do Not Operate** tags checked "See Tag on A-10 Control Panel."

In the Control House, the switchman will tag the mimic bus A-10 Line Disconnect and A-10 Aux. Bus Disconnect with a miniature **Contractor Clearance** tag. The Switchman will fill out and place on the A-10 control panel the master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information.

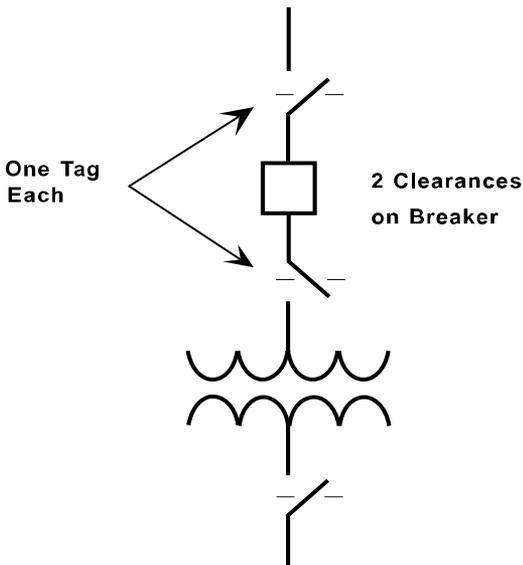
East Columbia Substation terminal has no mimic bus on the switchboard control panels. Tagging at that terminal would be as follows:

The SCS for A-3 PCB will be placed in the Local position and a "Local" marker attached. In the switchyard, the Switchman will check open and tag A-3 Aux. Bus Disconnect with a red **Do Not Operate** tag checked "See Tag on A-3 Line Disc." The Switchman will open and tag A-3 Line Disconnect with the filled out master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information.

Note that at both substations there is only one filled out master tag for the switching and tagging done at that station for this Clearance.

At the Control Center, the Dispatcher will pin the Group Display Board with white pins on the isolating devices which are open and tagged as the limits of this Clearance with red pins and white disks on closed Ground Switches, and with a miniature **Contractor Clearance** tag containing the Clearance Holder's name and Clearance Number.

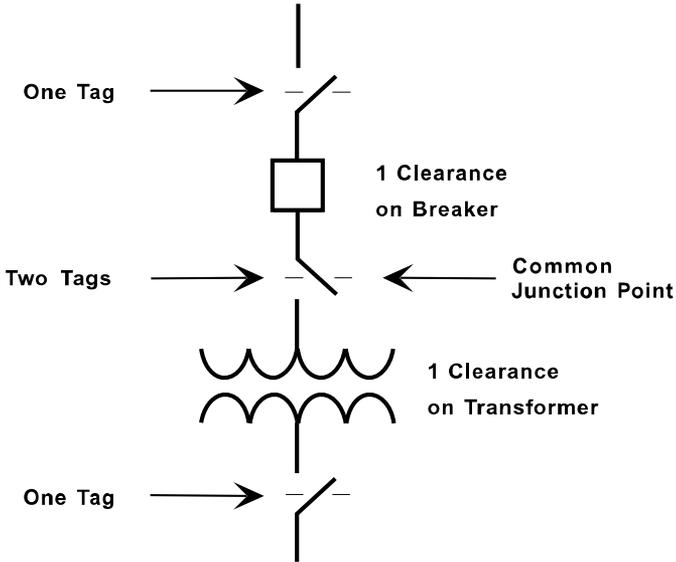
Example 4: Assume that the foremen of two different crews each had a Work Clearance on the same PCB shown below. The isolating devices used as the limits of both Clearances were the same. Only one **Do Not Operate** tag would be hung on each of the isolating One Line devices. The **Do Not Operate** tag would not be removed until after both Clearances were released.



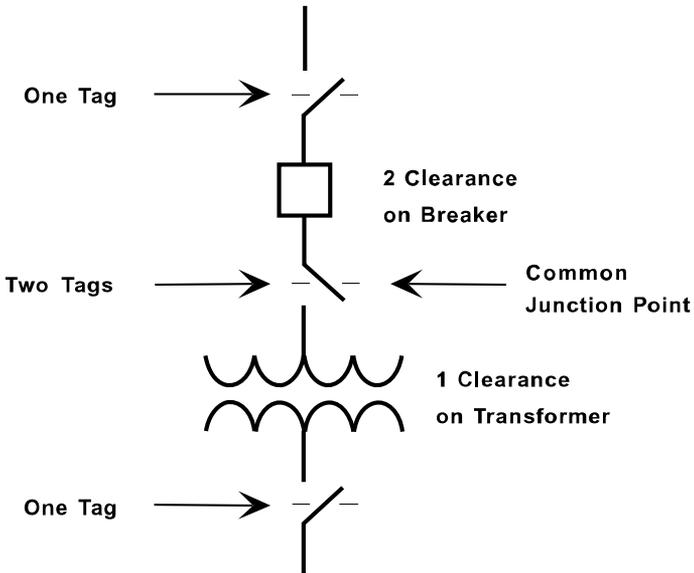
The tagging of isolating devices that are the common junction point between multiple Clearances is explained below.

Example 5: One Clearance is issued on a Transformer Bank. A second Clearance is issued on the Transformer Bank PCB. The disconnect switch between the Transformer Bank and the PCB is the isolating device common to both Clearances. (Refer to the following drawing). The common disconnect switch would have two **Do Not Operate** tags hung on it. The other disconnect switches would each have one **Do Not Operate** tag hung on them. When one of the two Clearances is released, one of the two **Do Not Operate** tags on

the common disconnect would be removed. After the other Clearance is released the remaining **Do Not Operate** tags would be removed.

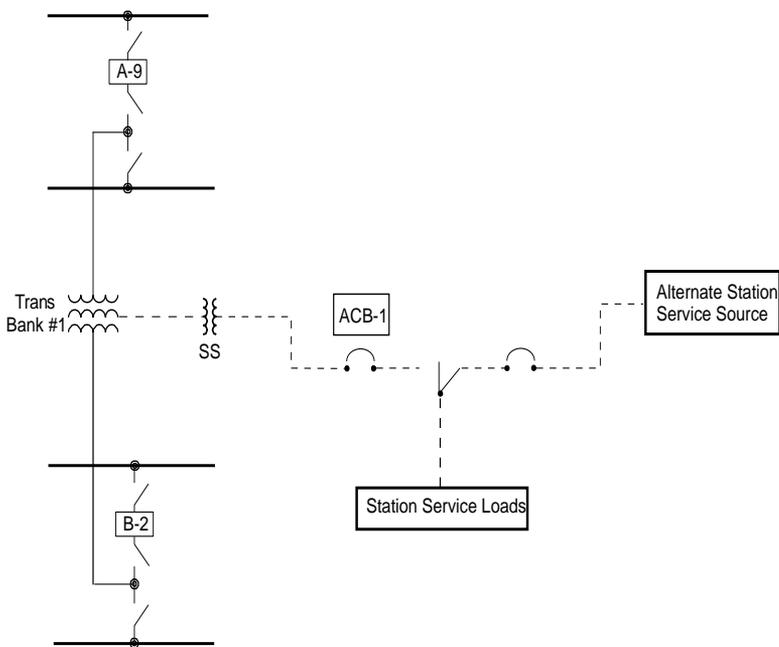


If two Clearances are issued on the PCB and one Clearance on the Transformer Bank, two **Do Not Operate** tags would be hung on the common disconnect switch. The other disconnect switches would each have one **Do Not Operate** tag hung on them. (Refer to the following drawing). If one of the Clearances on the PCB is released first, none of the **Do Not Operate** tags would be removed. If the Clearance on the Transformer Bank was released first, one of the two **Do Not Operate** tags on the common disconnect and the **Do Not Operate** tag on the other disconnect switch associated with the Clearance on the Transformer Bank would be removed. When the last Clearance is released all remaining **Do Not Operate** tags would be removed.



Example 6: Assume that a Work Clearance is requested for Transformer Bank No. 1 including the Station Service transformer bank as illustrated in the following drawing. A-9 Transformer Side and Auxiliary Bus and B-2 Transformer Side and Auxiliary Bus disconnect switches will be tagged as Clearance limits with **Do Not Operate** tags. For the purpose of controlling energization of the equipment included within the Clearance from the alternate station service source, a **Do Not Operate** tag shall also be placed on the open low-voltage isolating device ACB-1 as a Clearance limit.

If work is to be performed on the low-voltage equipment included within the Clearance limits, appropriate Lockout/Tagout procedures shall be followed.

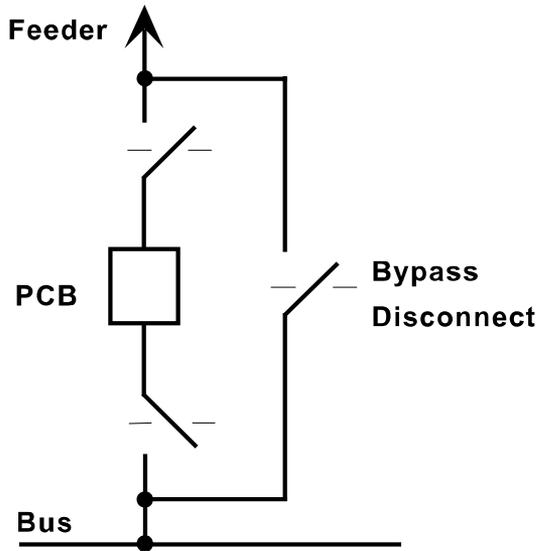


If space or location will not allow a large red **Do Not Operate** tag to be placed on the low-voltage isolating device, a filled out miniature red **Do Not Operate** tag or tags may be placed on the device and the master tag containing all pertinent information placed in a convenient and conspicuous location.

IX.3 A System Dispatcher or Substation Operator shall, when necessary, order a red DO NOT OPERATE tag for the Dispatcher or Substation Operator placed on an open device to prevent its operation.

A Clearance may be issued on lines or equipment if the isolating devices are open and tagged for the Dispatcher, and/or Operator.

Example: Assume trouble occurs with a 13.8-kV self-contained power circuit breaker (“oil-recloser”) at a small substation shown below. The Dispatcher could direct a Switchman to write a Switching Order to bypass and isolate the PCB, and tag the disconnects on both sides of the PCB for the System Dispatcher.



The Switchman would tag the open hot-stick operated Bus Disconnect and Feeder Disconnect with red **Do Not Operate** tags which are attached to red wooden blocks and checked “See Tag in the PCB control cabinet”.

A filled out master red **Do Not Operate** tag containing all necessary information would be placed in the control cabinet of the PCB.

IX.4 When a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator is releasing his red DO NOT OPERATE tag on an open isolating device, the System Dispatcher or Substation Operator shall make a statement similar to the following:

“This is _____ and I am releasing my System Dispatcher’s or Substation Operator’s tag on _____. There are no outstanding Clearances issued against my tag.”

Isolating devices tagged with red DO NOT OPERATE tags shall not be operated until the tag has been removed by an approved Switching Order.

IX.5 A large yellow on white or miniature yellow CAUTION tag must be placed on equipment or controls to warn about abnormal, unusual, unsafe, or hazardous conditions.

The large **Caution** tags are pictured on page A5. The miniature **Caution** tags are pictured on page A7.

Example 1: Assume a 230-kV Transformer PCB is to be bypassed, cleared, and tagged for substation maintenance. Current Transformer connections require that the Transformer Differential relays be out of service during the entire time that the Auxiliary Bus Disconnect is closed.

The Switchman will place a yellow on white **Caution** tag checked “See Tag on **relay panel no. xx**” on the control switch of the bypassed PCB denoting that an abnormal condition exists. A filled out master yellow on white **Caution** Tag will be placed on that relay panel on the Transformer Differential relays that are out of service.

Example 2: Assume one PCB in a bay of a breaker-and-a-half configuration has been determined to be inadequate for line-dropping. Protective relay schemes have been modified to prevent this PCB from being the last one to open by relay operation, and tagging is deemed necessary to prevent inadvertent line dropping during routine switching.

The Switchman may be directed to place a yellow on white **Caution** tag on the control switch of the PCB. If, as in many newer 500-kV substations, miniature control panels are installed, a miniature yellow **Caution** tag will be placed on the control switch stating the precaution and the date. In a convenient location adjacent to the control panel, a filled out large master yellow on white **Caution** tag will be placed. At the control center, the Group Display Board(s) may be tagged with a miniature yellow **Caution** tag advising of the unusual operating restriction on this PCB, and the date.

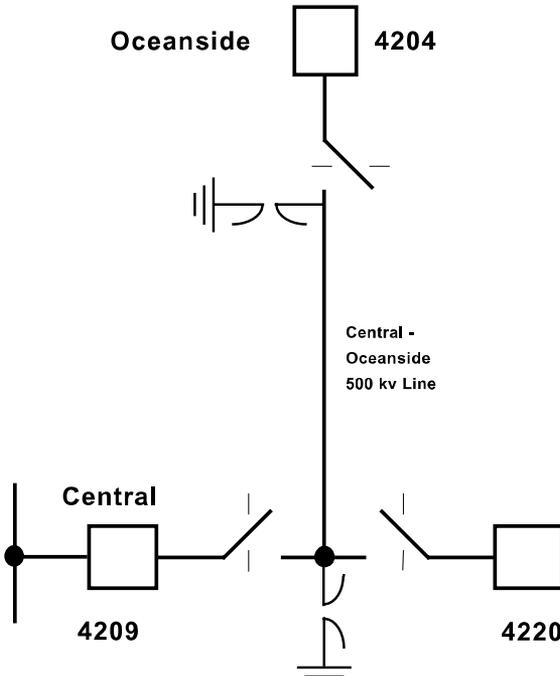
Example 3: Assume that the Load-Break Disconnect (LBD) to a Section of a 230 kV grounded-wye Capacitor Group is open, cleared, and tagged for maintenance work. The other Sections of the Capacitor Group will remain in service or available for service.

Before the Clearance is issued, all automatic voltage controls on 230 kV shunt capacitors at that substation will be placed in the manual mode, and yellow on white **Caution** tags will be placed on the control switches of the PCBs or LBDs of all other 230 kV Capacitor Sections at that substation, stating "Notify workers to stand clear before closing this switch." If the substation remains on Supervisory Control, the control center will also tag these controls in a similar manner.

IX.6 Yellow HOLD ORDER tags for a Hold Order must be placed on all associated control points and adjustable rod gaps which have been adjusted to minimum spacing; and round yellow HOLD ORDER tags must be placed on reclosing relay cut-out switches before the Hold Order is issued.

The **Hold Order** tag is pictured on page A3. The round yellow **Hold Order** tags are pictured on page A7.

Example 1: Assume a **Hold Order** for maintenance is to be issued on the Central-Oceanside 500-kV line illustrated below.



The Dispatcher will contact Switchmen and request the reclosing relays cut-out on PCBs 4209 and 4220 at Central Substation and on PCB 4204 at Oceanside Substation, and the

reclosing relays and each PCB control switch be tagged with a **Hold Order** for the Dispatcher.

At Central, the Switchman will place the reclosing relay cut-out switch on PCBs 4209 and 4220 to the off position and tag each with a round yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher. He will also tag each PCB control switch with a yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher and report to the Dispatcher.

At Oceanside, the Switchman will place the reclosing relay cut-out switch on PCB 4204 to the off position and tag with a round yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher. He will also tag the PCB control switch with a yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher and report to the Dispatcher.

If adjustable rod gaps were to be operated, the Dispatcher would direct the Switchmen at Central and Oceanside to write a Switching Order to set and tag the rod gaps at minimum spacing.

At Central, the Switchman will adjust the rod gaps on the Oceanside line terminal to minimum spacing and tag with full size yellow **Hold Order** tags checked "See Tag on PCB 4220 controls" and attached to red wooden blocks. The yellow **Hold Order** tag placed on PCB 4209 controls would also be checked "See Tag on PCB 4220 controls". The filled out yellow **Hold Order** tag would be placed on the control switch of PCB 4220 for the Dispatcher with the reason stating "Hot-line work, Rod gaps set to minimum spacing." The Central Switchman would report this completed Switching Order to the Dispatcher.

At Oceanside, the Switchman would adjust the rod gaps on the Central line terminal to minimum spacing and tag with full size yellow **Hold Order** tags checked "See Tag on PCB 4204 controls" and attached to wooden blocks. A filled out yellow **Hold Order** tag would be placed on the control switch of PCB 4204 for the Dispatcher with the Reason stating "Hot-line work,

rod gaps set to minimum spacing.” The Oceanside Switchman will report this completed Switching Order to the Dispatcher.

The Dispatcher tags the supervisory control points for the PCBs with a Hold Order tag. The Dispatcher issues the Hold Order to the workman and then tags the line or facility on the Group Display Board with a round yellow **Hold Order** tag for the workman.

Tagging for a Hold Order at a substation where the reclosing relay can be cut out from a Control Center.

Example 2: Referring to the drawing, assume a Hold Order is to be issued for tree removal on the Central - Oceanside 500 kV line illustrated above.

At Central, the Switchman will place the reclosing relay cut-out switch on PCBs 4209 and 4220 to the off position and tag each with a round yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher. The Switchman will also tag each PCB control switch with yellow **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher and report to the Dispatcher.

At Oceanside Substation, the Dispatcher would initiate via a single point selection from the SCADA display screen and initiate a command to disable the reclosing relay and the local close bus to PCB 4204. The Dispatcher will receive a change of status indication on the display screen confirming that the command was received and completed. At Oceanside, an amber lamp next to the PCB control switch will be illuminated indicating the reclosing relay is disabled. This will constitute the **Hold Order** tag for the Dispatcher at Oceanside. Additionally, the close bus indication lamp to PCB 4204 at Oceanside will not be illuminated indicating that it is disabled.

IX.7 A white Work Permit tag shall be placed on:

- A. Affected equipment or circuits when a Work Permit is issued for work at locations other than microwave sites.**
- B. Affected equipment or circuits at microwave sites when the work will not be completed before the Worker leaves the worksite.**
- C. Isolating devices which have been opened to facilitate work not requiring a Clearance or a Hold Order (see example 2 below).**

The large **Work Permit** tags are pictured on page A4. The miniature **Work Permit** tags are pictured on page A7.

Example 1: Assume work is to be done on the Microwave Transfer Trip (MWTT) relaying of a three terminal 230-kV line.

Tone-Test switches (TTS) at all three terminals will be turned to the “off” position and tagged with a white **Work Permit** tag for John Doe. PCB control switches at each terminal will be tagged with a white **Work Permit** tag checked “See Tag on relay panel no. XX”.

Example 2: Assume work is to be done on the air system of a 500-kV air-blast PCB and it has been determined that a Clearance is not required.

The PCB will be isolated from the power system by open isolating devices. In the switchyard, the open disconnect switches will be tagged with a white **Work Permit** tag checked “See Tag on PCB XXXX control switch”. The control switch for the PCB will be tagged with a filled out master white **Work Permit** tag for John Doe.

At control centers, the Group Display Boards will be tagged with miniature white **Work Permit** tags in both Example 1 and 2.

Example 3: Assume work is to be done on power system equipment at a Microwave Site; and that the work is completed before the workman leaves the worksite.

No **Work Permit** tag will be required.

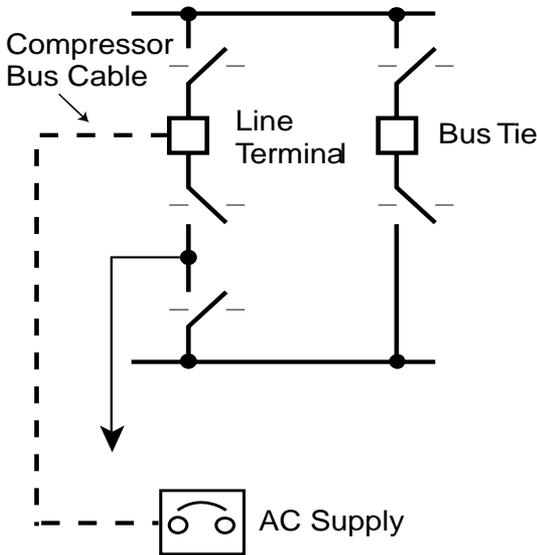
Example 4: Assume work is to be done on power system equipment at a Microwave Site; and that the work is not completed before the Worker leaves the worksite.

The equipment will be tagged with a **Work Permit** tag for the Worker.

D. Isolating devices which have been opened to facilitate work on low voltage circuits, equipment and energy storage systems (see example 5 below).

Example 5: Assume a 230 kV PCB is bypassed over a Bus Tie PCB and a Work Clearance has been issued for trouble on the compressor system.

During the course of work a maintenance worker decided the compressor bus cable is needed in order to make repairs and requests the compressor bus cable de-energized. Permission from the appropriate System Dispatcher is obtained and the compressor bus cable supply ACB is cut out and tagged with a Work Permit tag for the requestor. A Work Permit is then issued to the requestor. Any Authorized Employee(s) who are to perform work involving the compressor bus cable would follow APM Rule L-3 and BPA Work Standard Section VIII - Lockout/Tagout.



IX.8 Red DO NOT OPERATE tags may be placed on low voltage isolating devices to prevent their operation.

The **Do Not Operate** tags are pictured on page A2. The miniature **Do Not Operate** tags are pictured on page A7.

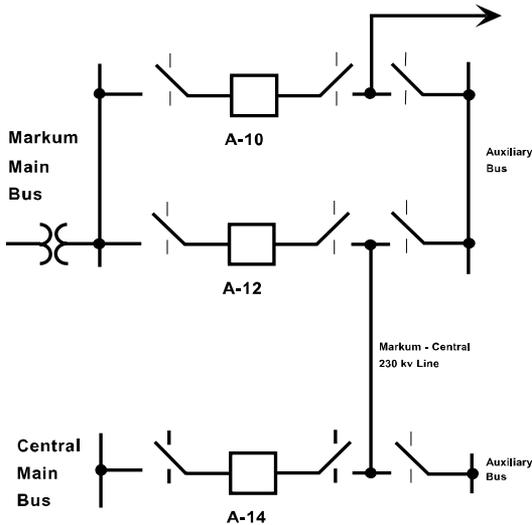
Example: Assume a compressor bus cable is cut out on a Work Permit for repairs in one bay of a Breaker and a Half scheme. The Operator may place a filled out red **Do Not Operate** tag for the Operator on the supply ACB in addition to the Work Permit tag to control its operation due to branch circuits. If more than one source of power must be opened, the other tags will be checked “See Tag on (location of master tag).”

If space or location will not allow a large red **Do Not Operate** tag to be placed, a filled out miniature red **Do Not Operate** tag or tags may be placed and the master tag containing all pertinent information placed in a convenient and conspicuous location.

IX.9 Blue ELECTRICAL TEST MARKERS must be placed on all high voltage conductors attached to a piece of equipment being tested under a Work Clearance as close to the point of separation as possible.

The **Electrical Test Marker** is pictured on page A6.

Example: Assume a Work Clearance has been issued to a Substation Maintenance Crew and a Transmission Line Maintenance Crew on the Markum Main Bus, A- 12 PCB and the Markum-Central 230 kV Line, illustrated below. The boundaries of the Clearance are A-10 Main Bus Disconnect, A-12 Aux Bus Disconnect at Markum and A- 14 Line Side and Aux Bus Disconnects at Central. The line crew will be changing insulators on the Markum-Central Line. Substation Maintenance will perform routine maintenance on A- 12 Main Bus and Line Side Disconnects, a mechanism service on A-12 PCB, and test the Main Bus PTs at Markum.



Prior to performing a millivolt drop test on A-12 PCB, as part of the mechanism service, the Clearance Holder for the Substation Maintenance Crew would open A-12 Main Bus and Line Side Disconnects and lock them open to provide separation of the PCB from the rest of the high voltage equipment in the Clearance. The Clearance Holder would then attach the blue **Electrical Test Markers** on each phase of the bus on the breaker side near each open disconnect. The Clearance Holder would then notify any other Clearance Holders in the immediate area that electrical tests will be performed on A-12 PCB. The Clearance Holder would then perform or directly supervise the millivolt drop test. Once the test was complete, the Clearance Holder would then remove all blue **Electrical Test Markers** and notify any other Clearance Holders the immediate area that the electrical tests on A-12 PCB are complete. Once the tests are complete and the blue **Electrical Test Markers** are removed, A-12 Main Bus and Line Side Disconnects may be operated at the will of the Clearance Holder.

Prior to performing electrical tests on the Main Bus PTs, the Clearance Holder would direct the crew to remove or disconnect and tie back the conductor from the Main Bus to each PT which would be tested. The Clearance Holder would then attach the blue **Electrical Test Marker** to the top of each PT to be tested. The Clearance Holder would then notify any other Clearance Holders in the immediate area that electrical tests will be performed on the Main Bus PTs. The Clearance Holder would then perform or directly supervise the electrical tests. Once the tests are complete, the Clearance Holder would remove the blue **Electrical Test Markers** from each of the PTs which were tested and notify any other Clearance Holders in the immediate area that electrical tests on the PTs are complete. Installation of the conductor from the Main Bus to the PTs could then be done at the will of the Clearance Holder.

The intent of the placement of the blue **Electrical Test Markers** is to visually outline the electrical equipment which is

being tested under a Work Clearance. While the methods outlined above are the prescribed way of placing the blue **Electrical Test Markers**, it is realized that the numerous conditions of separating equipment may produce a situation where strict adherence to the prescribed method of hanging the blue **Electrical Test Markers** may interfere with the electrical tests being performed. In those instances, the Clearance Holder should place the blue **Electrical Test Markers** in a way which will most closely follow the prescribed rules and the intent of visually outlining the equipment being tested.

CHAPTER TWO

ACCIDENT PREVENTION RULES

A-1 Access to BPA Energized Facilities

Defines the identification/certification/escorting requirements for access to and work within or around BPA energized high voltage substation facilities.

I. Employee Permits - Types and Qualifications

Permits are required for all individuals who require unescorted access or who work on or around energized substation facilities.

There are three levels of employee permits:

- A. An **Electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by fully trained, experienced electrical individuals for performance or supervision of work on the high voltage power system.

The minimum qualifications for this permit are:

1. **Need** to perform, supervise/manage functions on or around BPA energized facilities beyond those allowed by a Non-electrical or Restricted Electrical Worker Permit.
2. **Knowledge** and understanding of:
 - a. Accident Prevention Manual,
 - b. Hazards inherent and precautions required for working safely on a high voltage power system, and

- c. Related electrical theory as demonstrated by a rating of GS-9 or higher in any one of the following classifications: Electrical Engineer, Electronic Engineer or Electrical Engineering Technician.
3. **Experience** of one year minimum in a position with knowledge requirements where the applicant received, issued or worked under at least three Clearances on the BPA or equivalent power system (names of holders and dates of Clearances along with identification of system, if other than BPA, are required).
- B. A **Restricted Electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by individuals trained and required to perform specific, selective craft or technical functions involving work that could have an effect on the power system. Work involving the possibility of inadvertent contact with high voltage parts or the violation of Minimum Approach Distances **must be performed** under the direct, on-site supervision of a Qualified Electrical Employee.

The minimum qualifications for this permit are:

1. **Need** to perform duties on or around BPA energized facilities beyond those allowed by a Non-electrical Worker Permit.
2. **Knowledge** and understanding of:
 - a. BPA Accident Prevention Manual,
 - b. Hazards inherent and precautions required for working safely on applicable parts of a high voltage power system.
3. **Job title** that is included in or closely related to an electrical craft or function, such as: Electrical Engineer, Electrical Technician, Construction Inspector or Electrical Trainee.

- C. A **Non-electrical Worker Permit** allows unescorted access to energized facilities by individuals who have received appropriate instructions and have demonstrated a level of understanding necessary to safely move about in energized substations. This permit allows performance of predefined work not affecting electrical operation of the power system.

The minimum qualifications for this permit are:

1. **Need** to perform non-electric duties in or around BPA energized facilities.
 2. **Knowledge** and understanding of BPA's Rules of Conduct in energized substations.
- D. **Non-permitted individuals** requiring entry to, movement within or who work on or around energized substation facilities will require an escort at all times by an appropriately permitted employee while in the facility. Employees who provide access to energized high voltage facilities to others not having a permit are responsible for ensuring that they are properly escorted at all times while in the facility.

II. Permits for Employees

Employees requiring unescorted access to or work on or around energized facilities must meet the minimum qualifications and examination/switchyard orientation requirements. [Reference BPA WS II]

IV. Clearance Certification

- A. A **Restricted Clearance Certification** allows employees who hold a Restricted Electrical Worker Permit to take Clearances and Hold Orders on BPA and foreign utility transmission lines adjacent to facilities being constructed. This is for purposes of addressing/controlling hazards of induction from, or accidental contact with adjacent energized lines.

Hold Orders and/or Clearances issued for these purposes do not provide access for work or contract inspection on these lines.

- B. A **Standard Clearance Certification** allows employees who hold an Electrical Worker Permit to: (1) take Clearances and Hold Orders, without predefined restrictions, on high voltage facilities, and (2) to issue Clearances and Hold Orders in accordance with provisions of the Switching and Clearance Procedures.

V. **Withdrawal of Permits and Clearance Certifications**

Withdrawal of permits and/or Clearance certifications may be effected at any time by a responsible management official.

Causes for withdrawal include, but are not limited to:

1. Demonstrated lack of knowledge or unwillingness to follow safe work practices,
2. Violation of established safety rules or procedures,
3. Documented cases showing lack of sound and mature safety judgment,
4. Breach of substation security.

VI. **Clearance Certification and Permits Directory**

A current electronic list of employees holding Permits and Clearance Certifications and a list of Contractor Permits is maintained by the Substation Operations Group, TOZ/AmpN1. This list is updated as needed and distributed to System Control Centers. Verification can be accomplished by contacting Substation Operations Group or a System Control Center.

H-1 HEAD PROTECTION

Hard hats approved by the Administration shall be worn by ALL PERSONS in the following locations and conditions except for work inside transformers, power circuit breakers, under vehicles, or in similar restricted/protected situations:

1. In fenced substation yards and other designated hard hat areas.
2. When engaged in or when in the close proximity of outdoor work or in all areas where there is exposure above head level to moving equipment, work, or material handling.

Identification/Color-Coding System:

To distinguish between Qualified Electrical Employees and others, YELLOW hard hats will be restricted to holders of Electrical Worker Permits.

Additional hard hat colors* utilized on the BPA system are:

ORANGE: Contract Safety Watchers

WHITE: All Others

*Other colors utilized are listed in Chapter One, H-1

S-4 SAFETY WATCHERS FOR CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

Safety Watchers for contractor employees shall be required in all situations that would require a Safety Watcher for BPA employees. See Rules S-1, S-2 and S-3 in Chapter One for requirements.

Their main responsibility is to limit the movement of contract personnel or equipment to prevent contact with energized overhead and underground electrical facilities. If the Safety Watcher observes other unsafe work practices or unsafe conditions, it is their responsibility to inform the BPA Construction Representative. Safety Watchers have the authority to halt the operation whenever any unsafe act or condition is imminent.

The Safety Watcher must demonstrate qualifying knowledge and experience by passing an annual written Safety Watcher examination and oral interview on equipment and work processes involved in the job or be a Qualified Electrical Employee (See rule A-1).

It is the responsibility of the contracting officer's construction site representative to ensure that these requirements are met.

S-6 SWITCHING & CLEARANCE PROCEDURE (Operating Bulletin No. 2)

This is a separate and complete document which follows the Safety Rules series in this manual.

T-2 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURES, ENERGIZED, RESTRICTIONS ON

A contractor will only install or remove fiber optics on Transmission lines under the protection of a Clearance.

The installation and removal of fiber optic cable on double circuit transmission line towers or structures shall be done only by BPA Qualified Electrical Employees if either one or both circuits are energized.

A Clearance issued to the contractor would be required on both circuits before a contractor is allowed to install or remove fiber optic cable.

**United States Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
System Operations**

**Operating Bulletin NO. 2
Accident Prevention Rule S-6**

**SWITCHING & CLEARANCE
PROCEDURE**

September 2007



Vickie A. VanZandt, Sr VP Transmission Business Line


John B. McGhee, Chief Safety Officer

**United States Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
System Operations**

**Operating Bulletin NO. 2
Accident Prevention Rule S-6**

**SWITCHING & CLEARANCE
PROCEDURE**

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>		<u>Page</u>
V.	CLEARANCES	P 1
V.1	Work and Test Clearances	P 1
V.5	Issuing and Receiving Clearances	P 3
V.10	Releasing Clearances	P 7
VI.	Hold Orders	P 7
VI.3	Issuing and Receiving Hold Orders	P 7
VII.	Work Permits	P 9

V. CLEARANCES

V.1 WORK and TEST CLEARANCES

A. There are two types of Clearances and the activity determines the type of Clearance needed.

(1) A WORK CLEARANCE provides protection when work is to be performed on de-energized high voltage lines or equipment. Electrical tests may be performed on equipment included in a Work Clearance if:

(a) The high voltage equipment is contained in a substation.

(b) The equipment is under the physical control of the Clearance Holder.

V.5 ISSUING AND RECEIVING CLEARANCES

- A. All Clearances on the BPA power system shall be issued by a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator. The System Dispatcher or Substation Operator may delegate the authority to issue Clearances to a Switchman.**

The Dispatcher or Operator having jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared is responsible for issuance of the Clearance.

- (1) **A Dispatcher's Clearance** is issued by or with the permission of the Dispatcher who has jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared.
- (2) **A Station Clearance** is issued by an Operator who has jurisdiction over the facilities which are cleared.

- B. When more than one Clearance is issued or is to be issued on a transmission line or associated terminal equipment, each Clearance Holder shall be given the names of the other Clearance holders and advised of the type of work that each Clearance Holder will be performing. All Clearance holders shall be informed of this at the time of receiving their Clearance. Existing Clearance holders shall be advised of additional Clearance requests prior to the issuance of any new Clearance(s).**
- C. In emergencies when no communications are available, Switchmen may do necessary switching and tagging and issue Clearances to themselves.**
- D. Clearances will be issued to employees and contractors only for whom a Clearance Certification is on file with the Dispatchers and to Dispatchers and qualified personnel of other utilities or customers.**

When issuing a Clearance, the Dispatcher or Operator shall state clearly to the person receiving the Clearance:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Clearance.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment at the job site that is cleared and tagged.
- (3) The type of Clearance being issued.
- (4) The Clearance number.
- (5) The status of available ground switches.

Example: "John Doe, the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230-kV line is cleared and tagged for you on Work Clearance No. D-4567W, and ground switches at East Columbia and Central are closed."

When receiving a Clearance, the Clearance Holder shall repeat back to the Dispatcher or Operator:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Clearance.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment at the job site that is cleared and tagged.
- (3) The type of Clearance being received.
- (4) The Clearance number.
- (5) The status of available ground switches.

Example: "This is John Doe and I understand that the East Columbia-Central No. 3 230-kV line is cleared and tagged for me on Work Clearance No. D-4567W, and ground switches at East Columbia and Central are closed."

E. When a Clearance is received on equipment in a substation, it shall be the Clearance Holder's responsibility to go with the Switchman to:

- (1) Point out the specific limits of the Clearance.**
- (2) Point out which facilities are included in the Clearance.**
- (3) Point out specific hazards in the work area presented by energized circuits and equipment.**

It shall be the Switchman's responsibility to assure that the above information the Clearance Holder gives is correct.

If the Switchman is not present when the Clearance is issued, the Clearance Holder will assure that his/her understanding of the above information is correct by touring the Clearance site and checking the tagged isolating devices before any work associated with the Clearance begins.

Other persons present who will work under the Clearance should, where practical, be included in the tours as an aid to fulfilling the Clearance Holder's responsibilities described in V.-9.

F. When foreign crews work on lines or equipment under BPA jurisdiction, Clearances will be issued in accordance with BPA rules and procedures.

G. When BPA crews work on lines or equipment under foreign jurisdiction, they will receive Clearances in accordance with the foreign utility's rules and procedures.

H . When BPA crews require a Clearance on lines or equipment under a foreign utility's jurisdiction for proximity work on a BPA project, the BPA Dispatcher will issue the Clearance, except in those cases where the foreign utility's rules and procedures dictate that the utility will issue the Clearance.

V.10 RELEASING CLEARANCES

- A. All Clearances must be promptly released when the work or test is completed.**
- B. The System Dispatcher may delegate authority to a Switchman to accept the release of Dispatcher's numbered Clearances. Contractor Clearances shall be released only to the System Dispatcher.**

VI. HOLD ORDERS

VI.-3. ISSUING AND RECEIVING HOLD ORDERS

The Dispatcher shall order automatic reclosing cut-out and tagged, and all other control points tagged for a Hold Order.

When all procedures have been completed for the provisions of the Hold Order, the Dispatcher shall issue the Hold Order to the worker and the hot-line maintenance or proximity work can proceed.

- A. All Hold Orders on the BPA power system shall be issued by a System Dispatcher. Authority to issue Hold Orders may be delegated to a Substation Operator.**

When issuing a Hold Order, the Dispatcher or Operator shall state clearly to the person receiving the Hold Order:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Hold Order.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment included in the Hold Order.

Example: "John Doe, you now have a Hold Order on the East Columbia - Central No. 2 230-kV line."

B. Hold Orders will be issued to employees and contractors only for whom a Clearance Certification is on file with the Dispatchers, and to Dispatchers and qualified personnel of other utilities or customers.

When receiving a Hold Order, the recipient of the Hold Order shall repeat back to the Dispatcher or Substation Operator:

- (1) The name of the person receiving the Hold Order.
- (2) The exact name of the line or equipment included in the Hold Order.

Example: "This is John Doe, and I now have a Hold Order on the East Columbia - Central No. 2 230-kV line."

The Dispatcher or Operator and the recipient of the Hold Order shall confirm the location of the crew and the communication which will be available for the duration of the Hold Order.

C. When foreign crews require a Hold Order for work on lines or equipment under BPA jurisdiction, the Hold Order will be issued in accordance with BPA rules and procedures.

D. When BPA crews require a Hold Order for work on lines or equipment under foreign jurisdiction, they will receive Hold Orders in accordance with the foreign utility's rules and procedures.

- D. When BPA crews require Hold Orders on lines or equipment under a foreign utility's jurisdiction for proximity work on a BPA project, the BPA Dispatcher will issue the Hold Order, except in those cases where the foreign utility's rules and procedures dictate that the utility will issue the Hold Order.**

VII. WORK PERMITS

- VII.6 Work Permits will be issued to qualified employees, as determined by their supervisors and qualified persons of other utilities.**

X. COLOR ADDENDUM

DO NOT OPERATE TAG (BPA F 6510.11)

(FRONT)

BPA F 6510.11
11-93a

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

DANGER

DO NOT OPERATE

**DO NOT REMOVE
THIS TAG WITHOUT
AUTHORIZATION**

FOR DATA
 SEE OTHER SIDE
 SEE TAG ON _____

(BACK)

BPA F 6510.11
11-93a

DANGER

DO NOT OPERATE

STATION/LOCATION _____
EQUIPMENT/CIRCUIT _____

SWITCHES/DEVICES TAGGED _____

TAGGED FOR _____
CLEARANCE NO _____
CONDITIONS/REASON _____

Tagged Placed by _____
Completed _____ date _____

Tag Removed by _____
Completed _____ date _____

HOLD ORDER TAG (BPA F 6510.28)

(FRONT)

BPA 6510.28
(8-06)

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

HOLD ORDER

DO NOT OPERATE THIS DEVICE WITHOUT DISPATCHER APPROVAL

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION

FOR DATA

SEE OTHER SIDE

SEE TAG ON _____

(BACK)

BPA 6510.28
(8-06)

HOLD ORDER

DO NOT OPERATE THIS DEVICE WITHOUT DISPATCHER APPROVAL

STATION/LOCATION _____

EQUIPMENT/CIRCUIT _____

SWITCHES/DEVICES TAGGED _____

TAGGED FOR _____

CONDITIONS/REASON _____

TAG PLACED BY _____

hrs. | date

TAG REMOVED BY _____

hrs. | date

WORK PERMIT TAG (BPA F 6510.13a)

(FRONT)

BPA 6510.13a
(8-06)

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

WORK PERMIT

**THIS TAG DOES NOT PROVIDE
PROTECTION FOR WORKMEN**

**DO NOT REMOVE
THIS TAG WITHOUT
AUTHORIZATION**

FOR DATA
 SEE OTHER SIDE
 SEE TAG ON _____

(BACK)

BPA 6510.2813a
(8-06)

WORK PERMIT

**THIS TAG DOES NOT PROVIDE
PROTECTION FOR WORKMEN**

STATION/LOCATION _____
EQUIPMENT/CIRCUIT _____

SWITCHES/DEVICES TAGGED _____

TAGGED FOR _____
CONDITION/REASON _____

TAG PLACED BY _____
hrs. | date _____

TAG REMOVED BY _____
hrs. | date _____

CAUTION TAG (BPA F 6510.12)

(FRONT)

BPA 6510.12
(8-06)

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CAUTION

**DO NOT
REMOVE THIS
TAG WITHOUT
AUTHORIZATION**

FOR DATA
 SEE OTHER SIDE
 SEE TAG ON _____

(BACK)

BPA 6510.2812
(8-06)

CAUTION

STATION/LOCATION _____
EQUIPMENT/CIRCUIT _____

SWITCHES/DEVICES TAGGED _____

TAGGED FOR _____
CONDITIONS/REASON _____

TAG PLACED BY _____
hrs. | date _____

TAG REMOVED BY _____
hrs. | date _____

**ELECTRICAL TEST MARKER
(BPA F 6510.40)**





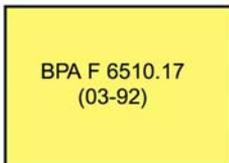
Red Do Not Operate Tag
with black border
(BPA F 6510.14)



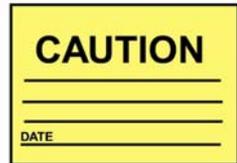
Red Work Clearance Tag
(BPA F 6510.15)



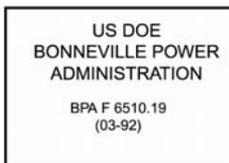
Blue Test Clearance Tag
(BPA F 6510.16)



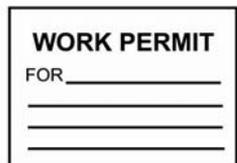
Yellow Caution Tag
(BPA F 6510.17)



Yellow Hold Order Tag
(BPA F 6510.18)

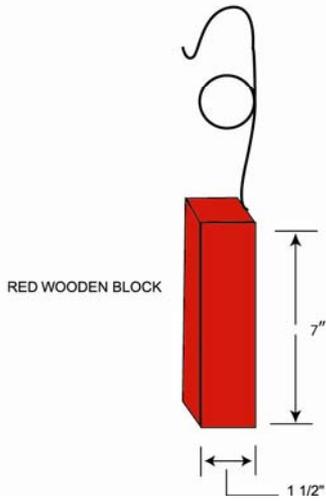


White Work Permit Tag
(BPA F 6510.19)





Contractor Clearance Tag
(BPA F 6510.26)



GLOSSARY OF SPECIAL TERMS AND PHASES

Adjustable Rod Gap

A switching device on 500 kV line terminals. Reducing the rod gap spacing provides added protection for workmen while **PERFORMING LIVE-LINE WORK**.

Assurance of no Backfeed

The assurance given by a utility that at a specific point of interconnection, they have no means of backfeeding that circuit, or if they have an alternative source of power, that source is isolated from the interconnection and the isolation point will not be closed without the permission from the BPA Dispatcher.

At the Job Site

*At the Job Site” means at the location where the work is being performed. The holder of a Clearance or Hold Order may place or respond to telephone or radio calls, perform paperwork incidental to the job at hand, use available restroom facilities, or perform other minor tasks incidental to the work and still be considered “At the Job Site”.

For Clearances and Hold Orders issued for work on transmission lines where the work requires workers at more than one location, the holder of a Clearance or Hold Order is considered to be “ At the Job Site” when with a group of workers or traveling between groups of workers, provided that radio or cell phone contact can be maintained with the Dispatcher and all groups of workers.

Authorized Employee	A person who locks out or tags out machines or equipment to perform the servicing or maintenance on that machine or equipment.
Bonding	The interconnection of conductive parts, designed to maintain a common electrical potential.
Clearance (Work or Test)	Assurance given to a worker by a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator that (1) specified power system equipment or a transmission line is isolated from the power system, and (2) it will not be ordered energized from the power system until that worker reports the crew in the clear and the equipment or line ready for service and the Clearance is released
Control Point	Equipment controls that automatically or can be remotely closed to energize a high voltage circuit. Isolating devices are not considered control points.
Electrical Worker	Contract journeyman, electrical apprentice journeyman in training, temporary electrical worker.
Energy Source	Any source of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal or other energy.
Energy Source Control	The use of a device or procedure that ensures any potentially hazardous stored or residual energy be relieved, disconnected, restrained and otherwise rendered safe.

Group Display Board

The large one-line diagram board of the power system installed in Control Centers.

Hold Order

Assurance given to a worker by a System Dispatcher or Substation Operator that if specified power system equipment or a transmission line is de-energized, it will not be ordered energized until that worker reports the crew in the clear.

Isolating Device

Electrical apparatus used to isolate power system lines and equipment from a source of energization. High-Voltage isolating devices include disconnect switches, hot-stick links, removable bus links, and transmission line jumpers, which provide an air-gap of approved design for the circuit, or gas-insulated disconnect switches which are contained within an SF6 gas reservoir operating at or above normal gas density. Low-Voltage isolating devices are used to isolate high-voltage equipment from potential backfeed through a source of low-voltage energization. These devices include ACBs, disconnect switches and removable fuses, or other positive isolating means*. Low-voltage isolating devices do not include automatic transfer switches and non-lockable manual transfer switches (see OB-2, IX-2).

*WS VIII.B.1 Lockout/Tagout defines other positive isolating means by example: removing valve handles, lifting, taping leads from the load side of the breaker, removing plug-in type breakers from the panel, etc.

Limits of a Clearance Boundaries of a Clearance designated by open and properly tagged isolating devices.

Log A permanent record maintained at each substation and control center.

Normally Energized High-voltage power system equipment is considered "normally energized" if it is energized or could be energized by closing an isolating device.

Proximity Work Work being performed near normally energized high-voltage facilities where inadvertent movement of personnel or equipment could result in violating the applicable Minimum Approach Distance.

Power System Equipment All mechanical, electrical, or electronic equipment or circuits required for the operation of a high-voltage power system.

Qualified Electrical Employee BPA employee who has an Electrical Worker Permit as defined in Rule A-1, Access to BPA Energized Facilities. Only Qualified Electrical Employees are authorized to wear yellow hard hats.

Qualified Person
Qualified Employee Any person who, by experience or training, is familiar with the work to be performed and the hazards involved and is, in the judgement of the Dispatcer, qualified to do the task

Shorting (Short Circuiting) The process that establishes a metallic connection between two or more points in

an electrical circuit that has the capacity to conduct any anticipated current.

Switchman

Any person who, by experience or training, is familiar with the operation to be performed and the hazards involved and is, in the judgment of the dispatcher, qualified to perform the assigned switching.

Standing Operating Orders

Preapproved Switching Orders which permit restoration of the transmission system and service to customers with minimum delay after trouble occurs. On file at each substation and control center, they cover trouble situations which can reasonably be expected at a substation while in its normal Operating mode.

Switching Order

A step-by-step plan to perform switching operations in a specific sequence.

Test Voltages

Electrical voltages and currents applied to power system facilities with testing equipment for the purpose of calibration, information, or testing. Power system voltages are not considered "test voltages".

Work Permit

Permission granted to work on power system equipment, or equipment deenergized for work near suspect equipment or induced voltage reduction when the work does not require a Clearance or Hold Order. A Work Permit does not provide electrical contact protection for personnel, or permit the violation of applicable Minimum Approach Distances.

Terminal Clearance

A Terminal Clearance is a formal assurance of isolation of a Local Terminal or Terminals* of an interconnecting circuit provided by the Local System Dispatcher** to a requesting Dispatcher. The Terminal Clearance assures the requesting dispatcher that the terminal or source is open, properly cleared and tagged according to local procedures, and that it will not be energized until a release is given by the Dispatcher receiving the Terminal Clearance.

Terminal Hold

A Terminal Hold is a formal assurance of non-reclosure at the Local Terminal or Terminals* of an inter-connecting circuit provided by the Local System Dispatcher** to a requesting Dispatcher. The Terminal Hold assures the requesting Dispatcher that the terminal or source on "Hold" has sufficient relays in service to provide protection in the event of a fault; and, once tripped out of service, will not be energized, automatically or manually until the Dispatcher receiving the Terminal Hold has advised that all personnel and materials are in the clear and it is safe to energize.

*A Local Terminal is a terminal of an interconnecting circuit under the authority of the Local System Dispatcher.

**The Local System Dispatcher is the Dispatcher who has the authority over a Local Terminal or Terminals of an interconnecting circuit.

ELECTRICAL CONTACT ACCIDENT PROTOCOL

TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL PERSONNEL:

*This employee of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has been involved in an electrical contact accident. As part of the protocol established by BPA in cooperation with the three Regional Burn Centers located in our operating area (**Emanuel, Harborview and Burn Trauma ICU, University of UT**) we ask that this medical facility contact the nearest Regional Burn Center for additional guidance on a course of treatment and/or follow-up.*

- **Emanuel (Portland, OR) (888) 598-4232**
- **Harborview (Seattle, WA) (888) 731-4791**
- **Burn Trauma ICU, University of UT (Salt Lake City, UT) (801) 581-2700**

Following the initial electrical contact severity assessment, the treating physician may require the additional assessments* listed below:

(*Consultation with a burn center physician is encouraged.)

- Baseline cognitive ability evaluation
- Baseline neurological and psychological testing
- Baseline eye examination and screening, including establishing family history for cataracts

EMPLOYEE GUIDELINES

(Reference BPA Safety and Health Program Handbook)

- Any employee involved in a major electrical contact incident shall be transported to the nearest emergency medical facility as soon as possible.

- An electrical contact shall be considered a major electrical contact if a current flow of any magnitude through or across the employee's body has been indicated or suspected (for example hand to hand, hand to extremity, or head to extremity) and/or any of the following is true:
 1. The contact has left exit and entrance wounds
 2. Breathing is interrupted or impaired
 3. Employee "could not let go" of a circuit or equipment
 4. Employee exhibits neuro-motor problems such as tremors, shaking, numbness, balance difficulty while walking, speech difficulties, vision or bladder problems, or unrelieved headache
- This *Employee Electrical Contact Accident Protocol* shall be given to the medical authorities upon arrival to the emergency medical facility.
- In cases of major electrical contact, the employee must be initially monitored within the first two weeks for the following:
 1. Baseline cognitive ability evaluation
 2. Baseline neurological and psychological testing
 3. Baseline eye examination and screening including establishing family history for cataracts
- In cases of major electrical contact, the employee must additionally be monitored for the above at minimum intervals of one week, six months, and one year after the incident.
- Employees shall not return to normal work duties following a major electrical contact incident until released for duty by a burn specialist designated by one of the three regional burn facilities.