

Electrical Safety Program – Appendix A: Definitions

Amperes – the unit of measurement used to determine the rate at which electrons move through a conductor.

Conductor – a material that readily allows electric charge, in the form of electrons, to flow through it, offering low resistance to the current.

EH&S – Environmental Health & Safety

Electrical System – the installation and utilization of electrical equipment installed or used within or on buildings, structures, and other premises

FMS – Facilities Management Services

GFCI - Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter, a fast-acting circuit breaker that senses small current leakage to ground and shuts off the electricity and interrupts its faulty flow to ground. Its protection is from line-to-ground fault and provides additional protection against fires, overheating, and destruction of insulation on wiring. It will not protect an employee from line-to-line contact hazard, e.g., when a person holds two ‘hot” wires or a hot and neutral wire in each hand.

Hazard - a condition that has a potential to cause harm

Incident - an event that had the potential to result in injury or illness, but no such outcomes were noted; a near-miss.

Injury - hurt, damage, or loss sustained as a result of exposure to a physical hazard.

Lockout – the placement of a lock on an energy isolating device in accordance with an established procedure.

OR OSHA – Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration

ReADY – FMS’ online interactive system for generating and tracking work orders for preventative maintenance, troubleshooting and repairs.

Tagout – the placement of a tag on equipment to indicate that the equipment shall not be operated until the tag is removed. A tagout is a warning and communication device only; it is not intended to provide the physical restraint offered by a lock.

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment