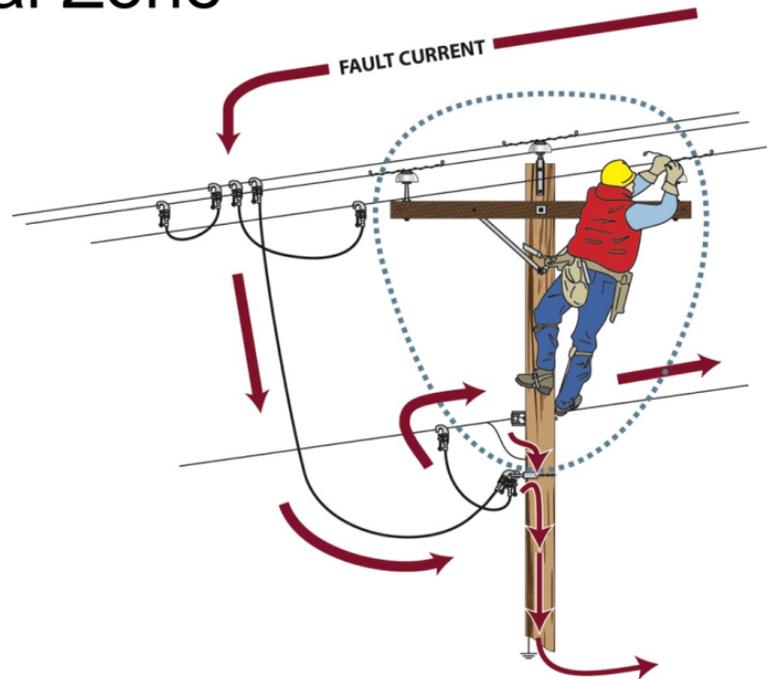


PG&E ED Contractor Safety Call Notes

05/06/2022

- Intren
 - Good Catch
 - Crew was tasked with a pole replacement
 - Before replacing pole, the crew tested the high leg had an incorrect voltage (90 volts)
 - Crew proceeded to obtain rotation at the transformer back and test continuity
 - A PG&E troubleman was dispatched and repairs to the UG cable were completed
- Intren
 - Good Catch
 - GF was enroute to pre-field some work locations
 - While driving, the GF found a phase that had dropped due to a broken tie-wire
 - After stopping to get a closer look, he observed the phase 1'-2' from the communication line and weather head
 - A PG&E troubleman was dispatched and repairs were made
- Pinnacle
 - Equipment Failure (EQF)
 - Crew was working at pole location
 - At a mid-span attachment point, a secondary conductor broke free from connection
 - The crew found the issue (bad 1-bolt) and requested a TX outage
 - The crew completed the repairs
 - Outage time ~30 minutes
- Canus
 - Injury
 - Inspector was walking downhill to get to a bucket truck
 - Slope was appx. 15 degrees
 - The inspector fell on loose rocks, falling on his ankle
 - The inspector transported himself to the hospital for further check up
 - The inspector sustained 3 breaks in his ankle and is scheduled for surgery

Equal Potential Zone



Equal Potential Zone (Equipotential)

Temporary protective grounds and bonds shall be placed at such a location and arranged in such a manner that the person in charge can demonstrate that it will prevent each employee from being exposed to hazardous differences in electrical potential.

Protective Grounding Equipment:

- (1) Conductor(s) or equipment to be grounded shall be clearly identified and isolated from all sources of voltage.
- (2) The installation of grounding devices and bonds shall be performed with live-line tools
- (3) Protective grounding equipment shall be capable of conducting the maximum anticipated fault current
- (4) Grounding devices shall have a minimum conductance of Number 2 AWG
- (5) Protective grounds shall have an impedance low enough, so they do not delay the operation of protective devices in case of accidental energizing of the lines or equipment
- (6) There shall be a minimum of one ground on the conductors or equipment being worked on:
 - a. Between the place where the work is being done and each possible source of supply,
 - b. at the work location or,
 - c. as close as practicable to the source of supply

Note: In all cases an Equipotential Zone must be established.

- (7) One of the grounding devices shall be visible to at least one member of the crew unless one of the grounding devices is accessible only to authorized persons
- a. Any exposed de-energized part of a line normally operated at a voltage in excess of 600 volts, phase to phase, shall not be worked on until the normally energized parts have been proven to be de-energized and all conductors of the circuit have been short-circuited and grounded against all possible sources of energy. Energized high-voltage lines, which cross over or under a de-energized line, shall be considered possible sources of energy.
 - b. Portable grounding devices shall be secured to permanently grounded objects at the location selected for grounding in the following order of preference:
 - i. Substation ground grid
 - ii. 4-Wire multi grounded primary neutral
 - iii. Grounded steel structure
 - iv. A temporary ground rod/screw ground installed to a minimum depth of 4 feet

MINIMUM CALL OUT

- 4.6 When an employee is called out for unscheduled overtime work from his/her home, he or she shall be paid for four (4) hours at the applicable rate of pay. If the four (4) hours overlap into his or her regularly scheduled work shift, the straight time rate of pay for that shift shall begin at the end of the four-hour period and end at the regular quitting time.