

S A F E T Y   R U L E S

COMPILED BY THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE PROVIDED FOR IN THE AGREEMENTS

BETWEEN

AMERICAN LINE BUILDERS CHAPTER,  
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

AND

TWO LOCALS UNIONS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS,

LOCAL UNIONS 145 AND 196 of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

THESE SAFETY RULES ARE HEREBY MADE A PART OF THIS AGREEMENT

CAUTION: Publishing Safety Rules with this Agreement is done to acquaint all workers with fundamental safety precautions. This does not mean that those who lack the necessary training on dangerous voltages are expected to do such work. Only persons with sufficient experience should work on or rubber up dangerous voltages. If necessary to rubber up any dangerous energized circuits, the utility company shall be contacted.

Formulated in 1968

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# S A F E T Y   R U L E S

## FORWARD

These Rules have been drawn up by the Joint Committee for Safety. They contain only the basic rules for general operation on overhead line and substation maintenance, construction and operation. Inquiries, criticisms and suggestions for supplemental rules are invited and should be addressed to the Northern Illinois Joint Safety Committee, American Line Builders Chapter and Local Unions 145 and 196, 63-C North Dixie Drive, Vandalia, OH 45377-2059.

The Chapter and the Local Unions agree that Safety Rules shall be observed and that failure to do so shall be cause for disciplinary action.

The prevention of accidents to himself, to his fellow workers and to the public is a responsibility which every man must accept as soon as he enters into the employment of any company.

These Rules have been made in the interest of the safety of all electrical workers and the public. By cooperating in the enforcement of and obedience to these Rules, employees and the public will be better protected and the operation of all companies made safe.

Each foreman shall be provided with a copy of "Safety Rules" and have possession of them at all times. He shall carefully study and observe these Rules, especially those applying to his particular duties; and he may be examined at any time on his knowledge of them. These Rules shall be strictly enforced and ignorance thereof will not be accepted as an excuse for their violation.

Suggestions for changes in the Rules to promote safety are invited from all electrical workmen.

It is the definite joint responsibility of both the Employer and the Union to see that all Safety Rules are enforced.

When working on the properties of the various customers who require all work to be performed according to their safety regulations, those regulations shall supersede these Rules except when these Rules are more strict. A copy of any specific rules of the customer to be enforced will be furnished the foreman. If the Safety Rules of the individual Employer are more stringent than the above requirement, then they shall be in effect.

If the application of any Rule herein were to jeopardize an Employer's ability to perform the work, then, by mutual agreement, the specific Rule may be modified to the extent necessary to secure or retain the work.

All contractors and employees performing work under this Agreement shall adhere to all safety regulations as adopted by OSHA.

ARTICLE XX

QUALIFICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Section 20.01 It shall be the joint responsibility of the Employer and the Union to see that all newly employed are physically and mentally qualified to safely perform the work for which they are to be employed.

ARTICLE XXI

COMPETENT SUPERVISION

Section 21.01 It is the joint duty of the Employer and the Union to assure themselves that all referrals are competent men before allowing them to supervise workmen, in order to promote the safety of the men to be supervised.

ARTICLE XXII

INTOXICATING BEVERAGES

Section 22.01 The use of intoxicating beverages by any employee while on duty on the Employer's premises or in charge of Employer's property is strictly prohibited. Any employee reporting for duty under the influence of liquor and any "foreman" who knowingly permits an employee to go to work while under the influence of liquor will be subject to discipline.

Section 22.02 Intoxicating beverages shall not be permitted on any company vehicle at any time.

ARTICLE XXIII

REPORTING INJURIES

Section 23.01 Any employee injured on the job must report the injury, including first aid cases, at once to his immediate supervisor.

Section 23.02 The Employer will notify the Local Union by sending a copy of the accident report of all lost time injuries. The Employer will notify the Local Union by telephone as soon as possible whenever a fatal accident or other serious injury occurs.

Section 23.03 Contractors shall provide the local with the yearly OSHA 300 logs at time of publishing.

ARTICLE XXIV

REPORTING HAZARDS

Section 24.01 Any and every employee shall report to his immediate supervisor any dangerous or defective equipment and any hazardous condition, and the supervisor shall immediately investigate the reported condition. If the investigation reveals a hazardous or dangerous condition, he shall take the necessary steps to correct such condition.

ARTICLE XXV

SAFETY MEETINGS

Section 25.01 Safety meetings shall be held on all crews at least once a week. These meetings may be in the form of tailboard conferences.

Section 25.02 It may be required that employees spend a part of the two-hour show-up time for safety meetings.

Section 25.03 As part of the regular safety meeting, the safety meeting shall be documented. This shall be done under suitable conditions.

Section 25.04 Job briefing shall be done at each job site or as conditions change.

ARTICLE XXVI

USE AND INSPECTION OF CLIMBING GEAR

Section 26.01 Foreman shall insist that all men under their supervision keep their belts, spurs and straps in good condition. All personal climbing gear and equipment shall be of standard, acceptable design produced by a reliable manufacturer.

Section 26.02 Body belts shall have no exposed metal parts next to the body.

Section 26.03 Lineman's belts shall be used for no other purpose than that for which they are intended.

Section 26.04 Body and safety belts shall be inspected periodically by the supervisor for condition of leather, leather near the holes, rivets, switches, buckles, D-rings and snaps.

Section 26.05 The use of pads is recommended on climbers.

Section 26.06 The gaffs of climbers shall be properly maintained. When climber gaffs are less than 1 1/8" in length, they shall be replaced. (The diameter of a half dollar is an acceptable gaff gauge.)

Section 26.07 When climbers are not in use, they should be stored in the proper place on the truck.

Section 26.08 Climbers shall not be worn when linemen are riding in trucks, piking poles or are on the ground for a great length of time.

Section 26.09 Defective or condemned climbing gear and equipment shall not be carried on the job or on the truck.

ARTICLE XXVII

RUBBER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Section 27.01 Rubber protective equipment shall be kept in a dry compartment where no other tools are stored when not in use.

Section 27.02 Rubber protective equipment shall not be allowed to contact oil or grease.

Section 27.03 Do not use artificial heat to dry rubber protective equipment except by factory approved methods.

Section 27.04 Rubber blankets shall not be folded for storage. They may be stored either rolled or flat.

Section 27.05 All rubber protective equipment shall be inspected for defects before each use and shall be periodically tested electrically at the laboratory and if found defective shall be rendered unfit for further electrical use by the party making the laboratory test. Maximum required test periods shall be ninety (90) days for gloves and sleeves and six (6) months for blankets. Hose and hoods shall be inspected visually and discarded when excessive damage is found. All rubber gloves and sleeves shall indicate the last test on the glove or sleeve.

Section 27.06 When working on or near live conductors or other live apparatus operating at voltages above 300 volts, the use of rubber protective equipment for protection is positively required.

Section 27.07 Mechanical jumpers shall be of such type that a positive connection will be maintained at all times between points of attachment. The insulated protective covering on mechanical jumpers is not to be considered as adequate protection in lieu of proper rubber protective equipment. Such insulated protective covering shall be no less than an approved 5,000 volt type.

Section 27.08 In wet weather or at any other time, the use of rubber protective equipment on lower voltages shall be left to the discretion of the foreman or workman.

Section 27.09 Rubber gloves and sleeves must be kept in a canvas glove bag when not in use.

Section 27.10 All rubber gloves shall be Class II gloves and shall be given an air test before being used and shall never be worn inside out. Class 0 can be used for voltage under 600 volts.

Section 27.11 Leather protector gloves shall always be worn over rubber gloves and shall be maintained in good condition.

Section 27.12 The Employer shall furnish rubber glove liners for employees' use in cold weather.

Section 27.13 Hoses and hoods shall be inspected regularly by the foreman for necessary maintenance.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII

#### LIVE-LINE TOOLS

Section 28.01 The method of working live lines at voltages in excess of safe rubber protective goods range is to handle all live parts with live-line tools.

Section 28.02 "Hot Sticks" should be inspected regularly, dried out and thoroughly refinished with acceptable material at intervals, depending upon the extend of use and exposure. "Hot Sticks" should be stored in a safe, dry compartment.

Section 28.03 For hot sticks regularly carried on trucks, the employer shall provide isolated storage for these hot sticks and the employees shall store the hot sticks properly when not in use.

Section 28.04 Hot arms shall be inspected regularly, maintained to prevent deterioration and stored properly when not in use.

Section 28.05 Workmen must at all times use extreme care in transporting and using tools so as not to damage them.

#### ARTICLE XXIX

##### EXPLOSIVES

Section 29.01 On the use of explosives the employer shall use applicable provisions set by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The employer shall also be in compliance with the recommendations of the Institute of the Makers of Explosives. The employer shall furthermore follow the classification set forth by the Department of Transportation.

#### ARTICLE XXX

##### POLES

Section 30.01 Before climbing a pole, particularly an old pole, a thorough inspection of the physical condition of the pole must be made. If possible, avoid climbing CCA poles.

Section 30.02 Before working on a pole in bad condition, it must be adequately guyed and pike poles may be used to support the pole while it is being guyed. When pike poles are used, cant hooks shall be used to protect the man against the pole turning.

Section 30.03 When an old pole is being replaced by a new pole, linemen should always work from the new pole if possible. The pole tops and bottoms should be lashed together, if possible, before stripping the old pole or transferring wires. The top lashing should be at a point as near the top of the old pole as conditions permit.

Section 30.04 In setting poles in or near energized lines, rubber protective equipment shall be used by the workmen.

Section 30.05 When working on a CCA (Green) pole, the harness of the pole increases over time. The climbing of a green pole increases the risk of cut outs and potential falls. Alternative methods of accessing the pole should be explored first. If the pole must be climbed, the elevated risk should be documented during the tailgate safety meeting.

#### ARTICLE XXXI

##### LADDERS

Section 31.01 When a ladder is to be used, the workman shall make sure that it is sufficiently strong for the use intended.

Section 31.02 Never place, or leave standing, ladders in such a way that they might fall over.

Section 31.03 Always face a ladder when climbing or descending.

Section 31.04 Don't attempt to carry tools or material up or down a ladder if it interferes with the free use of both hands.

Section 31.05 Ladders must not be set up in streets, alleys, sidewalks or in industrial plants and in other places where the public or workmen are apt to run into them, unless there is a man stationed at the foot to hold the ladder and guard traffic.

Section 31.06 When working on a ladder workmen shall, whenever possible, tie the top of the ladder to a substantial object to prevent falling.

Section 31.07 Metal ladders or ladders with vertical metal reinforcing are prohibited for use on energized electrical work, except when metal running strips are needed for grounding linemen to the structure and thus avoiding static shock on extremely high voltage live-line work.

Section 31.08 Ladders shall never be used unless they are in good condition. This can only be detected by careful inspection. They shall always be placed so as to prevent the possibility of slipping. Where this possibility does exist, one man must be detailed to hold the ladder being used.

Section 31.09 Ladders shall not be painted. They shall be protected with a coat of transparent non-conductive material to prevent them from drying out. All old, unfit ladders shall be removed from the job site.

Section 31.10 Ladders shall be equipped with safety shoes, metal spikes or spurs; and hook ladders shall have safety chains on each hook of ladder.

## ARTICLE XXXII

### AERIAL BASKET AND LADDER EQUIPMENT

Section 32.01 The "Aerial Basket" is a piece of equipment which, when properly used, can eliminate or minimize many hazards that we have to cope with in our daily work. Like any other piece of equipment, however, it also has its inherent hazards. These hazards must be recognized and safe practices followed in order to accomplish our main goal--the prevention of accidents during the use of Aerial Basket Equipment.

Section 32.02 The operating and maintenance instruction manuals issued by the manufacturer shall be followed.

Section 32.03 Load limits at the boom and basket shall not be exceeded.

Section 32.04 A warm up period and test of the hydraulic system is essential.

Section 32.05 Drivers of trucks with mounted aerial equipment shall be constantly alert to the fact that the vehicle has exposed equipment above the elevation of the truck cab and provide necessary traveling clearance.

Section 32.06 The truck shall not be moved unless the boom is lowered and the basket or ladder is cradled.

Section 32.07 Riding in the basket or on the ladder while truck is traveling between locations shall not be permitted. Men may ride in the basket for short moves at the work location if the basket is returned to the cradled position for each move.

Section 32.08 Available footing for the truck wheels and outriggers shall be examined carefully to be assured of a stable setup. Hand brakes, chocks and/or cribbing when needed should also be used to insure stability., The truck should set approximately level when viewed from the rear.

Section 32.09 Before lowering stabilizers, outriggers or hydraulic jacks, the operator shall be certain there is no one in a position where he will be injured.

Section 32.10 When boom must be maneuvered over a street or highway, necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid accidents with traffic and pedestrians.

Section 32.11 All ropes or hand lines shall be coiled within basket while basket is being elevated.

Section 32.12 The operators shall always face in the direction in which the basket is moving, and he shall see that the path of the boom or basket is clear when it is being moved.

Section 32.13 While the basket is in operation, a qualified employee shall be present to operate the ground boom controls if the need arises.

Section 32.14 Employees shall not stand or sit on top or edge of the basket. Employees' feet shall be on the floor of the basket the entire time he is in it.

Section 32.15 Employees shall not belt to an adjacent pole or structure. Employees shall always belt to the basket or ladder. Belting to the basket equipment shall be done before it is moved.

Section 32.16 An employee shall not enter or leave the basket by walking the boom.

Section 32.17 Employees shall not transfer between the basket and a pole. On dual basket trucks, employees shall not transfer between the baskets.

Section 32.18 Climbers shall not be worn by employees in basket.

Section 32.19 When two men are in the basket or baskets, one of them shall be designated to operate the controls. One employee shall give all signals which shall be thoroughly understood by all persons concerned.

Section 32.20 Baskets should be located under or to the side of conductors or equipment being worked. Raising the basket directly above energized primary conductors or equipment should be kept to a minimum.

Section 32.21 Only approved attachments shall be allowed on baskets.

Section 32.22 The operator shall be sure that hoses or lines attached to tools cannot become entangled with the levers that operate the boom.

Section 32.23 Air operated tools shall be disconnected from air supply when not in use.

Section 32.24 In no case shall more than one conductor or phase be worked on at one time.

Section 32.25 When two employees are working from the basket, extreme care shall be taken to avoid one man contacting poles, crossarms or other grounded or live equipment while the second employee is working on energized equipment.

Section 32.26 All booms and buckets shall be tested dielectrically and for stress every twelve (12) months. Each boom shall have the manufacturer's placard posted which specifies the performance characteristics of the boom.

Section 32.27 All fiberglass portions of the boom and bucket shall be maintained to prevent the deterioration of the fiberglass.

Section 32.28 Under no circumstances shall holes be drilled in any bucket or bucket liner.



Section 32.29 Employees shall comply with Article XXXIII of these Safety Rules while working from baskets and ladders.

### ARTICLE XXXIII

#### WORKING ON ENERGIZED PRIMARY CIRCUITS

Section 33.01 Only workmen in the proper classification and proper training, so authorized shall work on energized primary wires or equipment, and work shall always be done with the full use of suitable protective devices and observances of the Safety Rules.

Section 33.02 Journeymen shall not be permitted to work on energized lines exceeding 600 volts, unless accompanied by another journeyman lineman or at least a second year qualified third step Apprentice. However, the subcommittee, at its direction, based on each individual apprentice's progress at the job may delay this progression.

Section 33.03 When work to be performed on energized primary wires requires workmen to reach past other wires to reach the ones to be worked upon, all wires between themselves and the wires to be worked upon shall be covered with approved rubber protective equipment. The protective equipment shall not be removed until the work is completed.

Section 33.04 Employees shall wear rubber gloves and sleeves while applying and removing protective equipment and also when using a switch stick for opening, closing, removing or replacing fuses or fuse doors on cutouts.

Section 33.05 All rubber gloves used as protective equipment for live-line work shall have been designed and tested no less than 20,000 volts.

Section 33.06 Rubber protective equipment shall be worn at all times when working on or near energized primary equipment, including the following: Rubber gloves, rubber sleeves and hard hats. In addition, rubber overshoes and rubber hook guards are recommended. A shirt or jumper with full length sleeves rolled down will be worn when working on or near live-line equipment.

Section 33.07 All wires, including neutrals and guy wires, in the vicinity of energized primary work must be also covered with protective equipment and if possible be covered first.

Section 33.08 When stringing wire where pedestrians and vehicles are endangered, proper watchmen must be provided.

Section 33.09 Where it is necessary to string wires near live lines, dry hand lines or other suitable means shall be provided and used. Rubber protective equipment and other necessary equipment shall always be furnished the workmen involved in this operation and shall be used by the workmen.

Section 33.10 Reel tenders shall be provided with adequate protection including rubber protective equipment.

Section 33.11 The Employer shall provide and the workmen shall use adequate protective equipment while working on energized lines and equipment. Compartments shall be available on all trucks to carry only approved safety equipment.

Section 33.12 Workmen shall not stand on or otherwise be in contact with transformer cases, telephone messenger cable, grounded guy wires or other metal brackets while working on energized conductors unless properly covered with protective equipment.

Section 33.13 Hard hats with approved dielectric properties shall be worn at all times. The Employers shall furnish helmet liners (head warmers) for hard hats for employees' use in cold weather and sweatbands for summer use. Hard hats shall not be painted, defaced or modified from their original issue condition.

Section 33.14 The worker shall either follow these rules in this section or the rules applied by the utility, which ever is the more stringent of the two.

#### ARTICLE XXXIV

##### UNDERGROUND WORK and CONFINED SPACES

Section 34.01 All employees who must work in confined spaces such as vaults or manholes shall verify the space is safe for entry. Employees entering a confined space shall, at a minimum, comply with the requirements of the OSHA Confined Space Standard, 1910.146, and shall be trained on these requirements prior to entry of any confined space.

Section 34.02 Atmospheric conditions of all confined spaces shall be tested prior to entry with a calibrated direct reading instrument for the following conditions in the order given:

1. Oxygen content (between 19.5 & 23.5% is acceptable)
2. Flammable gases and vapors (less than 10% of it's (LFL) Lower Flammability Limit)
3. Any potential toxic air contaminates (ex: Carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or any other contaminate the could produce an IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life & Health) atmosphere).

Atmospheric testing shall be conducted periodically during the entry at a minimum of every two hours. If an unsatisfactory condition is detected during entry all employees shall immediately leave the space. The space shall be tested again if the work crew leaves the space and then re-enters at a later time during the shift (example: lunch break).

All "hot work" using flames or spark producing equipment requires a permit to be issued by the entry supervisor.

- A. Before opening a manhole, test through the holes in the cover if possible; otherwise, pry up the edge of the cover to permit passage of the sampling tube.
- B. If a confined space is found to contain a hazardous atmosphere the entry supervisor shall record the readings on the permit.
- C. No entry is permitted if the space is found to have a hazardous atmosphere until forced ventilation and subsequent testing verifies the space is safe to enter. Continued forced ventilation from a clean source shall be maintained as long as work is in progress.
- D. Whenever a space contains hazards that must be controlled by forced ventilation or other hazards exist that cannot be controlled by feasible engineering and work practice controls, the employer shall ensure all necessary communication and rescue equipment, personal protective equipment, lighting and any other equipment necessary for safe entry and rescue from a permit space is available.

Section 34.03 An employee (attendant) shall be stationed at the surface of an open manhole or vault while work is being performed in that space. The aforesaid employee shall not leave the location unattended unless the entrants exit the space. When working in manholes and vaults, a guard of sufficient height must be placed completely around the entrance to prevent anyone from falling into the manhole. The workman shall either follow the rules in this section or ones applied by the utilities, which ever is the more stringent (rules to be by Edison).

#### ARTICLE XXXV

##### GROUNDING

Section 35.01 Protective grounds shall be applied to de-energized lines for protection against static, lightning, crosses with foreign current as well as for accidental energizing from normal sources of power.

Section 35.02 After a clearance has been secured on a circuit or piece of apparatus, the workman in charge shall see that the line is tested out before placing proper grounding cables for the protection of his men. The grounding cables or sets shall be of such type that a positive connection will, under all conditions, be maintained between the ground and all phase wires. In a case of emergency, or where grounds are required for an indefinite period, a positive connection may be made with wire, bare or insulated, with approved connectors or clamps. These grounding cables should be placed on either side of the point of work and at other points where it is deemed advisable. Such grounding devices should always be placed by the use of live-line tools. The grounds shall be connected at the ground connection first and secondly on the phase or apparatus to be grounded. The workman in charge of crews working on transmission circuits or apparatus must not depend upon station switches for protection but must always provide proper protective grounds.

Section 35.03 When using grounds to normally live parts, the grounds must always be removed from the normally live part before breaking the ground connections. Such grounding devices should always be removed by the use of live-line tools.

Section 35.04 The foreman or workman in charge, upon completion of his work, after assuring himself that all men under his supervision are clear, shall direct the removal of all protective grounds placed by him and report to the person from whom he received the clearance.

#### ARTICLE XXXVI

##### VEHICLES

Section 36.01 It shall be the joint responsibility of the Employer and Union to employ operators for all equipment who are physically and mentally capable of operating the equipment in a safe manner and according to the rules and laws covering such operation. They shall have had sufficient experience in operating some type of motor vehicle so that crews will not be subjected to the hazards of riding with an incompetent driver.

Section 36.02 No operator of an Employer's vehicle shall use or be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage while on duty.

Section 36.03 Employees shall familiarize themselves with and obey the motor vehicle laws of the city, county and state. They will be held PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE for all traffic law violations.

Section 36.04 No employee shall move or operate any Employer's vehicle unless it is his specific duty to do so or unless he has permission from the person in charge of the vehicle.

Section 36.05 Before driving an Employer's vehicle, the driver shall make a test of brakes, steering gear, lights and horn. If the machine is in defective condition, report it at once to the foreman in charge so that the necessary repairs can be made. The Employer shall make every effort to keep all equipment in good repair.

Section 36.06 Operators of Employer's vehicle should be courteous under all circumstances. Insistence upon the right of way, road hogging or refusing to allow room for another vehicle to pass are actions of discourtesy and reflect discredit upon both the Employer and the operator. Under no circumstances should the operator argue with pedestrians or operators of other vehicles. Such actions offset all efforts to retain the good will of the public.

Section 36.07 No motor vehicle owned by the Employer shall be driven in a careless or reckless manner or so as to endanger life, limb, property or cause damage to the vehicle.

Section 36.08 The privilege of operating Employer-owned vehicles may be withdrawn if the operator continues to abuse such privileges by careless or unlawful practices.

Section 36.09 No employees are permitted to pick up "hitch- hikers" while driving an Employer-owned vehicle.

Section 36.10 Workmen shall be seated within the body walls of a moving vehicle. Riding with feet hanging over the rear or side of an open vehicle and boarding or dismounting from a moving vehicle are prohibited.

Section 36.11 When winches on truck or tractors are being used to raise poles, material, pull in wires, pull slack or any other operation, the operator shall not leave the controls without stopping the machinery.

Section 36.12 Pre-arranged signals shall be used in all cases. Truck operators shall not use winch without a signal man in plain view and a fully understood signal.

Section 36.13 Foreman shall see that proper traffic control and protection is set up and maintained.

## ARTICLE XXXVII

### PRECAUTIONS

Section 37.01 Workmen, before starting to work, if not familiar with the voltages and positions of circuits to be worked on, shall get proper information from the foreman. The foreman in charge of the job shall satisfy himself that the workmen fully understand the nature of the work to be done.

Section 37.02 When workmen are working overhead, groundmen working directly beneath them as helpers shall not dig or do any other work that exposes them to the danger of falling objects, due to their attention being drawn away from the work going on overhead.

Section 37.03 Tools and material must not be thrown from the ground to a workman aloft. Workmen must never drop tools and material from aloft to the ground. When not in use, tools and material shall be kept in their proper place.

Section 37.04 Every employee assigned to work must remember that while on duty he is engaged in work which is perfectly safe when all precautions are taken but which

becomes dangerous through carelessness, chance-taking and "horse-play." "Horse-play" shall never be allowed.

Section 37.05 Employees must wear suitable clothing for their work, as in Fire Retardant Clothing, which is mandated by utilities. Ragged sleeves, loose ties and other parts of clothing that can be caught in machinery shall not be worn. Shoes without good soles shall never be worn.

Section 37.06 Employees are cautioned against the dangerous practice of wearing jewelry.

Section 37.07 Good housekeeping in the workshop, whether it be a garage, storeroom, line truck, plant or yard, is essential to safe and efficient work. Where materials are not carefully arranged or there is accumulated rubbish, stumbling and falling accidents are bound to occur. Tools property arranged help prevent loss.

Section 37.08 When workmen are working at night, adequate lighting shall be provided to permit them to do their work with the least practical degree of danger when it is possible to do so.

Section 37.09 When jobs are to be done which present unusual hazards not covered by these Rules or the rules of the Employer, the foreman and workman shall discuss the problem and arrive at a method which in their judgment will provide the greatest degree of safety. The foreman's decision shall prevail in such cases.

Section 37.10 When it is necessary for workmen to ride spans, the only chairs to be used are those of an accepted design made by a reputable manufacturer.

Section 37.11 In coming down a pole, a lineman shall always use his climbers. He shall not "drop", "jump" or "coast".

## ARTICLE XXXVIII

### FIRST AID

Section 38.01 First aid is the immediate temporary treatment given in cases of injury or sudden illness before the services of a physician can be secured.

Section 38.02 The duty of the first aider ends where the physician's begins, and there should be no clash of interest between the physician and the first aider.

Section 38.03 All first aid treatment should be in accordance with instructions set forth in the Red Cross First Aid Manual.

Section 38.04 First aid kits with first aid instructions or Red Cross First Aid Manual shall be furnished on all trucks and such kits will be kept adequately stocked.

Section 38.05 The accepted forms of artificial respiration are as follows:

- (a) CPR
- (b) Pole Top