



## **Fire Protection and Electrical Checklist**

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### **FIRE PROTECTION**

- Fire protection plan developed
- Firefighting equipment conspicuously located
- Firefighting equipment periodically inspected and maintained in operating condition
- Firefighting equipment selected and provided according to the listed requirements
- Employees trained not to use gasoline to start fires to burn trash, etc.
- An educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguishers' use and the hazards involved provided

### **Flammable and combustible liquids:**

- All flammable and combustible liquids are stored and handled in approved containers and portable tanks
- If more than 25 gallons of flammable or combustible liquid is stored in a room, it is in an approved cabinet
- At least one portable fire extinguisher with a rating of at least 20-B:C is located within seventy-five feet of each pump, dispenser, underground file pump opening, and lubrication or service area

## **ELECTRICAL**

### **General Requirements:**

- The employer examines all electrical equipment to ensure that recognized electric hazards (i.e. exposed live parts, splices in cords, missing ground pins, reverse polarity, etc.) are identified
- Disconnecting means legibly marked to indicate purpose unless located so that purpose is evident
- Sufficient working space provided to permit safe operation and maintenance of electrical equipment.
- Live electrical parts guarded against accidental contact

### **Wiring design and protection:**

- Polarity of conductors is correct.
- Ground fault circuit interrupters used to protect employees. If not, an assured equipment grounding program is in place.
- All 120-volt, single phase, 15- and 20- ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not part of the permanent wiring of the building and which are in use by workers, are protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter GFCI.
- Outlet devices correctly matched with load being served
- All electrical circuits and equipment are grounded. Path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures is permanent and continuous. Exposed non-current carrying metal parts of cord and plug connected equipment are grounded. Electrical extension cords are of the three wire type.
- Lamps for general illumination protected against breakage.
- Flexible cords and cables protected from damage.
- Conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings protected from abrasion. Unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings have covers.

### **Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use:**

- All pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings have covers.

- All cabinets, cut-out boxes, fittings, boxes, panel board enclosures, switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards located in wet or damp locations are enclosed in weather proof enclosures.
- Flexible cords and cables used as a substitute for fixed wiring of a structure; run through holes in walls, ceilings or floors; through doorways or windows; attached to building surfaces; or concealed behind walls, ceilings, or floors.
- Fixtures or receptacles in wet or damp locations are identified for that purpose and installed so that water cannot enter.

**Hazardous locations:**

- All electrical equipment used in a hazardous location either approved for the location or intrinsically safe.
- Safety related practices: Electrical cords and cables taken out of service when worn or frayed.
- Contractors/subcontractors (painters) not using aluminum extension handles (or ladders) around electrical power lines.

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