



Nigerian Electricity Health and Safety Standards Manual

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)
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PREFACE

The Health and Safety Standards embodied in this document have been developed as a part of a Technical Assistance (TA) project to the Government of Nigeria. The Technical Assistance for the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission Health and Safety Standards Project is a program to the Government of Nigeria (GON) aimed at developing industry-specific health and safety (H&S) standards. The project was funded as a grant (Grant Number GH061136289) by the United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and implemented by Princeton Energy Resources International (PERI), LLC, a U.S. based corporation.

The Nigerian Electricity Health and Safety standards created under the assistance program represents a technical reference document with both general and industry-specific examples and guidelines of International Industry Best Practice (IIBP). The industry guidelines are designed to be used to address common safety issues specific to the industry sector; however many sections are potentially applicable to other industry sectors.

The power sector in Nigeria is a critical infrastructure needed for the economic, industrial, technological and social development of the Country. The World Bank and others have long recognized that electricity consumption is one of the indices for measuring the standard of living of any country. The standards contained herein represent the first major updating of industry-specific safety rules and best practices since the 1980s for the power sector in Nigeria.

At the time of preparation of the standards, the national electricity grid consisted of Fifteen generating stations (4 hydro and 11 thermal) with a total installed generating capacity of 7,994MW. Although the installed capacity of the existing power stations is presently 7,994MW, the maximum load ever recorded was 3,774.4MW in August 2005. Presently, many of the generating units have broken down due to limited available resources to carry out maintenance. The transmission lines are radial and overloaded. The switchgears are obsolete while power transformers have not been maintained. The distribution sub-sector is in need of upgrading as many of its distribution transformers are overloaded. Overall transmission and distribution losses are in the range of 30–40%. The electricity network has been characterized by system collapses as a result of low generating capacity by the few generating stations presently in service.

For a country of more than 150 million people, the generation capacity is inadequate to meet the consumers' electricity demand. The current projected capacity that needs to be into the system is estimated at 10,000 MW. It is expected that these would come in through Independent Power Producers (IPPs) as a liberalized Electricity Supply Industry evolves in Nigeria. As the infrastructure expands to meet the needs of Nigeria as a nation, the standards will need to grow and expand. Therefore, the standards themselves should be considered a living document that will be modified, expanded upon and in some instances contracted to meet technological changes in the workforce.

Limited accident statistics specific to this sector have only recently been gathered by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC); however they reflect monthly fatalities from electrocution in both the public sector and among the sector workforce. These incidents are a direct result of the lack of International Industry Best Practices (IIBP) which technologically advanced nations have had in place and continually improve on.

The backbone of the industry is the labor force. The industry sector employs approximately 34,000 people. The country itself has a population of more than 150 million, with about 40% of the population serviced by electricity. The need to protect workers and the general public from the hazards resulting from power generation, transmission, distribution and supply is simply a matter of protecting human life.

Workplaces include all places of work; all non-electrical workers and members of the public in public places. Major causes of fatalities in workplaces include plug in appliances and flexible cords and fixed wiring, and maintenance related activities that are specific to the industry sector. Contact with power lines is a significant causative factor of electrical deaths across several of the electrical safety priorities such as workplaces and public places, but it is not the only one.

Workplaces even within the industry sector represent a very diverse group of locations, with very different levels of electrical risk. Prioritization of high risk areas needs to be determined based on data, but is likely to include:

- the rural sector;
- the construction sector; and
- workplaces where water is significantly involved.

The standards focus on all electrical and non-electrical workers engaged to perform work by electricity entities, involved in the generation, transmission or distribution of power in Nigeria. A review of numerous industry reported studies from the sector support that fatalities occurred which could have been prevented by the use of recognized electricity industry safe systems of work. Many more people have been electrocuted when they contacted electricity industry infrastructure such as power lines.

NOTICE

These Standards are designed to save lives. The Nigerian Electric Regulatory Commission has stated its intent to enforce the standards. This means that the practices defined in this publication are legal obligations. Each employer has a legal obligation to ensure that a safe work environment is provided to all employees, both regular and non-regular. Contractors working at substations, transmission stations, power plants or engaging in any work activities involving power generation, transmission, distribution and servicing are also required to follow the best practices and safety standards defined in this publication.

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A large number of organizations and individuals have contributed time and information that went into the creation of the standards. The following organizations are expressly thanked for their contribution of materials, reviews, critiques and guidance:

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency
The World Bank Organization
The U.S. Department of Energy
The U.S. Department of Defense
The U.S. Department of Homeland Security
The World Health Organization
The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Organization
The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
Gulf Publishing Co.
Marcel Dekker Publishers
SciTech Technical Services
The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
Tennessee Valley Authority
The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service
U. S. Embassy in Nigeria
Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN)
Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN)

ABBREVIATIONS

- AC:** Alternating Current (electricity; physics)
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AED: Automated External Defibrillator
FFF: Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AFS: American Foundry Society
AIHI: American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
ASTDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials
ATB: Anti-Two-Block
AU: Absorption Units
C: Celsius
CaF: Calcium Fluoride
CDC: Center for Disease Control
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CGA: Compressed Gas Association
CGI: Combustible Gas Indicators
CISD: Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
Cm: Centimeters
CNC: Condensation Nucleus Counter
CO: Carbon monoxide
CO₂: Carbon Dioxide
CPR: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CSA: Construction Safety Association
CSHO: Compliance Safety and Health Officer
dB: Decibels
DC: Direct Current (electricity)
DUTs: Devices Under Test
EAR: Expired Air Resuscitation
EHSS: Environmental Health and Safety Services
EHV: Extremely High Voltage
EMS: Emergency Medical Services
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPS: Electric Power Systems
ESCBA: Escape Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
ESLI: End of Service Life Indicator
FID: Flame Ionization Detector
FMIS: Facilities Management Information System
GFCI: Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter
GHz: Gigahertz (thousands of MHz)
GM: Geiger-Muller
H₂S: Hydrogen Sulfide
HASPs: Health and Safety Plans
HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

HEPA: High Efficiency Particulate Air

Hg: Mercury

HR: Human Resource

HRT: Health Response Team

HSC: Health and Safety Coordinator

HSO: Health and Safety Officer

HV: High Voltage

Hz: Hertz

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

Kg: Kilograms

kHz: Kilohertz (1000 Hertz)

kPa: Kilo Pascal

LEL: Lower Explosive Limit

LFL: Lower Flammable Limit

LiF: Lithium Fluoride

LMI: Load moment Indicators

m: Meters

MeV: Mega Electron Volt

MHz: Megahertz (million Hertz)

mR/hr: Milliroentgen Per Hour

MRLS: Minimal Risk Levels

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheets

MUC: Maximum Use Concentration

MW: Molecular Weight

NEPA: National Fire Protection Agency

NERC: North American Electric Liability Corporation

NHCA: National Hearing Conservation Association

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NO: Nitric oxide

NRR: Noise Reduction Rating

NRTL: Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories

NTOF: National Traumatic Occupational Facilities

O₃: Ozone

OH&S: Occupational Health and Safety

OSHA: Office of Safety and Health Administration

Pa: Pascal

PAPR: Powered Air Purifying Respirator

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limits

PID: Photo Ionization Detectors

PM: Particulate Matter

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

ppm: Parts Per Million

PVC: polyvinyl chloride

QLFT: Qualitative Fit Test

QNFT: Quantitative Fit Test

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Acts

REL: Recommended Exposure Limits
RF: Radiated Frequency
RFC: Reference Concentration
RFD: Reference Dose
R/hr: Roentgens per Hour
RH: Relative Humidity
SA: Spectrum Analyzer
SAR: Supplied Air Respirator
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SHELS: Significant Human Exposure Levels
SLTC: Salt Lake Technical Center
SO₂: Sulfur dioxide
SPL: Sound Pressure Level
STEL: Short-term Exposure Limits
SVOCs: Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
TD: Thermal Desorption
TICs: Toxicity Identified Compounds
TLD: Thermoluminescent dosimeters
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time Weighted Average
UEL: Upper Explosive Limits
U.K.: United Kingdom
U.S.: United States
UV: Ultraviolet
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compound
VOM: Colt-Ohm-Milliammeter
VSA: Vector Signal Analyzer
WHO: World Health Organization

DOCUMENT RETENTION POLICY AND PROCEDURE TO MAINTAINING UP-TO-DATE STANDARDS

As stated in the Preface, the changing landscape of technologies and IPPs planned for Nigeria require the standards to be flexible to meet future safety challenges. As such, the publication should be viewed as a living document that will require periodic review and updates.

NERC will form a committee to review the standards every three years and make a formal recommendation as to whether Parts, Sections, or individual Paragraphs require revisions. They will then form an appropriate task force to make the revisions and to update the publication. If no changes are recommended, NERC will publish a statement to that effect on its web site. If changes are to be made, NERC will submit drafts of the standards for review and comment by the industry with a reasonable response time.

Each page of the publication states the Version and date of Issuance in the Header. In this first printing, the reader will see **Version 1: March 2008**. Subsequent revisions will state **Revision 1: Date; Revision 2: Date**; and so forth. Owners of the publication may replace those pages with subsequent revisions.

NERC will retain one or more copies of the each Version and Revision on permanent file in order to preserve the evolution of the standards.

FOREWORD AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STANDARDS

The standards represent legal obligations. Not all of the standards are applicable or enforceable at every facility. Each facility must make an assessment as to which of the standards are applicable. This can be made by performing a job classification and hazards assessment and by consulting with NERC.

The standards are organized into five Parts:

- Part I. How to Evaluate Safety Programs;
- Part II. Safety and Best Industry Practices;
- Part III. Worker Safety Rules;
- Part IV. Recordkeeping, Training, Inspections, Accident Investigation and Reporting;
- Part V. Risk and Vulnerability Assessments

Each Part contains sections and subsections. For related topics, cross-referencing between Parts and individual Sections are provided. Users are likely to refer to Part II most extensively. These contain technical safety work standards.

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