

FIRST AID

RESCUE OF EMPLOYEE FROM POLE

Contents	Page
1. GENERAL . . . . .	3
2. PLANNING THE RESCUE . . . . .	4
3. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH LIVE CIRCUIT OF LESS THAN 15,000 VOLTS . . . . .	4
4. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH LIVE CIRCUIT OF MORE THAN 15,000 VOLTS . . . . .	5
5. ASCENDING THE POLE . . . . .	5
6. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH WIRES AND LOWERING HIM . . . . .	5
7. ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION AND OTHER FIRST AID . . . . .	6

1. GENERAL

1.01 This Section specifies methods of rescuing an employee working aloft when, on account of electric shock or for any other reason, help is required to lower him to the ground.

1.02 This section is reissued to refer to the new St. John Ambulance Association Text Book-Fundamentals of First Aid and to refer to Insulating Gloves.

1.03 *In an electric shock accident, quick rescue and the prompt application of artificial respiration*, if normal breathing has stopped, are extremely important. In some cases, the injured person may remain in contact with the wire because of his inability to let go of the live conductor or due to his being unconscious.

1.04 Unless it is definitely known that the cause of the disability is not electric shock, or that there is no danger of electric shock, *it should*

*be assumed that all of the wires on the pole are energized with dangerous voltages.* In this event the rescuer should take precautions as specified in these instructions to protect himself and his assistants from injury due to electric shock.

1.05 In all cases where the employee has received a severe electric shock or is unconscious, have someone call a physician to the location as soon as practicable without delaying the rescue. If the victim is conscious and, after receiving first aid can safely be moved, he should be taken where he may receive the services of a physician. In administering first aid and transporting the victim, follow the recommendations covered in the St. John Ambulance Association Textbook — Fundamentals of First Aid.

1.06 Send someone to get the truck, as soon as practical if it is not near the scene of the accident, as it may contain useful equipment or it may be needed as an insulated platform to effect the rescue and to transport the injured employee.

1.07 In electric shock cases, notify as soon as practical, the power company which operates the equipment involved in the accident.

1.08 If the cause of the disability is not electric shock, the rescue work may be conducted more deliberately and without the speed which is essential in electric shock cases.

1.09 Review this practice and also the St. John Ambulance Association Textbook — Fundamentals of First Aid at intervals so that if an accident on a pole should occur, the rescue work will be handled effectively.

1.10 For each power line operating voltage between wires there is a corresponding smaller voltage between wires and ground. The likeli-

## SECTION 010-100-012CA

hood of a telephone employee touching two wires of a power circuit is remote. Therefore, in case of personal contact, the voltage against which protection needs to be provided is the voltage to ground. In the following pages references are made to circuit voltage of 15,000 volts, corresponding to which the voltage-to-ground is 8,700 volts, against which Insulating Gloves in good condition provide positive protection.

### 2. PLANNING THE RESCUE

**2.01** Before starting the rescue, plan quickly, but carefully, how the operation can best be carried out. The most important details to be considered are the following:

- (a) Probable cause of the disability (electric shock, sickness, fainting, etc.). In an electric shock case determine, if possible, the source of the shock and whether or not the contact has been cleared. If the source is not apparent or if the nature of the disability cannot be determined from the ground, assume that the injured person has been shocked and that the contact still exists, and use the protective measures applying to such cases.
- (b) Rescue tools available such as rope, Insulated Gloves, pliers, tree pruner, climbers, body belt, safety strap, ladder. (An extension ladder may be used, under some conditions, to facilitate the removal of the victim.)
- (c) Assistants to help handle rope in lowering him from pole.
- (d) Position of victim with respect to wires and other attachments on pole.
- (e) Method to be used in clearing contact between victim and source of shock. (Lifting him clear, opening switch, cutting wires, etc. If wires are to be cut, consider possibility of unsound pole falling due to unbalanced load effect on the pole.) Observe Paras. 3.06 and 5.06.
- (f) Side of pole to be climbed and position from which rescue work will be done.
- (g) Point of attachment for rope to be used in lowering the employee.
- (h) Need for cutting wires below victim which might interfere with rescue work and the lowering operations.

- (i) Protection of rescuer from electric shock (if pole, rope or other equipment is wet).

- (j) Availability of truck to be used (with necessary precautions) as an insulated platform, particularly under wet conditions.

**2.02** If the necessary equipment or help is not available to perform a safe rescue the Fire Department or the Hydro Company should be called for assistance.

**2.03** Employees should become generally familiar with the types of construction used by the electric companies that operate in the localities where rescue work may be necessary so that they may be able to estimate the voltages of different types of circuits.

### 3. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH LIVE CIRCUIT OF LESS THAN 15,000 VOLTS

**3.01** In electric shock cases the rescuer should wear Insulating Gloves throughout the operations when he will be exposed to possible shock. If Insulating Gloves are not available, rescue work may be undertaken only if the contact can first be cleared by available safe means, such as by the use of a dry rope, dry board, dry tree pruner, dry ladder, or opening a switch. Men handling the rescue must keep cool, think clearly, and avoid impulsive and unsafe operations. Keep in mind the fact that wet ropes, wet wood and wet clothing are not safe insulators, and severe shock can be transmitted by them.

**3.02** When handling wires that may be "hot," use only one hand, in so far as practicable, and keep the other hand and other parts of the body clear of wires, guys, suspension strand, cable terminals or other grounded structures.

**3.03** If the reason for the high voltage being on the plant is evident, this contact should be removed, where practical to do so, without handling the supply conductors. In some cases it may be possible to clear the contact by throwing a dry hand line over the telephone or supply wires and pulling them apart or by pushing them apart with a ladder, or long dry stick, such as a tree pruner handle or pike pole. Do not use green wood or damp sticks in attempting to separate the wires and avoid standing on wet ground and in water.

**3.04** If methods mentioned above cannot be employed and if Insulating Gloves are worn, the contact between the supply wires and telephone conductors may be opened by cutting the telephone wires with pliers. A tree pruner with a dry pull rope may also be used, preferably with Insulating Gloves, for this purpose.

**3.05** Under extreme conditions, secondary electric circuits may be cut, provided that Insulating Gloves are worn while the wires are being cut. Do not attempt to cut a primary wire.

**3.06** In cutting supply wires or telephone wires that are crossed with electric supply wires, take a position so that the cut wires will not fly back or fall and injure the rescuer or other person. Turn the face away or close your eyes while cutting the wire to protect the eyes from the flash that may follow.

#### **4. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH LIVE CIRCUIT OF MORE THAN 15,000 VOLTS**

**4.01** If, in electric shock cases, the injured employee remains in contact with either charged telephone or power wires and, in the best judgment of the rescuer, the voltage involved is greater than 15,000 volts, the rescuer should, for his own protection, secure the assistance of a qualified employee of the power company to break the contact or open the switch, before proceeding with the rescue. This precaution is necessary since the Insulating Gloves are not designed to withstand these higher voltages and the rescuer cannot be sure that ropes, tree pruner handles, ladders and such equipment that might be used with Insulating Gloves are always dry enough to provide the degree of protection required.

#### **5. ASCENDING THE POLE**

**5.01** Keeping in mind the plan of rescue as developed in accordance with Part 2, proceed with the work.

**5.02** The rescue rope should be a rope in good condition, not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in size, and long enough to permit any available assistants on the ground to lower the victim. (A larger rope is preferable.)

**5.03** Push a loop formed near the end of the rescue rope under the body belt at the back so that it can conveniently be carried up the pole and removed when needed.

**5.04** Climb the pole on the selected side and get into proper position to work.

**5.05** While aloft, exercise every precaution to avoid contact with telephone wires, suspension strand, cable guys and other equipment, as well as contact with the body of the victim, unless it is clearly evident that the contact with the "hot" wire has been broken.

**5.06** If necessary, in order to facilitate lowering the victim, cut those telephone wires which would interfere. It is assumed, of course, that no wires will be cut which, in the planning of the rescue, it was concluded would be likely to cause the pole to fall. In cutting the telephone wires, exercise care to avoid dropping them on persons below. Be careful also that no projecting ends are left which might injure the victim while he is being lowered.

#### **6. REMOVING EMPLOYEE FROM CONTACT WITH WIRES AND LOWERING HIM**

**6.01** Pass the rescue rope over a crossarm or other attachment of suitable strength located above the employee. If working alone, take one complete turn of the rope around the crossarm or other fixture, so as to provide some snubbing action to assist in holding the victim's weight.

**6.02** Avoid direct contact with the victim until he is clear of the wires or other equipment that may be charged. When practical double back the end of the rope on itself and place the double rope end around the victim's body under the arms, and tie it either at the front or back with a bowline knot. (See Section 081-510-101). However, time should not be taken to double the end of the rope if it delays the rescue.

**6.03** If it will facilitate the rescue, pass the rope through the D rings of the victim's body belt and tie the rope securely, preferably in front.

## SECTION 010-100-012CA

If the rope is attached to his belt, exercise care in handling him so that the belt will not slip over his shoulders or down over his hips and cause him to fall. If necessary to move the employee to facilitate attaching the rope, this may be done by pulling on his safety strap.

**6.04** After the rope has been secured to the victim by either of the methods described in Paras. 6.02 and 6.03, pull him toward the pole by means of the rope or both the rope and the safety strap. If help is available on the ground, these assistants should be guided by the rescuer on the pole.

**6.05** When the preparations for lowering have been completed, unsnap or cut the em-

ployee's safety strap and lower him to the ground, guiding him when necessary, so that he will clear attachments on the way down.

### **7. ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION AND OTHER FIRST AID**

**7.01** Immediately upon the victim's reaching the ground, remove the rope or body belt from his chest, so that it will not interfere with his breathing.

**7.02** *If normal breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration immediately* and such other first aid as may be necessary, in accordance with the recommendations of the St. John Ambulance Association Textbook — Fundamentals of First Aid.