Risk Assessment - Electrical Safety: Scenery Construction & Dressing

The people that might be harmed: Studioworks employees, contractors, public and artists

HAZARDS	CONTROLS
• **Fire** • **'Live' Electrical Parts Exposed** • **Risk of electric shock injuries through faulty or poorly maintained equipment, inappropriate electrical supply and inappropriate use of equipment.**	**Electrical integrity of the scenery -** The work of fixing wiring and electrical equipment to scenery should be carried out by a competent electrician. The electrical equipment and wiring should be suitable for the use and environment that the scenery will experience. The following requirements should be met: • the equipment must be suitable for the voltages that will be present • the equipment must be suitable for the current involved, the overcurrent protection of the supply should take this into account. • all wiring should be in sheathed multi-core cables or flexible cords. For general use, the minimum cross sectional area of conductors should be 1.5 sq.mm; all wiring should include a protective conductor (earth wire) • connection to the supply should be through a fixed plug attached to the scenery, the type might be 13, 15 or 16 A. • terminal blocks or connectors should be used for terminating or joining conductors and these should be adequately protected. 'Screwits' and taped up terminal blocks or wires twisted together and taped, must not be

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	used. • all equipment and wiring must be secured to the scenery, nothing should be loose or likely to fall off, or cause a tripping or entanglement hazard, • the equipment must be protected from mechanical damage • each separate piece of scenery with electrical equipment attached, should be considered as an individual piece of electrical equipment • each separate piece of scenery with electrical equipment attached, should have its own separate means of connecting to a supply of power • each separate piece of scenery with electrical equipment attached, should have evidence of having passed a formal visual inspection and electrical test such as a Portable Appliance Test. Evidence of this inspection and test should be provided.
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	• the use on a production, (including the environment it will be used in) • striking, including all handling • storage arrangements • repeated re-use, for the same purpose.
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	• The organisation responsible for constructing or providing the scenery should carry out the initial formal inspection and test before delivery. The test results should be provided with the scenery • Scenery with electrical equipment being placed into service should be visually inspected to ensure no transport damage has been incurred. If the way the scenery is to be used is not as intended by the design and construction then it will require a further formal inspection and test • When in service, additional inspections and tests will be required; the intervals at which these occur should be decided by an electrically competent person representing the users of the scenery. The intervals will be decided by considering the design of the scenery and the severity of its use, transit and storage • A suitable test will be a thorough visual inspection and a test with a PAT instrument carried out by a person electrically competent in this work. If the electrical equipment on a piece of scenery is more complex the testing procedure should be decided by a competent electrician who understands the electrical system and the use of the piece of scenery.