



# TOOLBOX TALK



## TOPIC DISCUSSED:

# CABLE MANAGEMENT



Ensure that all of those working on site are paying extra attention to route cables and hoses in order to eliminate the risk of tripping and electric shock as we all know this increases tenfold due to the use of damaged cables. Therefore, planning must be done well in advance as to how and where the cables are routed to minimize these risks.



## QUESTIONS:

1. Explain why cables should be cleared from passageways?
2. Name 3 features of good cable management.
3. What are some of the dangers of exposed cables?

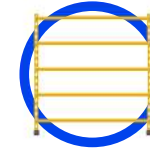
## REQUIREMENTS FOR CABLE MANAGEMENT:



Keep passageways clear from cables to minimize trip hazards, do this by using cable bridges as required to route cables across walkways



Always route cables in an orderly manner and use cable ramps to prevent trip chances

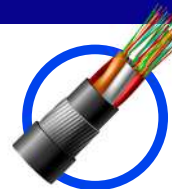


Elevate cables and make sure they are returned to the proper storage when not in use

**SEPARATE OR ISOLATE CABLES FROM SOURCES WHEN NOT IN USE.**

**MAKE USE OF CABLE TRAYS TO LAY DOWN MULTIPLE CABLES.**

**CONSTANTLY CHECK THE PLUGS AND CONDITIONS of the cables.**



Check the cables for any sign of wear and tear prior to use and if you find any exposed cable remove it from the site



If electrical work is required near wet surfaces or weather conditions, then the equipment used should be IP65 rated



Ensure all cables are kept away and clear from water or any other materials that may come into contact with water

## GOOD CABLE MANAGEMENT

All cables should be **COLOUR CODED** per the National Electrical Code (NEC) and properly labelled with wire numbers or equipment numbers.



Cables along walls should use

## CABLE GUIDES

to maintain attachment to the wall.



## CABLE STRAIN RELIEF

attachment should be used to protect against mechanical stress.



Cable routing should be **PLANNED AND ORGANIZED** for maximum airflow and minimum employee interference.



## DANGERS OF POOR CABLE MANAGEMENT

When cables lay exposed on floors or crammed underneath workspaces, they are at risk of being pinched, trayed, stepped on, tripped over, and tangled with other wires resulting in injury, fire or faulty operation of equipment.

