

EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORD		
TRAINING TITLE	Accident Prevention - Electrical Shock	
KEY TEACHING POINTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenever there are electrical outlets, plugs, and wiring connections, there is a danger of electrical shock. The usual "do's" and "don'ts" of protection against shock in the home are equally applicable in the laboratory. Don't use worn or frayed wires. Replace connections when there is any sign of thinning insulation. Ground all apparatus using plugs or pigtail adapters. Ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFIs) should be installed on all electrical circuits near laboratory sinks or liquid operations or activities. Don't continue to run a motor after liquid has spilled on it. Turn it off immediately and clean and dry the inside thoroughly before attempting to use it again.</li> <li>• Electrical units which are operated in an area exposed to flammable vapors should be explosion-proof. All permanent wiring should be installed by an electrician with proper conduit to eliminate any danger of circuit overloading.</li> </ul>		
TEST		
QUESTION	ANSWERS	
	TRUE	FALSE
1. There is a danger of electrical shock in the laboratory.		
2. Don't use worn or frayed wires.		
3. Ground-fault circuit interrupters are of not value in the laboratory.		
4. Don't continue to run a motor after liquid has spilled on it.		
5. Anyone can install permanent wiring and conduit to eliminate any danger of circuit overloading.		
EMPLOYEE'S NAME	EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	DATE
INSTRUCTOR'S NAME	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
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