6.5 Electrical Equipment and Appliances

Electrical Equipment
- Is installed and maintained in accordance with requirements and standards of the Electrical Code and applicable construction engineering technical orders.
- Electrical equipment and appliances are of a type approved by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC), Factory Mutual (FM), and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (ULI).
- Installation and maintenance of electrical wiring, equipment and appliances is not carried out by personnel other than authorized HHSC electricians and technicians or competent electrical contractors approved by HHS.

Appliances
- Privately owned electrical appliances are of an approved type (see: electrical equipment and appliances section above).
- It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that all appliances are operated safely and maintained in good electrical and mechanical condition.
- Electrical kettles are equipped with an automatic shut off feature.

Extension Cords
- Only approved flexible extension cord sets are used
- The cord is not permitted to carry more than its rated current carrying capacity.
- Extension cords are not to be supported by staples nor looped or tied around metallic objects such as nails, metal pipes, etc.
- Extension cords are maintained in good condition without cuts, frays or kinks and are maintained as manufactured without alteration of any kind.

Hazardous Locations
Only wiring, equipment and appliances approved for use in a hazardous locations are used for that purpose.

Portable Electrical Heaters
- Only approved (Electrical), type heaters are used. When authorized for use, the manufacturer's recommendations for operation must be followed, particularly for location.
- Heaters must be kept at least 1M (3 feet) away from things that could burn, including paper, bedding, furniture or curtains.
- The heaters must be kept out of the exit routes.
- The total number of portable space heaters deployed within any given floor area must be minimized so as not to overload the electrical circuits. Overloading the circuits may trip the breakers, which could mean a (temporary), total loss of power to the Unit or Ward.
- With the possible addition of temporary electrical power (power bars), care must be taken to avoid fire or other safety hazards. Make sure all temporary electrical cables are properly secured, protected from damage and kept out of the way as much as possible. They must be large enough for the expected loads (no dollar store power bars) and checked regularly for damage.
- If you use space heaters use them with care.