

**WAC 296-45-545 Trolley maintenance, jumpering or bypassing. (1)**

Energized trolley wire must be jumpered when it is to be opened or cut.

(2) Reaching over trolley wire(s) or system(s). Qualified electrical employees must not reach over trolley wire(s) unless properly protected by line hose or rubber blanket.

(3) Reaching across sectional insulators. Qualified electrical employees must not reach across section insulator(s), insulated spacer(s) or insulated approach.

(4) Polarity on either side of sectionalizing breakers. Since the polarity on both sides of a sectionalizing insulator may be different, it is required that prior to performance of work, tests be performed with approved testing equipment to determine whether or not the polarity is the same or different on one side of the sectional insulator as compared with the other.

(5) Working on hangers. More than one truck crew must not work on hangers attached to the same span at the same time, without rubber protection.

(6) Workers on hangers of opposite polarity. Trolley hangers and ears of opposite polarity must not be worked on at the same time when trolley wire is energized.

(7) Checking electric switches. When electric switches are checked for operation, making it necessary to short circuit the contactor to each trolley wire, tools with insulated handles must be used.

(8) Short circuit due to use of noninsulated or conductive long handled tools. When a hazard of short circuit exists, due to use of noninsulated or conductive long handled tools, approved protective rubber equipment must be used as provided in this chapter.

(9) Trolley feeders. When work is to be performed on street railway trolley feeders where it is necessary for workers to work from metal or other grounded poles or fixtures or on poles or fixtures on which grounds are maintained, the feeders must be deenergized unless the poles or fixtures are insulated before the work is started with approved protective devices in such manner that employees cannot become grounded while working on the feeders, and employees must wear approved rubber gloves.

(10) Truck driver must remain at tower controls while workers are working on towers except when the aerial manlift equipment has been properly chocked to prevent uncontrolled movement. Tower trucks must be equipped with a reliable signaling device between the employees working on the tower and the truck driver.

(11) Working on truck towers. Employees must not stand on tower gates or railings. Work must not be done from plank(s) placed on tower railings.

(12) Tower truck railings. Towers must have standard railings and toeboards around the tower and all railings must be constructed of wood, fiberglass or other nonmetallic material. All railings must be a vertical height of not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches from the floor of the platform to the upper surface of the top rail. Intermediate railings must be midway between the floor and the underside of the top rail. Tower gates must be so constructed as to prevent accidental opening.

(13) Tower truck decks must be kept clear of tools, wire and other materials and tools must be kept in proper storage area when not in use.

(14) Qualified electrical employees must not wear climbers or spurs while working on a tower truck.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060 and chapter 49.17 RCW. WSR 19-13-083, § 296-45-545, filed 6/18/19, effective 8/1/19; WSR 16-10-082, § 296-45-545, filed 5/3/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, [49.17].050 and [49.17].060. WSR 98-07-009, § 296-45-545, filed 3/6/98, effective 5/6/98.]