

WAYS TO PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Use information from ESFI to conduct programs on electrical safety in the workplace and at schools and community events.
- Encourage your schools and teachers to access and utilize the electrical safety module of the National Fire Protection Association's RiskWatch® school outreach program, available at www.nfpa.org.
- Conduct contests with awards and public recognition for the best electrical safety posters, inventions or ideas.
- Encourage employees and members of your community to conduct a basic electrical safety check of their own home with family members, using information in ESFI's Indoor Electrical Safety Check booklet, available free of charge by visiting ESFI's Library at www.electrical-safety.org.
- Use your web site to promote electrical safety tips and information.
- Send electrical safety reminders at the end of your e-mail messages.
- Conduct basic electrical safety audits at your office, workplace, home, schools and other community facilities, checking for ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) and the safe use and good condition of outlets, electrical cords and extension cords.
- Distribute news releases and encourage public service announcements (PSAs) to your local TV, radio and print media.
- Have your top local official, mayor or governor proclaim May as Electrical Safety Month in your city, county or state.
- Ask local businesses to feature electrical safety information in their windows and consumer displays.
- Develop awareness programs for high-risk populations, such as rewiring/repair programs for senior citizens or low-income families.
- Use this information to submit electrical safety articles to your newsletter, newspaper or journal.
- Schedule appearances on radio or television talk shows by local experts, such as municipal safety officials or certified electrical contractors to explain how to check homes for electrical safety.
- Check out ESFI's web site, www.electrical-safety.org to download free information or order material online.
- Encourage everyone you meet to order ESFI publications, including In Home and Outdoor Electrical Safety Check booklets, and the Mr. Plug Fun Book. Visit www.electrical-safety.org to order online, or fax your order to 703-841-3329. Look for the form at the back of this kit.

REVITALIZE YOUR CAMPAIGN EACH SEASON

- Spring: Focus on the proper preparation, use and maintenance of power tools, such as electric sanders, saws and drills, and gardening equipment. Be careful of overhead power lines when carrying ladders around the home, and buried power lines when doing the landscaping. Remind children not to play around neighborhood utility equipment such as switchgear and transformers.
- Summer: Focus on the proper preparation, use and maintenance of fans, air conditioners, electric drills, electric lawn mowers and tools, outdoor rated extension cords, use of GFCIs and safety after storms and floods, including lightning safety.
- Fall: Focus on checking and repairing home wiring, and installation of AFCIs.
- Winter: Focus on proper use of space heaters and electric blankets, extension cords and power strips, and use and maintenance of holiday lights.

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how to USE THIS TOOL KIT

1 First, select from the list of “Organizations to Contact for Help with Electrical Safety Awareness.”

- Local fire department
- Local utility
- Local consumer affairs office
- Local safety council
- Local licensed electricians and electrical contractors
- Local electrical inspectors
- Local electrical retail/wholesale
- Local electrical manufacturers
- Local chapter of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA) and Independent Electrical Contractors (IEC)
- Local offices of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and National Safety Council (NSC)

2 Second, use the statistics, information and recommendations included in this CD to develop your own material.

3 For ideas on how to use the material, refer to “Ways to Promote Public Awareness of Electrical Safety” on the back of this page.

In this kit, you will find tools you and your organization can use to develop an effective electrical safety awareness campaign, for your community, your organization, your customers, and your workplace associates.

This kit is organized by seasons to help focus on electrical safety year round after the initial “May is National Electrical Safety Month” activities. To make best use of this material, think of it as a menu, and take a couple of minutes to review each section. You may want to select information from each season to craft an electrical safety program to meet your unique needs.

Each section of this kit begins with **STATISTICS** that highlight some of the electrical safety hazards prevalent during each season of the year.

The statistics are followed by an **OVERVIEW**, highlighting the factors that drive the statistics.

Following the overview are ESFI **RECOMMENDATIONS** to increase electrical safety awareness at home and in the workplace. This information can be used in workplace newsletters, on web sites, in community newspapers and to develop your own electrical safety awareness campaign.

Note: ESFI's electrical safety awareness information is available to use free of charge because building electrical safety awareness is our goal. We do ask that you credit ESFI as the source of your information, and offer directions to our web site, www.electrical-safety.org for those wanting more on electrical safety.



spring

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

FACTS AND STATISTICS

The most recent data from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission shows that on average, there are over 400 electrocutions in the United States each year. Of these, approximately 180 are related to consumer products. Large appliances were responsible for the largest proportion of the electrocutions —10 percent.

- Electrocutions from wiring hazards, including damaged or exposed wiring and household wiring together totaled approximately 20 percent.
- Ladders contacting power lines caused 9 percent of electrocutions; in another 5 percent of deaths, victims contacted high voltage power lines.
- Power tools were responsible for another 9 percent of deaths.
- Landscaping, gardening and farming equipment cause 7 percent of electrocutions each year.
- Electricity ranks sixth among all causes of occupational injury in the United States.
- Before the installation of Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs), which de-energize a circuit when they detect a ground fault, nearly 800 people died annually from household electrocutions. Currently, fewer than 200 people die annually from household electrocutions.
- 25 percent of U.S. consumers don't understand the purpose of their GFCIs.
- Over 25 percent of consumers do not know that GFCIs can help prevent electrocution.
- Nearly one-half of U.S. families never test their GFCIs.
- Among those who routinely test their GFCIs, none do so according to safety recommendations — at least once a month and after storms.

In the work place, data from the National Safety Council indicate that electrical hazards cause nearly one workplace fatality every day.

- Annually, electrical hazards are listed as the cause of approximately 4,000 injuries.
- Electrical incidents, while only a small portion of those that occur on-the-job, are far more likely to be fatal.

Electrocutions do not tell the entire story. Electricity is the cause of over 140,000 fires each year, resulting in 400 deaths, 4,000 injuries and \$1.6 billion in property damage.

Total economic losses due to electrical hazards are estimated to exceed \$4 billion annually.



SLOGAN

May is National Electrical Safety Month!

OVERVIEW

May is National Electrical Safety Month and a good time review electrical safety practices.

Increasing electrical safety awareness, following electrical safety guidelines, and using tools and technology designed to address electrical hazards are all components of a safety program.

What causes the top electrical hazards? Many are the result of the growing use of electrical power, combined with electrical systems that are over 20 years old. Wiring hazards are both a major cause of electrocutions and home fires, killing hundreds and injuring thousands each year. Misuse of surge suppressors, power strips and extension cords is also a cause of electrocutions and fires. Contact with power lines and major appliances contribute to hundreds of deaths annually, both at home and in the workplace. Eliminating these electrical hazards will help reduce deaths and injuries.

Eliminating electrical hazards begins with education and awareness. A focus on electrical safety, both at home and in the workplace, can prevent the hundreds of deaths, thousands of injuries and billions of dollars in economic losses that occur each year because of electrical hazards.

Use of tools and technology can also make our reliance on electrical power less hazardous. Investing in ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs), circuit testers and where necessary, personal protective equipment (PPE), can significantly reduce risk.

For additional electrical safety information, visit the Electrical Safety Foundation International's web site at www.electrical-safety.org or call 703-841-3229.

ELIMINATE TOP SAFETY THREATS TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL INJURIES

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) reminds consumers that taking steps to eliminate the top electrical safety threats around the home and workplace can prevent thousands of injuries and hundreds of deaths that needlessly occur each year.

According to data, top electrical safety hazards include:

- Electrical fires caused by aging wiring;
- Misuse of surge suppressors and extension cords; and
- Electrocutions from power lines, wiring systems and large appliances.

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) research indicates that each year we can expect more than 140,000 electrical fires, which result in hundreds of injuries and deaths. Electrocutions associated with wiring and consumer products cost hundreds of lives annually. In the workplace, over 300 workplace fatalities and approximately 4,000 injuries occur each year due to electrical hazards, according to a study published by the National Safety Council.

ESFI has issued electrical safety tips to help avoid tragic and costly injuries:

- Use appliances and equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Replace damaged electrical equipment or have it repaired at an authorized repair center.
- Make sure power strips, cords and surge suppressors are designed to handle the loads for their intended use. Avoid overloading circuits by plugging too many items into the same outlet.
- Use ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection when working where water is near electricity to protect against electric shock.

spring

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Make certain that all products and equipment are approved by an independent testing laboratory, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL), Canadian Standards Association (CSA), or ETL-SEMKO (ETL).
- Add protection by installing a new electrical safety device—an arc fault circuit interrupter (AFCI)—to detect and stop electrical arcs that can cause fires. Arcs are not detected by most breakers and fuses.
- Avoid contact with power lines by being aware of the location of power lines and keeping a distance of at least 10 feet between you and power lines to avoid arcs.

GFCIs: TOP SAFETY DEVICE

Installing a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) in every home and workplace could prevent nearly 70 percent of the approximately 400 electrocutions that occur each year. GFCIs are especially useful for cord-connected appliances and equipment used outdoors or near water.

GFCIs are electrical safety devices that trip electrical circuits when they detect ground faults or leakage currents. A GFCI can be an electrical receptacle, circuit breaker, or portable device. A person who becomes part of a path for leakage current will be severely shocked or electrocuted.

An Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) survey found that nearly one-half of U.S. families never test the GFCIs in their homes. More than 25 percent do not know that GFCIs can help prevent electrocution. Even among those who routinely tested their GFCIs, none said that they tested their units as recommended — at least once a month and after storms.

GFCIs are subject to wear and possible damage from power surges during an electrical storm. Industry studies suggest that as many as 10 percent of GFCIs in use may be damaged. ESFI recommends performing a

simple monthly test to determine if GFCIs are functioning properly.

Among the estimated millions of GFCIs installed nationwide, many are the standard wall or receptacle-type GFCIs. To test your GFCIs, follow this simple procedure:

- Push the "Reset" button of the GFCI receptacle to prepare the unit for testing.
- Plug a light into the GFCI and turn it on. The light should now be ON.
- Push the "Test" button of the GFCI. The light should go OFF.
- Push the "Reset" button again. The light should again turn ON.

The light should go out when the test button is pushed. If the light does not go out, then the GFCI is not working or has been installed incorrectly. If the "Reset" button pops out during the test but the light does not go out, the GFCI may have been improperly wired. In this case, the GFCI may have been damaged and does not offer shock protection. Contact a qualified electrician to check the GFCI and correct the problem.

AVOID OUTDOOR ELECTRICAL HAZARDS AT WORK AND HOME

Warmer weather brings an increase in outdoor work in many parts of the country, both on the job and at home. Increasing electrical safety awareness can help ensure those activities do not result in injuries and deaths, according to the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI). ESFI notes that following safety rules can reduce electrical deaths and injuries:

- Ladders—even those made of wood—that contact a power line can prove fatal.
- Unplug outdoor tools and appliances when not in use.
- Inspect power tools and appliances for frayed cords, broken plugs and cracked or broken housing and repair or replace damaged items.

- Water does not mix with electricity. Avoid damp conditions — including wet grass — when using electricity.

POWER LINE SAFETY

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) reminds those on the job to look up, look down, and look out for electrical safety hazards.

On average, 325 people die and 4,400 are injured each year because of electrical hazards, according to data published by the National Safety Council. Electricity ranks sixth among all causes of occupational fatalities. The leading cause of fatal electrical incidents while on the job is contact with power lines, both above and below ground.

ESFI reminds workers using ladders or scaffolds, and those carrying aluminum siding, poles, fencing and even lumber, to be aware and stay clear of power lines. Such contacts caused approximately 22 percent of the work related fatalities over a seven-year period, according to research (“Occupational Electrical Injuries in the US, 1992-1998,” published in the Journal of Safety Research).

Eliminating power line contacts with equipment such as cranes, boom trucks and dump trucks could reduce workplace electrical fatalities by another 17 percent annually, the study suggests.

The study also notes that construction workers, who make up approximately 7 percent of the U.S. workforce, suffer 44 percent of the electrical fatalities. Electrical safety experts suggest that the best insulator to keep workers safe from electricity is to stay at least 10 feet away from power lines.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND LINKS

For more on consumer product safety, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at www.cpsc.gov. For information on product recalls, visit www.recalls.gov. For more on work place safety, contact the U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration at www.osha.gov.

summer

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

FACTS AND STATISTICS

- As many as 100 people are killed each year by lightning, usually more than hurricanes and tornados combined.
- Approximately 500 people are injured by lightning every year. Many lightning injuries carry long-term, debilitating symptoms.
- Lightning causes more than 26,000 fires annually and property damage over \$5 billion annually. The majority of losses are in the commercial and industrial sectors, according to information from the Lightning Protection Institute.
- Floods are the deadliest natural disaster, responsible for an average of 100 deaths each year and \$2 billion in property damage. Floods are also a cause of electrical hazards, such as energized water due to submerged electrical lines or receptacles, and water-damaged electrical equipment.
- Large appliances, such as air conditioners, are responsible for almost 20 percent of consumer product electrocutions each year.

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*Electrical Safety Awareness
can prevent Summer Electrical Hazards.*

OVERVIEW

Electrical safety awareness can help keep summer outdoor activities from becoming disasters. To avoid electrical hazards during warm weather, make sure you understand safety procedures during lightning storms, tornados, hurricanes, and when around water.

Top electrical hazards during the summer are often related to storms. Lightning strikes, power outages and electrical hazards in the aftermath of storms are often the causes of deaths and injuries during summer months.

Hot weather brings increased use of air conditioners. Contact with electric current from air conditioners accounts for a significant number of electrocutions and electrical injuries annually. Remembering to “test before you touch” can avoid deaths, injuries and economic losses due to electrical hazards.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY DON'T MIX

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) warns of dangers that are present when water comes in contact with electricity. To reduce electrical hazards, ESFI offers the following safety advice:

- Summer is the season for swimming and boating. Awareness of electrical hazards around water can prevent deaths and injuries. Sailboats often have masts of 30 feet or more, which are dangerous when they come into contact with overhead power lines. Staying at least 10 feet away from overhead power lines can help prevent lethal electrical hazards.
- Use outlet covers on outdoor receptacles near swimming pools. Keep cords and electrical devices away from pools. Never handle electrical items when you are wet.
- Use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) to help prevent electrocutions and electrical shock injuries. Portable GFCIs require no tools to install and are available at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30.

- Electrical devices such as circuit breakers, fuses, GFCIs, receptacles, plugs and switches can malfunction when water and silt get inside. Replace those that have been submerged.
- Do not allow power cord connections to become wet.
- Outdoors, dangers such as power lines in contact with water can pose electrical hazards.
- Indoors, submerged outlets or electrical cords may be energizing the water, a potential lethal trap.
- Before flipping a switch or plugging in an appliance, have an electrician check the house wiring and appliance to make sure it is safe to use.
- When using a wet-dry vacuum cleaner or a pressure washer, be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions to avoid electric shock.

ESFI REMINDS CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DURING STORMS

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) warns consumers to beware of the dangers hurricanes and floods cause when water comes in contact with electricity. ESFI offers this safety advice:

Flooded Areas — Take care when stepping into a flooded area, and be aware that submerged outlets or electrical cords may energize the water, posing a potential lethal trap.

Wet Electrical Equipment — Do not use electrical appliances that have been wet. Water can damage the motors in electrical appliances, such as furnaces, freezers, refrigerators, washing machines, and dryers. Electrical parts can become grounded and pose an electric shock hazard or overheat and cause a fire. A qualified service repair dealer should recondition electrical equipment that has been wet. Certain equipment will require complete replacement, while a trained professional can recondition other devices.

Portable Generators — Take special care with portable electric generators, which can provide a good source of power, but if improperly installed or operated, can become deadly.

summer

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Do not connect generators directly to household wiring. Power from generators can backfeed along power lines and electrocute anyone coming in contact with them, including lineworkers making repairs. A qualified, licensed electrician should install your generator to ensure that it meets local electrical codes. Other tips include:

- Make sure your generator is properly grounded.
- Keep the generator dry.
- Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- Make sure extension cords used with generators are rated for the load, and are free of cuts, worn insulation, and have three-pronged plugs.
- Do not overload the generator.
- Do not operate the generator in enclosed or partially enclosed spaces. Generators can produce high levels of carbon monoxide very quickly, which can be deadly.
- Use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) to help prevent electrocutions and electrical shock injuries. Portable GFCIs require no tools to install and are available at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30.

Downed Power Lines—These can carry an electric current strong enough to cause serious injury or possibly death. The following tips can help you stay safe around downed lines:

- If you see a downed power line, move away from the line and anything touching it.
- The proper way to move away from the line is to shuffle away with small steps, keeping your feet together and on the ground at all times. This will minimize the potential for a strong electric shock. Electricity wants to move from a high voltage zone to a low voltage zone—and it could do that through your body.
- If you see someone who is in direct or indirect contact with the downed line, do not touch the person. You could become the next victim. Call 911 instead.
- Do not attempt to move a downed power line or anything in contact with the line by using another

object such as a broom or stick. Even non-conductive materials like wood or cloth, if slightly wet, can conduct electricity and then electrocute you.

- Be careful not to put your feet near water where a downed power line is located.
- Do not drive over downed lines.
- If you are in your car and it is in contact with the downed line, stay in your car. Honk your horn for help and tell others to stay away from your vehicle.
- If you must leave your car because it's on fire, jump out of the vehicle with both feet together and avoid contact with the live car and the ground at the same time. This way you avoid being the path of electricity from the car to the earth. Shuffle away from the car.

ESFI WARNS OF LIGHTNING HAZARDS

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) urges increased awareness of lightning hazards. Data from the National Weather Service shows that lightning strikes are fatal in approximately 10 percent of strike victims. Another 70 percent of survivors suffer serious long-term effects.

Outdoors is the most dangerous place to be during a lightning storm. Because lightning can travel sideways for up to 10 miles, blue skies are not a sign of safety. If you hear thunder, take cover.

For protection in homes and buildings, consider installing a lightning protection system to intercept lightning strikes and guide the current harmlessly to the ground.

ESFI recommends following these guidelines to stay safe during electrical storms:

- If possible, go indoors.
- Once indoors, stay away from windows and doors.
- Do not use corded telephones except for emergencies.

- Unplug electronic equipment before the storm arrives and avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords during storms.
- Avoid contact with plumbing, including sinks, baths and faucets.
- If outdoors, go to a low point. Lightning hits the tallest object. Get down if you are in an exposed area.
- Stay away from trees.
- Avoid metal. Don't hold metal items, including bats, golf clubs, fishing rods, tennis rackets or tools. Avoid metal sheds, clotheslines, poles and fences.
- If you feel a tingling sensation or your hair stands on end, lightning may be about to strike. Crouch down and cover your ears.
- Stay away from water. This includes pools, lakes, puddles and anything damp, such as wet poles or grass.
- Don't stand close to other people. Spread out.
- Don't forget pets during thunderstorms. Doghouses are not lightning-safe. Dogs that are chained can easily fall victim to a lightning strike.

Victims of lightning strikes should be given CPR if necessary, and seek medical attention.

TEST BEFORE YOU TOUCH

Electrical hazards are the sixth leading cause of workplace fatalities. Contact with large appliances, such as air conditioners, contributes to nearly 20 percent of consumer product electrocutions.

Whether at home or in the work place, there are a number of safety precautions that can reduce the chance of deaths, injuries and economic losses due to electrical hazards.

- Use ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) to help prevent electrocutions.
- Understand your electrical system—know which fuse or circuit breaker controls each switch, light and outlet.
- Make sure circuits are turned off before starting work, and take measures to make sure they are not turned back on while working.
- Use a circuit tester. Make sure it is working by testing it before and after you use it to test the circuit.
- Always test before you touch.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND LINKS

For more on lightning safety, visit the Lightning Protection Institute (LPI) at www.lightning.org. For more on work place safety, visit the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration at www.osha.gov. For consumer safety, visit the Consumer Product Safety Commission at www.cpsc.gov.

fall

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

FACTS AND STATISTICS

- Data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission indicates that annually, there are approximately 40,000 home fires caused by electrical systems.
- Home electrical fires result in over 500 deaths and 5,000 injuries each year.
- Electrical fires cause about \$1.6 billion in property damage each year.
- Electrical outlets cause nearly 4,000 injuries annually. Approximately one-third of these injuries occur when children insert objects into outlets.
- Electrical receptacles are involved in 5,300 fires annually, claiming 40 lives and causing over 100 injuries

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Invest in Electrical Safety

OVERVIEW

Electricity is a major cause of home fires. While use of electric power has increased, electrical systems, particularly in homes built over 20 years ago, have not kept up with the demand. Aged wiring, overloaded circuits, worn outlets are among the electrical hazards that can start fires and cause electrical shock.

Increasing electrical safety awareness and the use of electrical safety technology are key factors in reducing reduce deaths, injuries and economic losses due to electrical hazards.

Most shocks and fires from electrical systems can be prevented. Have your electrical system inspected by a licensed electrician. Fix dangerous defects, install smoke detectors, arc-fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs), ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), and check lighting and home appliances for wear and tear.

ESFI WARNS HOMEOWNERS ABOUT AGING HOME ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Electrical distribution systems are the third leading cause of home structure fires. These fires caused the most property damage, are the second leading cause of death, and the third leading cause of home fire injuries, according to statistics from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) recommends that homeowners to have their homes electrically inspected, particularly if they fall into one of the following categories:

- Owner of a home 40 or more years old;
- Owner of a home 10 or more years old that has had major renovation, addition or major new appliance; or
- New owner of a previously owned home.

The following are some of the signs consumers can look for to address home wiring electrical hazards:

- Power outages—circuit breakers that frequently trip or fuses that need replacement;
- Dim and flickering lights;
- Arcs and sparks—flashes of light or showers of sparks in your electrical system;
- Sizzles and buzzes—unusual sounds from your electrical system;
- Overheating — overheated wires can give off an odor of hot insulation; switchplates or receptacle covers are hot to the touch, or discolored from heat buildup;
- Electrical shocks — any shock, even a mild tingle, may be warning of an electrical danger;
- Overrated panel — electrical panels with fuses or circuit breakers rated at higher currents than the capacity of their branch circuits; and
- Damaged wire insulation — cut, broken or cracked insulation.

ALUMINUM WIRING DANGERS

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) urges homeowners with aluminum wiring in their homes to monitor it closely. Aluminum wire oxidizes more rapidly than copper wire and is a greater potential fire hazard because oxidation increases resistance and heat buildup along the circuit. Since aluminum wire expands and contracts at a greater rate than copper wire, there is also a greater likelihood that gaps could develop at connections, potentially leading to hazardous arcs and glowing connections.

Even in younger homes, new homeowners should take an active role in understanding the condition of the current electrical system, its capacity, limitations, and potential hazards. ESFI encourages homeowners to contact a licensed electrician to inspect the home's circuitry to ensure the home's circuits are not overloaded and the home's electrical service can adequately supply the demand. Homeowners can

fall

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

develop a detailed map to show which circuits serve which outlets and fixtures, and how much power is being demanded of each.

Electrical inspections can catch problems hidden behind the walls and correct them before they turn tragic. In many cases, technologies such as ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) and newer arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) can be installed to help prevent a fire and accidental electrocution. The bottom line is: Inspect and Protect - call a qualified, licensed electrician to schedule an electrical inspection.

ESFI ENCOURAGES AFCI INSTALLATION

Prevailing low interest rates encourage homeowners to make renovations but also present a prime opportunity for an investment to improve their home's electrical safety. The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) is urging consumers to install arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) to protect all of the circuits throughout the home during renovations.

AFCIs are electrical safety devices designed to prevent fires caused by dangerous electrical arcs. Arc faults are one of the major causes of the 73,500 residential electrical fires that occur each year.

Use of new AFCI technology could prevent between 50 to 75 percent of these fires, saving hundreds of lives, reducing thousands of injuries and nearly \$1 billion in property damage annually, according to ESFI.

Arc faults do not necessarily create a sustained short circuit that causes a traditional circuit breaker to trip or a fuse to blow, but can result in hot spots in wiring that can lead to a fire. AFCIs recognize the unique

signature of harmful arcs—and shut off the circuit to prevent a fire hazard.

Arcs can occur along the circuit in residential electrical systems and at outlets and switches, behind walls. Hidden electrical fires can spread rapidly, delaying detection by smoke alarms, reducing the chances of survival. Conditions that trigger arc faults include:

- Damaged wires from nails driven into walls;
- Cracked insulation on wires due to aging or stress;
- Frayed wires at stress points;
- Loose or improper connections, faulty electrical equipment; and
- Overheated electrical wires.

ESFI recommends having AFCIs installed on all general purpose circuits throughout the home, particularly in older homes where arcing hazards could have developed over several years.

SEASONAL SAFETY REMINDERS FROM ESFI

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) has issued a safety checklist to remind everyone to keep electrical safety in mind during the change of seasons:

- Safely store warm weather tools like lawn mowers and trimmers. Check cold weather tools, such as leaf and snow blowers, along with their power cords, for unusual wear and tear. Repair or replace worn tools or parts right away.
- Unplug and safely store battery chargers that won't be in use again until spring.
- Use only weatherproof electrical devices for outside activities. Protect outdoor electrical devices from moisture. Make sure electrical equipment that has been wet is inspected and reconditioned by a certified repair dealer.

- Keep dry leaves swept away from outdoor lighting, outlets and power cords.
- Make sure electric blankets are in good repair, certified by an independent testing lab such as UL, CSA or ETL. Power cords should not be frayed, cracked or cut.
- Do not tuck your electric blanket into mattresses or under children, and don't put anything on top of the blanket while in use, such as comforters or bedspreads.
- Never allow pets to sleep on the electric blanket.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND LINKS

For more on consumer product safety, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at www.cpsc.gov. For information on product recalls, visit www.recalls.gov. For more on work place safety, contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration at www.osha.gov.

winter

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

FACTS AND STATISTICS

- Over 3,000 electrical fires are caused by extension cords each year, resulting in 50 deaths and 270 injuries.
- Large appliances cause nearly 20 percent of consumer-product electrocutions annually.
- U.S. Customs confiscates over \$3 million in consumer electrical products each year, and explains that products with counterfeit certification marks, including CSA, UL and ETL, have not been tested for shock and fire hazards.



SLOGAN

Invest in Electrical Safety

OVERVIEW

Statistics show that sales of electrical products increase during December. The advent of colder weather in many parts of the country, combined with the purchase of electronic products, provides an opportunity to review safety tips on the purchase and use of electrical products.

Large electrical appliances are a major cause of electrocutions. Make sure appliances are purchased from reputable dealers and have been certified by testing labs, such as CSA, UL or ETL. Using a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) can help avoid electric shock.

Portable generators and portable heaters see frequent use during colder months. Following manufacturers' instructions is the first step in avoiding electrical hazards.

Power strips and extension cords do not provide more power, but increase access to electrical outlets. As we try to meet 21st century power needs in homes and buildings with too few outlets to meet needs, our use of power strips and extension cords increases. Use of improperly rated extension cords and power strips is among the causes of thousands of electrical fires each year.

The introduction of counterfeit electrical products into the marketplace is on the rise. Counterfeit electrical products, which have not met testing and safety standards, can cause death, injury and property damage. To avoid electrical hazards caused by counterfeit electrical products, purchase products from reputable distributors and retailers, and check certification marks, such as CSA, UL or ETL.

APPLIANCES, ELECTRONICS AND LIGHTING

If an appliance repeatedly blows a fuse, trips a circuit breaker or has given you an electrical shock, immediately unplug it and have it repaired or replaced. Look for cracks or damage in wiring, plugs and connectors. Use surge protectors to protect expensive electronics.

Check the wattage of bulbs in lamps and light fixtures to make sure they are the correct wattage. Replace bulbs that have a higher than recommended wattage; they are a fire hazard. Make sure bulbs are screwed in securely because loose bulbs can overheat.

Halogen lamps operate at high temperatures. Make sure halogen bulbs do not come into contact with draperies, clothing or other flammable materials.

Combined with shorter days and moving the clocks back to standard time, parents and caregivers often turn to lamps and nightlights to help small children become accustomed to the dark. A number of such lamps and nightlights manufactured and sold today with cartoon-like designs may have a toy-like appearance and are attractive to children. The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) is warning parents and caregivers that such lights can pose safety hazards when not used properly, and recommends these safety tips:

- Parents and other caregivers should operate electrical lamps and other equipment. Small children should never be allowed to operate portable lamps or nightlights.
- Children should not plug in or unplug portable lamps or nightlights. Instead, remind children to ask an adult for help.
- Parents should check to make sure the proper wattage bulb is being used in lights.
- Consumers should handle nightlights carefully to ensure that the plug blades are fully inserted into the receptacle. Use caution when handling nightlights, and avoid twisting or using pressure, which can cause components to break off and expose wiring. This can result in risks of electrical shock and burns.
- Consumers should make sure the nightlights or lamps they purchase have a safety certification mark, such as the CSA, UL or ETL.

winter

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

To avoid disaster, children need to be aware of improper uses of electric items and the consequences of unsafe behavior. Practicing safe electrical habits early in life will be valuable through out adulthood.

FOR HAPPY HOLIDAYS, FOLLOW ELECTRICAL SAFETY TIPS

The Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) is reminding those at home and in the workplace to keep electrical safety in mind when decorating for the holiday season:

- Before decorating, read and follow the manufacturers' instructions concerning installation and maintenance of all decorative electrical products.
- Indoors and out, use lights and other electrical decorations certified by a recognized independent testing laboratory such as CSA, UL, or ETL.
- Outdoors, use lights and other electrical decorations certified for outdoor use.
- Carefully inspect each decoration before plugging into an outlet. Cracked, frayed, loose or bare wires, and loose connections may cause a serious electric shock or start a fire. Replace damaged items.
- Always unplug an electrical decoration before replacing light bulbs or fuses.
- Don't mount or support light strings in any way that might damage the cord's insulation. Never nail or staple light strings or extension cords.
- Do not connect more than three light string sets together. Light strings with screw-in bulbs should have no more than 50 bulbs connected together.
- Don't overload extension cords – they can overheat and start a fire.
- Keep all outdoor extension cords and light strings clear of snow and standing water and well protected from weather.
- Use caution when decorating near power lines. Contact with a high-voltage line could lead to electrocution.
- Never use electric lights on a metallic tree. The tree can become charged with electricity from faulty lights, and a person touching a branch could be electrocuted.
- Don't allow children or pets to play with electrical decorations. Even small light decorations can produce a deadly electric shock if they are misused.
- Turn off all electrical decorations before leaving home or going to bed.
- Plug outdoor electric lights and decorations into circuits protected by ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs). Portable GFCIs can be purchased wherever electrical supplies are sold.

PORTABLE HEATER SAFETY

ESFI offers the following safety tips and precautions regarding space heaters, baseboard, and in-wall heaters as you head into cooler weather:

- Electric in-wall fan heaters should be cleaned a minimum of twice per year.
- Keep all furniture, draperies, and other household objects at least three feet from the in-wall fan heaters and 12 inches from baseboard heaters. Keep portable space heaters at least three feet away from all flammable materials, such as furniture and draperies.
- Plug portable space heaters directly into the outlet; do not use an extension cord.
- If an in-wall or baseboard heater is shut off at the circuit breaker, be sure to lock or tag the circuit breaker to prevent someone from inadvertently turning it back on.
- If installing a new heater, read all information labels, follow all safety precautions, and verify the electrical supply wires are rated high enough for the electrical demand of the heater.
- Some portable space heaters, electric in-wall fan heaters and baseboard heaters have been subject to product recalls. Check your brand and model number and visit www.cpsc.gov for possible information on your heater.

Check out ESFI's Indoor Electrical Safety Check booklet to help make your home electrically safe this fall.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC GENERATORS

Portable electric generators are a good source of power for heat, light, refrigeration and cooking during electrical outages. But, if generators are improperly installed or operated, they can become deadly, notes the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI). Safety awareness can prevent needless deaths.

- Never operate the generator in enclosed or partially enclosed spaces, including homes, garages and basements. Generators produce high levels of carbon monoxide very quickly, a colorless, odorless, deadly gas.
- Keep the generator dry. To protect it from moisture, operate on a dry surface under an open canopy-like structure.
- Plug appliances directly into the generator. Or, use a heavy-duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is rated in watts or amps at least equal to the sum of the connected appliance loads.
- Do not connect your generator directly to your household wiring, as this can backfeed along the power lines and electrocute anyone coming in contact with them, including lineworkers making repairs.
- Make sure the generator is properly grounded.
- Do not overload the generator. A portable generator should be used only when necessary, and only to power essential equipment or appliances.
- Make sure fuel for the generator is stored safely, away from living areas, in properly labeled containers, and away from fuel-burning appliances. And before re-fueling, always turn the generator off and let it cool down.
- Turn off all appliances powered by the generator before shutting down the generator.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for safe operation and maintenance.

Keep children away from portable generators at all times.

ELECTRICAL CORD SAFETY

Extension cords, with their ability to bring any appliance or lamp within easy reach of an electrical outlet, are one of the most convenient products in the home. But when they are misused, they can also be a source of potential danger.

Extension cords are generally rated in amps and volts. To determine if an extension cord is properly rated, add the total wattage of each bulb or electrical device, then divide by 120 to calculate the total number of amps. If the total number of amps is equal to or greater than the maximum rating of the cord, you must use a higher rated extension cord.

If you were to use a thin cord for a device that draws a lot of current, such as an electric space heater, the cord could overheat and start an electrical fire.

Select the right cord for the job. Larger appliances and power tools use cords with three prongs, or conductors, one of which is the ground wire.

Choose a replacement cord with the correct insulation. Electric space heaters, for example, are required to use cords with a thermosetting insulation to prevent the cord from melting. Look for the letter "H" on the cord.

Lamp cords are usually flat, and the individual conductors parallel to each other. This type of cord is limited to indoor use and light duty. Appliance cords are usually round and have larger diameters because they are made using two layers of insulation over the copper conductors. The individual conductors are insulated and a second layer of insulation, called a jacket, is also applied.

- The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) estimates that over 300 people are killed or injured each year as a result of fires caused by extension cords. The CPSC reports that improperly

winter

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

functioning extension cords cause 3,300 residential fires annually. To reduce extension cord hazards:

- Never run extension cords through walls, under rugs or furniture, or across doorways.
- Never try to repair a damaged extension cord with electrical tape; instead, replace it.
- Never overload an extension cord. If any part of the cord feels warm to the touch, the cord is drawing too much power and could present a fire or shock hazard.
- Never cut off the ground pin to connect a 3-prong appliance cord to a 2-wire extension cord or receptacle. Always use a CSA, UL or ETL listed adapter for this purpose.
- Replace older extension cords if one of the prongs in the plug is not "polarized." In a polarized plug, one prong will be wider than the other.
- Avoid placing cords where someone could accidentally pull them down or trip over them.
- Always plug an appliance into the extension cord before plugging the extension cord into a wall receptacle. Make sure the appliance is turned off before plugging it in.
- When disconnecting an extension cord, always pull from the plug, never the cord itself.
- Cover unused outlets on the extension cord to prevent children from making contact with a live circuit.
- Before buying any extension cord, check the product to ensure that a nationally recognized laboratory, such as CSA, UL, or ETL, has certified the product.
- Use special, heavy-duty extension cords for high-wattage appliances such as air conditioners, portable electric heaters and freezers.
- When placing furniture or an appliance directly up against a wall where a cord is plugged into a receptacle, use a low-profile type of plug. These plugs will let the appliance or furniture get closer to the wall, and there is less chance of the plug coming loose.
- Outside the home, use extension cords designed for outdoor use.

Finally, make sure that you have not overloaded any circuit or extension cord. Remember that extension

cords are not intended to permanently extend a home's wiring system.

Before any work is done on your electrical system, always disconnect power from the circuit breaker panel or fuse box before attempting to replace a worn or damaged wall outlet, or call a licensed electrician to perform the work.

COUNTERFEIT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS POSE MAJOR SAFETY HAZARDS

Trademark counterfeiting has reached the electrical sector. Counterfeiters have targeted well-known industrial and consumer brands, and registered certification marks of testing and certification laboratories. Counterfeit electrical products can pose significant safety hazards and left undetected, can cause deaths, injuries and substantial property loss in the home and the workplace, according to the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI).

The electrical products targeted by counterfeiters apply to those used by both consumers and industry. The list includes control relays for industrial equipment, lamps, electronic lamp ballasts, dry cell batteries, lithium ion batteries, smoke detectors, fuses, circuit breakers, electrical receptacles, ground fault circuit interrupters, conduit fittings, power strips and surge suppressors, electrical cordsets (extension cords), power cords, telecommunications cable, and electrical connectors.

While some counterfeit products appear as excellent copies of the genuine product, investigations show that many are substandard and fail to pass minimum safety tests. Detection based on appearance can be difficult, and may only be determined by opening suspicious products and performing tests. Counterfeit electrical products may contain inferior materials, with little or no concern for consumer and workplace safety.

Counterfeit electrical products can overheat or cause short circuits and lead to fire, shock or explosion. For

example, some counterfeit dry cell batteries use designs that fail to prevent explosion in electronic products when mistakenly installed backwards. Counterfeit electrical cord sets may contain thinner wire gauges than normally required, posing fire hazards.

Often, counterfeiters use inferior materials and avoid key manufacturing steps to reduce the cost of their products, allowing them to be sold at prices no genuine brand manufacturer can match. For the unsuspecting consumer of this product, the risk of fire causing injury to person or property is substantially enhanced. Counterfeit electrical wire and cable products can contain substandard materials or eliminate product design requirements established by product safety standards used in product certification. Other counterfeit electrical products, such as control relays, fuses, receptacles, and circuit breakers, are often poorly designed and use parts that are substandard and incompatible. Many lack safety features and fail prematurely, creating the risk of damage to person or property. The use of counterfeit conduit fittings, inaccurately represented as suitable for hazardous locations, could have been catastrophic because they were not designed to prevent explosion.

ESFI noted that the following tips could help avoid potentially dangerous counterfeit electrical products:

- Look for the CSA, UL or ETL-SEMKO Certification marks. If you have concerns about the marks, contact the certifier.
- Buyers should beware of bargains that seem too good to be true. Products may be cheap because they are counterfeit or defective.
- Use established vendors who purchase their goods from legitimate distributors and genuine manufacturers. Fly-by-night vendors may not be willing to grant refunds for electrical products that do not perform as they should.
- Check the warning label. It should be free of grammatical errors and not conflict with information elsewhere on the package.
- Look for the name and contact information of the manufacturer. If this information is missing, considering purchasing electrical products elsewhere.
- Avoid no-name products.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND LINKS

For more on consumer product safety, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at www.cpsc.gov. For information on product recalls, visit www.recalls.gov. For more on work place safety, contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration at www.osha.gov.

DRAFT NEWS RELEASE

ESFI ENCOURAGES HOMEOWNERS TO PLUG INTO ELECTRICAL SAFETY

(Arlington Va.) — According to the latest statistics from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), over 140,000 electrical-related fires accounted for an annual average of 500 deaths, nearly 5,000 injuries, and nearly \$1.6 billion in property damage. Each year, there are an estimated 150 accidental electrocutions related to consumer products.

The electrical hazard is prevalent on the job as well. Statistics from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) indicate that nearly 300 people are electrocuted on the job annually. Electrical hazards carry a tremendous price tag in terms of corporate and personal productivity, medical and insurance expenses, and litigation. To help prevent more electrical-related deaths, injuries and property damage, the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) sponsors and promotes May as National Electrical Safety Month.

“The key to preventing potentially fatal, destructive and traumatic electrical fires, shock injuries and electrocution is awareness,” says ESFI President Brett Brenner. “Awareness is the first step in a good electrical safety program, both at home and at work.” Following are just some of the safety tips offered by the Foundation:

WIRING

- Electrical systems installed during the 1970s and earlier were not designed to handle the demand that we place on them today. To ensure the electrical safety of your home, have an electrical safety inspection performed by a licensed electrician.
- Use ESFI’s Indoor Electrical Safety Check brochure to make sure you’re following the tips for the safe use of electricity.

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

- Make sure electrical products you use, including extension cords, are certified by a nationally recognized independent testing lab, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL), CSA Group, ETL, and MET Labs.
- Make sure extension cords are properly rated for their intended use, indoor or outdoor, and meet or exceed the power needs of the appliance or tool being used.
- Extension cords should only be used on a temporary basis. Do not place power cords and extension cords in high traffic areas or under carpets or furniture, and never nail or staple them to the wall or baseboard.

GFCIS AND AFCIS

- Make sure your home includes ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), which can prevent electrocution by shutting off the circuit if they sense a “leak” of current. Install arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs), to help prevent fires caused by arcing, where electricity has to jump a gap.
- Test your GFCIs monthly and after every major electrical storm.

These and other electrical safety tips are available at ESFI’s web site at www.electrical-safety.org or by phone at 703-841-3229.

COPY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS OR BILL STUFFERS



SPRING

This year, electrical hazards will cause hundreds of deaths and thousands of injuries. Electrical fires will cause over one billion dollars of damage. May is National Electrical Safety Month and a good time to check safety tips from the Electrical Safety Foundation International. Visit www.electrical-safety.org for ways to increase electrical safety awareness at home and work.

SUMMER

Electrical safety awareness can help keep summer storms and floods from becoming fatal electrical hazards. Take care when using electricity near water. Electrical hazards can lurk in flooded areas. For more on how to help keep your summer safe at home and work, visit the Electrical Safety Foundation International at www.electrical-safety.org.

FALL

Aging electrical systems cause fire and shock hazards. When renovating, don't forget electrical safety. Don't overload circuits. Protect your child or pet from an electrical shock. Place safety covers on unused receptacle outlets. Working with electricity? Always test before you touch. Visit the Electrical Safety Foundation International at www.electrical-safety.org and invest in electrical safety.

WINTER

Cold weather, holidays, and gifts increase sales of electrical products during winter. Avoid electrical hazards by looking for certification from testing labs, such as CSA, UL or ETL. Make sure your new electrical products won't overload aging electrical systems. Visit the Electrical Safety Foundation International at www.electrical-safety.org for more on investing in electrical safety awareness at home and work.



SAMPLE MAYORAL/GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATION COVER LETTER

Dear Mayor/Governor:

According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), over 140,000 electrical home structure fires claiming over 500 lives, injuring more than 5,000, and causing nearly \$1.6 billion in property damage occur each year. In addition, statistics from CPSC and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) show each year, 150 people will be electrocuted in the home and nearly 300 electrocuted on the job. Millions of dollars are lost in corporate and personal productivity and assets because of related insurance and workers compensation claims and litigation.

As part of a nationwide effort to reduce these accidents, [name of your organization] has joined with the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) in a public education drive to raise awareness about electrical safety.

In May, ESFI kicks off National Electrical Safety Month to remind citizens of the electrical hazards around us at home, work, school and play, and of the simple steps we can take to avoid the personal tragedy behind the statistics. Steps like replacing old, worn or frayed electrical cords and extension cords, testing smoke detectors and ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) monthly and after every major electrical storm, and performing electrical safety audits and creating circuit maps in our homes, will save lives and prevent devastation, injuries, and property damage.

[Your organization] is proud to be an integral part of moving this important initiative forward, promoting a healthy respect for electricity and the safe use of electrical products.

Your Electrical Safety Month Proclamation will greatly enhance public awareness and participation. Please join us in this important effort.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

SAMPLE MAYORAL/GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATION

MAY IS ELECTRICAL SAFETY MONTH

Whereas, hundreds of people die and thousands are injured each year in electrical accidents;

Whereas, there are, on average, 500 civilian deaths related to electrical home structure fires;

Whereas, nearly three people are electrocuted in the home and five more in the workplace each week;

Whereas, property damage due to home fires caused by electrical distribution, appliances and equipment, and heating and air conditioning systems amounts to nearly \$1.6 billion annually;

Whereas, following basic electrical safety precautions can help prevent injury or death to thousands of people each year;

Whereas, citizens are encouraged to check their home and workplace for possible electrical hazards to help protect lives and property;

Whereas, citizens are encouraged to test their smoke detectors and ground fault circuit interrupters monthly and after every major electrical storm;

Whereas, the efforts of the Electrical Safety Foundation International (ESFI) and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) promote and educate the public about the importance of respecting electricity and practicing electrical safety in the home, school and workplace; and

Whereas, [your organization] is actively helping to move this effort forward in order to reduce the number of electrical injuries and deaths from electrical hazards;

Now, therefore, I [Mayor/Governor's name], [Mayor/Governor] of [city/town/state/province], do hereby proclaim May as Electrical Safety Month. This month observes the importance of establishing and practicing electrical safety habits in the home, school and workplace to decrease electrical hazards, injuries, and property damage, and to prevent deaths.

I call upon the people of this [city/town/state/province] to participate in Electrical Safety Month activities and to conduct an electrical safety check of their home, school and workplace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this [number] day of [month, year].

ORDER MATERIALS FOR DISTRIBUTION



3 EASY WAYS TO ORDER

ONLINE via ESFI's online storefront at www.electrical-safety.org
FAX your order with credit card information to **703.841.3329**
MAIL your order along with check or money order to ESFI, 1300 N. 17th St., Suite 1752 Rosslyn VA 22209
 Or download the information for free at the ESFI website library.

I'd like to order the materials indicated below for distribution in my community.

QTY	TITLE	LESS THAN 100 COPIES	100 COPIES OR MORE	TOTAL
	Indoor Electrical Safety Check booklet (1st book free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	Spanish Indoor Electrical Safety Check booklet (1st book free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	Outdoor Electrical Safety Check booklet (1st book free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	Spanish Outdoor Electrical Safety Check booklet (1st book free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	Wired for Safety Video - VHS (includes 1 booklet each)	\$5.00	\$5.00	
	Mr. Plug Fun Book - Pre-K (1st book free)	\$1.00	\$.50	
	Spanish Mr. Plug Fun Book - Pre-K (1st book free)	\$1.00	\$.50	
	Mr. Plug Fun Book - K-3rd grade (1st book free)	\$1.00	\$.50	
	Spanish Mr. Plug Fun Book - K-3rd grade (1st book free)	\$1.00	\$.50	
	"Oh No! Not More Rules!!" College Dorm brochure (1st brochure free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	"Look Up! Look Down! Look Out!" Workplace Power Line Safety (1st brochure free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	Electrical Safety Precautions During Disasters brochure (1st brochure free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	"Test Before You Touch" brochure (1st brochure free)	\$.50	\$.35	
	GFCI poster 17" x 22"	Free	Free	
	GFCI flyer 8" x 11"	Free	Free	
	May is Electrical Safety Month Kit – Hard Copy (1st copy free)	\$1.50	\$.75	
	May is Electrical Safety Month Kit – CD ROM	\$1.50	\$.75	
	Electrical Safety Tips Bookmarks (lots of 25)	\$4.50	\$4.50	
	Home Electrical Safety Quiz poster	Free	Free	

SUBTOTAL _____

When ordering 50 copies or more and/or overnight shipments, email info@esfi.org, or fax (703) 841-3329, or call (703) 841-3229 for shipping and handling charges.

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