



Lessons Learnt – LL061

Unsecured 11kV conductor fell and came into contact with live 400v below.

Fibre		Distribution	v	Transmission		Wider Business	
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Date of issue: 25/02/2016

Incident	Description
<i>Date incident happened</i>	3 December 2015
<i>Where it happened</i>	Sandy Bay, near Matapouri, Northland
<i>What happened</i>	Reinstating a live line mid-span break, a team member encountered difficulties getting one end of the HV conductor into the sleeve. The end of the conductor was left unsupported momentarily as another team member moved to assist and it dropped onto the lower LV circuit. The LV circuit had covers applied however, the unsupported HV conductor was long enough to make contact with the LV beyond the covers and the feeder tripped.
<i>Why it happened</i>	The end of the conductor was left resting on an insulator and was not secured to it. This allowed it to fall between the HV and LV circuits. There was insufficient cover up on the LV.
<i>The important things you should remember about this</i>	There is a danger of a conductor falling if adequate steps are not taken to have it adequately secured. The consequences can be wide-ranging.
<i>What you must do in future</i> <i>OR</i> <i>What will happen next</i>	Conductors shall be controlled, secured and/or supported at all times. All 'second points of contacts' (SPOC's) are to be sufficiently covered.
<i>SM-EI 3.307</i> <i>ECP46 2.8.1</i> <i>Risk Register ID 367</i>	Work on energised equipment All components within the immediate work area that are, or could be, at a different potential shall be covered with insulating barriers. Second point of (electrical) contact (live line work)
<i>Released by:</i>	Brett Pou, Trade Specialist