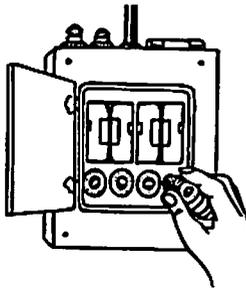


## Electrical Panels



Electricity enters the home through a control panel and a main switch where one can shut off all the power in an emergency. Control panels use either fuses or circuit breakers. Install the correct fuses for the panel. Never use a greater numbered fuse or a metallic item such as a penny. If fuses are used and there is a stoppage in power, look for the broken metal strip in the top of a blown fuse. Replace the fuse with a new one marked with the correct amperage. Reset circuit breakers from off to on.

Be sure to check why the fuse or circuit blew. Never overload a circuit with high wattage appliances. Check the wattage on appliance labels. If there is frayed insulation or a broken wire, a dangerous short circuit may result and cause a fire. If power stoppages continue or if a frayed or broken wire is found, contact an electrician



## Outlets and Extension Cords



Make sure all electrical outlets are three-hole, grounded outlets. If there is water in the area, there should be a GFI or Ground Fault Interrupter outlet. All outdoor outlets should be GFI's. There should be ample electrical capacity to run equipment without tripping circuit breakers or blowing fuses.

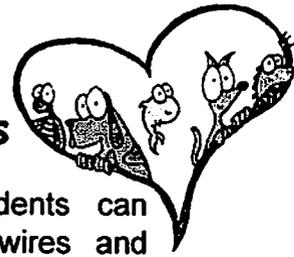
## Children



Electricity is important to the workings of the home, but can be dangerous, especially to children. Electrical safety needs to be taught to children early on. Safety plugs should be inserted in unused outlets when toddlers are in the home. Make sure all outlets in the home have face plates. Teach children not to put things into electrical outlets and not to chew on electrical cords. Keep electrical wiring boxes locked.

Do not allow children to come in contact with power lines outside. Never allow them to climb trees near power lines, utility poles or high-tension towers.

## Animal Hazards



Mice and other rodents can chew on electrical wires and damage them. If rodents are suspected or known to be in the home, be aware of the damage they may cause and take measures to get rid of them.

## Outside Hazards

There are many electrical hazards outside the home. Be aware of overhead and underground power lines. People have been electrocuted when an object they are moving has come in contact with the overhead power lines. Keep ladders, antennas, kites and poles away from power lines leading to the house and other buildings. Do not plant trees, shrubs, or bushes under power lines or near underground power lines.

Always call MISS UTILITY before digging for any purpose. By doing so you are protecting your property, others' property, and your life.



## Three Ways to Prevent Accidents

- 1) Turn off all electrical appliances when you go out. Teach children this habit by example.
- 2) Know your appliances. Read and follow manufacturers' instructions. Be sure all appliances and power tools carry an Underwriters Laboratory tag.
- 3) Practice extension cord safety. Cords are for temporary indoor use, away from moisture, heat, or metal pipes, and never under rugs.

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**If Ever In Doubt**

**About Electrical Issues**

**Contact A Licensed Electrician.**  
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## Electrical Safety in the Home

- √ *Outlets near water should be GFI-type outlets.*
- √ *Don't allow trees near power lines to be climbed.*
- √ *Keep ladders, kites, equipment and anything else away from overhead power lines.*
- √ *Never use anything but the proper fuse to protect a circuit.*
- √ *Find and correct overloaded circuits.*
- √ *Never place extension cords under rugs.*



*Protecting the things that matter.*