Wire Pulling & Cable Feeding

TRADE: ELECTRICAL | **LEADER GUIDE: 8-12 MINUTES** | **USE WHAT FITS TODAY**

LEADER NOTE
Do not read this sheet word-for-word. Pick the sections that match today's task, point to the actual equipment/work area, and get the crew to answer the questions out loud.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Use this leader guide before wire pulling & cable feeding work to review the real setup, the controls that need to be in place, and the conditions that should stop the task. Electrical incidents often happen when a circuit is assumed to be dead, temporary wiring is damaged or overloaded, or the work moves closer to energized parts than planned. Treat verification, protection and working clearance as part of the task, not paperwork that happens somewhere else.

A SCENARIO TO DISCUSS
During Wire Pulling & Cable Feeding, a worker is told that the equipment is off, but the person who isolated it is not present and the status has not been verified at the work point. What evidence is required before the crew treats it as de-energized?

BEFORE WORK STARTS

- Identify the circuit/equipment and the isolation or protective device that applies to today's task.
- Inspect cords, plugs, enclosures and temporary wiring in the work area before energizing tools/equipment.
- Establish required working clearances and keep conductive materials/water out of the exposure zone.
- Coordinate puller and feeder communication so tension is not applied until everyone is clear and ready.
- Keep hands out of conduit entrances, sheaves, rollers and pinch points where cable can tighten suddenly.

SAFE WORK SEQUENCE / CONTROLS

- Coordinate puller and feeder communication so tension is not applied until everyone is clear and ready.
- Keep hands out of conduit entrances, sheaves, rollers and pinch points where cable can tighten suddenly.
- Control reels on stable stands and prevent uncontrolled rotation, walking or collapse.
- Verify the raceway, pulling equipment, rope and attachment method are suitable for the expected pulling force.

COMMON FAILURE POINTS

- Treating "off" as the same thing as verified de-energized.
- Using damaged or improvised temporary wiring because it still powers the tool.
- Letting water, metal access equipment or another trade move into the electrical clearance.

STOP AND RESET IF...

- The circuit, conductor or equipment cannot be positively identified or its status is uncertain.
- Cords, plugs, enclosures, GFCI protection or grounding/bonding are damaged or do not match the planned setup.
- Water, metal access equipment, nearby energized work or another condition changes the electrical exposure.

QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD CHANGE THE JOB

1. What is energized, what is de-energized, and how was that status verified instead of assumed?
2. What GFCI, grounding, isolation, guarding, or other protective device is controlling the electrical exposure today, and how was it checked?
3. Where could water, conductive material, damaged cords, or another trade change the electrical risk while we are working?
4. What clearance or approach boundary applies here, and how will the crew keep it clear through the whole task?
5. What evidence is required before the crew treats it as de-energized?

MAKE IT REAL ON THE JOB
Show the disconnect/protective device or test method being relied on and identify the energized boundary.

BEFORE YOU RELEASE THE CREW
Before the crew starts, everyone should be able to explain the hazard, point to the control being used today, and name the condition that would make the work stop.

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.416 - Safety-Related Electrical Work Practices

LidLog

ATTENDANCE & SIGN-OFF

Wire Pulling & Cable Feeding

Project / Job:		**Date:**	
Talk leader:		**Location:**	

CREW ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By signing, attendees confirm they participated in this toolbox talk and had the opportunity to raise job-specific questions. Signatures do not replace required training, qualifications, permits or certifications.

#	Name	Company / Trade	Signature
1			
2			
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QUESTIONS / CONDITIONS / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

END-OF-TALK CHECK

[ ] Crew can point to the main hazard.	[ ] Critical control is in place and usable.
[ ] The responsible person/check is clear.	[ ] Stop/re-brief conditions were discussed.