Plugs, sockets and cables

Plugs, sockets and cables also need to be used correctly:

Don't play with outside house wiring

- Make sure you can't see any coloured wires between the plug and the power lead.
- Make sure the wires are held firmly in place inside the plug.
- Use sockets safely - it's better to use a bar adaptor (multi-board)on a lead than a block adaptor.
- Only use one adaptor per socket-don't plug one adaptor into another and try to keep to one plug per socket.

Circuit Breaker

When you're fitting or replacing a circuit breaker, it's important to engage a Licensed Electrician.

Using higher rated circuit breakers in place of the rated circuit breakers will result in electricity **NOT** being shut off in the event of an electrical fault. This will cause the fault to start a fire.

Do not replace or repair fuses in fuse box yourself. Use the services of a Licensed Electrical Contractor

Extension leads and adaptors have a limit on how many amps they can take, so be careful not to overload them, to reduce the risk of a fire.

WHEN DEALING WITH AN ELECTRICAL FIRE - **DO NOT PANIC. The earlier you take action, the less the risk of extreme damages.** If there is an electrical fire, pull the plug out or switch off the power at the fuse box. **IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.** Sometimes this can stop the fire immediately.

» Never use water on an electrical fire and don't take any risk with your safety - get out and call **913.**

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For further information contact:

Energy Fiji Limited
Private Mail bag
Suva
Fiji Islands

EFL Contact Centre	: 132 333 (24hrs)
Website	: www.efl.com.fj
Fax Number	: 3313064
Email	: CustomerS@efl.com.fj
For Emergencies Only	: 913

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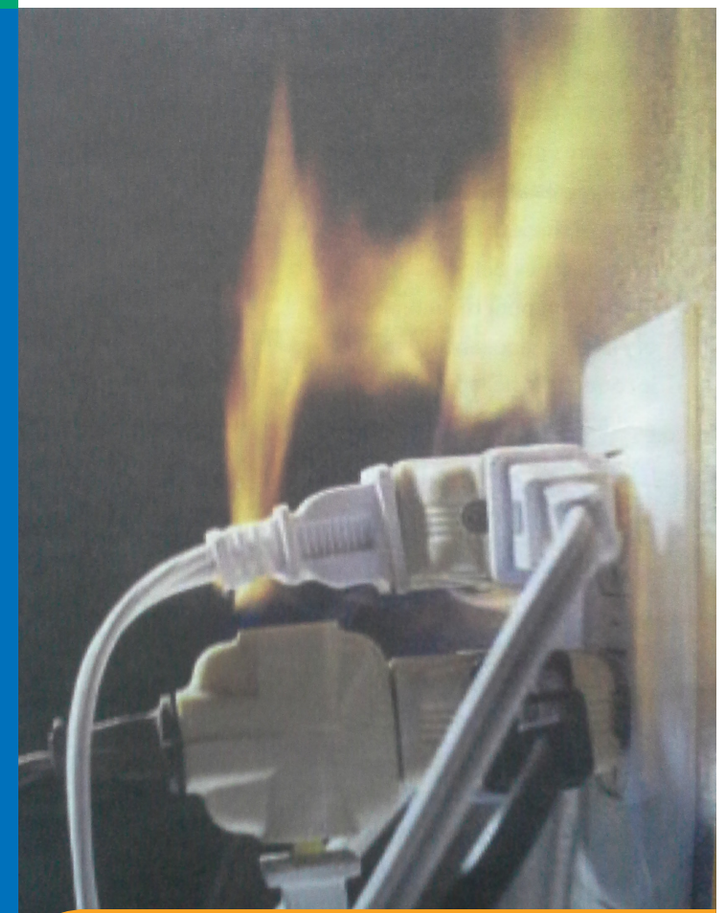


Protect your Home from Electrical fire

Protect your Home from electrical fire

Electric fire safety

Electrical appliances, plugs and cables that are old or poorly wired can be a real danger. Just because there is no flame doesn't mean there's no fire risk. Find out what to check for to ensure your appliances don't put you or your family or your property at risk from fire. Some of these fires are caused by electrical system failures and appliance defects, but many more are caused by the misuse and poor maintenance of electrical appliances, incorrectly installed wiring and overloaded circuits and extension cords.

Never wire your own home

On a regular basis, get your house wiring checked out by a Licensed Electrical Contractor for damage due to overloading.

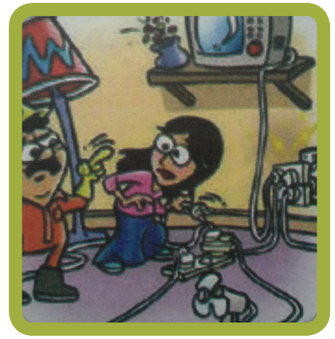
Any defects should be repaired by a Licensed Electrical Contractor under an approved Permit from efl. Get a Licensed Electrical Contractor to install an Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker in your meter box if you do not have one installed already.

Repairs to any household appliance should be carried out also by a Licensed Electrical Contractor.

Familiarize yourself with the contents of your electrical meter box so that you can safely switch off electrical circuits in the unfortunate event that you need to do so.

What to check for

There are particular danger signs to look out for on all electrical items you have around your home. If you think something needs fixing or changing, do it straight away. Over heating, unusual smells, shorts, sparks and sputters are all warning signs that appliances need to be shut off, then replaced or repaired. Have a Licensed Electrician check the wiring in your house. Unplug appliances when not in use.



Do not overload outlets

Plugs and sockets

For plugs and sockets keep an eye out for the following:

- loose or damaged plug or socket.
- hot plugs or sockets, scorch marks, fuses that often blow or flickering lights are all signs of loose wiring or other electrical problems.
- badly wired plugs - any coloured wires sticking out could come loose and debris could also get into the plug.
- over loaded sockets – plugging too many electrical appliances into one socket can lead to overheating.
- Use safety closures to "child-proof" electrical outlets.

Make sure your wiring is properly insulated

Cables and leads

The risk with cables and leads include:

- Getting frayed and damaged- make sure the outer covering of all power leads is in good condition and replaced if necessary.
- Being badly positioned shouldn't be in places where people can trip over or near water, cookers or other sources of heat.
- Do not run them under rugs or carpets where they can wear through without anyone noticing –position them elsewhere.

Appliances

When purchasing electrical appliances always check to ensure they are marked with a Safety Standard Certification and are rated to operate at nominal volts. EFL standard supply voltage is 240Volts ± 6%.

With small children cover electric outlets

For electrical appliances:

- **DO NOT** get them wet- this includes plugs and sockets so don't put a vase of flowers on top of the TV for example.
- **DO NOT** leave them on at night – unless they are designed to be left on, like freezers.
- **DO NOT** put anything in the microwave that is made of metal or has a metallic finish or parts.
- **DO NOT** place paper, cloth or any other flammable item on top of microwaves, heaters, driers, refrigerators or any other item that generates heat.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's safety advice pertaining to the appliances.

Keep electrical items in good working order. Follow the guidelines below to make sure your electrical items are safe to use.

Maintenance

Electrical appliances, especially ones that run at high speeds and contain motors, like washing machines should be serviced once a year by a licensed electrician.