

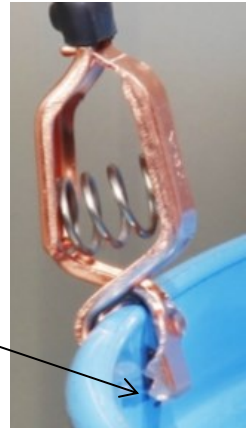
# Grounding and Bonding

Which is the safest option for a bonding point?

- Single Bond point

Why is the Single Bonding Point Safer than Two or More Bond Points?

- On a multi-ground point such as an alligator clip, there is the potential for arcing between the bond points.
- A Single Bond point this cannot happen.



Which is better to use, Insulated or Uninsulated Bonding and Grounding Wires?

- Uninsulated wires are recommended because they allow for easier detection of defects.
- Insulated wires are those with a protective rubber or vinyl coating that completely encompasses the wire. The insulation offers additional protection from fraying and corrosion.
- Each situation is different and either one will be fine to use based on preference.



NFPA 30, Chapter 18 Part 5.2.2 states that a means must be provided to minimize the generation of static electricity when transferring flammable liquids.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(6)(ii). The regulation states, "Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C), shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected."

For bonding and grounding to be effective, a metal-to-metal connection must be maintained between the bonding and grounding wires and the containers. To accomplish this, all paint, dirt, rust, etc. must be removed from the area of connection. These connections can be of two basic types: permanent or temporary. Permanent connections can be made by using solid or braided wires, and must incorporate either screw-type clamps, welding or other similar means. Temporary connections should use only braided wires in conjunction with spring clamps, magnetic clamps or other similar methods of maintaining metal-to-metal contact. [Bonding and Grounding Wires](#)