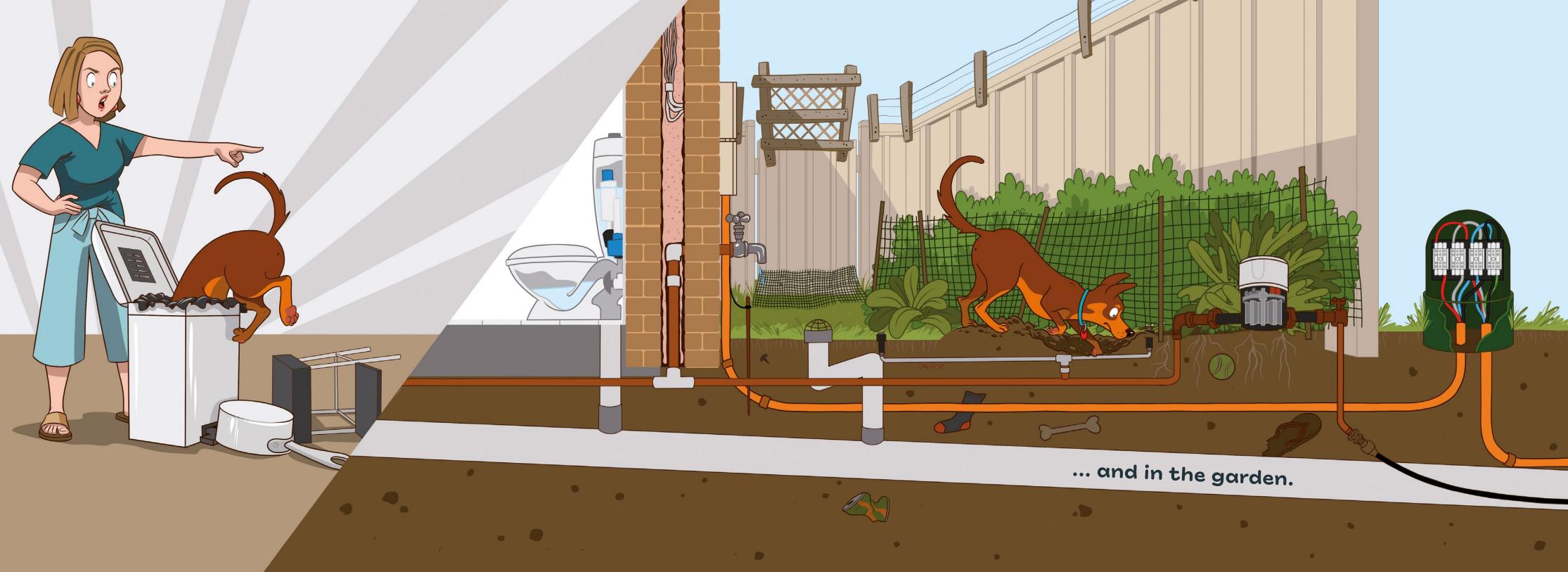
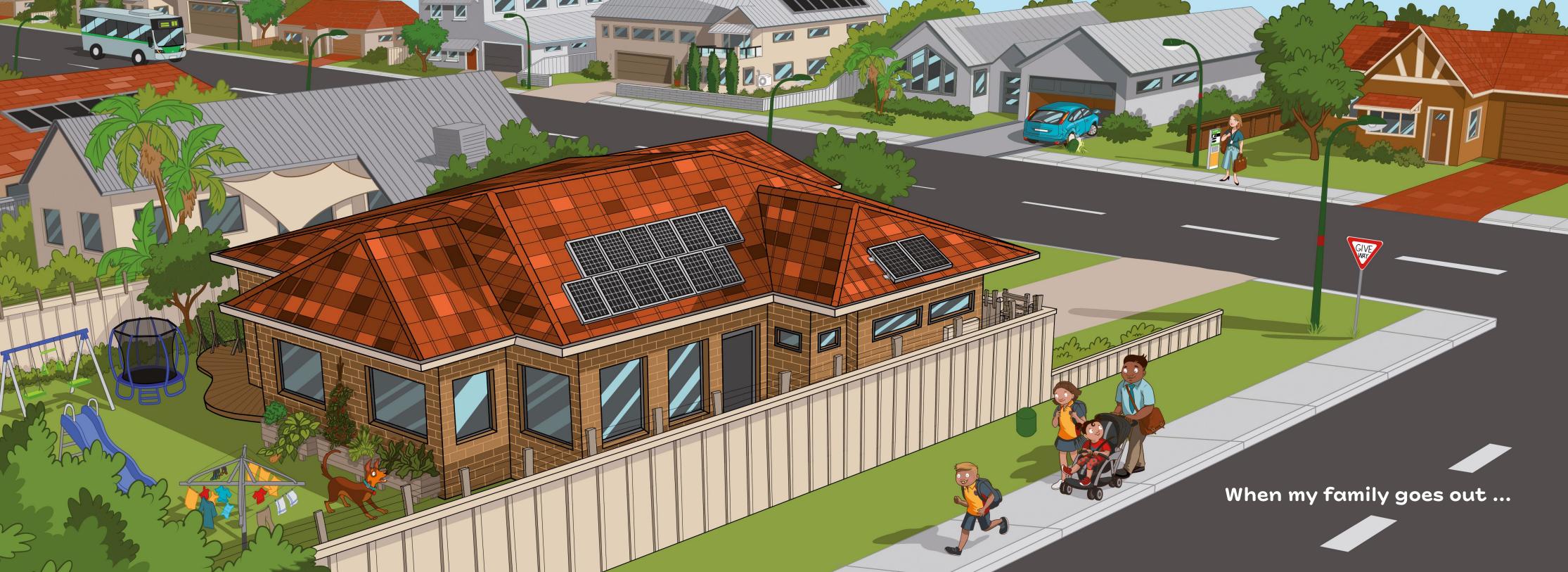




Illustrated by Alison Mutton

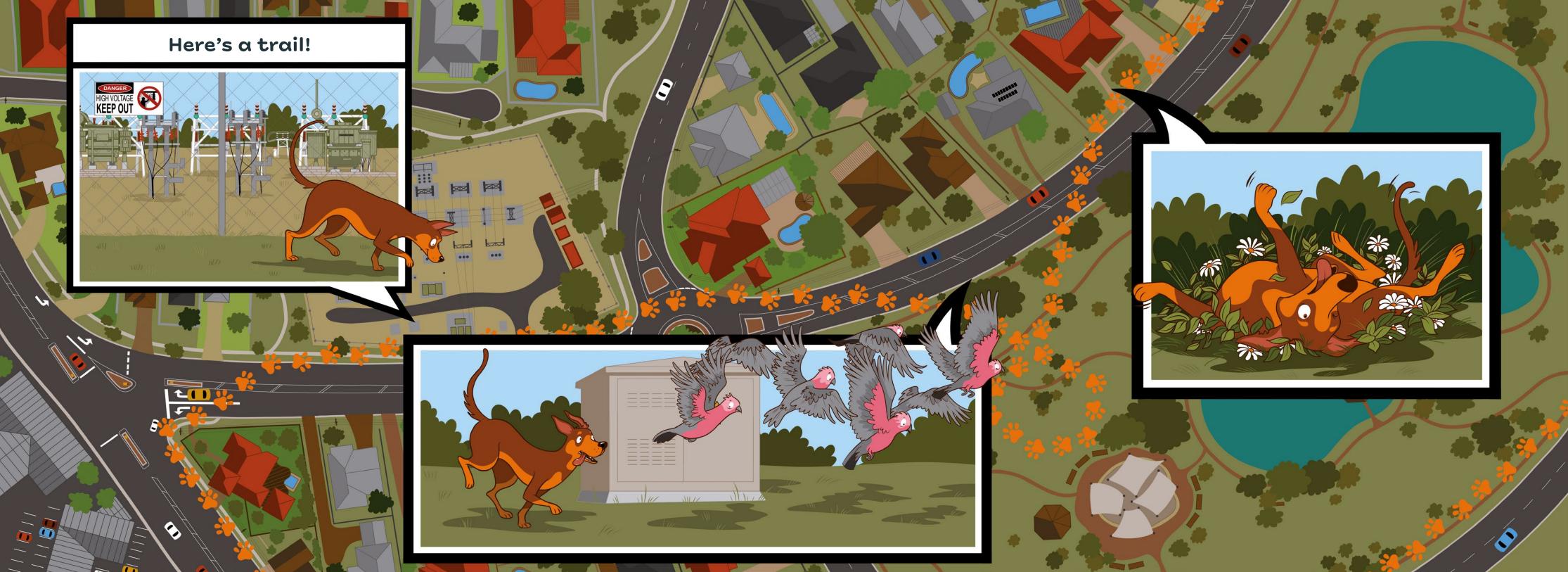








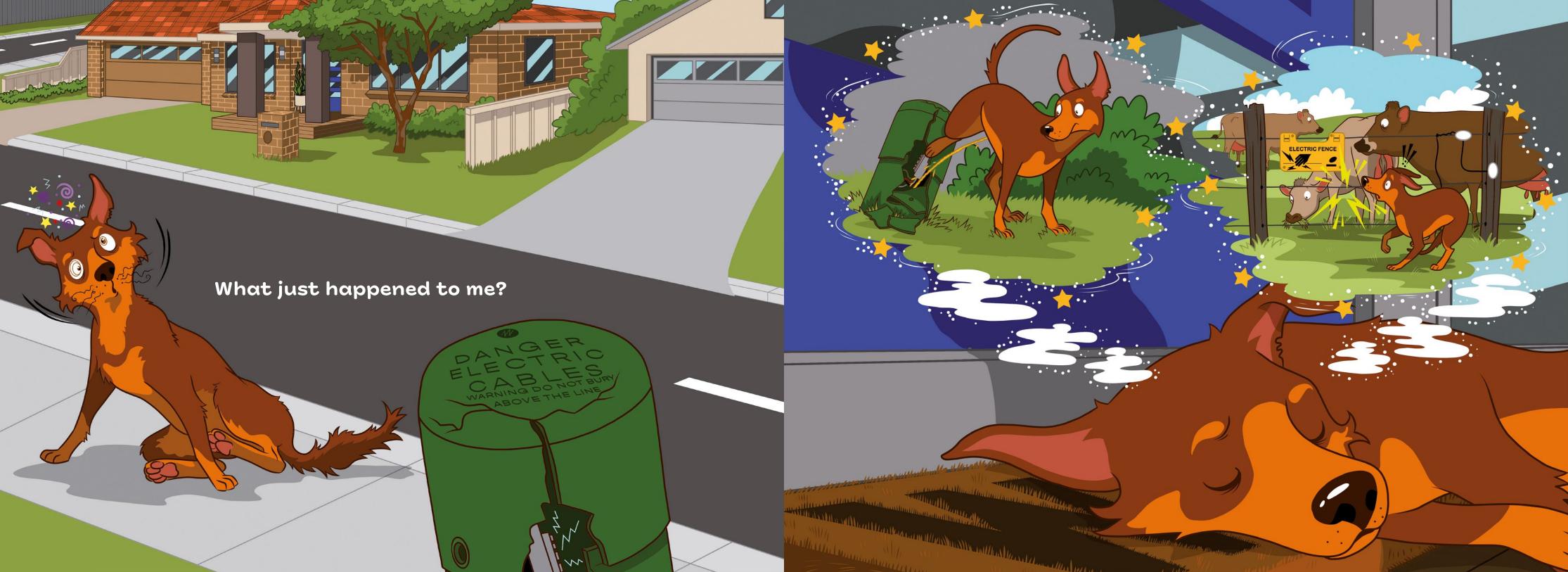




















Electricity

Electricity is a form of energy that we can make (generate) and move around (transmit and distribute) to use in our homes and schools to power appliances. It is very useful, but it is powerful so it can be dangerous.

Electricity is measured by its pressure or force voltage, and its rate of flow (speed) - current. It needs both to be at a certain level to hurt. When electricity is travelling long distances it is at a high voltage. When it is in your house it is a low voltage, however all electricity in overhead wires and underground cables and in your house has that potential to hurt.

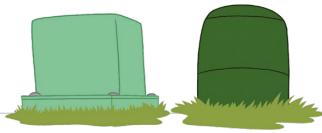
Power pole and power lines

Electricity travels on a path, known as a circuit, along wires made of good conductors such as aluminium. The power poles hold the wires up out of the way for safety. If you ever see a power line on the ground stay 8 metres away and call 000 or Western Power on 13 13 51.

Green dome or mini pillar

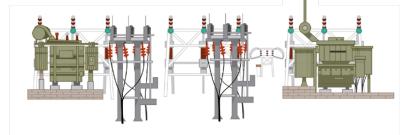
Sometimes electricity goes underground instead of overhead. Green mini pillars are connection points for underground power that allow technicians to work on them. The pillars are strong to protect the wires

and they are coloured green to blend in with their surroundings. Pillars are safe, but can become dangerous if damaged. If you see a damaged pillar report it to Western Power on 13 13 51.



Substation

Electricity that has travelled a long way at a high voltage (transmission), needs to be converted to a lower voltage at a substation, so that it can continue safely to where it's needed (distribution). Only trained people can enter substation sites.



Electrical cabinet

An electrical cabinet houses a transformer for underground power and protects it. Transformers in your neighbourhood change high voltage, to a lower voltage. This, then allows electricity to move safely to your home or school to power your appliances. Voltage is the push of the electricity, similar to the force of water coming out of a tap.



Teaching Ideas

Sparky and the Electrical Pillar has several themes for discussion.

Doing a job







What does Sparky think is his job?

What sort of things does he do to carry out the job normally?

What does he do on this particular day that he thinks is a good job?

Why are Sparky's family not impressed with him?

Protection and safety

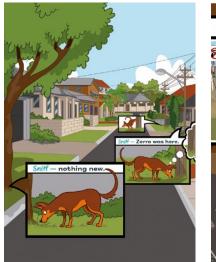


What things around us do we have to be careful about for our safety?

What things help to protect us?

around us that is there to help keep us safe?

Observing the world through our senses

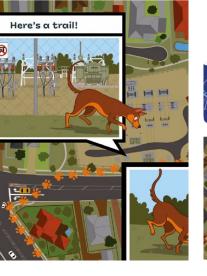


What are our senses? When do we use them?

What senses does
Sparky use?

What can you see Senses in the same way?

Streetscape



What do you notice on the streets around us?

What are they for? What can you see everywhere and what can you only see in some places?

How do you find your way around the streets?

STEM behaviour





How does Sparky find out about things?

How does Sparky get out of the backyard?

What sort of thinking and behaviour does he show?

For Sparky classroom activities visit westernpower.com.au/community/our-education-program/

About electric shocks

Sparky gets an electric shock from the damaged and exposed mini pillar. The live cables inside carry electricity and this is what passed along Sparky's stream of urine and his body giving him a shock. Sparky's urine provided an alternate path to earth for the electricity in those cables. Electricity will always take the easiest path to earth, such as the ground.

Some materials allow electricity to travel more easily than others. We call these conductors. Impure water, in this case the urine and the water content of Sparky's body, is a conductor. Other materials like rubber on the bottom of shoes or thick cotton like the network response officer is wearing do

not let electricity pass easily.

We call these insulators.

Nerves and muscles in our bodies (this includes our heart) and animals, use electrical signals to work. Electricity from wires running through the body causes muscles to contract, which can cause someone to be thrown back, like Sparky, or unable to let go of what they are holding. An electric shock can cause injury, disorientation, burns and death. Someone who has received an electric shock should always be medically treated even if they appear okay.

First published 2021 by WESTERN POWER

Electricity Networks Corporation, trading as Western Power

363 Wellington Street, Perth WA 6000 www.westernpower.com.au

Copyright © Western Power, 2021

The moral rights of the creator have been asserted.

This book is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the *Copyright Act*, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Enquiries should be made to the publisher.

Printed by Advance Press, Western Australia.



ISBN: 978 0 6452138 0 5