PORTABLE POWER TOOLS

CORPORATE SAFETY TRAINING

29 CFR 1910



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- ☑ Discuss Program Requirements.
- ☑ Discuss The Types of Tools.
- **☑** Discuss Selection Criteria.
- ☑ Discuss Inspection Requirements.
- ☑ Discuss Basic Skills in Hazard Recognition & Control.
- ☑ Discuss OSHA'S Requirements for Tool Safety.
- ☑ Discuss Tool Safety's Role in Today's Industry.
- ☑ Discuss Use, Storage and Maintenance Requirements.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

<u>29CFR</u> - SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

<u>1910</u> - INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

- 241 DEFINITIONS
- 242 HAND AND PORTABLE POWER TOOLS
- 243 GUARDING OF PORTABLE POWER TOOLS
- 244 OTHER PORTABLE TOOLS & EQUIPMENT
- **<u>132</u> PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

ALL EMPLOYERS MUST:

- ☑ Establish a Written Program
- ☑ Conduct Tool Safety Training
- ☑ Conduct Work Area Inspections
- ☑ Ensure all Modified Tools are Safe
- ☑ Provide the Proper Tool for the Job
- ☑ Maintain all Tools in Safe Condition
- **☑** Conduct Regular Program Evaluations
- **Replace Worn or Broken Tool in a Timely Manner**

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

THE EMPLOYER MUST PROVIDE TRAINING:

- ☑ Establish Proficiency in The Use of Tools.
- ☑ Explain Inspection Requirements of Tools.
- ☑ Conduct Training Prior to Job Assignment.
- ☑ Explain Why a Particular Tool has been Selected.
- ☑ Explain Proper Maintenance and Storage of Tools.
- ☑ Explain the Potential Problems Associated with Tools.
- ☑ Explain The Nature, Extent and Effects of Tool Hazards.
- ☑ Explain The Operation, Capabilities, and Limitations of Tools.

RETRAINING REQUIREMENTS

<u>REQUIRED WHEN THERE IS A</u>:

- \blacksquare New Hazard or Tools.
- ☑ Program Related Injury.
- ☑ Change in Job Assignment.
- ☑ New Hazard Control Methods.
- ☑ Failure in the Safety Procedures.
- ☑ Reason to Doubt Employee Proficiency.

TOOL TRAINING IS IMPORTANT

A GOOD PROGRAM WILL HELP:

- ☑ Reduce injury and illness rates.
- ☑ Acceptance of high-turnover jobs.
- ☑ Workers feel better about their work.
- **☑** Reduce workers' compensation costs.
- ☑ Elevate OSHA compliance to a higher level.

TOOL TRAINING IS PREVENTION

"It is estimated that in the United States, 97% of the money spent for medical care is directed toward treatment of an illness, injury or disability. Only 3% is spent on prevention."



Self-help Manual for your Back H. Duane Saunders, MSPT by Educational Opportunities

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF A TOOL SAFETY PROGRAM REQUIRES:

- ☑ DEDICATION
- ☑ PERSONAL INTEREST
- ☑ MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT

NOTE:

UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FROM THE WORK FORCE IS ESSENTIAL, WITHOUT IT THE PROGRAM WILL FAIL!

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

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DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE:

- ☑ Establish responsibility.
- ☑ Establish a corporate policy and develop rules.
- ☑ Conduct a tool safety survey of the facility.
- ☑ Eliminate hazardous tools where possible.
- **☑** Conduct employee training.
- ☑ Provide protection where hazard elimination is not possible.
- ☑ Perform inspections and maintenance.
- ☑ Periodically audit the program.
- ☑ Modify policies and rules as appropriate.



☑ RECOGNITION

ASSESSMENT OF TOOL HAZARDS:

- ✓ Known jobs/areas having high tool usage.
- ✓ Jobs/areas having had recent operational changes.
- ✓ Jobs/areas with new equipment or processes.
- ✓ New jobs having little or no statistical injury data.



\square EVALUATION

- ✓ Facility audit data.
- ✓ Employee surveys.
- ✓ Accident investigations.
- ✓ Logs of employee complaints.
- ✓ Statistical evidence of known/potential hazards.
- ✓ Injury and illness data of known/potential hazards.



☑ IMPLEMENTATION

- ✓ Written program.
- ✓ Training program.
- ✓ Employee involvement.
- ✓ Supervisor involvement.
- ✓ Corrective action program.
- ✓ Job hazard analysis program.
- ✓ Safety in purchasing (new tools, equipment etc.)





- ✓ Periodic facility audits.
- ✓ Written program reviews.
- ✓ Employee feedback surveys.
- ✓ Job hazard analysis reviews.
- ✓ Recurrent training programs.
- ✓ Supervisor feedback surveys.
- ✓ Periodic statistical evaluations.
- ✓ Corrective action follow-up measures.

☑ CONTROL MEASURES CONSIDERATIONS:

- \checkmark Capital improvement plan to eliminated hazards.
- ✓ Costs involved in purchasing new tools.
- ✓ Length of time necessary for implementation.
- ✓ Level of urgency in implementation.
- ✓ Compatibility with existing controls.
- ✓ Anticipated problems with employee use.

- ☑ PRIORITIZATION CONSIDERATIONS:
 - ✓ Severity of injuries as a result of hazards.
 - ✓ Consequences of an injury at the worksite.
 - \checkmark Likelihood that the operation will have an injury.
 - \checkmark The length of exposure to the hazard.
 - ✓ Long-term effects of hazardous tool use.

THE SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

⊘ CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. GET INVOLVED IN THE TOOL HAZARD ASSESSMENTS.
- 2. OBTAIN ASSISTANCE (IF NEEDED) FROM EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF CONCERN.
- 3. COMPLETE THE PAPERWORK (WORK ORDERS, POLICY CHANGES, ETC.) TO MAKE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.
- 4. ATTEND THE SAME TRAINING AS YOUR WORKERS.
- 5. FOLLOW-UP ON THE ACTIONS YOU TOOK.

TOOL DESIGN AND SELECTION

✓ INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- ✓ Carefully Match the Tool to Job.
- ✓ The Specific Use of the Tool Is Critical.
- ✓ Contact Manufactures for Their Assistance.
- ✓ Make Informed Decisions Before You Buy.
- ✓ Don't be Fooled by Misleading Advertising.

TOOL DESIGN AND SELECTION

✓ FAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS:

- ✓ Handles that Distribute Pressure Across the Palm.
- ✓ Designed to Provide the Required Force.
- ✓ Varied Weights, Designs to Accommodate All Workers.
- ✓ Handle Orientations That Allow Straight Wrists.
- ✓ Triggers That do Not Reduce Grip Strength.
- ✓ Minimal Hand and Arm Vibration.
- ✓ Minimal Repetitive Motion Requirements.
- Minimal Need to Assume Awkward Positions.

$\mathbf{\overline{O}} \quad \mathsf{GENERAL} \, \mathsf{SAFETY} \, \mathsf{CONSIDERATIONS}$

- ✓ *Don't be afraid to ask people to wait!*
- ✓ Know that you could be seriously injured
- ✓ Know that no one ever expected to get injured
- ✓ Know that none of us is immune to injury
- ✓ Know the safe procedures before starting work
- ✓ Know the location of emergency switches
- \checkmark Know the location of first aid kits
- ✓ Limit conversation while using tools
- ✓ Avoid reaching across working areas
- ✓ Avoid horseplay don't tolerate it from others
- $\checkmark\,$ Do not force tools ever
- ✓ Think about going home in the same shape

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

✓ ELECTRICAL HAZARDS (GENERAL)

- ✓ Inspect equipment thoroughly before each use
- ✓ Be cognizant of water hazards in the area of work
- ✓ Ground-loop-impedance testers can quickly help
- Ensure electrical cords are grounded
- ✓ Never defeat the grounding terminal
- ✓ Even slight shocks can cause loss of control
- ✓ Scrapes and cuts (or worse) result easily
- Check cords and switches for defects
- ✓ Never use a tool with frayed cords
- ✓ Use extension cords with G.F.C.I. capability
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

\blacksquare EXTENSION CORDS

- ✓ Must be the three conductor type
- ✓ Never defeat the grounding terminal
- ✓ Never allow sharp objects to contact cords
- ✓ Keep cords clean, chemicals can degrade cords
- \checkmark Do not drag the cord over rough surfaces
- ✓ Be aware of water hazards
- ✓ Consider G.F.C.I. type cords
- ✓ If a cord snags, do not force or stretch
- ✓ Never "jerk" from the wall receptacle



Continued

\blacksquare ELECTRIC DRILLS

- ✓ Inspect thoroughly before each use
- ✓ Ensure electrical cords are grounded
- ✓ Never defeat the grounding terminal
- ✓ Bits can break inspect before use
- \checkmark Use the correct size bit for the job
- ✓ The shorter the bit usually the safer
- ✓ Never grind down bit shanks to fit smaller chucks
- ✓ Use chuck adapters when necessary
- Properly anchor material to prevent slippage
- ✓ Constant pressure switches are safer than "lockables"
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

Continued

BITS

- ✓ Select the correct size bit for the job
- ✓ Keep bits sharp for better cutting
- ✓ Sharp tools are safer than dull ones
- ✓ Dull edges can slip off rather than cut
- ✓ Store bits out of the way in a rack
- ✓ Handle bits carefully
- ✓ Scrapes and cuts result easily
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

$\square ELECTRIC GRINDING WHEELS$

- ✓ Grinders are extremely dangerous
- ✓ Inspect thoroughly before each use
- ✓ Ensure electrical cords are grounded
- ✓ Never defeat the grounding terminal
- ✓ Wheels can break inspect before use
- ✓ Use the correct type/rating of wheel
- ✓ Check wheels for cracks (ring test)
- ✓ Check housing of the tool for maximum wheel speed
- ✓ Visually inspect wheels for cracks
- ✓ Ensure wheel is guarded 180 degrees
- ✓ Check for ease of adjustability of the guard

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

ELECTRIC GRINDING WHEELS (Continued)

- ✓ Never grind on unpurged containers
- ✓ Be cognizant of sparks and heat
- ✓ Ensure clothing is free of flammables
- ✓ The entire face must be shielded
- ✓ Grinders are extremely high speed
- ✓ High speed causes high torque
- ✓ High torque can cause serious injury
- ✓ Check yourself for loose clothing or hair
- ✓ Long hair must be pulled back
- ✓ Check housing of the tool for maximum wheel speed
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

- **ELECTRIC GRINDING WHEELS** (Continued)
 - ✓ Avoid excess pressure on the wheel
 - \checkmark Never grind on the side of the wheel

GRINDERS ARE SERIOUS BUSINESS USE WITH CAUTION!

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\blacksquare ELECTRIC SANDERS

- ✓ Be cognizant of dust and grit
- ✓ Ensure area is ventilated
- ✓ Remember, dust can be flammable
- ✓ Keep clothing as free of dust as possible
- Empty dust collectors often
- ✓ The entire face must be shielded
- ✓ Sanders can be extremely high speed
- ✓ Check yourself for loose clothing or hair
- ✓ Long hair must be pulled back
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

Continued

\blacksquare ELECTRIC SAWS

- ✓ Never operate with out guards
- ✓ Never jam or crowd into the work
- ✓ Never start or stop saw while inside kurf
- ✓ Keep body parts out of cutting path
- ✓ Ensure cord will reach entire length of cut
- ✓ Never tape trigger closed
- ✓ The entire face must be shielded
- ✓ Saws can be extremely high speed
- ✓ Check yourself for loose clothing or hair
- ✓ Watch for "kick-back" of the blade
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

ELECTRIC SAW BLADES (Continued)

- ✓ Seriously inspect the blade before use
- ✓ Inspect for for blued or glazed teeth
- ✓ Inspect for uneven teeth (dropped blade)
- ✓ Inspect for burn marks (dull blade)
- ✓ Inspect for cracks in the blade
- ✓ Ensure the blade is not warped
- ✓ Ensure the blade is not out of round
- ✓ Ensure the blade is properly sharpened
- ✓ Match the blade to the type of material being cut

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

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\blacksquare ELECTRIC ROUTERS

- ✓ Never jam or crowd into the work
- ✓ Use the correct size bit for the job
- ✓ Keep body parts out of cutting path
- ✓ Ensure cord will reach entire length of cut
- ✓ Never tape trigger closed
- ✓ Routers can be extremely high speed
- ✓ Check yourself for loose clothing or hair
- ✓ Long hair must be pulled back
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

\blacksquare ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRONS

- ✓ Ensure tool rests are in place before use
- ✓ Use insulated, noncombustible tool rests
- ✓ Position tool rests for organized, safe work
- ✓ Select the correct soldering iron for the job
- ✓ Ensure adequate ventilation exists
- ✓ Consider hazard effects on by-standers
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

SELECTION & HAZARD RECOGNITION Continued

\blacksquare ELECTRIC GLUE GUNS

- ✓ Ensure tool rests are in place before use
- ✓ Use insulated, noncombustible tool rests
- ✓ Position tool rests for organized, safe work
- \checkmark Select the correct gun for the job
- ✓ Ensure adequate ventilation exists
- ✓ Consider hazard effects on by-standers
- ✓ Always wear personal protective equipment

POWER TOOL STORAGE

✓ TOOL CONTROL

- ✓ Mark tools to discourage pilferage
- ✓ Number tools to identify a specific tools
- ✓ Consider color coding matched against machines
- ✓ Issue (control) from a central location (tool crib)
- ✓ Ensure attendants know serviceability requirements
- ✓ Store heavier tools low, lighter tools higher
- ✓ Store sharp edges or tripping hazards inward
- ✓ Inspect tool belts regularly
- \checkmark Set up records to cover:
 - Repair Replacement Budgeting
 - Inventory Inspection
- Replacement Parts

POWER TOOL MAINTENANCE

- ✓ Know the manufacturers recommendations
- ✓ Frequently inspect tools
- ✓ Document periodic inspections of tools
- $\checkmark\,$ Sharpen and dress tools as required
- ✓ Remove defective tools from service immediately
- ✓ Check adjustments and lubrication requirements
- ✓ Establish:
 - Wear limits
 - Frequency of use limits
 - Inspection guidelines

MODIFIED POWER TOOLS

☑ TOOL MODIFICATION

- ✓ Document the modification
- ✓ Control the general practice in the facility
- ✓ Determine if a safer tool can be purchased
- ✓ Identify the specific use of the modified tool
- ✓ Identify prohibited uses of the modified tool
- $\checkmark\,$ Identify employees authorized to use the tool
- $\checkmark\,$ Issue the tool only after training on its use
- ✓ Have a "Competent Person" authorize the modification
- \checkmark Inspect the tool before and after it is used

INSPECTION AND CARE OF TOOLS

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INSPECTION CONSIDERATIONS:

- ☑ Develop a detailed inspection policy.
- ☑ Document each inspection.
- ☑ Inspect all tools before issue or use.
- ☑ Tag as unusable, damaged equipment.
- ☑ Inspect equipment before each use (without exception).
- ☑ Separate damaged tools from serviceable tools.
- ☑ Consider the effects on tools stored for long periods.
- ☑ Remove damaged tools from service immediately.