

3 - Stationary Machinery: Safety Training

EH&S – MGA

Goals: This safety session should teach you to:

- A. Understand the hazards and protections of stationary machines.
- B. Work safely with stationary machines.

OSHA Regulations: 29 CFR 1910.211-220

1. Heavy Machinery Can Present Heavy Hazards

- A. There's a risk of injury if you're:
 - 1. Caught in—and cut, crushed, or mangled by—moving parts.
 - 2. Pinned or crushed when the machine vibrates, “walks,” or falls over
 - 3. Shocked or electrocuted by contact with live electrical parts
 - 4. Follow the safety steps provided by OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.147 - Lockout/Tagout.
 - 5. Hit by materials or debris ejected by the machine

2. OSHA Requires Protective Safety Features

- A. Guards serve as barriers between workers and the machine's points of operation, sharp edges, feeds, and other moving parts.
- B. Never remove, disable, or reach through or around a guard.
- C. Controls allow the operator to turn the machine's power off from a safe position.

3. Take Precautions With Stationary Machine Power

- A. Avoid contact with energized parts.
- B. Don't reach blindly into any area that could contain energized parts.
- C. Keep metal tools and jewelry away from exposed live electrical parts.
- D. Be sure your hands and work area are dry before handling electrical parts or plugs.
- E. Don't try to fix, unjam, adjust, or work on a machine unless it has been properly locked or tagged out by an authorized employee.
- F. Be sure the machine's legs are properly attached – prevent movement or walking.

4. Be Sure Machines Receive Proper Maintenance

- A. Inspect equipment before use to be sure it's in good working order.
- B. Check that all scheduled maintenance has been performed.
- C. Keep the machine lubricated and clean, or alert the proper person when it's time for those tasks.

5. Operate Machines Correctly and Safely

- A. Follow instructions provided by training and the manufacturer's manual.
- B. Never skip steps.
- C. Make sure you have enough lighting to see controls clearly.
- D. Keep your hands and other body parts away from moving machine parts.
- E. Use tools, not your hands, to feed materials into (and remove materials from) machines.
- F. Don't try to operate machinery when under the influence of alcohol or drugs—or prescribed medications.
- G. Wear assigned personal protective equipment (e.g., safety glasses, hearing protection).
- H. Avoid clothing, long hair, or jewelry that could get caught in the machine.
- I. Give the job your full attention, no matter how often you've done it.
- J. Know how to turn off the equipment safely if there's a problem.
- K. Turn off and report any machine that moves, makes unusual noises, or is not functioning properly.

6. Keep the Work Area Neat and Clean

- A. Organize the work area so that you can easily reach any materials you need.
- B. Clean up any oil or other spills that could be a slipping hazard.
- C. Pick up any cords, tools, materials or scraps that could be tripping hazards.

Summation: Treat Heavy Stationary Machinery With Care to Prevent Accidents and Injuries

The equipment comes with many built-in protections, such as guards and controls. But the best protection is your own commitment to operating it safely.