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
   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.

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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.