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Title <i>TOOL SAFETY</i>	Effective Date 05/30/2012

Purpose

Use of tools makes many tasks easier. However, the same tools that assist us can, if improperly used or maintained, can create significant hazards in our work areas. Employees who use tools must be properly trained to use, adjust, store and maintain tools properly. This policy covers hand, electrical, pneumatic, powder driven, and hydraulic tool safety.

Responsibility

Management

- Provide correct tools for assigned tasks
- Ensure tools are maintained and stored safely
- Provide employee training
- Provide for equipment repair

Employees

- Follow proper tool safety guidelines
- Report tool deficiencies and malfunctions
- Properly store tools when work is completed

*Hazard
Controls*

Engineering

- Properly designed tools
- Guards & safety devices

Administrative

- Tool sharpening program
- Use of PPE
- Control of tool issue

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- Employee Training
- Controlled access to equipment and tool areas

General Safety

Employees who use hand and power tools and who are exposed to the hazards of falling, flying, abrasive, and splashing objects or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases must be provided with the particular personal equipment necessary to protect them from the hazard. Refer to other EHS/RMS applicable policies and procedures that can be found in the EHS/RMS manual found at <http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/EHSRMS/policies/polipro.cfm>. For clarifications and interpretations, please consult with EHS/RMS at <http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/EHSRMS/ehspersonnel.cfm>.

Following five basic safety rules can prevent all hazards involved in the use of tools:

- Keep all tools in good condition with regular maintenance.
- Use the right tool for the job.
- Examine each tool for damage before use.
- Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Provide and use the proper protective equipment.

Hand Tools

Hand tools are non-powered. They include anything from axes to wrenches. The greatest hazards posed by hand tools result from misuse and improper maintenance. Some examples include:

- Impact tools such as chisels, wedges, or drift pins are unsafe if they have mushroomed heads. The heads might shatter on impact, sending sharp fragments flying.
- Using a screwdriver as a chisel may cause the tip of the screwdriver to break and fly, hitting the user or other employees.

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housing that cannot conduct electricity to the operator in the event of a malfunction.

Additional general electrical safety precautions should be taken:

- Gloves and safety footwear are recommended during use of electric tools.
- Electric tools should be operated within their design limitations.
- When not in use, tools should be stored in a dry place.
- Electric tools should not be used in damp or wet locations.
- Work areas should be well lit.

Abrasive Wheels Powered abrasive grinding, cutting, polishing, and wire buffing wheels create special safety problems because they may throw off flying fragments.

Before an abrasive wheel is mounted, it should be inspected closely and sound- or ring-tested to be sure that it is free from cracks or defects. To test, wheels should be tapped gently with a light non-metallic instrument. If they sound cracked or dead, they could fly apart in operation and so must not be used. A sound and undamaged wheel will give a clear metallic tone or "ring."

To prevent the wheel from cracking, the user should be sure it fits freely on the spindle. The spindle nut must be tightened enough to hold the wheel in place, without distorting the flange. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations. Care must be taken to assure that the spindle wheel will not exceed the abrasive wheel specifications.

Due to the possibility of a wheel disintegrating (exploding) during start-up, the employee should never stand directly in front of the wheel as it accelerates to full operating speed.

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Portable grinding tools need to be equipped with safety guards to protect workers not only from the moving wheel surface, but also from flying fragments. When used to pry, portable grinders can be used to pry /P <5.812.004 5v

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All powder-actuated tools must be designed for varying powder charges so that the user can select a powder level necessary to do the work without excessive force.

If the tool develops a defect during use it should be tagged and taken out of service immediately until it is properly repaired.

When using powder-actuated tools to apply fasteners, there are some precautions to consider. Fasteners must not be fired into material that would let them pass through to the other side. The fastener must not be driven into materials like brick or concrete any closer than 3 inches to an edge or corner. In steel, the fastener must not come any closer than one-half inch from a corner or edge. Fasteners must not be driven into very hard or brittle materials, which might chip or splatter, or make the fastener ricochet.

An alignment guide must be used when shooting a fastener into an existing hole. A fastener must not be driven into a spalled area caused by an unsatisfactory fastening.

Hydraulics

The fluid used in hydraulic power tools must be an approved fire-resistant fluid and must retain its operating characteristics at the most extreme temperatures to which it will be exposed. The manufacturer's recommended safe operating pressure for hoses, valves, pipes, filters, and other fittings must not be exceeded.

All jacks - lever and ratchet jacks, screw jacks, and hydraulic jacks - must have a device that stops them from jacking up too high. Also, the manufacturer's load limit must be permanently marked in a prominent place on the jack and should not be exceeded.

A jack should never be used to support a lifted load. Once the load has been lifted, it must immediately be blocked up.

Use wooden blocking under the base if necessary to make the jack level and secure. If the lift surface is metal, place a 1-inch-thick hardwood block or equivalent between it and the metal jack head to reduce the danger of slippage.

To set up a jack, make certain of the following:

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- the base rests on a firm level surface,
- the jack is correctly centered,
- the jack head bears against a level surface, and
- the lift force is applied evenly.

Proper maintenance of jacks is essential for safety. All jacks must be inspected before each use and lubricated regularly. If a jack is subjected to an abnormal load or shock, it should be thoroughly examined to make sure it has not been damaged.

Hydraulic jacks exposed to freezing temperatures must be filled with adequate antifreeze liquid.