



1. STAY ALERT! (Be on the look out for potential hazards).

- 2. Keep it clean.
- 3. Use safe work procedures.
- 4. Use protective equipment when needed.

EVERY safety procedure we have in place today in the workplace is a direct result of a previous injury or death.

History of Safety in the Workplace

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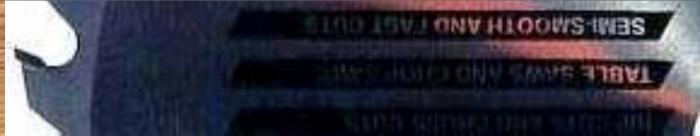
TRECKING OF ON SWAR SUBAT

HOLIVION

All mechanical motion is potentially hazardous.

Motion hazards, such as rotating devices, cutting or shearing blades, reciprocating parts, linear moving belts and pulleys, meshing gears, and uncontrolled movement of failing parts, always create some risk.

Be aware of the potential for accidents.



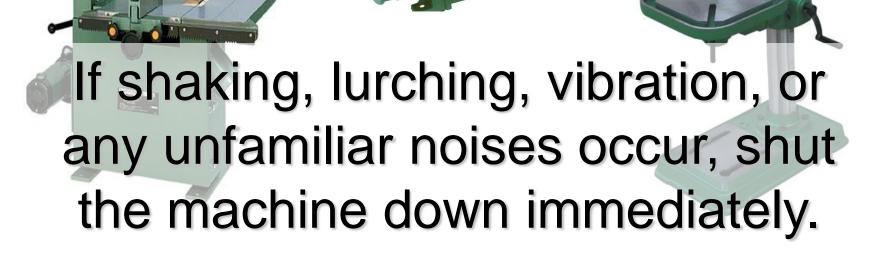






ALWAYS Clear away debris with a pushstick.

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Wear eye protection at all times while using a machine or while in the vicinity of the machine.



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THESE PROTECT AGAINST 25 DECIBELS OR LESS

THESE PROTECT AGAINST 30 DECIBELS OR MORE

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Wear hearing protection when excessive noise levels are present.



You may **NOT** use the shop facilities if a teacher is not present.

GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES DO NOT wear **Tie your** loose clothing, hair back. long hair, dangling Wear tight accessories, sleeves. jewellery or other similar Remove items that your could catch in jewellery. the moving machine.

DO NOT wear gloves around machines unless sharp, rough, or corrosive materials are being handled. If gloves are being worn, they should fit the hand snuggly, and EXTRA care should be exercised not to get them caught in any machinery.



Use the tools for their designated purpose **ONLY**. Do not use a tool or an attachment for something it was not designed to do.

Operate the tools at the correct speed for the job at hand.



All guards must be kept in place. Under **NO** circumstance should the guards be removed.

will clean the machines, tools, and the wood shop after each use.

YOU

The machines shall be cleaned by using a brush.

Hands or compressed air shall not be used to clean machine.

Compressed air must not be used for cleaning ones clothes.

Floor must be swept, and if necessary, washed with cleanser.

YOU

will return tools to their proper storage area after use.

It is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to report ANY damaged tools or machines to your teacher.

DO NOT use defective tools or machines.

ALWAYS report ANY injuries to your teacher. NO MATTER HOW SMALL.



NEVER

engage in pushing / shoving / fooling around in the wood shop. and **NEVER** use a tool as a toy.

DO NOT distract your teacher while he/she is supervising another student on a machine unless it is an emergency.

DO NOT distract another student while he/she is working on a machine.

DO NOT allow yourself to be distracted while operating a machine.

If a distraction occurs, shut the machine down.





Bystanders shall be kept away from moving machinery. Only one person shall operate a machine at any one time.

DO NOT reach over the equipment while it is running.







NEVER

disable or tamper with safety releases or other automatic switches.



Unplug power tools before performing maintenance, changing components or clearing jams.



Remove chuck keys or adjusting tools prior to operation of the machine.



No person that is sick, fatigued, or is taking medications should operate any machines or power tools.



Foot protection must be worn while in the machine shop or when using any machines. Open toed footwear must never be worn around the machines.

Know where the fire extinguishers are.

4 More Safety Tips from woodzone.com

1) Think Before You Cut – The most powerful tool in your shop is your brain, use it. Thinking your cuts and movements through before acting can help save both fingers and scrap wood.

2) Don't Rush – Keep in mind that this is just a hobby and take a break when you feel rushed or frustrated with a project. Mistakes happen when we rush to complete a job.

3) Don't Force It – If your saw is resisting the cut, stop and see what's wrong. A misaligned rip fence or improperly seated throat plate can sometimes cause a board to get stuck in mid cut. Forcing the board in these situations may cause kickback or contact with the blade. Take a moment to evaluate the situation and determine the problem.

4) Let the Tool Stop – Giving the power tool time to wind down after a cut is an often-overlooked safety mistake. Even without power, the spinning blade can still do a lot of damage.

http://woodzone.com/articles/shop_safety.htm)



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