

Wood Dust – It’s Not Just a Nuisance Infographic



WOODWORKING SAFETY



Hazards

Woodworkers operating equipment often suffer injuries such as laceration, amputation, severed fingers, and blindness, according to OSHA. They face machine hazards at the point of operation and when there are pinch points and rotary and reciprocating movements. Workers also deal with kickbacks, flying chips and materials, tool projections, fire and explosion hazards, and electrical hazards.



Equipment

Use appropriate equipment for the job, and only use machines for work within the rated capacity specified by the machine manufacturer. Train workers on machine use and allow only trained and authorized workers to operate and maintain the equipment. Workers must understand the purpose and function of all controls on the machine, how to stop the equipment in an emergency, and the safety procedures for special set-ups.



Electrical

All electrical installations must comply with OSHA's electrical standards. All metal framework on electrically driven machines must be grounded, including the motor, motor casing, legs, and frame. All circuit breakers and fuse boxes must be labeled with their purpose, and electrical cords, cables, and plugs must be kept in good repair. All machines must have a main power disconnect for lockout/tagout.