SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS pdf

1: Industrial Safety Jobs | Rigzone

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Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends that consumers install carbon monoxide detectors. Special note for California residents: Southwest Gas does not inspect for the absence of carbon monoxide detectors, their placement, or install or service these detectors. Leave the premises and get into fresh air immediately. CALL Call or your local emergency number as soon as possible to get medical attention. Prevent Carbon Monoxide Emergencies Southwest Gas recommends that you have your natural gas appliances serviced annually by a trained professional. In addition to keeping your appliances operating at optimal efficiency for energy conservation, this is one of the best ways to prevent carbon monoxide emergencies. Southwest Gas technicians and our approved contractors are constantly patrolling and working in the areas we serve, performing maintenance, service and routine leak surveys to ensure the safety of the community. Often times, our technicians need access to the meter on the side of your home or business for upkeep and maintenance. Ask for an identification badge. Most employees and contractors have badges with either the Southwest Gas logo or the Southwest Gas Contractor logo. Many Southwest Gas employees and contractors will wear a company uniform. Contractors may be wearing a hard hat or ball cap with the Southwest Gas Contractor logo. Look for their vehicle. Inquire about their visit. Employees and contractors will identify themselves and the purpose of their visit. Only give permission when you feel comfortable. Employees and contractors will only enter your home at your request. Scam Alert Southwest Gas will never contact our customers to ask for payment over the phone, or to threaten immediate cancellation of natural gas service. We will also never show up at your door to request payment. If you have any questions, please call Southwest Gas also works with other contractors, whose logos may not be listed here. Please refer to safety tips above. Help Protect Against Potential Damage If you live in an area that receives heavy snowfall, extra precautions are needed to ensure that gas piping, meters, and outdoor appliances remain safe: Install a structurally engineered shelter above your natural gas meter to prevent snow and ice accumulation. Use a broom, instead of a shovel where possible, to clear snow or ice off natural gas meters and outdoor appliances, including regulators, associated piping, and propane appliances. Natural gas appliances require proper exhaust and ventilation. Keeping vents clear can prevent operational problems for appliances and the accumulation of carbon monoxide in buildings.

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2: General Industry Safety Orders, Article Personal Safety Devices and Safeguards

Full text of "Safeguards for the prevention of industrial accidents" See other formats.

Even smooth, slowly rotating shafts can grip clothing, and through mere skin contact, force an arm or hand into a dangerous position. Collars, couplings, cams, clutches, flywheels, shaft ends, spindles and horizontal or vertical shafting are examples of common hazardous rotating mechanisms. The danger increases when bolts, nicks, abrasions and projecting keys or setscrews are exposed on rotating parts. According to 29 CFR Parts can rotate closely to each other in opposite directions while their axes are parallel to each other. When they run closely, the stock fed between two rolls produces a nip point. This danger is common on machines with intermeshing gears, rolling mills and calendars. Rotating and tangentially moving parts also cause nip points. Potential hazards include the points of contact between a power transmission belt and its pulley, a chain and its sprocket, or a rack and pinion. Rotating and fixed parts, including spoked hand wheels on flywheels, screw conveyors and the periphery of an abrasive wheel often create shearing, crushing or abrading actions that also can cause nip points. Cutting actions are dangers with bandsaws, circular saws, and boring or drilling machines. The danger occurs where stock is inserted, held and withdrawn by hand as with power presses. The danger is where stock is inserted, held and withdrawn, as with hydraulically or pneumatically powered shears. This is a threat where stock is inserted, held and withdrawn, as with equipment such as power presses. Workers should not be able to easily remove or tamper with the safeguard. Guards and safety devices should be made of durable materials that will withstand normal use. They must be firmly secured to the machine where possible or secured elsewhere if attachment to the machine is not possible. Protect from falling objects: The safeguard should ensure that no objects can fall into moving parts. Create no new hazards: A safeguard defeats its own purpose if it creates a hazard such as a shear point, a jagged edge or an unfinished surface. Any safeguard that impedes a worker from performing a job quickly and comfortably might soon be bypassed or disregarded. If possible, one should be able to lubricate the machine without removing the safeguard. Locating oil reservoirs outside the guard, with a line leading to the lubrication point, will reduce the need for the operator or maintenance worker to enter the hazardous area. Types of Safeguarding The type of operation, the size or shape of stock, the method of handling, the physical layout of the work area, the type of material and production requirements or limitations will help you determine the best method for safeguarding. As a general rule, fixed guards that enclose the danger area best protect power transmission apparatuses. However, there are several options for point-of-operation hazards that have moving parts. Choose the most effective and practical option. Safeguards can be grouped under five general classifications: The machine cannot cycle or start until the guard is replaced. As the operator moves the stock into the danger area, the guard is pushed away, providing an opening that only is large enough for the stock. Photoelectrical devices use light sources and controls that can interrupt the machine. Radio frequency or capacitance devices use a radio beam that is part of the machine circuit. When the capacitance field is broken, the machine will stop. If there is an obstruction preventing it from descending to its full, predetermined distance, the control circuit does not start the machine. They primarily are used on machines with striking-action hazards. Safety Controls Safety trip controls, such as pressure-sensitive body bars, safety tripods and safety tripwire cables, can quickly deactivate a machine. Two-hand controls require both hands and constant pressure on the controls for the machine to operate. Gates Gates are movable barriers that protect the operator at the point of operation before the machine cycle starts. You can place a machine in an infrequently traveled area or where its dangerous moving parts are not accessible. A thorough hazard analysis of each machine and particular situation is essential before using this safeguarding technique. Guard Construction Guards designed and installed by the machine producer are desirable because they conform to the design and function of the machine, and they can be designed to strengthen the machine or to serve some additional functional purpose. User-built guards are sometimes necessary and have some advantages. Often, with older machines, they are the only practical solution. They also might be the only choice for mechanical power transmission apparatuses in older plants. User-built guards can be designed and built to fit unique and changing situations and can be installed on individual dies and

feeding mechanisms. Also, when your workers design and install machine guards, they develop a better knowledge of those guards and how they work. However, there are some disadvantages. User-built guards might not conform well to the machine and might be poorly designed or built. Guard Materials Metal, plastic and wood are all used as construction materials for machine guards. In many circumstances, metal is the best material for guards. It might also be feasible to use plastic where higher machine visibility is required. Guards made of wood are generally not recommended because of their flammability and lack of durability and strength. However, wood guards can be options in woodworking and chemicals industries, and in industries where vapors or gases or where manufacturing conditions would deteriorate of metal guards. Wood guards also may be used in construction work and in outdoor locations where extreme cold make metal guards undesirable. In all other industries, wood guards are not allowed, per 29 CFR

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3: Industrial Accidents - Home

Excerpt from Safeguards: For the Prevention of Industrial Accidents In connection with the illustrations of safety devices we desire to say that we do not wish to appear as advertising any particular device.

Radiation Safety in Industrial Radiography Meeting Objectives On 23 to 27 June , the IAEA organized a technical meeting with the purpose of assessing the root causes of industrial radiography accidents, to identify needs for further guidance, training, and awareness raising, and to develop potential solutions. Furthermore, the meeting served to raise the profile of these issues among Member States and provide a forum for the exchange of relevant information. Structure of the Meeting The meeting was organized in six sessions on 1. Five to ten keynote speakers were invited to address one or more of the session topics. Plenary discussions were held during each of the sessions so that the views of the meeting participants could have been ascertained. Break-out sessions were held to further explore the various session topics in detail. The equipment manufacturers demonstrated the safety features of their equipment during side events. A meeting report recording the findings of the meeting has been developed. Background One of the most common industrial uses of sealed sources containing large amounts of radioactive material is industrial radiography for non-destructive testing. This technique uses gamma radiation to inspect different materials, including concrete and a wide variety of welds such as those in gas and water pipelines, storage tanks, structural members elements and other critical components. Industrial radiography work poses a small radiation risk to workers and members of the public if it is performed using appropriate equipment and in accordance with required procedures. However, the practice of industrial radiography continues to result in large numbers of deterministic effects among occupationally exposed individuals and members of the public. Each year the IAEA receives several reports of accidents resulting from the use of industrial radiography sources. Such accidents have resulted in high doses to workers, causing severe health consequences such as radiation burns and, in a few cases, death. Members of the public have suffered high radiation exposures when radioactive sources used for industrial radiography were not properly controlled. Contamination of people and the environment has also resulted from incidents involving corroded or damaged sources. Industrial gamma radiography sources are at a high risk of loss because they are mobile and are used at temporary work sites, where proper control is mostly dependent on the actions of a person the radiographer and not on engineered control systems as would be the case in a dedicated facility. Furthermore, industrial radiography work is often performed under difficult working conditions, such as in confined spaces or extreme cold or heat, which may contribute to compromises in adherence to safe operating procedures and regulatory requirements. Adding complexity to this situation, industrial radiography is often performed by itinerant workers employed by multi-national companies that conduct radiography in multiple countries on a short-term basis, sometimes without informing the relevant regulatory body responsible for safety. Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: For further information please contact Resources.

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4: Safety of Nuclear Reactors - World Nuclear Association

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Fred Blosser May 11, Workers may be at risk of death or serious injury from explosions if safe operating procedures are not established and followed in large-scale industrial processes that use ethylene oxide gas EtO for sterilizing medical devices and other products, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NIOSH warns in a new NIOSH Alert. In these processes, products are placed in bulk in a closed, semitrailer-sized chamber, and EtO is injected into the chamber. Once sterilization is completed, EtO is vented at a controlled rate through closed ductwork to an emissions control device. There, to meet environmental emissions limits, the EtO is either burned off or converted to water and carbon dioxide through heat and catalytic conversion. If EtO is inadvertently "overfed" into the emissions control device at rates or concentrations higher than the device safely can handle, concentrations of the gas may reach flammable levels. If that occurs, heat sources in the emissions control device may trigger an explosion. To prevent overfeeding or other problems, procedures should be specified and followed for maintaining equipment, venting safely, and, in general, storing and handling EtO properly, NIOSH recommends. In one such explosion, a worker was killed and 59 others were injured. In addition to safety recommendations for employers and workers, the Alert also includes extensive discussion of potential hazards, descriptions of three case studies, and lists of resources for additional information. On the basis of a process hazard analysis that emphasizes the safe operation of the entire sterilization system, employers should establish written safety procedures to cover all steps of EtO sterilization. All interlocks, safeguards, and other hazard-prevention measures should be in place before a sterilization cycle begins. If, after sterilization is completed, a sterilized product sits idle in a sterilization chamber or an aeration room before being removed, the chamber or room should be periodically vented to avoid EtO buildup. Packaged sterilized products are sometimes placed in an aeration room to allow any EtO trapped in the package to escape. Any EtO released in the room is also routed to the emissions control device. EtO concentrations in the sterilization chamber should be monitored before back vents are activated, exhausting EtO in the chamber to the emissions control device. Monitoring is needed to avoid exhausting high concentrations of EtO inadvertently. After a power loss, a sterilization chamber or an aeration room should be vented to the outside to prevent overfeeding of the emissions control device. Precautions should be taken to avoid an incorrect valve lineup or a leak in the EtO storage area that may result in high concentrations of EtO being fed to the emissions control device. Regular preventive maintenance of equipment should be performed. Get Email Updates To receive email updates about this page, enter your email address:

5: Full text of "Safeguards for the prevention of industrial accidents"

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6: OSHA Requirements: Machine Guarding - Grainger Safety Record

Safeguards for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents By Van Schaack, David. Book Id: Safeguards for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents: Author: Van Schaack.

7: Southwest Gas: Home & Business Safety

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8: Radiation Safety of Industrial Radiography

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