

PALM BEACH STATE COLLEGE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) JOB HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Department: Facilities	Campus: All
Task: Operate a Bench/Pedestal Grinder	
Job Title(s) Performing Task: Carpenter, Maintenance Mechanic, Plumber	

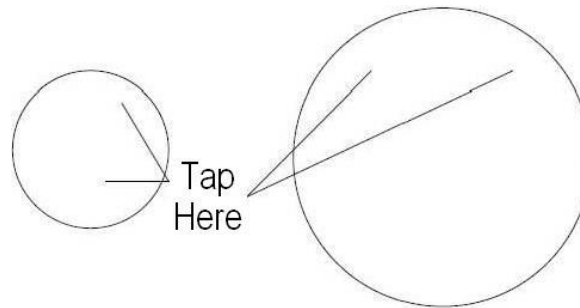
Reviewed by Rick Mincey, Carpenter II, and David Suarez, Carpenter I, July 29, 2015

Task Step/Sub-Tasks	Hazard(s)	Recommended PPE (Bolded)/Controls
1. Keep hair and loose clothing away from equipment. Check position of tool rests and condition of wheel(s).	Compression (pinching from loose or poorly adjusted tool rest)	Ensure that side guards cover the spindle, nut and flange and 75% of the wheel diameter. Ensure that tool rest is adjusted to within 1/8" of the wheel. Ensure that tongue guard on the top side of the grinder is adjusted to within ¼" of the wheel.
	Impact (from cracked or broken wheel that becomes a projectile)	Ensure that maximum RPM rating of abrasive wheel is compatible with the RPM rating of the grinder motor. Visually inspect wheel for cracks and remove damaged wheel from service. Before new abrasive wheels are installed, conduct Ring Test. See Note 2 below.
2. Turn on grinder.	Impact (from pieces of broken wheel striking operator)	Stand off to side of the grinder when turning it on.
3. Grind object.	Impact (from flying sparks and debris)	Wear safety glasses with side shields .
	Compression (from pinch to fingers and hands)	Keep fingers and hands away from wheel.
	Burns (from abrasion burns to fingers and hands)	Keep fingers and hands away from wheel. Gloves are not recommended due to risk of entanglement.
	Impact (from dropped object falling onto foot)	Wear work shoes with a safety toe .
	Harmful dust	Wear filtering facepiece respirator (particulate mask) .

Department: Facilities		Campus: All
Task: Operate a Bench/Pedestal Grinder		
Job Title(s) Performing Task: Carpenter, Maintenance Mechanic, Plumber		
Reviewed by Rick Mincey, Carpenter II, and David Suarez, Carpenter I, July 29, 2015		
4. Turn off grinder.	None foreseen	N/A

NOTE 1: Basic hazard categories include – **impact** (falling/flying objects, struck by), **falls from height**, **penetration** (sharp objects piercing foot/hand, other body parts), **compression** (roll-over or pinching), **cuts**, **burns**, **chemical exposure** (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, eye contact or injection), **heat**, **extreme cold**, **harmful dust**, **noise**, **light (optical) radiation** (welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, etc.), **ionizing radiation**, **non-ionizing (RF energy) radiation**, **electrical shock**, **ergonomics** (includes back strain or other strain due to lifting/stretching) and **biologic**.

NOTE 2: To check a new grinding wheel using the Ring Test, tap the wheel gently using with a light non-metallic implement, such as the handle of a screwdriver for a light wheel, or a wooden mallet for heavier wheels. The wheels should be tapped about 45 degrees each side of the vertical centerline and about 1 or 2 inches from the periphery. Then rotate the wheel 45 degrees and repeat the test (see figures below). An undamaged wheel will give you a clear metallic tone. A cracked wheel will have a dead sound and not a clear ring. If the wheels sound cracked (dead) when tapped, they shall not be used.



CERTIFICATION: I certify that I have personally performed the above Job Hazard Assessment on the date indicated below. *This document is a Certification of the Hazard Assessment required by 29 CFR 1910.132(d)(2).*

Larry L. Leskovjan	<i>Larry L. Leskovjan</i>	July 29, 2015
Printed Name	Signature	Date