Overview

There are a variety of potential machine hazards present during third shift (sanitation) in a poultry processing plant. Sound machine guarding and safeguarding practices, together with an effective energy control program (lockout/tagout), can help employers to control these hazards. This overview is meant to cover the fundamental principles of machine guarding and safeguarding, along with the relevant OSHA General Industry Standards related to machine guarding.

Topics to be covered


Objectives

Upon completion of this topic students should be able to:


Training Resources

a. PowerPoint Presentation with instructor notes (Black and White)

Hour 1

I. Review of lesson objectives

II. Fundamentals of machine guarding and safeguarding, including:

a. Enclosure guarding such as fixed, interlocked, adjustable, and self-adjusting guards
b. Safeguarding methods including presence sensing devices (e.g. light curtains), two-hand controls and trips, pullbacks and restraints (limited), and safeguarding by distance

III. Outline of 29 CFR 1910.213 and 215 – Woodworking and abrasive grinder requirements:
a. Outline the requirements for guarding/safeguarding woodworking and abrasive-wheel grinders as they relate to maintenance operations in a poultry processing plant.

IV. Outline of 29 CFR 1910.219 – Mechanical Power Transmission:
   a. Outline the requirements for guarding/safeguarding mechanical power transmission and show examples in poultry processing operations.

V. OSHA e-Tools
   a. Machine Guarding e-Tools demonstration

Activities and Classroom Procedures

a. Training Techniques
   • Show examples of good and bad machine guarding in poultry processing operations
   • Ask for examples from students
   • Use PowerPoint slides with OSHA e-Tools to overview the machine guarding standards

Evaluation and Assessment

a. Interactive conversations