Machine Risk Assessment and Guarding

Don Gardner, CSP
Loureiro Engineering Associates
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What Will Be Covered...

- Recognition of machine/equipment hazards/risks
- Machine guarding requirements and standards
- Machine/equipment risk assessment
- Machine risk control options

What is a colloquium?

- "a usually academic meeting at which specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating to them"
  Merriam-webster.com
Everyone Loves...

- **Mr. Adventure Guy**

  No go! Go find some adventure, Mr. Adventure guy. Don’t let my boring domestic life hit you in the butt on the way out.”

What Is a Hazard?

An act or condition that:
- Exposes a person or the environment to physical forces or harmful chemicals, or
- Can cause adverse, acute, immediate, and recognizable impact on people or the environment, or
- Violates governmental laws

What is a Risk?

The combination of the likelihood of the hazard causing an injury and how severe the injury could be:
- Probability of occurrence/outcome (Frequency)
  - Length of Exposure
  - Significance of hazard (Severity)
- Poorly managed or unmanaged hazards
Categorizing the Risk

<table>
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<th>Frequency of Occurrence</th>
<th>01</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>03</th>
<th>04</th>
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<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequent</td>
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<td>Extremely Frequent</td>
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Low Risk Category

Prevention and Control Hierarchy

Level 1 Prevention/Elimination

Prevent a hazard from occurring in the first place, change the process or substitute non-hazardous materials or equipment to eliminate it.

Level 2 Engineered Controls

- Barriers/Guards
- Containment
- Curbs/Walls
- Pressure relief devices
- Enclosures
- Ventilation

Level 3 Management/Administrative Controls

- Rules/Procedures/Instructions
- Personnel
- Protective Equipment Training
- Job Rotation

Level 4 Awareness

- Communication/Training
- Signs/Placards
Mechanical Hazards
- Rotating
  - Rotating Shafts, Spindles, and Rolls
  - Screw Feeders
- In-running nip points
- Reciprocating/transverse running equipment
- Cutting
- Punching
- Shearing
- Forming

Physical Hazards
- Flying projectiles
- Heat
- Chemicals
- Compressed air
- Hydraulic fluids
- Radiation
  - (welding, x-ray & laser)

Nip Points
- Belt In-Running Nip
- Chain In-Running Nip
- Gear In-Running Nip
Pinch Points

Locations in or about the machine/equipment where an employee's body may come in contact with the movement of the machine/equipment.

Danger Point/Zone

Point of Operation

The point of actual contact of the machine and the material being processed.
Point of Operation

Multiple Points of Operation

Regulatory Requirements and Standards
Regulatory Requirements

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

- General Duty Clause
  - Section 5 (a)(1) Each employer...
    “Shall furnish...a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.”

Machinery and Machine Guarding

- 1910-Subpart O
  - .211 Definitions
  - .212 General Machine Requirements
    - .213 Woodworking Machinery
    - .215 Abrasive Wheel Machinery

Regulatory Requirements

- OSHA 29 CFR-Subpart O
  - .216 Mill and Calendars – Rubber & Plastics
  - .217 Mechanical Power Presses
  - .218 Forging Machines
  - .219 Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus
Other Regulatory Requirements

- 1910.147 Control of Hazardous Energy (LO/TO)

1910.212 General Requirements

- Machine guards must be provided to protect people from machine hazards.
- Points of operation that expose an employee to injury must be guarded.
- Special hand tools designed to place and remove material must keep hands out of danger zone. (supplemental only)
- Revolving drums, barrels, and containers must be guarded by an enclosure.
- Fan blades must be guarded at less than 7” - ½”
- Machines designed for a fixed location must be secured in place.
1910.213 Woodworking
Requirements

- Provide a disconnect switch that can be locked in the off position. (recommended)
- Prevent automatic re-start
- Provide combs (featherboards) or suitable jigs if standard guard can’t be used.
- Power shut-off without leaving position
- All controls within easy reach

190.213 Woodworking
Requirements (selected)

- Table saws: must be equipped with hoods, spreaders and non-kickback fingers or dogs.
- Radial saws: must have blade guarding; return to home position; rotation marked
- Band Saws: blade guarding
- Belt sanders: guard nip point and unused run.
- Provide push sticks

What are the Hazards...?
Work rests must be used to support the work. Max. 1/8” from wheel.

Guard must cover spindle end and nut.

Safety guards for bench and floor stands and cylindrical grinders are subject to certain exposure adjustments. Max. 1/4” from tongue guard.

1910.215 Abrasive Wheel Machinery
1910.215 Abrasive Wheel Machinery

- Before mounting, all wheels must be closely inspected and sounded by the user. (29 CFR 1910.215(d)(1))
- All contact surfaces of wheels, blotters, and flanges must be flat and free of foreign manner. (29 CFR 1910.215(d)(3))

Pedestal Grinder

Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

- Belts
- Flywheels
- Shafts
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical and inclined
- Ends
- Keyways
- Pulleys
- Chains
- Gears
Other Standards/Requirements

- American National Standards Institute
  - ANSI B-11 TR 3 – Risk Assessment
  - ANSI B11.19 – Performance Criteria
  - ANSI B11.20 – Machine Tool Care/Use

- National Fire Protection Association
  - NFPA 79-Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery

- European Machinery Directive (EN 1050)
- British Standards 6491

What Requirements/Standards Apply?

Safeguarding Methods
Types of Safeguarding

**Access Control**
- Location/distance
- Fixed barriers
- Interlocked barriers
- Movable/adjustable barriers
- Two-hand control systems (e.g., buttons/pull-backs)

Types of Safeguarding

**Dangerous Motion Control**
- Presence Sensing Safeguarding Devices (PSSD)
  - Safety Light Curtains
  - Safety Mat Systems
  - Area Scanning Systems
  - Single and multiple Safety Beams
  - Brake monitors

Important Points

- Guarding is not just for operators!
  - All people in the area must be protected

- Guards that do not support personal, social or supervisory requirements will not be effective.
Positive Mode Mounting for Interlock’s

Incorrect Method

Correct Method

Awareness “Guarding”
Two Hand Control Systems

Shall...
- Be designed to prevent accidental or unintentional operation
- Require that the individual operator’s hand controls arranged such that both hands must be used, and both circuits must be activated within 500ms to initiate / cycle the machine
- Require individual hand controls for each operator when multiple operators exist

Presence Sensing Safety Devices - PSSD’s

Types of PSSD’s
- Pressure Mats
- Laser Scanner
- Infrared Light Curtain
Resolution of Light Curtains

Resolution is the size of the largest object that will always be detected. This is determined by the beam spacing.

General Safety Distance Calculation

\[ D_s = H_s \times (T_s + T_r + T_{bm}) + D_{pf} \]

- \( H_s \): Constant for speed of body or parts of the body (63 in/s)
- \( T_s \): Machine stopping time
- \( T_r \): Response time of control relays
- \( T_{bm} \): Additional response time allowed for brake monitor to compensate for wear
- \( D_{pf} \): Depth of penetration factor

Note: Any additional time delays must be accounted for in this calculation.

14mm Curtain: 1 inch
30mm Curtain: 3 inch

Two Hand Control & Light Curtain
Definitions for control reliability provided by ANSI and OSHA:

- "Control reliability" means that, "the device, system or interface shall be designed, constructed and installed such that a single component failure within the device, interface or system shall not prevent normal stopping action from taking place but shall prevent a successive machine cycle." [ANSI B11.19-1990, 5.5]

- "The control system shall be constructed so that a failure within the system does not prevent the normal stopping action from being applied to the press when required but does prevent initiation of a successive stroke until the failure is corrected. The failure shall be detectable by a simple test, or indicated by a control system." [OSHA 29 CFR 1910.217]

Types of Safety Switches

- Limit
- Keyed
- Keyed Solenoid Locking
- Hinge
- Non-Contact
- Coded Magnet
- Rope Pull w/ E-Stop
- Pressure Mats
- Edge & Bump Contact Strips
Types of Safety Relays

Single or dual channel for E-Stop and guard switches

Multi-channel with increased inputs and outputs enhance machine control and feedback

Specialty units for two-hand anti tie down or stop motion detection

What's new in Machine Guarding

Hardware...

RFID & Radio Frequency Tag Based Systems
RF SENSING TECHNOLOGY

NFPA 79

Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery

1.2 Purpose
(a) The purpose of this...standard is to provide detailed information for the application of electrical/electronic equipment, apparatus, or systems supplied as parts of industrial machines that will promote safety...

NFPA 79 (9.2.2) Stop Categories

Category 0: stopping by immediate removal of power to the machine actuators (i.e., an uncontrolled stop)
Category 1: a controlled stop with power to the machine actuators available to achieve the stop and then removal of power when the stop is achieved
Category 2: a controlled stop with power available to the machine actuators
NFPA 79 Stop Functions

- Each machine shall be equipped with a category 0 stop.
- Category 1 and/or Category 2 stops shall be provided where demanded by safety...
- Category 0 and Category 1 stops shall be operational regardless of operating mode and a category 0 stop shall take priority.
- Stop functions shall operate by de-energizing the relevant circuit and shall override related start functions.

NFPA 70E

NFPA 70E: Electrical Safety in the Workplace covers the full range of electrical safety issues from work practices to maintenance, special equipment requirements, and installation.

Machine Safety Risk Assessment
Risk Assessment

- ANSI TR3 Risk Assessment and Reduction
  - A guideline to estimate, evaluate and reduce risks associated with machine tools
- RIA 15.06 American National Standard for Industrial Robots and Robot Systems
  - Safety Requirements
- EN 1050 European Standard Safety of Machinery
  - Principles for risk assessment
- Others

Definitions

- ANSI TR-3
  - 3.4 HAZARD: A potential source of harm
  - 3.16 RISK: A combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.
  - 3.22 TOLERABLE RISK: Risk which is accepted for a given task and hazard combination (hazardous situation)
Tolerable Risk/Safe/Safe Enough...

- In Compliance with Fed Regulations
- In Conformance with Internal Institutional Standards
- In Conformance with Consensus Standards
- Threshold Risk Ranking not exceeded for each task/hazard combination
- Injury potential

Compliance Examples

Do these safeguards create an acceptable level of risk?

Analyze

Severity: The degree of injury or illness that could occur
- Catastrophic – death or permanently disabling injury or illness (unable to return to work)
- Serious – severe debilitating injury or illness (able to return to work at some point)
- Moderate – significant injury or illness requiring more than first aid (able to return to same job)
- Minor – no injury or slight injury requiring no more than first aid (little or no lost work time)
Analyze

Probability of Occurrence: the frequency, duration and extent of exposure, training and awareness, and the presentation of the hazard:

- Very likely—near certain to occur
- Likely—may occur
- Unlikely—not likely to occur
- Remote—so unlikely as to be near zero

Consider:
- Workplace environment
- Extent of exposure (e.g., arm, whole body);
- Number of persons exposed;
- History;
- Effectiveness of existing controls
- Personnel who perform tasks
- Possibility to defeat protective measures
- Human factors

Risk Estimation Matrix
Risk Assessment

- Gather the appropriate machine/task information
- Identify and document the hazards associated with the tasks
- Analyze the risk(s)
- Determine the resultant risk for each safeguarding method
- Evaluate each task/risk combination to determine whether or not it is tolerable

Identify/Evaluate Tasks

- Set up and try out
- Operation (all modes)
- All sizes/shapes of raw material
- All work products
- Tool change/modification
- Planned maintenance
- Unplanned maintenance
- Major repair

Identify/Evaluate Tasks

- Unsafe Acts/Conditions
- Work Culture
- Work priorities/drivers
- Value for conformance

Note:
- The human aspect is extremely important.
- The more holistic the assessment is, the more valuable it will be.
Let's Conduct A Mock Risk Assessment...

- Observe work conditions and acts of people
- Use guidance tools
- Identify tasks and associated hazards
- Determine risks associated with task/hazards
- Risk rank 1-2 task/hazard combination(s)
- Determine 2-3 for each solution that will result in an acceptable level of risk