



Weekly Safety Tip

Machine Guarding

Training Video Safety



Machine Guarding Training Video



New Online Training Video Available



Photo: Kentucky Labor Cabinet's Division of Education and Training

Frankfort, KY — A [free training video](#) created by the Kentucky Labor Cabinet's Division of Education and Training is focused on effective machine guarding to eliminate incidents and injuries associated with moving machine parts.

The 20-minute video covers OSHA requirements under the agency's standard on machinery and machine guarding ([1910 Subpart O](#)), types of guarding and their purposes, and tips on recognizing common hazards and solutions.

More than 800 workers are killed and around 18,000 are injured in machine-related incidents each year, KYSAFE says. Amputation is one of the most common injuries for workers who operate machinery.

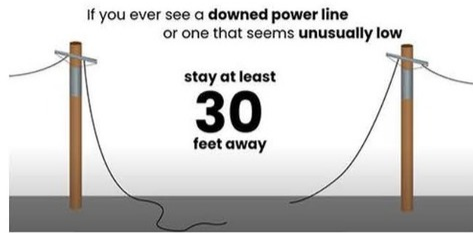
David A. Varwig, CSP-retired and SCNWO Vice-Chair

Weekly Safety Share



Safety Around Downed Electrical Power Lines

Safely Around Downed Electrical Power Lines



Life-threatening danger exists around downed and low-hanging electrical wires which can still be energized following a storm.

Safety First.

Always consider all electrical equipment, lines and conductors to be energized.

If you see downed wires or damaged electrical equipment, contact electric utility personnel if you can.

Circuits do not always turn off when a power line falls into a tree or onto the ground. Reclosers automatically try to reset circuits and restore power when it is interrupted.

Even if electric lines are not sparking or humming, fallen electric lines can electrocute you if you touch them or even the ground nearby.

Energy.

Downed wires can energize other nearby objects, such as fences, water pipes, bushes and trees, buildings, and telephone/CATV/ fiber optic cables. Even manhole castings and reinforcement bars (rebar) in pavement can become energized by downed wires.

Wind-blown objects such as canopies, aluminum roofs, siding, and sheds can also be energized through contact with downed wires.

Backfeed.

The improper connection of portable generators to a building's electrical system is one way hazardous backfeed conditions are created! Backfeed is a hazardous condition created when temporary sources of electricity (such as a generator) are connected to the damaged permanent system causing electricity to flow inside and outside a structure through connected lines and equipment.

In emergency conditions, **portable generators should only be used as standalone sources of power**, and (except for properly wired by-pass or isolation connections) not connected to a building's electrical system.

If a generator is connected to a building's electrical system, it must be done with a properly installed main breaker bypass to prevent electricity from flowing out of the building and into downed power lines.

Some other sources of backfeed include:

- Circuit ties/switch points
- Lightning
- Downstream events



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