



Gas-Powered and Electric Power Tools

☛ There are four types of power tools.

- Gas-powered
- Electric
- Pneumatic
- Powder-actuated



☛ This Toolbox Talk will address gas-powered and electric tools.

☛ Although each power tool has its own unique hazard, there are some common ground rules for all tools.

- Each power tool must be inspected for defects prior to use.
- Defective tools must be tagged and removed from service.
- Tools that cut, chip, grind or fire fasteners, must be used with ANSI approved eye protection.
- For each tool that has a guard, it must be present and in working order.

☛ Gas-powered tools

- Shut engines off and allow to cool before refueling.
- Clean up any spilled gasoline and never allow smoking in the refueling area.
- Store gasoline in approved, and properly labeled, safety cans.

☛ Electric tools

- Each tool must be equipped with an intact cord and strain relief boot.
- Make sure all three prongs are present. If one is missing, tell your supervisor so it can be tagged and removed from service. The third prong is the grounding pin and it is needed to help prevent shock.
- Double-insulated tools will only have two prongs and the tool must be clearly marked as such.
- Use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) to help prevent shock. If there are no GFCIs, your company should have an assured grounding program in place.
- Make sure your extension cords are the correct type and are in good working condition.

Gas-Powered and Electric Power Tools Training Tips

- Have a double-insulated electric tool and show the “double-insulated” marking on the casing.
- Show an electric tool that is not double insulated and point out the grounding pin.
- Have a safety can available and explain the various features, such as the spark arrestor and spring-loaded lid.
- Ask the following questions:
 - What is the purpose of the grounding pin?
 - What should you do with a defective tool?