

GROUNDS EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

Ref. Code: G-M-2

MAKING MINOR REPAIRS TO TRUCKS		
Activity	Hazard Identification	Required Precautions
1. Replacing lights.	1a. Hands or head smashed by hood of vehicle.	1a. Make sure hood is all the way up before working under the hood.
	1b. Cuts.	1b. Handle broken lights carefully.
2. Replacing hoses and belts.	2a. Head or hands smashed by hood.	2a. Make sure hood is all the way up before working under the hood.
	2b. Cuts and scrapes.	2b. Keep hands away from sharp and rough edges.
	2c. Burns.	2c. Always replace hoses and belts when engine is cool.
	2d. Cuts, scrapes, smashes, pokes, and punctures.	2d. Keep tools in good condition. Inspect tools before use. Wear safety glasses. Work away from yourself. Use normal caution required for all hand tools.
3. Checking and adding oil, anti-freeze, brake fluid, transmission fluid, wiper fluid, and power-steering fluid.	3a. Smashing fingers in hood.	3a. Use bar to secure hood open.
	3b. Splashed with fluids; fluids in eyes.	3b. Wear safety goggles. Pour slowly to avoid splashing. Do not overfill.
	3c. Burns.	3c. Check fluids (except transmission) on a cool engine. When checking transmission fluid levels, be careful to avoid exhaust, manifold, and intake manifold.
	3d. Cuts; scrapes.	3d. Wear gloves when possible. Avoid sharp edges.
	3e. Tripping; slipping.	3e. Clean up any fluid spills.
4. Changing tires.	4a. Vehicle falling off jack.	4a. Make sure the jack is straight and under the axle.

GROUNDS EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

	4b. Cuts, scrapes, punctures, and pokes.	4b. Keep tools in good condition. Inspect tools before use. Wear safety glasses. Work away from yourself. Use normal caution required for all hand tools.
	4c. Back strain.	4c. Know your weight lifting capacity and get help if needed. Lift using leg muscles. Keep back straight.
5. Making minor adjustments to doors and tailgates using hand tools.	5. Cuts, scrapes, smashes, punctures, and pokes.	5. Keep tools in good condition. Inspect tools before use. Wear safety glasses. Work away from yourself. Use normal caution required for all hand tools.
6. Replacing batteries.	6a. Back strain.	6a. Know your weight lifting capacity and get help if needed. Lift using leg muscles. Keep back straight.
	6b. Spilling acid on self.	6b. Hold battery away from self. Hold battery upright at all times.
7. Jumping batteries.	7. Hooking up cables incorrectly; splashed with battery acid; fire.	7. Watch what you are doing. Make sure cable sure hooked up correctly.
8. Storing or transporting compressed gas cylinders and oxygen/acetylene torch.	8a. Explosion of compressed gas.	8a. Do not allow cylinder valves or regulator assemblies to come into contact with grease, oil, or lubricants.
	8b. Rupture of cylinder if valve breaks off.	8b. Always install protective valve cover. Always secure cylinder to a stand or a wall.
9. Using oxygen/acetylene outfit.	9a. Regulator diaphragm rupturing when torch is turned on.	9a. Turn regulator adjusting screw counterclockwise to disengage plunger before turning on cylinder.
	9b. Acetylene explosion.	9b. Stand acetylene tank vertically before using.
	9c. Torch explosion.	9c. Install spark arrestors on torch and regulators.
	9d. Burning self.	9d. Wear gloves, overalls, and leather chaps. Always burn away from yourself.

GROUNDS EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

	9e. Starting a fire.	9e. Remove flammable materials from work area. Always keep a fire extinguisher nearby and have a person stand by as a firewatch.
	9f. Burns from metal dripping on self.	9f. Do not reach to burn; always work level with torch.
	9g. Inhalation of fumes.	9g. Work in a well-ventilated area. Use exhaust fans and tubes for ventilation.
	9h. Flash burn to eyes.	9h. Wear burning goggles to protect eyes.
	9i. Burning tar coating and/or galvanized coating creates a poisonous gas.	9i. Tar coating is sometimes wrapped in cardboard. Silver coating on pipes or plates indicated galvanized coating. If possible, use reciprocating saw to cut instead of burning with torch. If it is not possible to saw the pipe, ventilate the area well with incoming and outgoing air. Wear an air pack or a galvanized-rated respirator to avoid breathing fumes.
	9j. Buildup of acetylene from leaks.	9j. Check hose and connections for leaks and damage before using.
10. Welding.	10a. Getting flashed.	10a. Wear welding mask. Prevent reflected arc rays by changing angle at which you are working. If it is not possible to change your angle, put up a nonreflective board on the wall behind you. All non-essential personnel should leave the area.
	10b. Getting burned.	10b. Wear protective clothing: welding jacket, gloves, and welding mask.
	10c. Hot metal bouncing up into face or eyes.	10c. Wear goggles or safety glasses under welding mask.
	10d. Fire hazard from flying sparks.	10d. Remove flammable materials from manhole. Wear welding jacket. Have coworker fire watch with an extinguisher.

GROUNDS EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

	10e. Inhalation of fumes.	10e. Use fans to ventilate area. When necessary use one fan to push air in and one to pull it out. Wear respirator.
	10f. Electric shock; electrocution.	10f. Wear dry clothing. Make especially sure that gloves are dry. Keep leads in good repair and out of standing water. Do not stand in standing water. Do not work when it is raining.
	10g. Injury to others.	10g. Be aware of other workers or pedestrians in the area. Block welding arc with a screen.