1) What are the hazards/injuries involved with hand tools?
   a. Lacerations
   b. Punctures
   c. Eye injuries

2) What hazards should be recognized?
   a. Proper tool
   b. Condition

3) What safe practices should be used when working with hand tools?
   a. Use correct size spanners/sockets for nuts – if using an adjustable tool, be extra
      cautious as these are more prone to slipping
   b. Always keep hands behind cutting edges when working
   c. Grind down mushroomed heads of chisels, punches, etc to prevent splinters flying
      off
   d. Do not use screwdrivers as chisels – handles splinter
   e. Replace split or damaged wooden handles – do not tape or wire up
   f. Regularly check hammer heads, etc for security of fixings
   g. All files should be fitted with suitable wooden handles
   h. Where necessary use specialist tools (insulated screwdrivers on live electrics)
   i. Protect sharp edges/points of tools
   j. Keep tools in toolboxes or racks when not in use.
   k. Where applicable ensure suitable PPE is worn (eye protection, gloves, etc)

4) Do we have any damaged hand tools that need replaced?
5) Does everyone have the proper hand tools for their job?
6) What is the most hazardous material we use these tools on? Why?
7) Does everyone have eye protection and gloves?
8) Are there any other safety issues you would like to discuss?
Toolbox Safety Talks
Hand Tools

Make Time for Safety, Everyday! – Yes, production is important, but the focus must be on Safe Production! Keep that in the back of your mind. Don’t take risky chances and stay out of harm’s way. Nobody goes to work thinking ‘I’m going to get hurt or killed on the job, today!’ But every day 15,000-17,000 workers suffer disabling injuries on the job and another 11-17 are killed. What are you doing to make sure it doesn’t happen on your shift?

Keep stoking the fire; we can't let the 'Safety Train' run out of steam!

Date Presented: ____________________  Presented By: ____________________

Attendance Sheet