## **Power Press Safety Stats and Facts**



## **FACTS**

Inadequate or Ineffective safeguarding and hazardous energy control practices with power presses.

- 1. Guards and devices disabled to increase production, to allow the insertion of small-piece work, or to allow better viewing of the operation.
- 2. Two-hand trips/controls bridged or tied-down to allow initiation of the press cycle using only one hand.
- 3. Devices such as pullbacks or restraints improperly adjusted.
- 4. Controls of a single-operator press bypassed by having a coworker activate the controls while the operator positions or aligns parts in the die, or repairs or troubleshoots the press.
- 5. Failure to properly disable, isolate press energy sources, and lockout/tagout presses before an employee performs servicing or maintenance work.

## **STATS**

- Statistics show that over 40 % of the accidents involving mechanical press machines are the result of poor maintenance.
- Nearly half of all work-related injuries involving mechanical power presses result in amputation, statistics compiled by OSHA. Around 60% of amputations involve a worker's fingers or arm getting caught or compressed by a press or other machinery such as a conveyer, according to data from the B.L.S.
- Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicate that about 20,000 amputations occur each year. Between 1,600 and 2,000 (10%) of these amputations have occurred among mechanical power press operators.
- Recent statistics compiled by OSHA indicate that approximately 49% of the injuries on mechanical power presses result in an amputation.
- In 2018, 58% of the non-fatal work-related amputations in the US involved some type of machinery like a power press. The impact force of a power press that punches, shears, or forms metal can also strike, crush, or sever a body part.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration calculated that power-press accidents cause about 650 amputations per year.