

Risk assessment name	Axminster Dust extractor AP60E (X2)	Assessment type	General
Assessor name	Leon Varga	Affected site(s)	Leeds Wood Recycling CIC (LS11 9RT)
Assessment date	28/04/2023	Review period	Annually
Approved by	Leon Varga	Review date	28/04/2024
Approved date	28/04/2023	Reference	LEE1809958

Workspace(s)	Description
Yocessing	The following will enable you to observe good working practices, keep yourself and fellow workers safe and maintain your tools and equipment in good working order. WARNING!! KEEP TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT OUT OF REACH OF YOUNG CHILDREN Mains Powered Tools • Tools are supplied with an attached 16 Amp plug. • Inspect the cable and plug to ensuree that neither are damaged. Repair if necessary by a suitably qualified person. • Do not use when or where it is liable to get wet. N.B. This Machine requires a 16amp supply and it's recommended that a C Type breaker is used, if you are unsure please contact a qualified electrician. Workplace • Do not use 230V a.c. powered tools anywhere within a site area that is flooded. • Keep machine clean. • Leave machine unplugged until work is about to commence. • Always disconnect by pulling on the plug body and not the cable. • Carry out a final check e.g. check the cutting tool is securely tightened in the machine and the correct speed and function set. • Ensure you are comfortable before you start work, balanced, not reaching etc. • Wear appropriate safety clothing, goggles, gloves, masks etc. Wear ear defenders at all times. • If you have long hair wear a hair net or helmet to prevent it being caught up in the rotating parts of the machine. • Consideration should be given to the removal of rings and

Workspace(s)	Description
	wristwatches.
	Consideration should also be given to non-slip footwear etc.
	• If another person is to use the machine, ensure they are
	suitably qualified to use it.
	Do not use this machine within the designated safety areas
	of flammable liquid stores or in areas where there may be
	volatile gases
	Check cutters are correct type and size, are undamaged
	and are kept clean and sharp, this will maintain their
	operating performance and lessen the loading on the
	machine.
	 OBSERVE make sure you know what is happening
	around you and USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.
	KEEP WORK AREA AS UNCLUTTERED AS IS
	PRACTICAL. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD
	CHILDREN BE ALLOWED IN WORK AREAS.
	Do not use this machine as a vacuum cleaner, try to keep the
	waste medium to wood by products.
	etc. etc). Be aware that wood dust is an explosive medium
	Do not allow any 'naked light' source to occur anywhere near
	the machine. This includes cigarettes, matches, etc. and do not
	place the machine near any unprotected light bulbs, that could
	possibly get broken.
	The suction force is generated by a high speed fan unit. This
	has the potential to amputate fingers, grab loose clothing (ties
	etc.,) and 'bat' large chips etc, at high speeds. Keep all guarding
	in place, and if access to the fan becomes necessary (due to
	blockage etc.,) Disconnect the machine from the mains supply
	and ensure the ran has come to a complete stop before putting
	your nanos anywhere hear to it.
	If you are not using clear extraction nose, periodically remove
	ine nose to check that the line to the machine is not getting restricted. (The salety guard grill of the
	particularly irksome in this way, as long strand shavings etc., can
	wrap around the grill fret.)
	Keep the particle filter clean. The machine relies on its ability
	to 'blow' air through the filter, to generate good suction. If the
	particle filter starts to clog, this reduces the air flow and hence
	the machine becomes less efficient.
	The particle filter can be cleaned, by using an 'M' class vacuum

Workspace(s)	Description
	Cleaner, clean the inside of the filter. Be aware that in dry air periods or areas, the movement of the air through the machine can generate static electric fields. These are not normally a problem as the machine is bonded together via its construction and the whole is earthed back through the electrical supply; problems can occur with isolated items, such as stands or hosing that are insulated from the ground (standing on rubber feet?, suspended in the air etc). If possible, try to connect everything together electrically, to eliminate static shocks. (Use the integral metal coil in flexible plastic hosing to connect units together). Try to route the power cable and the hosing away from busy walkways. Do not allow the inlet to become 'dead ended', or block or restrict the outlet, this puts undue strain on the motor and can lead to overheating. ONLY USE DUST EXTRACTION BAGS WITH THIS MACHINE NOT DOMESTIC WASTE BAGES! DO NOT PLACE DUST EXTRACTION PACES OVED THE FILTER ASSEMPLY!
	BAGES OVER THE FILTER ASSEMBLY!

Overall risk rating : 16 (Medium)

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existir	ig controls		Risk rating (L x S)
Electricity (General)	All staff, Operators, visitors How? nder UK law the Health and Safety at Work etc Act		All Employees Receive Induction Training All employees receive induction training upon commencement with the Company	Authorised Persons Only To Operate The Equipment Only operated by persons that have received adequate training & authorised to use the equipment	2 x 2 4

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Risk of injury due to faulty equipment, contact with live electrical components or improper use.	1974 (HSW Act) in Great Britain or the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 in Northern Ireland employers are responsible for ensuring the safety	Chemical/CoSHH assessments communicated CoSHH assessments have been communicated to relevant employees Electrical Extension Leads Fully	Low
	and health of their employees and also the public, if they are at risk from those work activities. This includes electrical	Unwound When Used Electrical Extension Leads Fully Unwound When Used Unwound When Used Unwound When Used	
	safety. Electrical Inspectors aim to reduce the number of	Electrical Lock Off Procedures In Place Electrical lock off procedures In place with operatives suitably equipped & Electrical safety check (PAT) Undertaken Electrical safety check undertaken for portable appliances	
	electrical accidents by enforcing the law, providing advice on good working practices, and developing guidance in response to technical	Electrical Supply Isolated At Mains/Breaker Electrical Supply Isolated At Mains/Breaker	
	changes in equipment and working methods.	Electrical Work Carried Out By Competent Workers Emergency Electrical Supply Shut Off Fitted	
	in cooperation with other responsible bodies including The Department	Electrical Work Carried Out By Competent Workers The electrical supply has a safety shut- off switch located away from the appliance	
	for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Local Authority Standards departments and The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets	Intrinsically Safe Electrical Equipment Used Routine Maintenance Undertaken Intrinsically safe electrical equipment is installed and intrinsically safe tools are used Four the manufacturer's requirements	
	(Otgem).	Safe Operating Instructions For The Work EquipmentVehicle Pre-user Checklist & Defect ReportingOperatives work to the safe operating instructions in place for the work equipmentVehicle is checked prior to use and any defects are reported & remedial actions arranged	
1	1		I

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
		Visual Pre-use Electrical Safety Check UndertakenWarning & Information Signage DisplayedVisual Pre-use Electrical Safety Check UndertakenRelevant warning & information signage displayed relative to the work activity, hazard & risks	

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Eire	All staff, Members of the public, Operators, visitors How Many? vary	Access to Air Compressor Free From Obstructions Access to Air Compressor Free From Obstructions All employees receive induction training upon commencement with the Company	3 x 3 9
Risk of injury caused by naked flames, faulty electrical equipment, arson, explosion or chemicals.	How? What are the fire and explosion hazards of wood dust? Wood dust is considered to be explosive if ignition of	All Staff Trained In Good Housekeeping Techniques All staff are trained in good housekeeping techniques & the standards expected in the workplace	Low
	part of a cloud of wood dust results in the propagation of flame through the rest of the cloud. The vigour of flame propagation will	Combustible material stored correctly Combustible material is stored correctly in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines & MSDS.	
	vary from dust cloud to dust cloud and not all flammable dusts are equally explosive.1 The burning of an	Fire Action/Emergency Plan Displayed A fire action notice/plan is clearly displayed instructing occupants actions to take in an emergency	
	unconfined wood dust cloud produces a flash fire. However, if the wood dust is contained within a full or partial enclosure,	Fire Exits & Fire Exit Signage Maintained Fire exits & signage maintained & displayed to show the way to the nearest safe final exit.	
	produce a destructive explosion. Its severity will depend on the type and concentration of the dust,	Fire Fighting Equipment tested and maintained Fire fighting equipment is maintained annually by competent persons.	
	particle size distribution, moisture content, the size of the source of ignition and the strength of	Fire Marshals In Place The appointment of fire marshals and appropriate training given Fire Risk Assessment In Place A fire risk assessment has been carried out denoting the fire hazards & appropriate control measures	
		Axminster Dust extractor AP60E (X2)	Page

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Hazard	Who could be harmed and how? the enclosure. Generally, the larger the volume of the exploding dust cloud, the more widespread its effects will be. It is important to ensure that wood dust does not escape from collection systems and be allowed to build up within workrooms. If dust does accumulate, any primary explosion which occurs in a collection unit may stir up dust deposits within the building which houses the plant. Burning particles from the primary explosion can ignite the dust cloud resulting from it, leading to a secondary	Existing controls Image: Street Princip Control Contr	Risk rating (L x S)
	explosion that is usually more destructive than the first. The explosibility of wood waste You should assume that all wood waste is potentially explosive, unless a dust explosion test1 demonstrates it is not. Wood waste usually has a dust explosion risk where the mean particle size is less than 200 microns, and where as little as 10% of		

the mixture contains dust less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns, Wood waste is commonly produced by: • fine cuting (eg sanding) • which praduces a dust of very fine particle size – usually assumed to be explosive; • asawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • The processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing with with only a amount of fine dust – producing with the fine dust is is	Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
less than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood waste is commonly produced by: • fine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very fine particle size - tusually asumed to be explosive containing considerably more dust than that from softwoods - often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, • the processing of MDF, • the processing of MDF, • which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing - which can be expected containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing - which can be develosive; • machining and sawing - which of fine dust - awind chips, sharings and coarse dust with only a small • of the fine dust is • more in the fine dust is		the mixture contains dust		
than 80 microns in size. Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood wasts is commonly produced by: • fine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very line particle size - usually assumed to be explosive; • aswing and machining hardwoods - often producing wood wasts containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; • The processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce wasts containing much fine dust - which should be something and sawing - which can be expected to produce wasts containing much fine dust - which should be something and sawing - which can be expected to produce wasts containing much fine dust - which should be something and sawing - which can be expected to produce wasts containing much fine dust - which should be something and sawing containing much fine dust - which containing much fine dust - which containing and to be something and the fine dust - - which containing much fine dust - - which containing and the solut - which can be explosited to produce the solut - which can be explosited - which can be explosited - which - which fine dust - - which containing much fine dust - - which - which only a small - which only a - small - which - which - which only a - small - which - wh		less		
Only weak explosions are likely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood waste is commonly produced by: • fine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very fine particle size - usually assumed to be explosive; • a saving and machining hardwoods - often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, • chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing - which eassumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods - producing softwoods - producing softwoods - producing a sawing softwoods - producing a sawing which eassumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods - producing a saming a mount of fine dust - which a saming a mount of fine dust - which a saming a mount of fine dust - which a saming a mount of fine dust - which		than 80 microns in size.		
<pre>lkely where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood waste is commonly produced by:</pre>		Only weak explosions are		
where the mean particle size exceeds 200 microns. Wood waste is commonly produced by: • fine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very fine particle size – usually assumed to be explosive; • sawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which softwoods – producing containing much fine dust - which softwoods – producing containing awaing - which dwaste containing much fine dust - which softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which dwes not normally create an explosion risk, provide the fine dust is		likely		
size exceeds 200 microns. Wood waste is commonly produced by: • Ine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very fine particle size - usually assumed to be explosive; • sawing and machining hardwoods - othen producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing - which fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods - producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust - which the dust is		where the mean particle		
<pre>vvodo Waste is commonly produced by:</pre>		size exceeds 200 microns.		
<pre>produced by: ■ fine cutting (eg sanding) - which produces a dust of very fine particle size - usually assumed to be explosive; ■ sawing and machining hardwoods - often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; ■ the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which softwoods - producing chips, shawings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust - which dees not normally create an explosion risk, provident the fine dust - which dust - which dust - small amount of fine dust - which dust - dust - - - - - - - - - - - - - -</pre>		wood waste is commonly		
 Interdung (eg sarding) which produces a dust of very fine particle size – usually assumed to be explosive; sawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing - which fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing - which fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provident the fine dust is in 		– fine outting (og conding)		
 Wind if blockes a usit of very fine particle size – usually assumed to be explosive; sawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; the processing of MDF, often producing and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; more dust that fine processing of MDF, often producing wood waste containing and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing – which assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally oreate an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is produced waste 		Inte cutting (eg sanding)		
b Vely interparticipations usually assumed to be explosive: • sawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive: • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provident the fine dust is		- which produces a dust		
explosive; • sawing and machining hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which cen to normally create an explosion; is, provided the fine dust is		usually assumed to be		
 Coptosito, a sawing and machining hardwoods - often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood - which should be assumed to be explosive; a the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust which should be assumed to be explosive; a machining and sawing which should be assumed to be explosive; a machining and sawing containing much fine dust a which containing much fine dust a machining and sawing softwoods - producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small a mount of fine dust - which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is 		evolosive.		
hardwoods – often producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • The processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		 sawing and machining 		
producing wood waste containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive;		hardwoods – often		
containing considerably more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		producing wood waste		
more dust than that from softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		containing considerably		
softwood – which should be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provident the fine dust is		more dust than that from		
be assumed to be explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		softwood - which should		
explosive; • the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; • machining and sawing softwoods - producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust - which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		be assumed to be		
 the processing of MDF, chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwods > producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, 		explosive;		
chipboard and similar boards by machining and sawing – which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; ■ machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		 the processing of MDF, 		
boards by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		chipboard and similar		
by machining and sawing - which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; ■ machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		boards		
 which can be expected to produce waste containing much fine dust which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is 		by machining and sawing		
to produce waste containing much fine dust – which should be assumed to be explosive; ■ machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		 which can be expected 		
containing much fine dust - which should be assumed to be explosive; ■ machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		to produce waste		
 which should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is 		containing much fine dust		
should be assumed to be explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		– which		
explosive; machining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		should be assumed to be		
Indefining and sawing softwoods – producing chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		explosive;		
chips, shavings and coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is				
coarse dust with only a small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		chips shavings and		
small amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		coarse dust with only a		
amount of fine dust – which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		small		
which does not normally create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		amount of fine dust –		
create an explosion risk, provided the fine dust is		which does not normally		
provided the fine dust is		create an explosion risk		
		provided the fine dust is		

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
	not allowed to separate		
	and accumulate within		
	confined spaces; and		
	profiling and moulding		
	components on routers,		
	spindle moulders etc.		
	When processing a variety		
	of woods and boards,		
	assume that the waste		
	produced is explosive.		

All staff, Operators, visitors All staff, Operators, visitore, Cancon, Visitors All staff, Operator	Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
How? How? Appropriate First Aid Provided Cleaning Schedules in Operation Low Perfective deping 2 One of the most common findings is poor housekeeping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials is poor housekeeping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials is poor house deping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials is poor house deping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials is poor house deping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials is poor house deping 1.e. untidices, disorder, poor storage of materials of the workplace is specific to visits on each workplace is specific to visits on each workplace reducing trip risks Cleaning Schedules in Operation Low Image of materials of the workplace is not workplace reducing visits on the workplace reducing trip risks Frequent Cleaning Of Work Areas & Eauiment in place ensuring not workplace reducing trip risks Cleaning Schedules in Operation Low Image of materials of the workbeaches, list Frequent Cleaning Of Work Areas & Eauiment are cleaned fine to workplace reducing trip risks Coord Housekeeping Inspections are carried out in the workplace. Image of Tailing Cables Is Image of the task Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Image of Tailing Cables Is Novided/Minimised Image of the task Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Image of Tailing Cables Is Novided/Minimised Image of the task Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Image of Tailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To Trevent Trips		All staff, Operators, visitors How Many? vary	Aisles & Gangways Kept Clear For Good Housekeeping All aisles and gangways kept clear to avoid slips and trips All Staff Trained In Good Housekeeping Techniques All staff are trained in good housekeeping techniques & the standards expected in the workplace	3 x 3 9
housekeeping i.e. Electrical Cable Management In Place External Waste Facilities Kept stock, On many workplace inspection visits one can usually see dirt and dust on the workplaces. Ight fittings and floors etc. Electrical Cable management in place ensuring no trailing wires in the workplace reducing trip risks To reduce the risk of infection/contamination etc., the external waste facilities are kept secure Work areas & equipment are cleaned for the workplace including trip risks Fequipment Image: Contamination etc., the external waste facilities are kept secure Work areas & equipment are cleaned for the workplace including handles & regular touch points Image: Contamination etc., the external waste facilities are kept secure Image: Pro-active Monitoring In Place Pro-active Monitoring In Place Image: Contamination of the task Image: Pro-active Monitoring Systems in place Image: Contamination of the task Regular Housekeeping Inspections are carried out in the workplace. Image: Splilages Cleaned Up Immediately Splilages Cleaned Up Immediately Image: Pro-active Anotocital tech extend as tored correcity. Image: Trailing Cables Is Avoided/Minimised Image: Splilages Cleaned down after use. Image: Trailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To Prevent Trips Extension cables are routed and/or secured/taped to minimise trip risks Image: Waste Bins Are Provided Within Waste Bins Are Provided Within Image: Trailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To prevent Trips	Risk of injury during access & egress due to poor housekeeping.	How? What do we mean by poor housekeeping? One of the most common findings in workplaces is poor	Appropriate First Aid Provided Casualties treated by first aider until emergency help arrives	Low
on the workbenches, light image: second		housekeeping i.e. untidiness, disorder, poor storage of materials and stock. On many workplace inspection visits one can usually see dirt and dust	Electrical Cable Management In Place Electrical cable management in place ensuring no trailing wires in the workplace reducing trip risks Electrical cable management in place ensuring no trailing wires in the workplace reducing trip risks External Waste Facilities Kept Secure To reduce the risk of infection/contamination etc., the external waste facilities are kept secure	
Pro-active Monitoring In Place Regular Housekeeping Inspections Pro-active monitoring systems in place Image: Cleaned Up Immediately Regular housekeeping inspections are carried out in the workplace. Image: Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately <		on the workbenches, light fittings and floors etc.	Frequent Cleaning Of Work Areas Good Housekeeping Observed & Equipment Work areas & equipment are cleaned Work areas & equipment are cleaned Good housekeeping standards handles & regular touch points Housekeeping observed	
Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Immediately The Use Of Trailing Cables Is Avoided/Minimised Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Immediately The Use Of Trailing Cables Is Avoided/Minimised Image: Tools cleaned, checked & stored after use Image: Trailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To Prevent Trips Hand tools are cleaned down after use, checked and stored correctly. Image: Waste Bins Are Provided Within Image: Waste Bins Are Provided Within			Pro-active Monitoring In Place Pro-active monitoring systems in place Image: State of the systems in	
Tools cleaned, checked & stored after use Trailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To Prevent Trips Hand tools are cleaned down after use, checked and stored correctly. Hand tools are cleaned down after use, checked and stored correctly. Waste Bins Are Provided Within Waste Bins Are Provided Within			Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately Spillages Cleaned Up Immediately The Use Of Trailing Cables Is Avoided/Minimised The Use Of Trailing Cables Is Avoided/Minimised	
Waste Bins Are Provided Within			Tools cleaned, checked & stored after use Trailing Wires/Cables Made Safe To Prevent Trips Hand tools are cleaned down after use, checked and stored correctly. Leads & extension cables are routed and/or secured/taped to minimise trip risks	
			Waste Bins Are Provided Within	

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
		Waste Bins Are Provided Within The Premises	

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Wood Dust	All staff, Operators, visitors How Many? vary	All Employees Receive Induction Training All employees receive induction training upon commencement with the Company	3 x 3 9
Risk of ill-health due to the inhalation of harmful soft/hard wood & M.D.F. dust.	How? Many work activities can create dust, and exposure to any dust in excessive amounts can create respiratory problems.	Correct Disposal Of Contaminated Material/Waste Contaminated material is disposed of in accordance with current guidelines.	Low
	This leaflet describes how to control exposure to dust at work to avoid ill health. It is for employers and managers, but employees	Frequent Cleaning Of Work Areas Local Exhaust Ventilation Provided & Equipment Work areas & equipment are cleaned frequently between uses including handles & regular touch points Image: Cleaning of Work Areas Image: Cleaning of Work Areas	
	and health and safety professionals may also find it useful. It will help you understand what you need to do to comply with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) and gives advice on the precautions that may be needed to prevent or adequately control exposure.	Machine Fitted With Automatic Braking Device Automatic brake is fitted that stops the tool in ten seconds or less if there is a risk of contact	
		Provision Of Written Safe Systems of Work In PlaceRPE - Disposable Respirator FFP 1/2/3Provisions of written Safe Systems of Work to control the process with the minimum risk of injuryImage: Provision of the process of the	
		RPE - Half Face Mask Protects against fine dust, mists & fumes. Up to 50 x TLV Statutory Inspection On Local	
		Exhaust Ventilation Local Exhaust Ventilation Tested in accordance with the statutory requirement for the work/type.	

Further control measures

None required

Operating procedures
The symbols below advise the correct safety procedures when using this machine.
Fully read manual
and safety instructions
before use
Eye protection
should be worn
Ear protection
should be worn
Dust mask HAZARD
should be worn.
GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR 230V MACHINES
SPECIFIC SAFETY FOR DUST EXTRACTORS
The following will enable you to observe good working
practices, keep yourself and fellow workers safe and maintain
your tools and equipment in good working order.
WARNING!! KEEP TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT
OUT OF REACH OF YOUNG CHILDREN
Mains Powered Tools
Tools are supplied with an attached 16 Amp plug.
 Inspect the cable and plug to ensure that neither are
damaged. Repair if necessary by a suitably qualified person.
 Do not use when or where it is liable to get wet.
N.B. This Machine requires a 16amp supply and it's
recommended that a C Type breaker is used, if you are
unsure please contact a qualified electrician.
Workplace
Do not use 230V a.c. powered tools anywhere
within a site area that is flooded.

- Keep machine clean.
- · Leave machine unplugged until work is about to commence.

• Always disconnect by pulling on the plug body and not the cable.

• Carry out a final check e.g. check the cutting tool is securely tightened in the machine and the correct speed and function set.

• Ensure you are comfortable before you start work, balanced, not reaching etc.

• Wear appropriate safety clothing, goggles, gloves, masks etc. Wear ear defenders at all times.

• If you have long hair wear a hair net or helmet to prevent it being caught up in the rotating parts of the machine.

• Consideration should be given to the removal of rings and wristwatches.

• Consideration should also be given to non-slip footwear etc.

• If another person is to use the machine, ensure they are suitably qualified to use it.

• Do not use the machine if you are tired or distracted

• Do not use this machine within the designated safety areas of flammable liquid stores or in areas where there may be volatile gases.

• Check cutters are correct type and size, are undamaged and are kept clean and sharp, this will maintain their operating performance and lessen the loading on the machine.

 OBSERVE.... make sure you know what is happening around you and USE YOUR COMMON SENSE. KEEP WORK AREA AS UNCLUTTERED AS IS PRACTICAL. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD CHILDREN BE ALLOWED IN WORK AREAS.

Do not use this machine as a vacuum cleaner, try to keep the waste medium to wood by products.

Do not uplift workshop floor debris (stones, nails, screws, paper etc., etc). Be aware that wood dust is an explosive medium. Do not allow any 'naked light' source to occur anywhere near the machine. This includes cigarettes, matches, etc, and do not place the machine near any unprotected light bulbs, that could

possibly get broken.	
The suction force is generated by a high speed fan unit. This	
has the potential to amputate fingers, grab loose clothing (ties	
etc.,) and 'bat' large chips etc, at high speeds. Keep all guarding	
in place, and if access to the fan becomes necessary (due to	
blockage etc.,) Disconnect the machine from the mains supply	
and ensure the fan has come to a complete stop before putting	
your hands anywhere near to it.	
If you are not using 'clear' extraction hose, periodically remove	
the hose to check that the inlet to the machine is not getting restricted. (The safety guard	grill of the inlet duct can be
particularly irksome in this way, as long strand shavings etc., can	
wrap around the grill fret.)	
Keep the particle filter clean. The machine relies on its ability	
to 'blow' air through the filter, to generate good suction. If the	
particle filter starts to clog, this reduces the air flow and hence	
the machine becomes less efficient.	
The particle filter can be cleaned, by using an 'M' class vacuum	
cleaner, clean the inside of the filter.	
Be aware that in dry air periods or areas, the movement of the	
air through the machine can generate static electric fields.	



Assessor's signature: Leon Varga

Approved by signature: Leon Varga