

WD6

COSHH essentials for woodworkers



This information will help employers and the self-employed comply with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended, to control exposure to wood dust and protect workers health.

It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives.

This sheet describes good practice using RPE with dust extraction.

It covers the points you need to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level.

It is important to follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

Main points

- Sanding produces high dust levels.
- Keep exposures as low as possible using all the controls in this sheet.
- Make sure the controls work.
- Use health surveillance for asthma and dermatitis - see sheets G402 and G403.

Also see sheet WD0.

Sanding machines (fixed)

Control approach R

Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)

Hazard

- ✓ Wood dust includes dust from hardwood, softwood and composite boards such as MDF.
- ✓ Wood dust can cause cancer, dermatitis, and serious lung diseases, including asthma.
- ✓ The dermatitis risk is high for softwoods.
- ✓ The asthma risk applies to high dust levels in the short-term as well as the long-term. It is highest for woods like Western Red Cedar.
- ✓ Control exposure to stop occupational asthma developing. If an individual does develop occupational asthma, avoid further exposure.
- ✓ When all controls are applied properly, less than 5 mg/m³ wood dust is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).

Access and premises

- ✓ Only allow access to authorised staff.

Equipment

- ✓ Sanding machines include belt, disc and drum sanders, and finishers. The sanding head or belt tends to blow fine dust into the workroom.
- ✓ Reduce the need for sanding – can you cut and shape components more accurately?
- ✓ Workers normally need respiratory protective equipment (RPE).
- ✓ Enclose the sanding surface as much as possible to reduce the amount of extraction needed.
- ✓ Fit dust extraction to control dust to as low a level as possible. Flanges on extraction inlets improve dust capture.
- ✓ An air jet directed onto a sanding belt just before it exits the extraction hood helps remove more dust from the belt.
- ✓ If necessary, also use an extracted work table and place additional extraction hoods.
- ✓ Fit a manometer or pressure gauge near the extraction point, to show that the system is working properly.
- ✓ You need an air speed between 5 and 10 metres per second into all extraction inlets.
- ✓ Keep extraction ducts short and simple; long sections of flexible duct damage easily.
- ✓ Have a supply of clean air coming into the workroom to replace extracted air.
- ✓ Consult a qualified ventilation engineer to design new control systems and to update current controls. See sheet G406.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

- ✓ Ask your supplier to help you select the right PPE.

Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)

- ✓ RPE is normally needed, even when the extraction is working properly.
- ✓ RPE is also needed for maintenance and cleaning.
- ✓ Select RPE that suits the wearer, the job and the work. Powered or air fed RPE is more comfortable to wear.
- ✓ Decide the level of protection needed by air sampling. Otherwise, use RPE with an assigned protection factor (APF) of at least 20. See sheet R3.
- ✓ Make sure all RPE is fit tested - get advice from your supplier.
- ✓ Replace RPE filters as recommended by the supplier.
- ✓ Keep RPE clean. Store it away from dust.

Other PPE

- ✓ Provide coveralls that do not retain dust.
- ✓ Skin creams are important for skin condition and help in washing contamination from the skin. After work creams help to replace skin oils.

Caution: 'Barrier creams' do not create a full barrier.

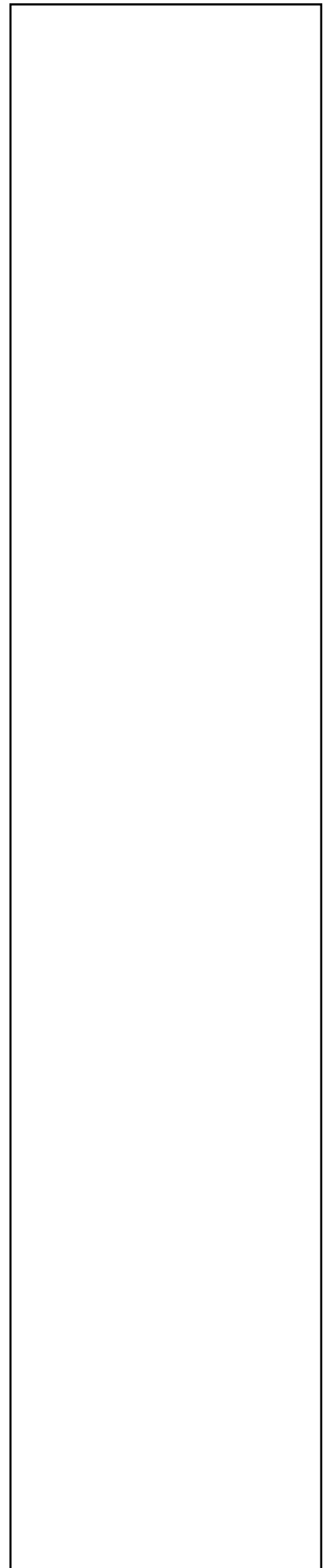
Procedures

- ✓ Always confirm that the extraction is turned on and working at the start of work. Check the gauge.
- ✓ Train users to use RPE, examine it, and test that RPE works properly before each use
- ✓ Stand close to the extraction inlet for more effective dust capture.
- ✓ Remove as much surface dust as possible into the dust extraction system. Dust on freshly sanded surfaces will get airborne.

Caution: Don't alter the dust extraction or the dampers yourself unless the system is designed for this.

Maintenance, examination and testing

- ✓ Keep equipment in effective and efficient working order - follow instructions in maintenance manuals.
- ✓ Daily, look for signs of damage. Noisy or vibrating fans can indicate a problem.
- ✓ Repair faulty extraction systems as soon as possible.
- ✓ At least once a week, check that the extraction system and gauge work properly.
- ✓ You need to know the manufacturer's specifications to check the extraction's performance.
- ✓ If this information isn't available, hire a competent ventilation engineer to determine the performance needed for effective control.
- ✓ The engineer's report must show the target extraction rates.
- ✓ Keep this information in your testing logbook.
- ✓ Get a competent ventilation engineer to examine the system thoroughly and test its performance at least once every 14 months. See the HSE publication HSG54 - see 'Further information'.



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- ✓ Examine and test RPE thoroughly at least once every three months.
 - ✓ Consider air sampling to decide about RPE and to check the controls. See sheet G409.
 - ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.

Health surveillance

- ✓ Use health surveillance for asthma - see sheet G402. There is a chance of asthma developing, even with good controls in place.
- ✓ For woods such as Western Red Cedar, use high-level surveillance.
- ✓ For other woods, low-level surveillance is adequate. Use health surveillance for dermatitis. See sheet G403.
- ✓ Consult an occupational health professional - see 'Useful links'.

Cleaning and housekeeping

- ✓ Clean the machinery and work area every day. Regular cleaning will help you find dust leaks.
- ✓ Shovel large amounts carefully to avoid stirring up dust.
- ✓ Clean general workrooms once a week.
- ✓ Use a Class H vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to clear up dust.

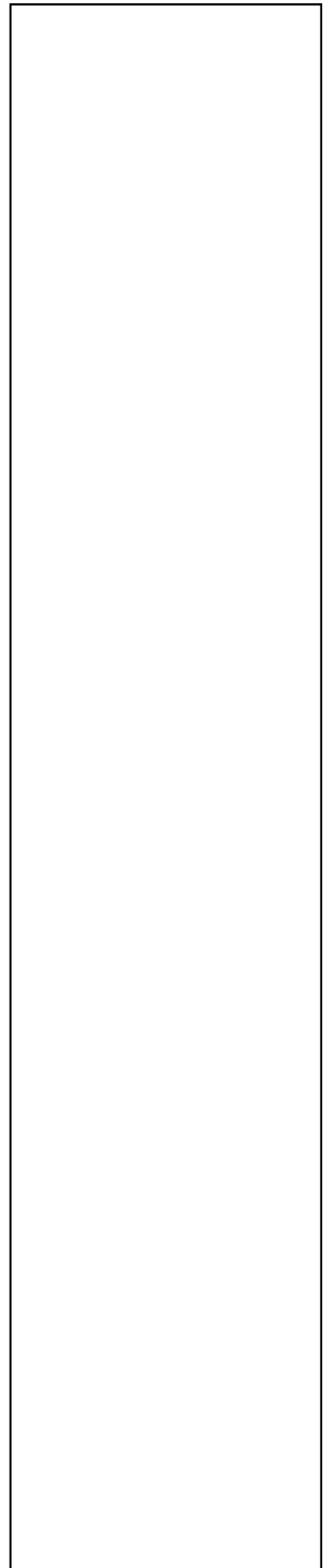
Caution: Don't use a brush or compressed air for cleaning surfaces and clothing.

Training and supervision

- ✓ Tell your workers that wood dust can cause asthma, cancer and dermatitis. Tell them what the early signs of asthma are.
- ✓ Working in the right way and using the controls correctly is important for exposure control. Train and supervise workers. See sheet WD0.
- ✓ Include supervisors and managers in health and safety training.
- ✓ Ask your local Learning Skills Council or trade association for advice on training providers.

Further information

- *Maintenance, examination and testing of local exhaust ventilation* HSG54 (Second edition) HSE Books 1998 ISBN 978 0 7176 1485 1
- *Respiratory protective equipment at work: A practical guide* HSG53 (Third edition) HSE Books 2005 ISBN 978 0 7176 2904 6
- Woodworking Information Sheets - www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/woodindx.htm
- *Preventing dermatitis at work: Advice for employers and employees* Leaflet INDG233 HSE Books 1996 (single copy free or priced packs of 15 ISBN 0 7176 1246 5)
- For environmental guidelines, see sheet WD0



Useful links

- HSE priced and free publications are available from HSE Books
Tel: 01787 881165 Website: www.hsebooks.co.uk.
- For information about health and safety ring HSE's Infoline Tel: 0845 345 0055 Textphone: 0845 408 9577 e-mail: hse.infoline@natbrit.com.
- Contact the British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) on 01332 298101 or at www.bohs.org for lists of qualified hygienists who can help you.
- Look in the Yellow Pages under 'Health and safety consultants' and 'Health authorities and services' for 'occupational health'.
- Also see www.nhsplus.nhs.uk.

Employee checklist

- Is the extraction switched on and working properly?
Check the gauge.
- Check that any RPE works properly every time you put it on.
- Look for signs of leaks, wear and damage.
- If you find any problems, tell your supervisor. Don't just carry on working.
- Co-operate with health surveillance.
- Use, maintain and store your PPE in accordance with instructions.
- Wash your hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the lavatory.
- Never use solvents to clean your skin.
- Use skin creams provided as instructed.

This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Following the guidance is not compulsory and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.