

 <p>PO Box 299 Oberon NSW 2787 ABN 98 107 506 208</p>	Version	Author	Reviewed	Reference
	A – R2	SMS Work party	Committee	TB-023
	30/05/2018			
	Working in Dusty & Wet Environments			

Document Status

Version	Date	Revision	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
A – R1	May 2016	1	SM	SEC / TM	
A – R2	30/05/2018	2	SMS Working Party	Committee	30/05/2018

Revision Record

Revision	Date issued	Description of Changes
A – R2	30/05/2018	Format change, combined TB-023 (Dusty) & TB-024 (Wet)

Team Leader _____

Start time _____ Date _____

Work Location(s) _____

Working in Dusty & Wet Environments

TB-023

1: Introduction: Working in Dusty Environment

- Follow Safe Procedures:
 - Do not dry sweep areas - wet down the surface
 - Wet down dusty work areas and processes
 - Display warning signs where necessary -----
 - Wear appropriate Dust Masks (below)
 - Adopt good “housekeeping” procedures
 - Limit overall exposure to dust generated during track and infrastructure work.
 - Beware of Silica Dust:
 - Silicosis is caused by breathing in dust that has silica particles in it. The very fine particles can scar your lungs making breathing difficult.
 - There is NO CURE for silicosis, but it can be prevented by following the safety procedures mentioned.
 - Breaking up concrete releases lots of silica dust as can abrasive blasting and some sawing and grinding processes
- Dust Mask Standards:
 - **P1** disposable dust respirators are suitable for protection against mechanically generated particles to 1 micron, such as dust and mist.
 - **P2** disposable dust respirators are suitable for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particles to 0.3 micron, such as toxic dust including asbestos, mist and welding fumes.
- Wear a P2 Mask also for work such as Oxy Cutting, Fumes and Smoke, Welding, Grinding.
- Wear Eye Protection in dusty conditions.



2: Introduction: Working in Wet Environment

- **Risk Factors:** the main factors which affect safe construction work in wet weather are:
 - slippery work at heights;
 - slippery, wet floor surfaces, steps and footholds;
 - excavations caving in;
 - electrical hazards - wet electrical cords, cables, sockets, power points and power equipment;
 - welding hazards - eg wet steelwork or the welding handpiece becoming "live";
 - slippery tools, handles and other hand grip surfaces;
 - reduced manual dexterity in some tasks;
 - lightning strikes during thunderstorms; and
 - contamination from flooded sewerage systems.
- If the weather is excessively **COLD** (Oberon), safe work may be affected by reduced feeling and function in the hands or feet. Discomfort caused by excessive cold may lead to inattentiveness and distraction. Warmer safety gloves may be necessary.
- **Wet weather clothing:**
 - preferred wet weather clothing for construction work is waterproof trousers, and jacket with hood (to be worn with safety helmet);
 - safety shoes or boots should have slip resistant soles; and
 - safety gum boots may be required for work in wet areas.

If **conditions are untenable**, abandon work or move to a drier work location. Do NOT continue working if you feel uncomfortable or unsafe.

- **Any QUESTIONS or COMMENTS?**
The Team Leader must record any questions or comments on the back of this form
Please sign that you have attended and that you understood the content of this meeting:

Name	Signature	Name	Signature

3: Related Documents

- TB-001 Tool Box Meeting - Blank