

WL20

COSHH essentials for welding, hot work and allied processes



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

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

It is also useful for trade union safety representatives.

Abrasive blasting produces a great deal of dust. There is an increased risk of lung disease.

This sheet describes good practice using respiratory protective equipment (RPE).

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.

Sand is banned as a blasting abrasive.

Also protect workers from noise.

Main points

- Dust from blasting can cause serious lung diseases.
- Keep exposure as low as possible using all the controls in this sheet.
- Health monitoring is usually needed. See sheet G401.

Surface preparation: Pressure blasting (large items)

Control approach R RPE

Access and premises

- ✓ Exclude all unprotected workers.
- ✓ Designate an exclusion zone. Set up barriers and post warning signs.
- ✓ Can you do larger jobs at meal breaks or out of normal work hours?

Equipment

- ✓ Can you use wet blasting or high-pressure water jetting in place of dry abrasive blasting?
- ✓ Provide respiratory protective equipment (RPE).
- ✓ Provide blasting equipment with a fast-actuating cut-off under the operator's control.
- ✓ Assistants (eg kettlemen) may also require RPE.
- ✓ Wherever possible, do this work in a fully enclosed booth.

Procedures

- ✓ Make sure that workers check their RPE works properly every time they put it on.
- ✓ Visually check compressed gas and air lines for signs of damage before use.
- ✓ Make sure that blast hoses are uncoiled for use.
- ✓ Never tape down the automatic cut-off or point the nozzle anywhere other than the working surface.

Maintenance, examination and testing

- ✓ It is vitally important to maintain RPE in effective and efficient working order.
- ✓ Follow the instructions in the manual.
- ✓ If any equipment is faulty, stop work until it is repaired.
- ✓ Make sure that users examine their RPE and test it works properly before each use.
- ✓ Examine and test RPE thoroughly at least once every three months.
- ✓ Check the air flow and air quality to air-fed RPE at least once every three months or before use. Ensure that compressors, including any mobile compressors, take in only clean air.
- ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.
- ✓ Review records - failure patterns show where preventive maintenance is needed.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

- ✓ Ask your safety equipment supplier to help you get the right PPE.
- ✓ Provide storage for clean and contaminated PPE.

Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)

- ✓ RPE is always needed.
- ✓ Use a compressed air line-helmet to BS EN 270 standard. See sheet R5.
- ✓ Use a P3 standard of RPE (assigned protection factor 20) for maintenance and cleaning. See sheet R3.
- ✓ Make sure all RPE is properly fit-tested - get advice from your supplier.
- ✓ Make sure that workers check their RPE works properly before use.
- ✓ Replace RPE filters as recommended by your supplier. Throw away disposable masks after one use.
- ✓ Keep RPE clean and store it away from dust.

Other protective equipment

- ✓ Provide and ensure that workers use blasting suits and protective gloves.
- ✓ Use a properly equipped contract laundry or a suitable equivalent to wash work clothing.
- ✓ Skin creams help in washing contamination from the skin. After-work creams help to replace skin oils.

Caution: Never allow use of compressed air for removing dust from clothing.

Health monitoring

- ✓ You should consider health monitoring. See sheet G401.
- ✓ Consult an occupational health professional - see 'Useful links'.

Cleaning and housekeeping

- ✓ Clear up abrasive spills and dusts every day.
- ✓ Use a Type H vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to clear up dust.

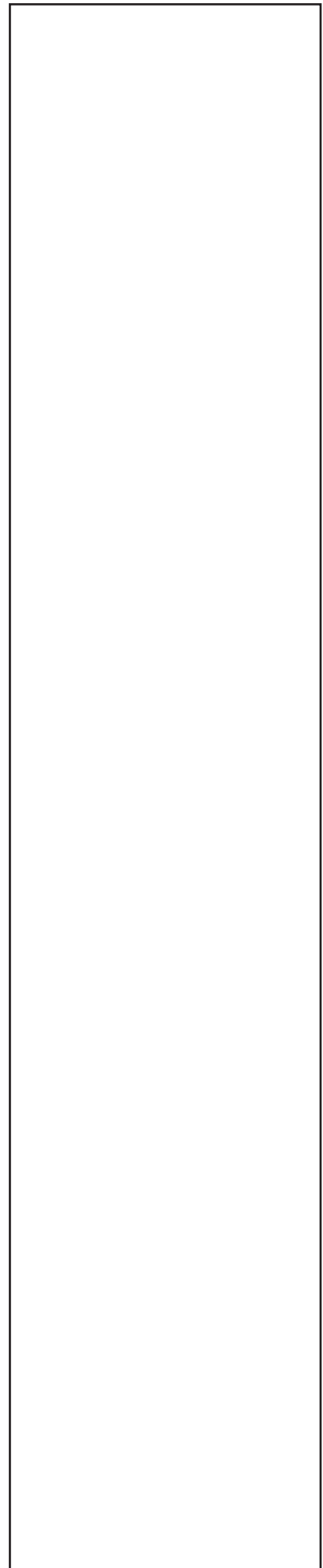
Caution: Don't clean up with a brush or compressed air.

Training and supervision

- ✓ Tell workers that dust from surface treatment processes can cause serious lung diseases.
- ✓ Working in the right way and using the controls correctly is important for exposure control. Train and supervise workers. See sheet WLO.

Further information

- *Respiratory protective equipment at work: A practical guide* HSG53 (Third edition) HSE Books 2005 ISBN 0 7176 2904 X
- For environmental guidelines see sheet WLO



Useful links

- Your trade association may advise on health and safety consultants and training providers.
- For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit www.hse.gov.uk/. You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.
- 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

- Do you know how to use the controls properly?
- Is your RPE working properly?
- Check the RPE clean air supply.
- Is the exclusion area marked?
- Use, maintain and store your protective equipment in accordance with instructions.
- 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 monitoring.
- Wash your hands before eating, drinking, or using the lavatory.
- Never clean your hands with solvents or concentrated cleaning products.
- Use skin creams provided as instructed.

This document is available at: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/ and www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/

This document contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.

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