

COSHH ASSESSMENT

Task	Working with stone dusts		
Area / Location	Fraser House	ASSESSMENT No	COSHH 153
Assessed By	John Russell & Jordan Beasley	Date	12 th July 2022
Title	Health and safety advisor	Review date	As required
Signal Word		DANGER	
The Substance – Hazard Identification			
Please denote the properties of the substances used in the task			
 X Corrosive (causes severe skin burns and eye damage), serious eye damage	 X Respiratory sensitiser, mutagen, carcinogen, reproductive toxicity, systemic target organ toxicity, aspiration hazard	 Acute toxicity, Very toxic (fatal), Toxic etc	 X Harmful skin irritation, serious eye irritation
 Harmful to the Environment	 Flammable gasses, liquids, solids, aerosols, organic peroxides, self-reactive, pyrophoric, self-heating etc	 Explosive, self reactive, organic peroxide	 oxidising gases, liquids, solids
 Gasses under pressure			
First Aid Requirements			
Details to be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet			
Exposure Via	First Aid Treatment		
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air.		
Ingestion	N/A.		
Skin Contact	Wash the skin to remove the contaminant.		
Eye Contact	Wash eyes to remove contaminant, seek medical advice if problems persist.		
General advice			
The effects of the substance on the body.			
Take into account any changes in the substances state, during the task			
Substance (s) Used In Task (List below)	Nature of Hazard(s) Associated with Substance Detail the effect of the substance on the body throughout the duration of its use and changing states.		
Stone dusts	Exposure to RCS can result in varying forms of damage to the respiratory system as fine dust particles penetrate deep into the lungs potentially causing the following:- Silicosis Acute Silicosis Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease		
Stone dusts	Irritation to the eyes on contact with dust. Significant exposure to the skin can cause irritation.		
Stone dusts	Inhalation of large quantities may cause irritation to nose and lungs. Long term repeated exposure may lead to bronchial diseases.		

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Source, Duration and Risk of Exposure			
Identify at what stage of the task the exposure will happen and how. E.g. Inhalation of Rock wool fibres whilst opening bag.			
Substance(s)	Source(s) of Exposure (include route of entry)	Duration of Exposure (Min / Hrs)	Risk from Exposure (High, Med, Low)
Stone dusts	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst carrying out grinding and chiselling of stone.	Up to 6 Hrs (approx)	high
Stone dusts	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst brushing up a heavily contaminated work area.	Up to 2 Hrs (approx)	high
Stone dusts	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst using circular saws.	Up to 6 Hrs (approx)	med
Stone dusts	Inhaling airborne particulates whilst using Frame saw.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	Med
Stone dusts	Inhaling airborne particulates that are transferred by re-circulation from contaminated clothing.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	med
Stone dusts	Irritation to the skin and eyes from contact with airborne particulates from all of the above.	Up to 8 Hrs (approx)	med
Emergency and Disposal			
Detail the requirements to deal with accidental release and disposal of the substance.			
Accidental release	Clean up at earliest opportunity to prevent recirculation of the contaminant.		
Disposal	Dispose in containers.		
Fire Fighting	N/A.		
Control Measures			
Identify actions to eliminate the hazard, substitute the hazardous for the less harmful, engineering control, competency or specific PPE required.			
Control Measure(s) required to work safely			Completed
Use water suppression equipment where possible when grinding sawing and cutting.			
The work area is to be well ventilated; this may require the use of ventilation equipment. Note consideration must be taken of the effects of the ventilated dust on others.			
The extraction booths must be operating and fully functional			
Vacuum off or swill off the stone debris rather than blowing it off			
Practice good personal hygiene procedures. Wash hands and arms thoroughly before eating or taking drinks.			
Eating, drinking and smoking are prohibited in the work area, operatives must ensure that they wash prior to breaks and at the end of shift.			
Ensure hot running water and cleaning materials are always available for people likely to be exposed to high dust levels.			
Operatives are to avoid wearing cotton or woollen clothing			
Overalls that can be removed at the end of the working day, should be supplied to persons likely to be exposed to levels of dust.			
Operatives are to wear FFP3 dust masks and should be face fit tested to ensure effectiveness.			
Air flow to the masks is to be checked on a regular basis, masks are to be maintained in a clean condition and stored in clean containers away from the work area			
Operatives to only cut out for a maximum continuous duration of 1 hour. Work that requires a longer duration will require breaks every hour where the operative is to leave the work area as per the procedures listed below to remove the mask and check the filters.			
Eye wash stations should be located in close proximity to the work area.			

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Operatives are to be trained in the correct use of all PPE and dust suppression/extraction equipment.			
Operatives likely to encounter stone dusts containing RSC should be placed under health surveillance.			
Authorised by The Responsible Manager	Name:	Signed:	Dated: