



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Exposure to Construction Dusts	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Assessment Ref:	RA014	Date of Assessment:	02.01.2024
Persons at Risk:	ASW Employees	Reviewed by	R. Milton
Location / Area:	ASW Health and Safety Assessment 2024	Review date	31.12.2024

Ref	Activity	Hazard	Risk	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Control Measures	Post-Control Risk Rating			Comment
				L	S	LxS		L	S	LxS	
1	Exposure Construction Dusts including: Wood Dust (result of Sanding or Cutting wood/MDF/Chipboard/ Fibreboard) Silica Dust (result of cutting rock/slate/concrete) Cement Powder dust (result of mixing) Other dusts (result of cutting Gypsum for example)	Inhalation of dust to employee or public Ingestion of dust Irritation to the eyes Transferred from clothes to other individuals Explosion inhalation	Main Dust-related diseases affecting construction workers are: Lung Cancer Silicosis Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Asthma	4	5	20	Some activities that generate dust include sanding, cutting, scabbling or grinding, drilling, coring, chasing or raking, mixing powder, brushing/cleaning up dust. Personnel to wear appropriate PPE including eye protection, gloves and RPE (Respiratory Protective Equipment, P3 Filter) at all times when undertaking any activity that generates dust or exposed to dust from activities undertaken by others. Ensure RPE is properly face-fitted (no gaps to allow dust to enter). RPE must be inspected before use to ensure clean and good condition and stored correctly. If defective, replace immediately before you start works. RPE Filters must be replaced regularly in line with manufacturers recommendations and frequency of use. Anyone using tight-fitting face masks should be clean shaven. Reduce creation of dust by reducing number of cuts/ using appropriate equipment. Supervisors should limit the number of people near the work; rotate those doing the task. Where appropriate use Water suppression - Wet down material when cutting. Enclose the work to stop dust escaping. Use sheeting or temporary screens. general mechanical ventilation to remove dusty air from the work area (e.g. in enclosed spaces such as indoors); Vacuum dust. Where applicable use LEV (Local Exhaust Ventilation) or dust/fume extraction to carry away airborne contaminants before they can be breathed in. Select work clothes that do not keep hold of the dust. Ensure good personal hygiene (wash hands before eating). Remove all contaminated clothing before leave site to avoid transfer. Skin creams help in washing contamination from the skin. After-work creams help to replace skin oils.	1	5	5	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk factor (Likelihood x Severity)	
1 = Highly unlikely	1 = Insignificant	High Risk = 15-25	Unacceptable Risk. If Post Control risk, work must not commence.
2 = Unlikely	2 = Injury (first aid, no lost time)	Medium Risk = 8-12	If Post Control risk, high level of discipline required & monitoring to consider further controls where possible
3 = Possible	3 = Lost time injury	Low Risk = 1-6	Acceptable Risk assuming all controls in place effectively and workforce aware
4 = Probable	4 = Major injury / disabling condition		
5 = Inevitable	5 = Fatality		

Risk Assessment