Wood Lathe

Date	2023-04-04
Reviewed By	Ward Hills
To Be Rereviewed by	2024-04-04

Location	**Woodshop**
Training Required	**Yes, found Here**
User Manual	AT406WL
HSE Guidance	**Wood dust**
Portable Appliance Test (PAT):	***PERSON*, *DATE***

Identifying Who is at risk	
Operator	The operator is the person using the equipment. They MUST be signed onto the RAMS document and have received the relevant training before use of the equipment.
Make Space Members	These are individuals within the immediate area (Woodshop). They are Makespace members who are permitted within the workshop but may or may not have training on the equipment.
Visitors	These are individuals who have none of the relevant training required to operate MakeSpace equipment and will require a dedicated MakeSpace guide in attendance at all times.

- *Note that both members and visitors fall under 'third party individuals', that is someone within the immediate area who is not operating the equipment. When identifying and mitigating risks, third party protection must always be considered alongside the immediate risks to the operator.*

Risk Assessment Matrix Key		Scale
S	Severity of the risk	1-5
P	Probability of incident occurring	1-5
R	Total Risk Rating (S x P)	1-25

SEVERITY EXPLAINED

1	Minor knocks, cuts and bruises. These will not require any attention.
2	Injuries that may prevent the user from immediately continuing work, but should not stop work entirely. May require minor first aid.
3	Injuries that may prevent the individual from continuing work. Likely to need some form of medical attention or check up by first aider or medical professional.
4	Severe injuries such as deep cuts and broken bones. Any injury requiring a RIDDOR report.
5	Risk of permanent injuries or loss of life.

Identified Risks				Post-Mitigation			
Risk Identification	**S**	**P**	**R**	**Mitigation Measures**	**S**	**P**	**R**
Contact with rotating cutter during operation.							
Contact with the Cutting blade and high speed workpiece. Potential Causes: 1. Incorrect use of the equipment. 2. Loose clothing or hair getting caught in machine. 3. External interference from other persons in the area.	4	4	16	1. Before access to equipment is given, operators are required to receive the relevant training. As such they are taught to: a. Use the tool rest and suitable tool(s) for the item they are cutting, creating distance between user and grindstone. b. Ensure that the equipment is at the correct speed before use. c. Use the correct hand placement through operation. 2. Operators are trained to refrain from wearing loose clothing that may get caught by the blade and tie back loose hair that could have the same effect. 3. Operators should also check surroundings before using the machine, ensuring that nothing should come into contact with the operator during use that may affect the path of motion. They are further trained to stand in a stable stance and practice the path of the cut before undertaking the actual cut.	4	1	4
Projection of workpiece							
During operation, the workpiece is rotating at a high speed and is in contact with the cutting blade or other suitable tool. As such, the work piece is at risk of projection if not secured correctly. This can cause	5	4	20	1. Operators are trained to secure the workpiece securely and inspect before use. 2. Operators are trained to use the tool rest and stand in a strong and stable stance in order to prevent the tool in use from being projected.	2	1	2

serious injury to both the operator and those within the area. Furthermore, if the tool is not secure, this may also be projected by the workpiece.				General Mitigation: ● Eye protection must be worn at all times during operation.			
Inhalation of dust produced during operation & Airborne wood chippings entering the lungs and eyes.							
Airborne dust and filings have the potential to damage the lungs and eyes of users and third party individuals within the woodshop.	3	2	6	● Both the main dust extractor and portable extractors should be used in tandem to control the dust and chippings produced. ● Eye protection is required for the operator and members within the woodshop are trained to wear appropriate PPE in response to the works surrounding them. ● RPE mandatory when operating the lathe. ● Eye wash station next to entrance of woodshop. ● Both the plunge saw and the saw track are equipped with splinter guards to block splinters and wood chippings from escaping the work area.	1	1	1
Prolonged Exposure to Noise.							
Prolonged exposure to high volumes of noise, such as that generated by the tormak can lead to hearing loss over time. Those at risk: - Operator - Third Party Individuals	1	4	4	● Ear protection is advised to all those within the woodshop.	1	1	1
Electrical Faults							

Electrical faults can further lead to: 1. Electrical fires 2. Operator electrocution.	5	2	10	1. In the case of a fire, fire extinguishers are located across the space and clearly marked. 2. Annual PAT testing reduces the likelihood of this risk occurring by identifying faults before the hazard occurs.	5	1	5

Risk Assessment Sign Up Sheet	
Name	**Signature**

CLEAPSS Risk Assessment materials

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