



Rage 3 Mitre Saw

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

Location	Woodshop
Training Required	Yes, found Here
User Manual	 rage3.pdf
HSE Guidance	Safe Use of Saws HSE
Portable Appliance Test (PAT):	*PERSON*, *DATE*



Identifying <u>Who</u> is at risk	
Operator	The operator is the person using the equipment. They <u>MUST</u> 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			SEVERITY EXPLAINED	
S	Severity of the risk	1-5	1	Minor knocks, cuts and bruises. These will not require any attention.
P	Probability of incident occurring	1-5	2	Injuries that may prevent the user from immediately continuing work, but should not stop work entirely. May require minor first aid.
R	Total Risk Rating (S x P)	1-25	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 cutter during operation. Potential laceration and loss of limb. 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. Ensure that the workpiece is secure and supported. b. Ensure the saw must be on the workpiece before start. c. Ensure that the blade is at full speed before use. d. Ensure that the blade is plunging correctly, before power is on. e. The correct hand placement through operation. f. To <u>never</u> stand directly behind the blade in case of kickback. 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. For this reason, <u>gloves must not be worn during operation.</u> 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 or cutter.								
During the cut there is a chance of kickback, causing workpiece projection and there is also a chance of blade projection, if not correctly attached. 1. Workpiece Projection 2. Blade Projection	4	3	8	1. Operators are trained to ensure that the workpiece is safely secured and supported. 2. Operators are trained to check the condition of the equipment prior to use, ensuring proper assembly to prevent blade detachment. <u>General Mitigation:</u> Eye protection <u>must</u> be worn at all times during operation.	2	1	2	
Inhalation of dust produced during operation & Airborne wood chippings entering the lungs and eyes.								
Airborne dust and wood chippings have the potential to damage the lungs and eyes of users and third party individuals within the woodshop.	3	2	6	- Both Chip and Dust extractors are used at all times during the cutting process and furthermore, operatives are responsible for clearing any excess dust generated once finished. - 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 is to be worn in cases where potentially harmful materials/ irritants are being cut such as MDF. - 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 Mitre Saw can lead to hearing loss over time. Those at risk:	1	4	4	Ear protection is advised to all those within the woodshop and mandatory for those operating the equipment, as per their required training.	1	1	1	



- Operator - Third Party Individuals							
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

