

Quality, Health, Safety, Environmental & Energy Manual:

Document No:SM-32

Dust

To ensure Toyota Material Handling UK Ltd (TMHUK) demonstrates compliance with legal requirements to protect team members, contractors and visitors from harm due to dust exposure.

GENERAL

Possible health effects caused by dust:

1.0 Eye contact with dust

- Dust particles produced during the cutting, grinding and drilling of materials can cause eye damage or irritation. Any airborne dust can enter the eye.

1.1 Skin contact with dust

- Some dust can cause irritation of the skin. Skin can be harmed by dusts such as epoxy resins, rubber processing chemicals, wood dust and fibreglass and can lead to dermatitis.

1.2 Breathing dust into the lungs

- Inhaling dust can create breathing problems. The health effects of breathing in dusts can take many years to develop and some dusts can penetrate deeply into the lungs and cause harm.

1.3 Swallowing dust

- Dust can become trapped in the respiratory tract. Inhaled dusts can get into the digestive tract, where they can cause irritation. Dust can also enter the bloodstream and produce effects in other organs and tissues.

Control measures for dust

2.0 TMHUK team members may be subjected to dust particles of their own making and that produced by customers. Customers should have suitable controls in place and advise visitors/contractors on any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is required in order to reduce the dust hazards created by their activities to an acceptable level. TMHUK team members must follow this customer advice.

2.1 TMHUK team members may also be subjected to dust created by themselves, either by drilling, grinding etc. or by disturbing dust that has settled on or in machinery, normally fork lift trucks and associated equipment. Always remember that we do not know what the dust contains and how harmful it may be.

2.2 The following guidance should be adopted in order to reduce the exposure to dusts, particularly airborne dusts which can be harmful.

- Try to prevent the dust becoming airborne.
- Dampen the surface down and wipe off with a cloth.
- Use a vacuum cleaner to collect dust.

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- Our workshop technicians are provided with a suitable vacuum cleaner and field service technicians the 110volt blower which can be used as a vacuum.
- Replacement bags can be obtained from the parts department:

Workshop Hoover Bags Part Number: 34-0912BUH
Makita Blowers Part Number: GB1PAL001471

- When emptying vacuum bags take care not to create dust clouds.

- 2.3 Avoid using the blower or an airline to disperse dust. This creates additional hazards and will also affect other persons in the working area. If there is no other option than using a blower or airline, move the truck to a safe area, preferably outside and away from any other persons and property. Remove as much dust as possible firstly by vacuuming, gently brushing or wiping with a cloth. Use the blower or airline for as short a time as possible and remember that once the dust is airborne it can take several minutes to settle.
- 2.4 Wear suitable PPE. As a minimum, overalls, dust mask, gloves, goggles and safety shoes must be worn. PPE is the last line of defence, and all other controls must be implemented in addition to the use of PPE.
- 2.5 The work area must be cleaned and left in at least as clean a condition as before starting work.
- 2.6 If any team member has concerns regarding dust exposure, please inform your leader and the QSE team.

Children and Young Persons

- 3.0 See Safety & Environmental Manual procedure "Employment of Young Persons" for precise definitions on children and young persons.
- 3.1 "Children" will not be involved in any work where dust exposure is considered a hazard.
- 3.2 "Young Persons" may only be involved in such work when equipped with the appropriate PPE and only when under the constant supervision of a competent person. See also SWP "Personal Protective Equipment".