RISK ASSESSING FLOORING HAZARDS

Compiled by:
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Going on to a building site

When you go on to a work site you may need to read Site Hazard boards, Health and Safety documents or provide some documentation.

Part of the documentation is about you being aware of the sites rules around the work site and what you are going to do to stay safe.

Going on to a building site

When at work you need to have a safety awareness around you.

1. Before you do something;
2. When you do something; and
3. After you have done something

Think about what could be dangerous

1. Identify - anything that is dangerous or could be dangerous.

Example - leaving used knife blades on a floor or ledge or window sil

2. Assess – think about how dangerous it is or could be.

Injury caused to you or someone else (child in a house)

3. Control – think about how the work can be done safely.

Eliminate? Minimise?- place used blades in a container

The Act has set out how a business controls things or situations that could be dangerous. It is called a control system

Lets look at how the control system works!

‘If it is not possible to eliminate a risk then you must work down the process of minimising the risks’

Every

Morning

Smoko

I

Eat

A

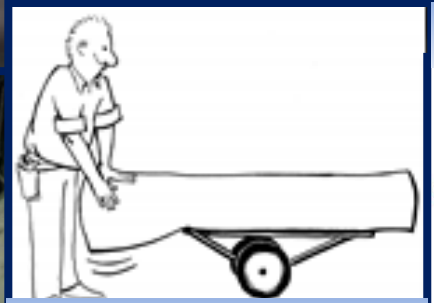
Pie

	1. Eliminate	Completely removing from the work place, something that could be dangerous e.g. removing rubbish from a work area.
	2. Minimize	If eliminating is not possible then work down the minimize controls.
Most Effective	**Substitute**	Substitutions of products e.g. change from a flammable/high toxic product to water-base/less toxic product.
	Isolate	Isolate the worksite e.g. barrier off, prevent people from coming into contact with a hazard
	Engineering	Physical controls such as modify tools or equipment e.g. protection guards on equipment, use vacuum systems for dust, ventilation systems for fumes, set up signage etc.
	Administrative controls	Organizing a job differently, work in pairs, make a change in a way a task is done, toolbox meetings, documentation, training, following company policies, hazard site assessment, plans and procedures for work e.g. cleaning machines/filters etc.
Least Effective	**Use personal protective equipment (PPE)**	This is the last method for controlling hazardous situations after all of the other options are put in to place. Ear protection, masks, high vis clothing etc.

Everyday things that can be dangerous in flooring

Using hand tools and machinery

Untidy work habits and sites

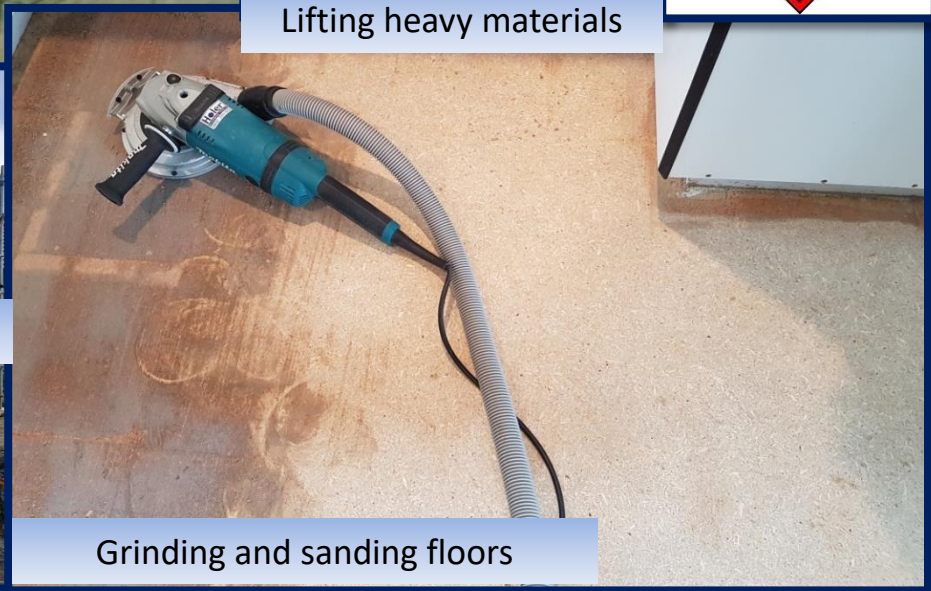


Lifting heavy materials

Unsafe loaded vans

Using solvent based adhesives

Access to worksites



Grinding and sanding floors

An example of how to stay safe when getting gear on to a work site

1 Eliminate what you can – clear the path of any rubbish or anything in the way.

2 Minimise what you can

- Substitute – This might not be possible in this situation
- Isolate – does the pathway need to have a barrier
- Engineer – use a barrow, or anything mechanical to help
- Admin controls – have a plan, training on safe lifting, more people if needed.
- PPE – appropriate footwear, high vis etc.

If there are chemicals on a work site that could be dangerous they will have a Class to identify them

Common classes for flooring dangerous goods used in the flooring industry are:

Class 2 Flammable gas - LPG cylinders used for resilient flooring installations, aerosol canisters such as penetrating oils, adhesive sprays for sanding discs etc.

All Chemicals have a Class to identify them

- Class 3 Flammable liquids - solvent based adhesives, polyurethanes, brush cleaner, reglazing solvents etc.

All Chemicals have a Class

- Class 8 Corrosive liquids - a resin hardener that is part of a two part adhesive mix.

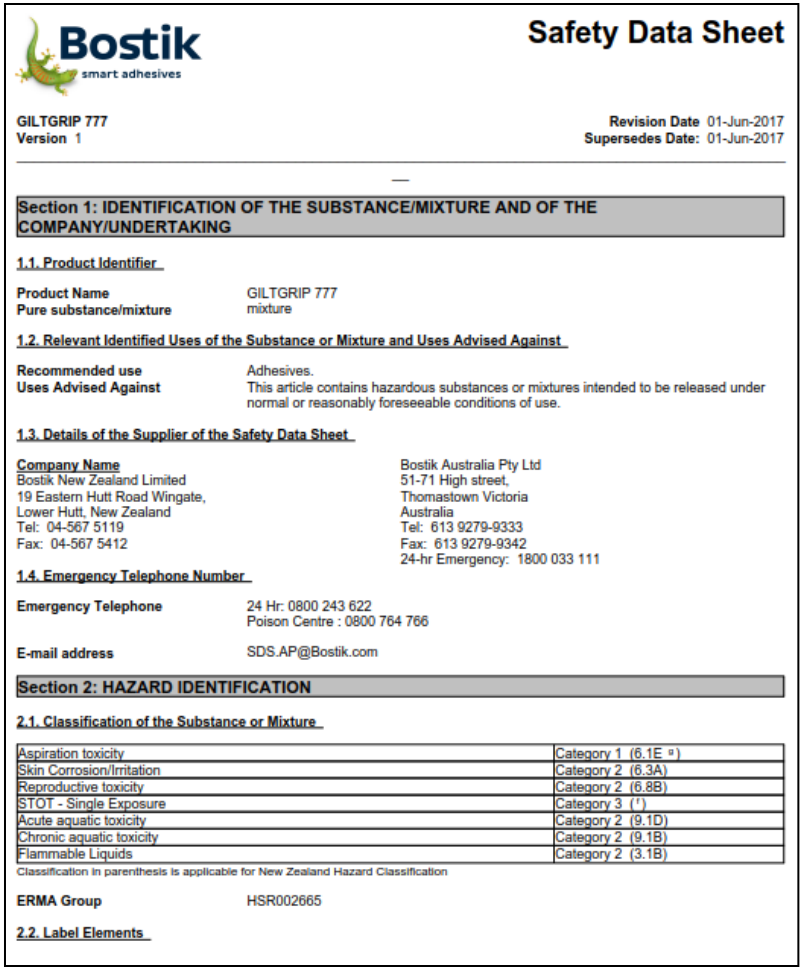
All Chemicals have a Class

- Class 9 Miscellaneous dangerous goods – some epoxy resins

If you not sure about something you are using Ask someone

There will also be more information on a Safety Data Sheet which are available for dangerous goods.

- They have headings with detailed information that is needed by the likes of chemists, tradespeople, emergency responders, transport, medical.



Bostik
smart adhesives

Safety Data Sheet

GILTGRIP 777
Version 1

Revision Date 01-Jun-2017
Supersedes Date: 01-Jun-2017

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name GILTGRIP 777
Pure substance/mixture mixture

1.2. Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Recommended use Adhesives.
Uses Advised Against This article contains hazardous substances or mixtures intended to be released under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.

1.3. Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company Name
Bostik New Zealand Limited
19 Eastern Hutt Road Wingate,
Lower Hutt, New Zealand
Tel: 04-567 5119
Fax: 04-567 5412

Bostik Australia Pty Ltd
51-71 High street,
Thomastown Victoria
Australia
Tel: 613 9279-9333
Fax: 613 9279-9342
24-hr Emergency: 1800 033 111

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Telephone 24 Hr: 0800 243 622
Poison Centre : 0800 764 766

E-mail address SDS.AP@Bostik.com

Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Aspiration toxicity	Category 1 (6.1E [a])
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2 (6.3A)
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2 (6.8B)
STOT - Single Exposure	Category 3 ([f])
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2 (9.1D)
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2 (9.1B)
Flammable Liquids	Category 2 (3.1B)

Classification in parenthesis is applicable for New Zealand Hazard Classification

ERMA Group HSR002665

2.2. Label Elements

ATI
Allied Trades Institute Ltd
Quality provider of flooring training

FLOORNZ™
SUPPORT | LEAD | EDUCATE