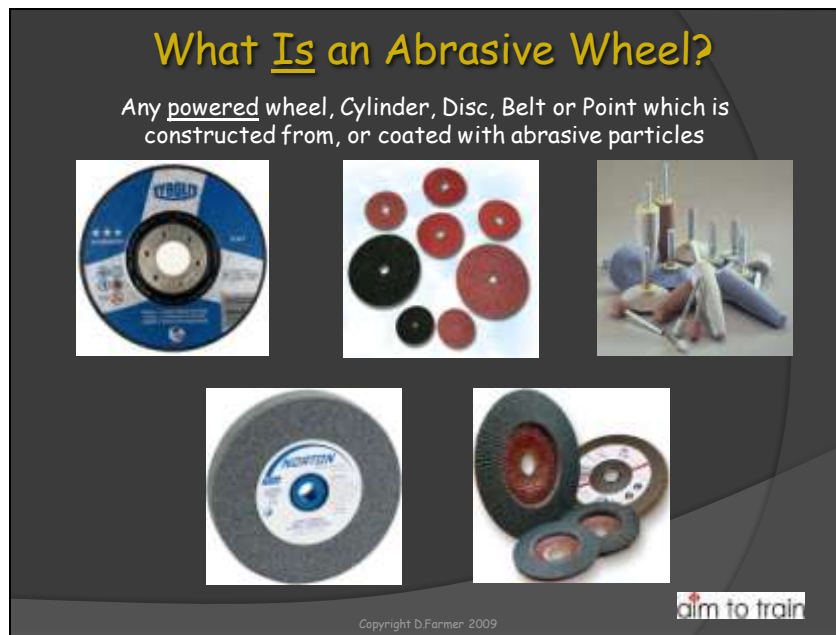


Abrasive Wheels Safety Instructor Course Prompt Notes

Slide 3



Open Slide 3

Ask the delegates for their opinion on what can be considered an “abrasive wheel”

REFER TO INSTRUCTOR NOTES PAGE 3

Explain the textbook answer:

“Any POWERED wheel, Cylinder, disc, belt, or point which is constructed from or coated with abrasive particles”

Reveal the images and ask if the delegates recognise any of the types of abrasive wheel shown.

It is important to stress that to recognise what is considered an abrasive wheel, the term POWERED is vital.

Ask them for their opinions on what the purposes of an abrasive wheel are.

Explain the textbook answer:

“The removal of material from an object so that object may be used for a given purpose”

Discuss the examples of commonly found tasks listed in the notes, plus some they may suggest.

When you are ready, move on to the next slide

Slide 4

The slide features a dark grey background with a large, faint, light-colored wheel graphic. The title 'Why do we need Training?' is written in a yellow, sans-serif font. Below the title are four bullet points, each preceded by a white square icon. To the right of the text is a cartoon illustration of a judge in a black robe and glasses, sitting at a wooden bench with a sign that says 'JUDGE'. At the bottom right of the slide is the 'aim to train' logo, which consists of a red crosshair icon followed by the text 'aim to train' in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. At the bottom center, there is a small copyright notice: 'Copyright D.Farmer 2009'.

Why do we need Training?

- Because the LAW says we MUST
- To Create a Safe Place of Work
- To Prevent future litigation
- To Increase Profits.

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Open Slide 4 (IMPACT STATEMENT)

Ask Delegates to offer their opinions and Ideas before revealing answers.

Briefly, state that the LAW says we MUST, but first we must consider MORAL & ECONOMIC reasons for safety training

EMPHASISE that there is a moral duty for health & safety

- No one wants to harm or be harmed at work
- Employer has a duty of care
- Emotional and psychological impact on families
- we all expect to return home safely as a basic requirement

EXPAND on economic impact on society, employer, and employee Key points:

- Accidents mean time off work, more pressure on teams, etc
- Poor safety hits employers financially (Litigation, insurance, loss of time, loss of equipment/stock, loss of reputation, loss of contracts)
- This can cause loss of employees jobs, reduced budgets for pay increases, etc
- Cost on society (NHS & Medical, incapacity) Costs passed on to consumers etc

KEY focus is we are all affected either directly or indirectly by poor safety at work.

When you are ready move on to the next slide

Abrasive Wheels Safety Instructor Course Prompt Notes

Slide 5

Legal Requirements

- ❑ Use of Abrasive wheels is now governed by P.U.W.E.R 1998
- ❑ 1970 Abrasive wheels regulations evoked in their entirety in 1998
- ❑ All Workplaces and Work situations subject to H.A.S.A.W.A 1974 must comply with the regulations
- ❑ Grinding equipment is also covered in Supply of machinery regulations 1992 and Noise at work regulations
- ❑ Dust/Vapours produced when Grinding/Cutting falls under the 2002 C.O.S.H.H. regulations
- ❑ Provision of P.P.E is governed by the Personal Protective Equipment at work regulations 1992.

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Open Slide 5

Refer to Instructor course notes page 4 to 6

Explain to the delegates that the **PRINCIPLE** regulation which outlines the use of abrasive wheels in the workplace is:

“The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998” or PUWER 1998

Explain that this is an **ABSOLUTE DUTY** meaning there is no get out for the employer.

PUWER has **COMPLETELY** replaced the original legislation the **ABRASIVE WHEELS REGULATIONS 1970** which were revoked in their entirety in 1998

STATE the **“Summers (John) & sons vs. Frost (1955)”** law case and its implications (Use of Grinding wheels banned unless wheel is **COMPLETELY** enclosed forcing the need for the 1970 AWR

Much of the original legislation was incorporated into PUWER but the key differences are:

- AWR covered wheels over 50mm diameter, PUWER covers ALL abrasives regardless of their shape and size
- PUWER focuses more on the practicalities, hazards and risks of the actual job being performed

The primary objective of PUWER is:

“To ensure that work equipment, including abrasive wheels, do not give rise to risks to health and safety, regardless of the work equipment’s age, condition or origin.”

PUWER applies to all workplaces and work situations subject to the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974 (HASWA)

Any person who completed abrasives training prior to 2003, it is likely to have been based on AWR 1970 Regs

When you are ready, move on to the next slide

Abrasive Wheels Safety Instructor Course Prompt Notes

Slide 6

Employer's Responsibilities

The P.U.W.E.R 1998 Regulations main points are that an employer must ensure:

- ❑ Equipment is suitable for the job, inspected regularly and maintained in a safe condition
- ❑ Information on the safe use of the equipment is made available to users and their supervisors
- ❑ Training in the use, hazards and safety measures that apply to the equipment is given to all users and this training is recorded.
- ❑ A risk assessment of the cutting or grinding process must be carried out in accordance with the management of health and safety at work regulations 1999 (Reg. 3)

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Open Slide 6

Refer to Instructor course notes pages 4-6

Briefly discuss the duties and responsibilities of the employer listed on the slide. If more detail is required on the legislation use the course notes if necessary as a reminder.

Tell the delegates that like most legislation, PUWER has an accompanying Approved code of practice (ACOP L22)

REMEMBER TO RE ENFORCE that the ACOP is not a “Law” but a guide to help employers know what to do in order to comply with the regulations

ACOP L22 states (in relation to abrasives)

(a) To minimise the risk of bursting, abrasive wheels should always be run within the specified maximum rotation speed.

(b) If they are large enough, this will be marked on the wheel (a requirement of regulation 23)

(c) Smaller wheels should have a notice fixed in the workroom, giving the individual or class maximum permissible rotation speed.

(d) The power driven spindle should be governed so that its rotation speed does not exceed this.

(e) Guarding must be provided to contain fragments of the wheel that might fly off if it did burst, to prevent them from injuring anyone in the workplace. The guarding has an additional role in helping to meet the requirements of regulation 11; it should be designed, constructed and maintained to fulfil both functions.

(f) Providing information and training of workers in the correct handling and mounting of abrasive wheels (including pre-mounting and storing procedures) is also necessary to prevent the risk of bursting.

When you are ready move on to the next slide