



# Specialist Plant Operative

## HAZARDS AND RISKS

Specialist plant operatives using excavators, bulldozers, graders, loaders, dumper trucks and piling/drilling machinery etc. to carry out demolition, excavate or move construction materials and waste about site can be exposed to many different harmful substances.

### Dusts

Dust is generated when moving materials around construction sites, as well as during piling and drilling operations. Dust inside the driver cabs can dry out and become airborne when disturbed. The risk may be greater on derelict or contaminated land sites where hazardous substances such as asbestos, silica, toxic metals and organic matter, such as animal droppings, may be present.

### Gases, fumes and vapours

Operation of plant and machinery can result in exposure to high levels of diesel engine exhaust emissions (DEEEs) and Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), particularly in confined spaces. Gases and vapours may arise where work involves disturbance of sludges. Work in confined spaces such as drainage or sewer structures (particularly on derelict sites) might also result in exposure to gases such as hydrogen sulphide.

### Risks to health

Breathing in these hazardous dusts, gases and vapours can cause serious, debilitating, irreversible, life-limiting, and, in some cases, fatal illnesses, which include lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis (eg. asbestosis/silicosis), asthma, pulmonary oedema and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). DEEEs contain a complex mix of gaseous components and particulates. DEEEs / DPMs may cause respiratory tract irritation and have also been linked to long term increased risk of lung cancer. It is estimated in Australia that over 230 workers will die annually due to exposure to silica dust.

## CONTROL OPTIONS

### Control measures

As there are so many airborne pollutants to which a plant operator may be exposed, it is vitally important that risk assessments are completed for all activities to identify the significant risks and appropriate control measures. The findings should be communicated to ensure that they are understood by any worker who may be at risk. A qualified Occupational Hygienist can assist with the risk assessment, to help to identify exposures to hazardous substances, advise on the level of exposure risk and select the appropriate control measures – particularly where work is carried out on contaminated land or derelict sites. These measures should be task specific, and developed following a hierarchy of control which should start with preventative measures, followed by engineering controls and working methods and then consider PPE as a last resort.

### Elimination/prevention

- In general, plan work so that operatives are located away from plant or tasks that generate dust; remote operation of plant is preferable.

### DEEEs / DPMs

- Substitute diesel plant for safer alternative eg. electric motors.
- Warm up diesel engines outside before entering confined areas, and do not leave engines idling.
- Ensure good engine maintenance.

### Engineering controls

#### Dusts

- Rock drills, piling rigs etc. should feature integrated water dust suppression systems.
- Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) should be used to extract airborne dust before it can be breathed in. The most effective types of LEV are generally those that are integrated into plant.

### DEEEs / DPMs

- Use exhaust extraction to remove fumes to a safe place outside.
- Fit catalysts/particulate traps to vehicle exhausts.

### General

- Use exhaust extraction to remove fumes to a safe place outside.
- Ventilated, closed cabs are one of the most effective measures for lowering exposures.

### Safe working methods

#### DEEEs / DPMs

- All working areas must be well ventilated, particularly where diesel plant or internal combustion engines (e.g.; on compressors or generators) operate.

### Dust

- Minimise the height through which deposited materials fall to reduce the dustiness of a job – particularly during windy conditions.
- Apply water to cutting/drilling work, and on dusty thoroughfares over which vehicles travel.
- Dustless cleaning techniques such as vacuuming of cabs and wet cleaning of plant should be used; avoid using compressed air to clean dust from plant or personal work-wear.
- A high standard of internal cab cleanliness is important to prevent accumulation of dust which can be breathed in when disturbed. During work on contaminated sites entry to and from a cab may need to be restricted to a "clean" zone to prevent contamination. Seats should feature an impermeable cover to prevent dust penetration and facilitate cleaning.

### PPE

PPE should be a last resort control measure as it has to be worn properly all of the time, and it does not "fail safe". It needs to be carefully selected to ensure it provides adequate protection. Tight fitting respiratory protective equipment (RPE) must be face fit tested to ensure that it affords the anticipated level of protection for each individual.

## MANAGING THE RISK

**Training & communication, supervision, maintenance & testing of controls and air monitoring\*** are all vital aspects of managing the risk, in addition to health surveillance which can be a requirement in certain circumstances.

See our introductory *Respiratory Health Hazards in Construction Fact Sheet Series: Overview* for more information about what things to consider and implement.

### Air monitoring\*

Air monitoring is a specialist activity. It may be needed as part of a risk assessment, as a periodic check on control effectiveness and to assess compliance with relevant WES, or where there has been a failure in a control (for example if a worker reports respiratory symptoms). A qualified Occupational Hygienist can ensure it is carried out in a way that provides meaningful and helpful re

### Further information

Other Fact Sheets in this series cover specific construction trades, associated respiratory health risks and appropriate control options.

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## WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (WES) & EXPOSURE LEVELS

### Exposure Levels

Many of these commonly found hazardous substances have workplace exposure standards (WES). These can be found in the Safe Work Australia website, [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)

The risk of respiratory ill health depends on the frequency, duration and level of exposures. Levels of exposure can vary according to the composition materials (eg. different types of stone contain different amounts of silica), and be affected by site conditions, weather conditions, working methods and human factors such as training and supervision. An operative's exposure to hazardous substances could regularly exceed WES if controls are inadequate and good practices are not observed.

### Further information