ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON

WATERFRONT OPERATIONS

SAFETY & INDUCTION MANUAL

(Update 2 May 2022)

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Table of Contents

1 Scope of Operations

Our operation provides a service to members that includes, boat maintenance and repair.

The Squadron provides hardstand yacht storage and in water swing mooring yacht storage facilities to its Members. A tender service is also available to Members yachts stored on swing moorings in Neutral Bay, Careening Cove and Shell Cove.

Through our skilled staff we have the required knowledge and skills to provide boat maintenance and repair service on fiberglass and timber boats to our customers.

A collection and delivery service is also available for members whose vessel are having work performed by the RSYS Waterfront. This service is available for Neutral Bay, Careening Cove and Shell Cove.

We lift vessels up to 20 metric tons in weight and 49 feet in length by using the travel lift. These vessels may placed in a cradle on the hardstand for repair/maintenance to be performed or may remain in the travel lift for a quick slip inspection.

Members are allowed to work on their own vessels on the hardstand, when approved to do so by the Waterfront Manager. Members are subject to RSYS on-site safety rules when doing so.

We have an effective safety system, an excellent work place safety record and a high level of skilled service. Your cooperation in observing safe and effective work practices will help maintain this high level of service.

2 Safe Work Method Statements

Due to the nature of the Waterfront Operations there are a number of general and specific hazards that staff may encounter. Safe Work Method Statements are a set of procedures designed to outline a safe method of work to complete a job that has specific hazards associated with it. Some Safe work Method Statements can be general in nature (e.g. Manual Handling whist others can be specific to a particular task or machine.

Safe Work Method Statements are arrived at following a risk identification and assessment process. The operational area is examined to identify the operational risks that exist in that area. These risks are then assessed with regard to the consequence and likelihood of the hazard occurring. Once this is completed controls/procedures are identified to mitigate the risk. It is these identified controls that are then used to develop the Safe Work Method Statement.

Detailed below are the Safe Work Procedures developed to address the main operational risks and hazards identified. Any additional risks operational risk identified should be reported to your WHS Committee Representative or your Manager.

2.1 General Warning Use of Tools

Only trained shipwrights are authorized to use workshop tools and equipment. This includes handheld tools.

Shipwrights must be inducted on the use of workshop equipment by the Waterfront Manager prior to using the equipment.

2.2 Falling and drowning

Whenever work is being carried out on or near to the water, there is always a risk of falling into the water and or drowning. When working alone or near to the water, it is essential that:

- You let other employees know that you are about to do.
- Advise them of your exact scope of work.
- Always check that there are life buoys nearby for use in an emergency.

2.3 Workshop Band Saw

Procedure written by:	Andrew McIntyre	Procedure date:	30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by:	Edward Brown	Review date:	2 May 2022

Preparation before machine use

- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment including hearing protection and eye protection.
- Tie back long hair, remove any loose jewelry, neck ties or clothing.
- Ensure lighting is turned on and the area both on and around the machine is clean and clear.
- Ensure the guard is fitted correctly and adjusted for the job.
- Check piece being machined is free from defects or screws/ nails.

Using the machine

- Ensure electrics are turned off and all moving parts are static before making any adjustments.
- Do not make any attempt to change the blades of the machines.
- Guards should be set at no more than one centimeter above the highest point of the work-piece.
- Ensure observers are kept at a safe distance.
- Ensure all locking nuts or handles are locked tight.
- Never machine pieces that are too small or too big.
- If you are cutting large pieces of timber seek assistance from the Waterfront Manager to have another staff member assigned to assist.
- Never feed work with your fingers in direct line with the blade.
- Never attempt to remove any waste from the saw while the blade is still moving.
- Use a push-stick at all times.
- Never cut round stock on any saw.
- Report any damage to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Ensure machine is switched off before cleaning. Clean down machine mechanically.
- Ensure the area around the machine is left clean and tidy for the next user.
- Report any damage or malfunction of the machine to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.4 Workshop Disk Sander

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before machine use

- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment including hearing protection, eye protection, and appropriate dust mask P2.
- Tie back long hair, remove any loose jewelry, neck ties or clothing.
- Ensure lighting is turned on and the area both on and around the machine is clean and clear.
- Ensure operator has been properly trained and inducted on the safe operation of the lathe.
- Ensure all guards and covers are in place.

Using the machine

- Ensure electrics are turned off at the mains and all moving parts are static before making any adjustments or before cleaning.
- Never sand a piece of work that is less than 10 cm.
- Only using the downward side of the disc.
- Ensure observers are kept at a safe distance.
- Ensure the piece being sanded is held firmly at all times.
- Always wait until the lathe has stopped before making adjustments or using measuring equipment.
- Report any damage to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Ensure machine is switched off before cleaning. Clean down machine mechanically.
- Ensure the area around the machine is left clean and tidy for the next user.
- Report any damage or malfunction of the machine to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.5 Bench Grinder

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before machine use

- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment including hearing protection and eye protection. Depending on the material being used dust may also be a hazard requiring appropriate dust mask.
- Tie back long hair, remove any loose jewelry, neck ties or clothing.
- Ensure lighting is turned on and the area both on and around the machine is clean and clear.
- Ensure operator has been properly trained and inducted on the safe operation of the grinder.
- Ensure all guards are in place.

Using the machine

- Ensure electrics are turned off at the mains and all moving parts are static before making any adjustments or before cleaning.
- The tool rest should be mounted slightly lower than the center of the wheel and no more than 3mm clearance from the wheel. This prevents work from being jammed against the tool rest and the wheel.
- Only use materials on the wheel that the wheel is designed for.
- Wire brushes require particular attention for the safety of the operator and bystanders as metal wires may become dangerous **projectiles** as they detach from the wheel.
- Ensure observers are kept at a safe distance.
- Ensure the piece being ground is held firmly at all times.
- Always wait until the lathe has stopped before making adjustments or using measuring equipment.
- Report any damage to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Ensure machine is switched off before cleaning. Clean down machine mechanically.
- Ensure the area around the machine is left clean and tidy for the next user.
- Report any damage or malfunction of the machine to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.6 Workshop Pedestal Drill

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before machine use

- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment, including eye protection and ear muffs.
- Tie back long hair, remove any loose jewelry or clothing.
- Ensure lighting is turned on and the area both on and around the machine is clean and clear.
- Check piece being machined is free from defects or screws/ nails.

Using the machine

- Ensure electrics are turned off and all moving parts are static before making any adjustments.
- Do not make any attempt to change the blades of the machines.
- Ensure all guards are in place before operating the machine.
- Ensure the drill bit has been tightened in the chuck and the tightening tool removed.
- Never feed work with your fingers close to the drill bit.
- Never attempt to remove any waste from around the bit while the bit is still moving.
- Always ensure the bit has stopped completely before making any adjustments to the work or the chuck or drill bit.
- Report any damage to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Ensure machine is switched off before cleaning. Clean down machine mechanically.
- Ensure the area around the machine is left clean and tidy for the next user.
- Report any damage or malfunction of the machine to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.7 Workshop Table Saw

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before machine use

- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.
- Tie back long hair, remove any loose jewelry or clothing.
- Ensure lighting is turned on and the area both on and around the machine is clean and clear.
- Ensure the guard is fitted correctly and adjusted for the job.
- Check piece being machined is free from defects or screws/ nails.

Using the machine

- Ensure electrics are turned off and all moving parts are static before making any adjustments.
- Do not make any attempt to change the blades of the machines.
- Guards should be set at no more than one centimeter above the highest point of the work-piece.
- Ensure the riving knife is set to the correct clearance. If you are not sure, or it needs to be adjusted, consult the Waterfront Manager.
- Do not place your body directly in line with the front of the blade.
- Ensure all locking nuts or handles are locked tight.
- Never machine pieces that are too small or too big.
- If you are cutting large sheets seek assistance from the Waterfront Manager to have another staff Member assigned to assist.
- Never feed work with your fingers in direct line with the blade.
- Never attempt to remove any waste from the saw while the blade is still moving.
- Use a push-stick at all times.
- Always return the guide to ninety degrees after using the tilting mechanism.
- Never cut round stock on any saw.
- Report any damage to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Ensure machine is switched off before cleaning. Clean down machine mechanically.
- Ensure the area around the machine is left clean and tidy for the next user.
- Report any damage or malfunction of the machine to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.8 Fuel Filling Station (PETROL & DIESEL)

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Using the pumps

- Ensure vessel is moored safety and securely before commencing fuelling procedure.
- Ensure that no one is smoking with anywhere near the refueling point or at a minimum 5 meters from the vessel or bowser.
- Ask the Member which type of fuel is required. It should be noted that petrol has a greater risk of ignition/explosion than diesel.
- Repeat the type of fuel required to the Member prior to obtaining the fuel nozzle.
- Ask the Member to switch off the engine, electrical main switch and any pilot lights before refueling commences.
- It is safer for passengers on the boat to disembark before refueling.
- Insert the fuel nozzle completely into the fuel tank opening. Maintain contact between the hose nozzle and the filler neck to prevent static sparks.
- Monitor carefully the level of the fuel tank whist refueling.
- Do not refill fuel caddies or carry tanks on the vessel.
- Ensure any spills are cleaned up immediately.
- If fuel spills into the bilge, pump the bilge into sealed containers ashore and leave boat wide open to vent for at least 30 minutes.
- Spill into the water should be treated in accordance with the Spill Management Plan.

2.9 Ladders

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before use

- Inspect ladder for any fractures in rungs or damage to arms.
- Inspect ground around which feet of ladder are to be placed for level and sound condition.
- If ladder is to extend into walkway or thoroughfare, place warning cones around area of operation.

Using the ladder

- Place ladder against the vessel ensuring that the top three rungs at least are above the deck height.
- Check the placement of the feet of the ladder to ensure that they are sitting firmly and evenly.
- Climb the ladder one rung at a time until the top of the deck is reach and tie the ladder securing rope to the safety line.
- Ensure that and electrical cords being used on the boat are clear from any abrasions, cuts or tears and are not in contact with the ladder.
- Collect tools and or supplies and organise into a bucket or similar device so they may be lifted onto the deck of the vessel with a rope.
- Do not carry tools or supplies up the ladder with one hand.
- Always climb up and down the ladder when facing the ladder.
- Always ensure that corrective personal protective equipment is being worn and that no loose clothing or footwear is being used when climbing up or down the ladder.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Return the ladder to the correct storage location.
- Report any breaks, damage or cracks in the ladder to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.10 Jib Crane

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before use

- Inspect lifting sling, lifting shackles and lifting points for signs of wear, fatigue, abrasion or cuts and tears.
- Ensure that there is no loose equipment that may fall from the yacht whilst lifting.
- Ensure the lifting area and slewing arch is clear of other boats, vehicles, scaffolding or personnel before lifting.
- Empty water from the bilge and fit the bilge plug.

Using the Jib Crane to launch a boat

- Remove the backstay or necessary running rigging.
- Identify the boats keel lifting points.
- Attach slings to the lifting points. Ensure correct way around.
- Attach athwart ships and fore and aft lines (J24 forward and Yngling aft, E22 & Dragon athwart ships).
- Attach spinnaker sheets to the tweakers either side of the cockpit. E22 and Dragons. (Make sure the lifting sling is centered on the boat).
- Attach a long line to the bow and one to the stern to use as control lines.
- Move the boat cradle to the slewing crane, and centre its keel over the yellow line.
- Check the position of the lifting sling and lines, before attaching the sling to the hook of the slewing crane. Ensure the shackle pins are in and secured.
- A second (or third) person is to gather in the bow and stern lines in preparation for controlling the boat when it is being lifted from the cradle.
- Engage the hook to the lifting slings and slowly take the weight of the boat with the crane. Double check all lifting equipment. Keep hands clear of the contact area between the hook and sling.
- Use the control lines to keep the boat square on to the crane as it is being moved with the crew in close proximity to the crane well clear of the load. Lift till it is clear of the cradle. Slew the boat around slowly (bow first).
- Lower the boat slowly into the water. As the boat nears the water, pull on the rear control line to prevent the mast hitting the crane.
- Remove the sling from the crane hook. Return the crane to its original position and switch off.
- Remove and return the cradle from under the crane to its hardstand storage position.
- Moor the boat in the pond. Remove sling and lines, relocate, and or stow away as instructed.
- Re-fasten backstay and prepare for sailing.
- Vessel must not be lifted more than 300mm above cradle.

Using the Jib Crane to retrieve a boat

- Moor the boat in the pond.
- Empty out water from bilge.
- Remove the backstay.

- Identify the boats lifting points.
- Attach slings to the lifting points.
- Attach the sternline to the back handle strong point.
- Attach spinnaker sheets to the tweakers either side of the cockpit. (Make sure the lifting sling is centered on the boat).
- Attach a long line to the bow and one to the stern to use as control lines.
- Move boat to the slewing crane. Centre it below the hook. Check the position of the sling and lines, before attaching the sling to the slewing crane hook. Attach the hook ensuring hands are positioned behind the hook to ensure they cannot get caught between the lifting sling and the hook.
- A second (and or third person) is to gather in the bow and stern lines in preparation for controlling the boat when it is lifted from the water.
- Slowly take the weight of the boat with the crane and continue lifting until it is clear of the water.
- Use the control lines to keep the boat square-on to the crane as it is being lifted and moved to the cradle. Move the boat around slowly (bow first).
- Lower boat slowly into the cradle. As the boat nears the cradle, pull on the rear control line to prevent the mast hitting the crane.
- Remove the sling from the crane hook. Return the crane to its original position and switch off.
- Return the cradle to its hardstand storage position.
- Re-fasten backstay and prepare boat for storage.

<u>Procedures to be followed after use</u>

- Return the ladder to the correct storage location on the jib crane.
- Return the jib crane controller to its storage holder.
- Report any breaks, damage or cracks in the ladder to the Waterfront Manager immediately.

2.11 Use of Hazardous Substances

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Chemicals/hazardous substances include but are not limited to:
- Industrial chemicals such as solvents, cleaners or degreasers.
- Paints.
- Pesticides.
- Drugs and medicines.

Chemicals can come in varied forms such as:
- Solids, e.g. granules, plastics.
- Dusts, e.g. wood, coal, metals or fibres.
- Liquids, e.g acids, alkalis or solvents.
- Gases. Some have an odour or a colour which makes them easy to detect, others do not.
- Vapours. These are the gases from substances normally in solid or liquid state, e.g. steam; aerosols or very fine liquid or solid particles dispersed in the air e.g. an aerosol.
- Over-exposure to chemicals at work is a common source of ill-health.

Chemicals can enter your body in four major ways:
- Inhalation through your nose and/or mouth.
- Absorption through the skin.
- Ingestion through the mouth.
- Injection (a chemical under high pressure or on a sharp object that pierces the skin).

According to the legislation and industry standards, many of the substances used to paint, clean and fiberglass vessels are classified as hazardous. RSYS has an inventory of all approved substances that are used on site, and holds copies of their respective Material Safety Data Sheet (M.S.D.S). This information is held within the paint shed and Waterfront office.

Preparation before use
- Read the label of the substance to be used for any procedural instructions or warnings.
- Where recommended or required refer to the material data safety sheet (M.S.D.S) for further product information.
- Following consideration of the label warnings and material data safety sheets consider the appropriate personal protective equipment required, the correct amount to use, clean up directions and first aid directions.

Using the Material or Substance
- Ensure that all personal protective equipment is worn before handling the material.
- Source the material and if not located in the dangerous goods shed, move to that location for preparation, thinning or decanting.
- Use as small amounts of the material as possible to complete the work. Do not take more material than necessary from the dangerous goods store.

- Consider overspray or dust contamination issues and the effect it may have on those nearby before commencing work. Where appropriate use dust extraction equipment.
- Ensure that there is no one smoking and no naked flame near flammable goods.
- If you feel dizzy or disorientated at any time stop using the substance immediately and report to the Waterfront Manager for assistance.
- Do not dispose of dangerous materials before consulting the Waterfront Manager.
- Ensure that correct wash up procedures are followed before eating or drinking following the use of dangerous or hazardous goods.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Report any spills (and what action was taken) or incidents during use to the Waterfront Manager.

2.12 Metal Cut-Off Saw

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Preparation before use

- Ensure that the machine is clean and clear of debris.
- Before switching the power on at the outlet, ensure that the power cord is free from a splits, cuts or abrasions.
- Examine the blade and ensure that it is in good condition and clear of cracks, nicks or other signs of disrepair.
- Ensure there is adequate lighting.

Using the Machine

- Ensure the machine is switched off before making any adjustments.
- Ensure that all personal protective equipment is worn, including face shield, ear muffs or ear plugs and firm work clothing before handling the material.
- Ensure that all loose clothing, hair or items of jewelry are removed or tied back.
- Secure the material to be cut and ensure that it can be held firmly whilst cutting without moving.
- When hold the material whilst cutting ensure that the hands a minimum of 150mm from each side of the cutting wheel.
- When cutting is complete and the wheel has finished spinning, ensure the work area is thoroughly cleaned.
- Turn off the machine at the power point.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Report any damage to the machine (cutting wheel, power cord, etc.) or incidents during use to the Waterfront Manager.

2.13 Electrical Hazards

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Statistically, electricity is another major problem in the construction industry. Electricity must be treated with the greatest care and respect. The Waterfront environment constantly has water present making it a high-risk area for the use of electricity.

RSYS has established strict procedures regarding the use of electrical equipment and leads.

Preparation before use

- Examine electrical leads and equipment to ensure that they are fit for use.
- Electrical leads that are frayed, cut, have exposed wires or have patch fixes covered with electrical tape are not to be used. Only use leads that are tested and in good condition.

Using the Electricity

- Electrical leads are not to be laid along the ground of the work area due to the trip hazard created.
- Electrical leads are not to be laid along the ground due to the likelihood of water being present and the increased risk of electrocution.
- Stands are available and must be used to elevate electrical leads off the ground.
- Care should be taken when suspending leads to ensure that they are not strung across pathways or egress points so as to create a potential risk of someone being struck head high by the cable.
- When using portable power tools always use an approved earth leakage switch.
- Switch off and unplug all equipment before cleaning or changing blades.
- Do not use equipment that has faulty leads, plugs or if the equipment sounds faulty (strange noises, sparks). Remove faulty equipment immediately, label faulty equipment and give to Waterfront Manager and report suspected hazard.
- Do not join extension cords together.
- Check that cords and portable equipment are regularly tested and tagged.
- Wear appropriate footwear that is properly insulated.
- Do not use double adaptors or piggy back fittings.

Procedures to be followed after use

- Label faulty leads and equipment and give to Waterfront Manager and report suspected hazard/fault.

2.14 Manual Handling

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Manual handling tasks while doing a wide range of activities may be the cause on painful injuries. These injuries include sprains, strains, back injuries, hernias and soft tissue damage.

Manual handling includes activities such as:

- Pushing.
- Pulling.
- Holding.
- Lifting.
- Carrying.
- Restraining.

One of the most common manual handling tasks is lifting. Before lifting the following safe work procedures should be followed.

Preparation

- Asses the item before lifting for weight and size.
- Obtain lifting equipment, trolleys or help if needed prior to attempting lift.
- If in doubt do not attempt to lift.

Procedure

- Minimise lifting and use trolley or lifting aids where possible.
- Plan the lift and know exactly where it needs to be taken before starting and check the route is clear.
- Avoid the need for twisting and bending.
- Do not lift items overhead height.
- If item is difficult to lift or heavy, stop, separate load or ask for help.
- When lifting always bend knees and keep back straight.
- Keep the item close to the body and maintain a firm grip.
- Tighten stomach muscles and keep head erect. Thighs and buttocks should take the bulk of the strain.
- Lift smoothly avoiding any jerky movements.
- If carrying items down stairs the amount carried should be much lighter than normal.
- Always ensure that you can see over the item being carried.

2.15 Slips, Trips and Falls

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Falls both from heights and as a result of slips and trips are a common cause of injury and death.

Trips over cords or material lying in aisle ways, slipping on wet or greasy surfaces or tripping on stairs or uneven surfaces can also cause serious injuries.

Slipping and tripping hazards may go unnoticed because they have become too familiar.

Procedure

- Work areas should be kept tidy and passages or aisle ways kept clear of obstructions.
- Spills should be cleaned up immediately.
- Rubbish should be disposed of in the appropriate place.
- Equipment should be stored in correct places.
- Drawers, cords and hand tools shouldn't be left open or where others can trip over them.
- Uneven or worn surfaces or mats should be reported and fixed.
- Equipment waiting for maintenance should be stored out of aisles and passages.
- Don't use chairs, stools or crates to reach high shelves or machinery.
- Footwear should be suitable to the type of work performed.

2.16 Handheld Power Tools

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Power tools can be dangerous. If poorly maintained or used incorrectly or carelessly, they can cause serious injury or death. Injuries from handheld power tools have been caused by:

- Using damaged or faulty equipment.
- Using equipment that is unguarded.
- Using tools incorrectly or carelessly.
- Using tools that are poorly designed or made.
- Ignoring electrical hazards.

Procedure:

- Check that the tool has been regularly inspected and tested and tagged by an electrician.
- Use earth leakage devices to protect against electric shock.
- Use the right tool for the job.
- Following the correct operating procedures.
- Check that extension cords are in good repair and are run on hangers or stands to keep isle ways and passages clear.
- Care must be taken with extension cords used outdoors or where water may be present.
- Ensure that when extension cords are used that the extension socket and plug are protected to prevent water getting in.
- Ensure the cutting edges are sharp.
- Carry tools carefully.
- Do not use tools that are unguarded.
- Make cuts away from the body.
- Wearing P.P.E when it's needed, including hearing protection, protective goggles, insulated footwear and gloves where appropriate.

After Use:

- Report any tools that are unsafe or malfunctioning.
- Switch off and unplug tools when not in use.
- Store tools safely.

2.17 High Pressure Water Jetting (blasting)

Procedure written by: Andrew McIntyre Procedure date: 30 November 2010
Procedure reviewed by: Edward Brown Review date: 2 May 2022

Water jetting is used in the Squadron Waterfront Operations for the cleaning of hulls and underside of vessels.

Water jetting should only be conducted in the travel lift or when properly secured in a work frame or cradle. Water jetting ***MUST NOT*** be conducted on a vessel whilst it is suspended from the jib cranes.

Preparation:

- Only employees inducted on the use of the water blaster are permitted to use the machine.
- Attachments such as blasting heads/lances must only be used and fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- The work area should have safe and easy access and be clear of obstacles.
- Ensure that no live electricity leads are in the vicinity of the water blaster or the area of water run-off from the water blaster.

Procedure:

- Ensure that the water blaster and hoses are positioned so as to not create a tripping hazard.
- Test the operation of the water blaster to ensure that the water stops immediately that the hand-held gun is released.
- Test you are able to operate and control the direction and water flow of the water blaster. If you cannot physically control the water blaster stop work immediately and report to the Waterfront Manager.
- Ensure that personal protective equipment including ear protection, gloves and eye protection.
- Ensure that the work area is clear of other staff or personnel.

After Use:

- Inspect the equipment for any obvious faults. These may be but are not limited to:
    - Loose fittings or poor attachment connections.
    - Water leaks from the equipment.
    - Cuts or abrasions to hoses.
    - Loss in water pressure or inconsistent pressure.
- Report any faults or suspected performance issues to the Waterfront Manager.