



Concrete Chain Saw Operation

Developed by:	Approved by:	Date created:	Last revision:
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Possible Hazards Present	Personal Protection Required	Additional Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amputation - Injury from cuts - Projectiles - Body strain - Noise levels - Burns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSA Footwear - CSA Safety Glasses - Hearing Protection - Hard Hat - Safety Vest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPE 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey the work area for hazards. 2. Check the chain saw for wear or loose parts. Use only approved diamond abrasive chains. If unauthorized chains are used, aggressive cutting cannot be ruled out. This can lead to uncontrolled movement of the saw and injuries. 3. Check for functional front head guard, chain sprocket, sprocket nose moves easily. Ensure guide bar is mounted correctly. 4. Check for correct tension of abrasive chain. 5. Make sure water supply is sufficient and hooked to saw. Always wet cut do not allow the saw to run dry. 6. The diamond abrasive chain must be guided straight in to the cut without wedging. Do not exert lateral pressure on the diamond abrasive chain. Do not use for lateral grinding and scudding. 7. Make sure all parts of your body are well clear of the extended range of travel of the diamond abrasive chain. 8. DO NOT STAND IN LINE WITH THE CHAIN. 9. Start saw and after a brief warm up rev and hold on full throttle. Always use full throttle when cutting. 10. Carefully align the nose of the bar and the cutting line, slowly touch the wall with the chain and then plunge straight into the wall. 11. Push hard enough so that engine RPM drops 20-30%. If chain is stalling, you are pushing too hard. If there is very little difference between free running RPM & the cutting RPM, you're not pushing hard enough. 12. Keep steady, firm pressure on the saw as the chain is cutting. This will prevent chain bounce, chattering, and help extend the diamond life. Minimize arm rotations. 13. For the straightest cuts, use the step cut method: After outlining the cut, score the entire cut line approximately a 1/2 inch deep, using the nose of the bar. Next deepen the cut about 2 inches, then plunge all the way through and complete cut 14. Plunge cutting is better then starting at the top of a wall and usually provides a straighter cut. Plunging is also the fastest and easiest method of cutting. 			



<p>Documentation/Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">5 - First Aid6 - Personal Protective Equipment8 - Musculoskeletal Injuries12 - Hearing Conservation & Noise Control16.27 - Machines, Tools & Robots22 - Powered Mobile Equipment	<p>This Safe Work Procedure will be reviewed anytime the task, equipment or materials change and at a minimum every three years.</p>
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