

Captured Concrete Slurry Filter Press Operation JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained operator will pressure-filter already captured building concrete sawing or drilling slurry in an identified portable chamber press. The applicable GÖLZ SFP3L-type instructions govern protected filtration and safe cake discharge. Filtrate and cake remain controlled for their actual approved destinations. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Known captured feed meets the selected unit's intended use and actual limits. The exact unit and compressor manuals establish assembly, protection, cycle completion and safe opening; no generic pressure or valve sequence is supplied.
- Stable ground, protected hoses and suitable receivers are available. Actual reuse or waste requirements govern both outputs; filtration does not neutralize liquid or authorize discharge to soil or drains.
- The concrete washout and cleanup link 238110-30 is partial: portable pressure filtration of already captured known slurry only. Slurry generation, vacuum extraction, chemical neutralization, unknown contaminants, plant-scale treatment, entry and intrusive repair require separate analyses.

Questions before work

- Which exact unit and compressor instructions establish feed compatibility, safe operation and the chamber-opening condition?
- Where will all filtrate and cake go, and who confirms the actual receiver or reuse acceptance requirements?
- What isolates a fault or cleaning task, and who prevents access while hazardous pressure or movement remains?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the known feed and its destinations

Hazard: Unknown contaminants, incompatible solids or an assumed drain route can damage the press or send hazardous liquid into an unapproved location.

Control: Lead identifies the captured building slurry and confirms its compatibility with the actual press instructions. Establish the feed, filtrate and cake destinations under the project's current waste or reuse arrangements. Keep uncharacterized feed and disputed destinations held; obtain the responsible material or environmental decision instead of treating filtration as universal wastewater treatment.

Verification: Lead verifies feed identity, compatibility and actual destination requirements.

Reasoning: Separation alone establishes neither chemical condition nor discharge permission.

2 Prepare the stable press and receivers

Hazard: An unstable machine, crowded plates or overflowing receivers can cause crushing, slurry contact, slips or loss of containment.

Control: Operator positions the unit on the stable ground required by its manual, with an unobstructed controlled working space. Arrange the known feed and suitable filtrate and cake receivers and protect hoses from traffic and damage. Provide task-selected eye, skin and footwear protection, washing arrangements and spill response without permitting entry into a receiver.

Verification: Lead checks stability, protected access and available receiver capacity.

Reasoning: Both outputs need workable containment throughout the cycle.

3 Verify the exact filtration assembly and supplies

Hazard: Incorrect plate or cloth arrangement, damaged protective devices or unsuitable pneumatic connections can permit leaks, unexpected movement or a pressurized release.

Control: Trained operator checks the actual unit's assembly, filter elements, cloths, hood, connections and controls using its applicable manual. Prepare the compressor through its own instructions and verify compatible protected supply arrangements. Correct defects before starting; do not bypass the hood, modify settings outside the permitted procedure or substitute an unrelated press's closing arrangement.

Verification: Operator records prescribed assembly findings and the startup hold point.

Reasoning: The press needs its own verified assembly before operation.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Run the protected pressure-filtration cycle

Hazard: Moving plates, pressurized slurry leakage or an unattended outlet can injure the operator and overflow a receiver.

Control: Operator starts and monitors the identified unit through its actual protected operating method, with other people outside the controlled press area. Observe the specified indicators and captured outlets from the permitted position. Stop for abnormal response, leakage or receiver problems using the unit's procedure; do not touch moving elements, loosen a connection or raise pressure to defeat a problem.

Verification: Operator checks specified indicators, protection and receiving containment.

Reasoning: A fault does not authorize access to pressurized components.

5 Complete the cycle and remove cake safely

Hazard: Opening a pressurized chamber, premature hood access or uncontrolled falling cake can cause released-energy injury, crushing or contamination.

Control: Operator follows the exact unit's cycle-completion and opening method and verifies its defined safe chamber condition before permitted hood access and cake discharge. Keep body parts outside moving or crushing zones and use the allowed handling method and receiver. Hold sticking material or uncertain pressure for separately authorized fault work; never open a pressurized chamber or force the hood past its protection.

Verification: Operator verifies the actual safe opening condition and cake collection.

Reasoning: Stopped flow alone does not authorize chamber or hood access.

6 Isolate cleaning and hand over captured outputs

Hazard: Residual pressure, an unreported defect or an unlabeled liquid receiver can expose the next worker or lead to an uncontrolled discharge.

Control: Use the actual shutdown and energy-controlled cleaning procedure, with pneumatic energy safely controlled and verified before permitted servicing access. Retain collected outputs for their approved routes and document quantities or destination information required by that plan. Restore protection, identify defects and secure the machine against unauthorized use; transfer receiver ownership and remaining holds to the receiving lead.

Verification: Lead verifies shutdown, output records and unresolved destination actions.

Reasoning: Traceable outputs and verified shutdown complete the bounded operation.

Pause and reassess

- Feed identity, unit-specific instructions, acceptable feed condition or a receiving destination cannot be confirmed.
- Protective hood, plate assembly, pneumatic supply, pressure behavior or containment differs from the selected method.
- The safe opening condition is uncertain, cake sticks, or clearing and cleaning require access outside the permitted routine method.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: The filtered water looks clear; send it to the drain.

More useful: Retain the filtrate and confirm its actual approved reuse or waste route and required receiver acceptance evidence.

Needs improvement: Flow stopped; pull the hood open and knock out the cake.

More useful: Operator completes the exact unit's cycle procedure and verifies the specified safe chamber condition before permitted protected cake discharge.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can the operator open a hose connection to investigate poor filtration?

No. Stop and hold the affected cycle through the actual unit procedure. Connection opening, blockage work or intrusive troubleshooting requires the separately authorized method with relevant pressure and energy safely controlled and verified. Routine cake discharge does not authorize opening a pressure-retaining line, and this example supplies no generic vent or valve recipe.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record feed origin and compatibility, exact press and compressor and applicable manuals, trained roles, actual assembly, cycle and safe-opening findings and abnormalities. Document held servicing, captured filtrate and cake destinations, required transfer evidence, receiver ownership and shutdown condition; assume neither neutral liquid nor successful findings.

Training needs

- Model-specific instruction on the selected press, pneumatic supplies, guarding, cycle indicators and permitted safe cake discharge; demonstrate the actual operator's stop and hold responsibilities.
- Instruction on slurry-contact protection, captured filtrate and cake handling, destination records and the separate energy-controlled method for cleaning or fault access.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

GÖLZ SFP3L English operating instruction 5006441-05, manufacturer-hosted manual
<https://www.goelz.de/uploads/config/file/20250625/08ce3dc0d092be466f2746a27606a323.pdf>

GÖLZ SFP3L current product and applicable manual access
<https://www.goelz.de/home/product/info/SFP3L>

EPA Stormwater Best Management Practice: Concrete Washout, archived technical resource
<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockkey=P100E60V.TXT>

OSHA 1926.300 General tool and equipment guarding requirements
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.