

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. IDENTIFYING SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH	2
3. INVENTORY OF SUBSTANCES	3
4. ASSESSMENTS	3
4.1 <i>Generic Assessments</i>	4
5. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS	3
6. CONTROL MEASURES	4
7. MAINTENANCE OF CONTROL MEASURES	5
7.1 <i>Respirators and other PPE</i>	5
8. EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING AND COSHH	5
9. INFORMATION INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING	6
10. SITE MANAGERS ACTION	6
11. PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND OTHER CONTRACTORS	5
12. HAZARDS FROM OTHER CONTRACTORS	6
13. SUB-CONTRACTORS TO THE COMPANY	6
14. COSHH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSE BUILDING	8
14.1 <i>Contaminated Ground</i>	8
14.2 <i>Management Action</i>	8
14.3 <i>Abandoned Substances</i>	8
14.4 <i>General Dust – Demolition Operations</i>	8
14.5 <i>Weils Disease (Leptospirosis) and Pigeon/Bird Droppings</i>	9
14.6 <i>Concrete and Masonry Dust</i>	9
14.7 <i>Man Made Mineral Fibres (MMMF)</i>	9
14.8 <i>Treated Wood</i>	9
14.9 <i>Concrete and Cement</i>	11
14.10 <i>Epoxy Mortars</i>	11
14.11 <i>Stone Filling</i>	11
14.12 <i>Cutting Concrete Products</i>	12
14.13 <i>Mastic Sealants</i>	12
14.14 <i>Washed Sand</i>	12
14.15 <i>Adhesives</i>	13
14.16 <i>Wood Dust</i>	13
14.17 <i>Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)</i>	13
14.18 <i>Water Based Paint and Stains</i>	14
14.19 <i>Solvent Based Paints and Stains (Brush and Roller Application only)</i>	14
14.20 <i>Plasterer Dust</i>	15
14.21 <i>Cutting of Roof Tiles and other Concrete Products</i>	15
14.22 <i>Summary - Significant Risks</i>	15
15. SECTION ‘B’ GENERIC ASSESSMENT SHEETS	17
15.1 <i>Information to Employees</i>	17
16. SECTION ‘C’ BLANK ASSESSMENT PROFORMA	17

This document has been amended to incorporate the COSHH Regulations 2005.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and the amendment regulations imposes a duty on every employer to:

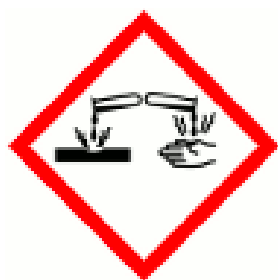
- Identify all substances in use, or likely to be encountered which could be hazardous to the health of employees (and others); and
- Assess the risk to their employees (and others) from the substance, taking into account the manner in which it is being used and the quantities involved.

2. IDENTIFYING SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH

"Substance Hazardous to Health" means that any substance (including any preparation) which is:-

- a) A substance which is listed in Part 1 of the approved supply list as dangerous for supply within the meaning of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations - (see current edition of CLP Regulations for latest list) and for which an indication of danger specified for the substance in Part V of that list is very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant.
- b) A substance that has a specified occupational exposure standard as listed in HSE document EH40 "Workplace Exposure Limits".¹
- c) A biological agent.
- d) Dust of any kind, when present at a substantial concentration in air.
- e) A substance, not being a substance mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a-d) above, which creates a hazard to the health of any person which is comparable with the hazards created by substances mentioned in those sub-paragraphs.

TYPICAL SYMBOLS DENOTING A COSHH SUBSTANCE



CORROSIVE



HEALTH
HAZARD/
HAZARDOUS TO
THE OZONE
LAYER



ACUTE TOXICITY



FLAMMABLE²

¹ Takes into account workplace exposure limits introduced in 2007/2011

² New Symbols

Notes:

Exemptions from COSHH requirements includes work involving Asbestos or Lead, or substances which are a hazard solely by virtue of radioactive, flammable or explosive properties or solely because they are at high or low temperature or under pressure. These and other exemptions are subject to separate specific Regulations*. The asbestos and lead regulations both require an assessment of risk to be carried out for any work which involves exposure of persons to those substances and therefore the same principles can be applied.

(*) *Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002*
*Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012*³

3. INVENTORY OF SUBSTANCES

A list of substances regularly used is indicated in this manual. However, different substances may be encountered on different sites and it is the responsibility of the site manager to check the substances in use against the substances listed in the manual and to make any necessary additions. If required, the safety adviser will assist at the time of the site inspection.

4. ASSESSMENTS

The risk associated with the use of the substance must be assessed by making a systematic review and asking:

- a) What quantities of substance are involved?
- b) What form is the substance in? i.e. liquid, dust, solid, vapour
- c) How can it harm someone? I.e. by inhalation, by skin contact, by absorption through the skin, by ingestion.
- d) Who could be exposed to the substance and for how long?
- e) Does the substance have to be used or can a non-hazardous substance be substituted?

In gathering this information reference may have to be made to the manufacturer's product data sheet **but** the data sheet **is not** a COSHH assessment.

³ Asbestos Regulations updated from 2002 to 2012

4.1 Generic Assessments

In Section B there are a number of generic assessments (general assessments) which have been completed by the safety adviser. If the same substance is being used in the same way, then the assessment can be adopted. However, if the substance is being used in ways or conditions different to those detailed then a new assessment will be needed. Blank assessment forms have been included for this purpose in Section 'C'. The safety adviser will assist, when necessary at the time of the site visit.

5. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

Amendments to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 came into force in early 2005. There are a number of changes; however, the main change is with respect Occupational Exposure Limits (OELS).

Following the Amendments OESs and MELs have now been replaced by the **Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)**⁴. These limits have been approved by the Health & Safety Commission and are therefore legal standards.

The Workplace Exposure Limits WELs are Occupational Exposure Limits set under COSHH, in order to help protect the health of workers. WELs are concentrations of hazardous substances in the air, averaged over a specified period of time referred to as a time-weighted average (TWA).

Two time periods are used: long term (8 hours) and short term (15 minutes). Short-term exposure limits (STELs) are set to help prevent effects, such as eye irritations, which may occur following exposure for a few minutes.

The main difference is that all WELs are now limits and it is, at least technically, an offence to exceed them. However, there is also an over-riding duty to reduce exposure to the lowest reasonably practicable level below the WEL – i.e. they are not just target standards.

Where can I find the WEL for the substances I'm using?

Harmful substances and their WELs are listed in a publication called EH40/2005⁵ Workplace Exposure Limits. This information can be obtained from your regional health and safety advisor.

WELs may also be printed on the material safety data sheets which accompany such substances. Please note that as the WELs were only published in April 2005 it may be some time before you receive an updated data sheet for each substance you use.

As the WELs are numerically equivalent to the old OESs and MELs, previous risk assessments should still be valid. COSHH risk assessment should be reviewed on an annual basis.

6. CONTROL MEASURES

Under COSHH, employers have to ensure that the exposure of employees to hazardous substances is prevented or if this is not reasonably practicable, adequately controlled. The enclosed generic COSHH Assessments should always be reviewed to establish if the controls identified are suitable for the materials being used. Where necessary additional assessment may be required to identify additional controls.

⁴ Revised in 2011 for some substances

⁵ Copy in the COSHH Folder number 1

This may mean preventing exposure by:

- a) Removing the hazardous substance by changing the processes i.e. cold cut instead of hot cutting and so eliminate fume or
- b) Substitute with a safe or less hazardous substance.

Only where this is not reasonably practicable, should the following control measures be adopted.

- Totally enclosing the process.
- Local exhaust ventilation.
- Using Safe Systems of Work (including the use of PPE/RPE).

BUT remember that COSHH limits the use of personal protective equipment (eg respirators, protective clothing etc) as the means of protection **only** when other control measure cannot adequately control exposure. **PPE/RPE should be used as a last resort.**

7. MAINTENANCE OF CONTROL MEASURES

All engineering control measures in use should receive a visual check at least every week. All local exhaust ventilation (LEV) plant should be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person every fourteen months. Any defects should be corrected. Records of visual checks, thorough examination, tests and corrective action must be kept and be available for a period of at least 5 years following the inspection.⁶

7.1 Respirators and other PPE – Face Fit Testing

It is a mandatory requirement that all respirators: disposable, half face or full face, require the wearer to undertake a fit test to ensure the respirator offers adequate protection.

Disposable respirators require a qualitative test, which can generally be undertaken in house. Half/full face respirators require a quantitative test, which must be undertaken by a specialist. Further information regarding face fit tests can be obtained from your regional health and safety advisor.

At present there is no review date for further test although should there be significant change to the user (denture, facial weight) or change of respirator manufacturer then it is advised a re test be undertaken. All records must be kept for 5 years

8. EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING AND COSHH

One route in which a hazardous substance may enter the body is through ingestion. Deliberate ingestion is a rare occurrence but accidental ingestion is more common. This means the operative's hands/skin/clothing have become contaminated with the substance and they have failed to take adequate precautions i.e. washing, removing overalls etc before consuming food and drink. In this way the contamination is transferred to the food and ingested. In construction work, any contaminants in the ground, or in dust or powder form lying in the building could be ingested. Good personal hygiene is essential to remove this risk.

Similarly with smoking, contaminants are transferred to the mouth on the cigarette paper and ingested. Smoking has other problems in that airborne substances are drawn into the lungs through the cigarette. In

⁶ Checked and all still the same time frames

passing through the cigarette their temperature is increased and the substance may change into more harmful substances. Therefore smoking should not be permitted whilst working with hazardous substances.

9. INFORMATION INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Under COSHH employers must ensure their employees who are required to work with a hazardous substance have the necessary information, instruction and training to carry out the work without risk to their health. In particular this information should tell them:

- a) The hazardous substances in the product
- b) The potential risk to their health
- c) The possible routes of entry into the body
- d) The precautions that must be taken

10. SITE MANAGERS ACTION

The Site manager's role is critical in informing the employees as detailed in above. The COSHH assessment sheets should be referred to. The site manager must also act as co-ordinator for the COSHH aspects of the various substances sub-contractors use on site and when applicable liaise with the principal contractor.

11. PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND OTHER CONTRACTORS

As well as having a duty to protect the health of employees, COSHH places a duty on employers to safeguard other people as well. In general, this will be achieved by physical separation of other people from the work area. However, consideration should be given to others when positioning exhausts from local extraction equipment.

On construction sites employees from different contractors often work in close proximity to each other. In assessing the risks associated with the use of a substance consideration must be given to other contractors to ensure:

- a) They are not exposed to hazardous substances.
- b) The work the differing contractors are doing is compatible.

If a principal contractor has been appointed they will probably want copies of the company's COSHH assessments so that they can evaluate the risk to other contractors.

12. HAZARDS FROM OTHER CONTRACTORS

If a contractor not under the company's control is using a product or is carrying out a task which may affect the company's employees, the site manager should contact the principal contractor and request the necessary COSHH information through the principal contractor.

13. SUB-CONTRACTORS TO THE COMPANY

If a sub contractor is contracted to carry out work on site, they should submit to the site manager a list of their COSHH substances being used on site and copies of their assessment sheets clearly showing:

- a) The hazards and risks associated with the substance and its use

- b) Precautions the company must take to protect their own employees, other contractors and members of the public if applicable.

The Site manager should check and file this information with the COSHH manual and the safety adviser will check the assessment at the time of his visit.

14. COSHH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSE BUILDING

14.1 Contaminated Ground

When a contaminated site is to be redeveloped the planning supervisor will obtain information on the type and likely concentration of the contaminants. Agreement will have to be made with the planning authorities as to what action should be taken; details will have been included in the site health & safety plan. A typical management strategy for working on contaminated ground is as follows:-

14.2 Management Action

- a) Gather as much information of previous land uses through the contract documents, type of land use, local knowledge and site sampling and analysis.
- b) Encourage, through training, for machine drivers to be alert and report any unusual substances, colours, smells etc in the ground and assess these accordingly.
- c) Ensure that employees working in such areas use good hygiene practices before meal breaks and at the end of the day.
- d) Ensure members of the public are not exposed to the contaminants, or wind blown dust.
- e) Whenever possible, position machines and wagons upwind of the area being excavated.
- f) Ensure even minor cuts and grazes receive immediate first aid treatment to clean, and keep clean the affected area.

Remember the risk may be from micro-organisms as well as chemical substances. Therefore any illness should be especially noted and the G.P. should be informed of the work being undertaken.

If the ground is badly contaminated then there may be a safety as well as COSHH risk and reference should be made to the Safety Adviser and H.S.E. publication "Protection of Workers and the General Public During the Development of Contaminated Land."

14.3 Abandoned Substances

Abandoned substances of all types can be encountered in buildings due for demolition or lying on site awaiting clearance. Whenever possible these should not be tampered with and should be disposed of in their original unopened containers in accordance with current legislation on environmental protection and control of waste. If substances have spilled or leaked out it is important to find out details of the substance and formulate agreed procedures as to how the clean-up/removal will be carried out. The planning supervisor or principal contractor should assist in identifying abandoned substances.

14.4 General Dust – Demolition Operations

Dust inherent in the buildings is released in large quantities during demolition. Indication of the likely content of the dust can be made from the building's previous use. Another factor to consider is the total volume of dust. Even general building dust can be a hazard if in large quantities, and damping down, or pre-clean up or even respiratory protection may have to be considered. (If the Site Manager has any suspicions about the dust in the building, he should contact the Safety Adviser for assistance.)

14.5 Weils Disease (Leptospirosis) and Pigeon/Bird Droppings

Weils Disease (Leptospirosis) - this starts as flu like illness with severe persistent headaches but which can be fatal. It is transmitted to humans by contact with urine from infected rats or in a modified form cattle urine i.e. old farm buildings , abattoirs etc) Leptospirosis information cards for employees are available from the safety advisers and these should be issued to all operatives together with information about Leptospirosis at the site induction talk.

Derelict buildings can easily become infested by rats and other vermin as well as pigeons and birds. If there is evidence of rat infestation, great care must be taken. Standing water can act as a breeding ground for the Leptospirosis bacteria. If such conditions exist good personal hygiene is essential.

Accumulations of bird droppings produce significant hazards both from micro organisms and ammonia being released from the guano. Respiratory protection and good hygiene facilities are essential. In addition, the dust produced by pigeons (and other birds) if in large enough quantities can cause problems and control measures such as damping down or vacuum cleaning together with respiratory protective equipment should be considered.

14.6 Concrete and Masonry Dust

Concrete and masonry dust does vary significantly according to the type of material used in its production. The breaking of all concrete and masonry products will produce a nuisance dust and the quantity of dust produced will have to be assessed. In general terms, providing the work is taking place in the open air and using a machine breaker the risk will be minimal to the operative, however, if the general ventilation is restricted, the dust risk may be significant.

In addition, some concrete and masonry contain high silica levels. When broken up, a significant quantity of silica dust may be released within the dust cloud. Over a period of time, this could result in a significant risk to the operative. Therefore some form of dust extraction or suppression system is required in addition to suitable RPE.

14.7 Man Made Mineral Fibres (MMMMF)

This includes glass fibres, glass wools, and machine made vitreous fibres. The exposure limit for MMMF has a Workplace Exposure Limit of 5 mg/m³ or alternatively 2 fibres per ml based on an 8 hour T.W.A. when measured by the method approved by the Health and Safety Commission as detailed in Appendix 2 of EH40. Exposure to high concentrations of MMMF presents both the risk of damage to the upper respiratory tract and the deep lung. This risk will vary according to the type of fibre. Some have been categorised as capable of causing irreversible damage to the respiratory system, others have been categorised as capable of causing cancer. Exposure to these fibres will also cause skin and eye irritation, particularly to sensitive individuals.

It is essential therefore that all work of this nature is undertaken in accordance with the recommendations contained in HSE Guidance Note EH46 'Exposure to Mineral Wools'. This recommends the wearing of overalls loose at the neck and cuffs, to reduce skin abrasion, the wearing of suitable approved respirators, eye protection and gloves. If specialist sub contractors are used, the operatives will have significant time exposure to MMMF and so the operatives risk is increased. It is essential such specialist companies have good COSHH procedures for such work and that their operatives are trained and have the necessary PPE. The Operatives should be aware of the health hazards from MMMF.

With regards to the risks to other site operative, it is essential that any waste is properly controlled by bagging and safe disposal.

14.8 Treated Wood

The active ingredients in woods treated with fungicides and pesticides include Lindane, Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Tributyl Tin Oxide (TBTO) and Copper Chromates and Arsenates (CCA). Whilst these are toxic chemicals the quantities absorbed into the wood are small.

The dust inhalation risk from hand cutting of the wood is not significant, because of short exposure times and the lack of airborne dust. However, mechanical cutting of the wood could present an even higher risk than that with soft and hardwood because of the presence of traces of copper, arsenates and chromates that all have Workplace Exposure Limits of 0.1 - 0.2 mg/m³. Suitable RPE must be worn in these instances.

Handling of treated woods should be accompanied by a high standard of personal hygiene. Hands should be washed regularly, particularly before handling food or smoking materials.

The burning of such wood releases very high concentrations of arsenic in the smoke - **burning on site is prohibited.**

Treating wood with these substances will involve a significant risk to health and a separate assessment must be carried out.

14.9 Concrete and Cement

The concrete used on sites for foundations and other surface structures is delivered wet and ready mixed and presents no inhalation risk. The majority of levelling is carried out by machine and only final screeding is carried out by hand. As this operation utilises either a long board fitted with handles and used by two men or a float with a handle skin contact may occur. Where there is prolonged contact between wet concrete and skin and there is risk of cement burns.

The risk to health from cement burns is significant. Contact between wet cement and unprotected skin must be avoided. When this is impractical skin must be protected by the wearing of gloves and the use of barrier cream and moisturising cream. Skin which has become covered with wet cement should be washed immediately to prevent burning or long term dermatitis risk. Clothing which has become impregnated with wet cement must be removed and the skin cleaned.

14.10 Epoxy Mortars

Epoxy mortars, accelerators and plasticisers are used to make minor repairs to pre cast concrete elements and to aid in the pouring of cement into falsework followed by hand finishing. These epoxy mortars may contain 1, 4 Bis (2, 3 Epoxypoxyl) Butane, Trimethyl Hexamethylenediamines and should only be handled where there is adequate ventilation. The range of these products is too great to produce a generic assessment. Therefore individual assessments must be made of the epoxy mortar actually in use.

Since there is a significant risk of skin and eye irritation when handling these products and contact between the unprotected skin and the product should be avoided. Where this is not practical gloves and goggles should be worn during the preparation and application.

14.11 Stone Filling

Stone is used as foundations for structures, roads and hardstanding etc. Stone is delivered by lorry and tipped at the desired location. The levelling of the stone carried out by mechanical excavator with final levelling carried out by hand. During the initial tipping and initial levelling a dust cloud is produced which may persist for several minutes before being dispersed by the wind.

The dust produced during the tipping and levelling stone may be present in substantial quantities for short periods.

However unless the dust contains silica or the dust cloud is maintained for the entire working day the dust should not be considered a substance hazardous to health. Never the less the personnel involved should always stand upwind of dust and during dry weather spraying the stone with water prior to tipping and levelling will reduce any dust to a minimum and should be considered good practice.

14.12 Cutting Concrete Products

Concrete pipes, slabs and other products are generally cut out of doors using a disc cutter. This activity may last from 30 minutes to a number of days depending on the site organisation and whether the operator travels from site to site undertaking this work.

The dust produced during the cutting of concrete products may contain quantities of silica. Repeated full shift exposures, every day over several years may therefore present the operator with a significant risk of contracting silicosis. However if exposure is only of short duration and of low level then the risk is much lower, but as with any exposure if it is possible to eliminate the exposure by a control measure, this is the first option with PPE and RPE being used as a last resort. Dust suppressant systems such as vacuum extraction or water sprays should be used. Suitable RPE must be worn in these instances.

14.13 Mastic Sealants

Mastic is used on most sites for sealing around woodwork and other sealant applications. The mastic used may contain Toluene, Xylene, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Benzene or other similar solvent which slowly evaporates into the atmosphere as the mastic cures.

Mastics present a significant risk to health by skin contact and inhalation. The solvent vapour is released in small quantities. When used out of doors or in a well ventilated area the risk to health by inhalation is not significant. However, when used in restricted or confined spaces the solvent vapour concentration may rise to a level which presents a significant risk to health. The early symptoms of solvent intoxication are headaches, then slight nausea followed by dizziness and disorientation. Mastics must only be used in well ventilated areas i.e. In the open air with the plot windows and doors open.

Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and so should be avoided by the wearing of gloves.

Workers should be informed of the hazards associated with the use of mastics and the risk to health arising from the use specified on that site. Workers must be trained to use the product as directed by the manufacturer and take the precautions stipulated.

Sub-contractors who regularly use mastics should demonstrate they are aware of the health risks associated with their use, have their own COSHH assessments in place and have provided training to their employees.

14.14 Washed Sand

The sand used on most sites is a type which contains a large particle size which does not become readily airborne and therefore presents no inhalation risk.

The manual handling of washed sand does not generally generate sufficiently airborne dust to constitute a hazard to health. However, during very dry weather high winds may entrain sand particles which may cause eye irritation.

14.15 Adhesives

There are a wide variety of adhesives available containing a wide range of solvents, bitumen, resins and rubbers. The solvents commonly encountered include Toluene, Xylene, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Benzene. These adhesives are used for fixing tiles, wood blocks, insulation board, facia board, laminates etc are applied by brush, trowel or roller.

Solvent based adhesives present a significant risk to health by skin contact and inhalation. The solvent vapour is released in small quantities. When used out of doors or in a well ventilated area the risk to health by inhalation is not significant. However, when used in restricted or confined spaces the solvent vapour concentration may rise to a level which presents a significant risk to health. The early symptoms of solvent intoxication are headaches, then slight nausea followed by dizziness and disorientation. Workers laying floor tiles have in the past collapsed whilst using solvent based adhesives and have died by asphyxiation. Solvent based adhesives must only be used in well ventilated areas.

Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and so should be avoided by the wearing of gloves.

Individual assessments should be carried out according to the substance being used, as well as the nature and location of its use.

14.16 Wood Dust

The cutting of softwood timber on site is usually by hand saw or portable power tools. This activity may last from 30 minutes per day to a number of hours of continuous work depending on the site organisation.

The Workplace Exposure Level for respirable softwood dusts (HSE Guidance Note EH40/95) is 5mg/m³. Hard wood dust is a known sensitiser and carcinogen (capable of causing cancer). Soft wood dust is known sensitiser.

With regards to house building operations, most cutting is done by hand saws or by powered circular saws. Suitable extraction or suppression controls should be used as well as wearing suitable RPE which must be worn in these instances.

14.17 Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)

MDF is used throughout the construction and timber manufacturing industries. It is made from softwood waste mixed with a formaldehyde resin base. Softwood is classified as a substance capable of causing sensitisation by inhalation and has been assigned risk phrase R42. This means that exposure must be reduced to as low a level as possible which must be below the assigned WEL of 5 mg/m³. This standard is also applied to MDF.

Formaldehyde also has a WEL of 2 parts per million (PPM). Formaldehyde vapour can irritate the eyes, nose and throat at levels below which it can be smelt (about 0.8 ppm). At 2 ppm (the WEL) it can be quite irritating to people who are not used to it. Studies to date indicate that people machining MDF are not exposed to formaldehyde vapour at levels that will affect their health. Exposure levels measured by HSE are always been well below the WEL.

Exposure must be reduced as far as is reasonably practicable below this limit. When using portable or hand-held tools, extraction equipment is often not practicable or available, so a suitable dust mask should be worn, and if possible the MDF should be machined outside or in another well-ventilated place. Suitable PPE/RPE must be worn during these operations.

14.18 Water Based Paint and Stains

These paints have a widespread usage for interior decorating and are used continuously for several hours at a time. These paints are water based with the other constituents being of mainly low volatility. The paint is applied with brush or roller and these are washed out in buckets of water.

The risk from the use of emulsion paints is not significant but a good standard of ventilation is recommended (i.e. windows and doors open) because of the odour level. Hand creams and barrier creams would be beneficial to prevent skin problems occurring. The painters should wash their hands on a frequent basis to minimise skin contact.

14.19 Solvent Based Paints and Stains (Brush and Roller Application only)

Manufacturers are continually developing new products with less hazardous implications. The company will monitor new products coming onto the market and will take advantage of such developments whenever possible.

These paints and varnishes contain solvent which include white spirit, 111 Trichloroethane, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, or other solvent base. Painters often spend a full day on interior gloss painting and move from site to site as required. Painting may take place on exterior surfaces or in rooms with all the doors open.

The risk to the health of painters from the inhalation of solvents from paints and varnishes may be significant. As the paint dries the solvents evaporate into the atmosphere. If the painting is out doors or in a well ventilated room (i.e. with windows and doors open) the solvent vapour concentration will not exceed the Workplace Exposure Level and the risk to health will not be significant. However in restricted areas such as inside plots with windows closed, the solvent vapour concentration can increase rapidly and solvent intoxication occurs. The symptoms of solvent intoxication include headaches, then nausea followed by dizziness and disorientation. Unless the exposed person is removed from this atmosphere collapse and asphyxiation may result.

This work must only be undertaken in areas of adequate ventilation (i.e. keep the windows and doors open).

If solvent based paints and varnishes are specified, then the designer/specifier must justify the decision in the design stage risk assessments.

14.20 Plasterer Dust

The dust released during the intermittent mixing of plaster and the smaller releases of dust from the nailing and breaking of plasterboard and coving does not constitute a substantial concentration of dust when measured over an eight hour period. The exposure should not therefore be regarded as a significant exposure. The COSHH Regulations recommended that exposure to any dust should be avoided where reasonably practicable. With regards to plaster dust this can be achieved by good working practices such as good housekeeping and clearing away of old bags, mixing in the open air, regular cleaning of work clothes etc. Barrier creams and hand creams should be used to reduce the dermatitis risk. Good washing facilities are essential and these should be used before all meal and rest breaks.

14.21 Cutting of Roof Tiles and other Concrete Products

Roof tiles can contain significant levels of Silica (contained in the sand and aggregates). If powered cutting discs are used to cut the tiles, large quantities of fine particulate dust clouds are produced. This practice should be discouraged and systems which have water sprays should be used.

If the operative doing the cutting is a roof worker, whose daily work involves the cutting of roof tiles; his exposure over a working life can be very significant. There are known cases of roof workers developing lung problems due to such exposure.

Therefore, control measures in the form of dust extraction facilities (LEV) and wet cutting must be used. Suitable RPE must be worn in these instances.

14.22 Summary - Significant Risks

- a) **Man Made Mineral Fibres :-** The contractors who install loft insulation may be exposed to significant levels of M.M.M.F. dust levels, especially if they move from site to site carrying out this work as their normal occupation and so have high exposure times. The company should ensure the contractors carrying out this work have adequate COSHH procedures, the operatives carrying out the work are aware of the health hazards associated with handling MMMF, and the site manager should ensure these procedures are followed by the operatives on site. Any waste must be carefully controlled by bagging into sealed bags and properly disposed.
- b) **Power Cutting of Hardwoods and Wood in General: -** If power cutting or power sanding of hardwoods is required, dust control methods such as dust extraction should be used. If this is not practicable, a disposable respirator should be used. If there is a requirement to carry out major power cutting of soft wood, then the work should be in the open air, or the equipment fitted with local extraction equipment or the work carried out in the open air. The use of a disposable respirator should also be considered.
- c) **Power Cutting of Bricks, Concrete and Roof Tiles: - Depending** on the amount of cutting taking place, significant dust exposure may result. If the material contains aggregates and sands rich in silica, the dust could contain significant levels of free silica. Therefore dust control methods such as wet cutting should be used. If this is not practicable, a suitable disposable respirator should be used by the operatives. All other site operatives and the public must be kept away from the area.
- d) **Solvent Paints and Stains: -** If solvent based paints and stains have to be used on interior surfaces, then doors and windows should be kept open to ensure good ventilation. Monitoring of the solvent levels may be required.

- e) **Burning of Treated Wood and Some Plastics:** - The burning of treated wood can release significant quantities of arsenic or other compounds. Similarly the burning of plastics can release hazardous fumes and smoke. Therefore such materials should not be burnt on site.

15. SECTION ‘B’ GENERIC ASSESSMENT SHEETS

On the following sheets are generic assessments (i.e. General assessments) for typical products used in house building operations. The site manager can use these sheets as a general guide of the typical precautions that should be taken. However these are not product or task specific assessments. It is the responsibility of the actual contractor using the substance to have in place assessments relating to the actual product and the exact manner in which it is being used. The site manager may find these generic assessments of use in evaluating the contractor’s assessments.

15.1 Information to Employees

Once completed, the information on the COSHH sheets should be passed on to the employees using the substances concerned. In this way the operative is informed:

- a) of the risks involved;
- b) of the precautions that must be taken to safeguard against these risks.











Again it is the responsibility of the employer of the person using the hazardous substance to ensure the user has this information. But the site manager, as the on site representative of the principal contractor should ensure the contractor has complied with his statutory duty by providing his employees with the necessary training and information. In addition the site manager should use the information provide on the contractors COSHH assessment to determine if any other site worker or member of the public is at risk and if so to put into place the appropriate protective measures.






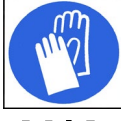



16. SECTION ‘C’ BLANK ASSESSMENT PROFORMA






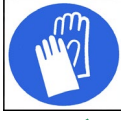




Section C contains and number of blank assessment proforma’s for the site manager’s use.









COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEETS





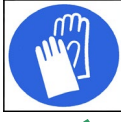



1 DIESEL FUEL/GAS OIL	19	
2. PETROL	20	
3 PROPANE	21	
4 CASTROL SPHEEROL BM1/BM2/BM3	22	
5 CASTROL SPHEERAL AP1/AP2/AP3	23	
6 CASTROL MULTIPLANT OIL	24	
7 CASTROL VETA BS 32	25	
8 USED ENGINE OIL - as drained from vehicle and plant engines.	26	
9 AGGREGATES	27	
10 WASHED SAND	28	
11 READY MIX CONCRETE	29	
12 HARDENED CONCRETE	30	
13 MOULD RELEASE AGENT	31	
14 CEMENT and MORTAR containing cement.	32	
15 MORTAR	33	
16 MORTAR CLEAN	34	
17. CARLITE AND THISTLE PLASTERS	345	
18 BITUMINOUS COATED ROAD MATERIALS	36	
19 BITUMASTIC SOLUTION (STANDARD BLACK)	37	
20 WOOD DUST - HARDWOOD & SOFTWOOD		Error! Bookmark not defined.
21 CUTTING CEMENT BASED ROOF TILES WITH POWER SAW	39	
22 MAN MADE MINERAL FIBRES & CERAMIC & SPECIAL FIBRES	40	
23 WATER BASED PAINTS AND STAINS	41	
24 WHITE SPIRIT	42	
25 SOLVENT BASED PAINTS AND STAINS	43	
26 THINNERS	44	
27 SILICON SEALER	45	
28 SEWAGE	46	
29 LEPTOSPIROSIS (WEILS DISEASE)	47	
30 HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	48	
31 B.O.C. OXYGEN	49	
32 B.O.C. - ACETYLENE	50	
33 QUICKLIME/LIME		51
34 GREASE – VARIOUS/CASTROL, SHELL,GB ETC		52
35 SCREEDMASTER 2 ULTIMATE POWDER		53
36 TREBLE X		54
37 COLBOND 40,50 (PREMIUM)65, COLBREAK,COLNET, LEOTAK		55
38 AIR 1 UREA SOLUTION		56
39 RED DIESEL		57
40 HYDRAULIC FLUID		58
41 MONOREX GM		59
42 WD-40		60
43 MARKING PAINT (OIL BASED)		61
44 HG MOULD SPRAY		62
45 GORILLA GLUE		63
46 EVO-STICK CARPET SPRAY ADHESIVE		64
47 WOOD FILLER		65
48 BUTANE		66
49 RESPRIABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA		67









COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 1	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: DIESEL FUEL/GAS OIL - Colour varies according to taxation - odour is typical hydrocarbon.					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	COMMENTS	CLASSIFICATION			
Hydrocarbon mixture	See EH40 appendix 5 Reduce exposure to as low as reasonably practicable.	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	 Flammable	Risk Phrase - R45 May Cause Cancer	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Can be supplied in bulk or decanted into 45 gal. drums and smaller containers. Drums should be on a stillage with tap fitted to minimise spillage and contact with the skin. Suitable containers should be used to fill vehicles using funnels etc to minimise spillage. Tanks must be double skinned or banded with a proper dispensing hose, isolating valve and lock.					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Low risk when used as above. Gloves should be used and splashes to the skin washed off - prolonged skin contact can cause dermatitis. Long term exposure to this product carries a cancer risk. <i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Irrigate with plenty of water Skin – Remove splashes from the skin ASAP. Wash with soap and water Inhalation - Remove to fresh air Ingestion - Seek medical assistance, drink copious amounts of water, and do not induce vomiting. Spillage management - Eliminate sources of ignition. Contain spillage in booms or sand or absorbents. Place recovered material in labelled container for disposal.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 2	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: PETROL						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Petroleum Distillates Benzene	5 ppm		 Flammable	Carcinogen - risk depends on the percentage of Benzene in the product - risk phrase R45 should be applied		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Used on site from 5 or 10 litre suitably designed containers for holding petrol. The containers must have a vapour tight cap and have the necessary warning signs and instructions clearly visible. They will preferably have a pour nozzle attached to make it easier to transfer the product.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Whilst petrol is a known carcinogen, the greatest risk is from fire or explosion. The vapour is heavier than air and can travel considerable distances and accumulate in drains, gullies and underground/ underfloor structures. All sources of ignition must be removed from the area before using petrol. If plant is to be refilled it must be allowed to cool before refilling. Any spillages should be absorbed in sand or other suitable absorbent material and placed in a suitable closed container for disposal. Petrol should never be disposed or washed into drains or water courses. Any spillages onto the skin should be washed off using soap and warm water as soon as possible to minimise contact time. If clothing is contaminated this should be removed to eliminate contact with the skin and to minimise fire risk.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection may be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – Wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin contact - wash immediately with soap and warm water. Remove all contaminated clothing to minimise fire risk. Ingestion - do not induce vomiting - seek urgent medical attention Inhalation - Remove to fresh air - if breathing difficulties continue seek urgent medical attention.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 3	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: PROPANE - Colourless liquid or vapour or gas						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Propane			 Flammable	Simple Asphyxiant		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in cylinders, used in burning/heating operations.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Highly flammable LPG gas and a simple asphyxiant. If propane displaces the oxygen in the air, unconsciousness and death could occur. Asphyxiant and at 10% concentration has an anaesthetic effect. Product of combustion is carbon monoxide, another simple asphyxiant. It is essential to have proper ventilation to disperse carbon monoxide. If used in heating appliances Gas Safety Regs apply and unit must be installed & serviced by a CORGI registered gas engineer. Gas is heavier than air and so could accumulate in pits/sumps etc.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn <u>at all times</u> then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Inhalation - Remove to fresh air. Skin - Liquid propane could cause 'cold' burn – use gloves. Action in event of fire: Quick action to close cylinder valve may extinguish fire by isolating the fuel. Apply copious quantities of water to affected cylinders from protected position and keep all personnel well away. Advise Fire Brigade propane cylinders are involved.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 4	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CASTROL SPHEEROL BM1/BM2/BM3						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Mineral oil	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		Risk Phrase - R45 may cause cancer apply.	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Used to lubricate breakers and plant from hand held grease guns. Supplied in 500ml tubes and if used correctly contact with the skin is minimal.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Minimal risk substance when used as above. Prolonged skin contact should be avoided and gloves and barrier creams could be used.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Irrigate with water - seek medical advice Skin - Wash thoroughly with soap and water Ingestion - Seek medical advice Inhalation - Not applicable						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 5	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CASTROL SPHEERAL AP1/AP2/AP3						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Mineral Oil	5mg/m ³	10mg/m ³	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		Risk phrase – R45 may cause cancer could apply.	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Used to lubricate plant from hand held grease guns. Supplied in 500ml tubes and if used properly risk is minimal.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Minimal risk substance when used as above. Prolonged skin contact should be avoided and barrier creams could be used.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Irrigate with water - seek medical advice Skin - Wash thoroughly with soap and water Ingestion - Seek medical advice Inhalation - Not applicable						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 6	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CASTROL MULTIPLANT OIL						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Mineral Oil	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			Risk phrase – R45 may cause cancer could apply
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in 45 gal drum - decanted into 5 gal containers or similar containers for site use. Decanted into pouring cans for workshop/vehicle use.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Minimal risk - Avoid prolonged skin contact and advisable to wear gloves.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Irrigate with copious quantities of water Skin - Wash with soap and water Ingestion - Seek medical assistance Inhalation - Remove from exposure						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET

No.: 7

SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CASTROL VETA BS 32 - Hydraulic fluids for plant use

HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Mineral Oil	5mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		Risk phrase – R45 may cause cancer could apply

HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?

Supplied in 45 gallon drums and decanted into 5 litre containers for site use, or into pouring can for workshop use.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Minimal risk. Keep skin contact to a minimum and so advisable to wear gloves.

*The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn **at all times** then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.*

						
N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn

FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS









Eyes - Irrigate with copious quantities of water










Skin - Wash with soap and water





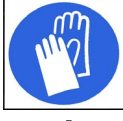



Ingestion - Seek medical assistance













Inhalation - Remove from exposure

NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 8	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: USED ENGINE OIL - As drained from vehicle and plant engines.						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Mineral Oil	5mg/m ³	10mg/m ³	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		Risk phrase – R45 may cause cancer could apply	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Drained from engines.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Waste engine oil, especially waste oil from petrol engines should be classed as potentially carcinogenic if the skin is in repeated prolonged contact. Waste oil from diesel engines does not carry the same risk but similar precautions are needed. Precautions - Use barrier creams. Keep oil off the skin. Change overalls regularly to prevent contamination of under clothing. Wash contamination off skin and use skin creams to replace natural skin oils to help protect skin. It is advisable to have plant serviced in workshops where proper facilities are provided for this work. This minimises both risk to the person and risk to environmental spillage.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Skin - Use cleaner and soap and water (Not White Spirit) - use barrier creams both before and after to replace natural skin oils. Eyes - Irrigate with water - seek medical advice Inhalation - At normal temperature - low risk Ingestion - Seek medical advice						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 9	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: AGGREGATES - Crushed rock, sand and gravel aggregates						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Quartz (Silica) Total dust - this is a Maximum Exposure Limit	0.3mgm ³		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			
Quartz (Silica) Respirable dust	0.1mgm ³					
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Delivered in bulk and tipped from lorry. Basic construction material for filling and levelling or laying of roads and drives. Small quantities are shovelled; large quantities are moved using machines. Depending on the rock type the hazard will vary. If the rock type is rich in silica there could be some free silica in the dust. If the rock type is limestone risk is eliminated. With all types minimise exposure to dust by staying upwind of tipping operations and so out of any dust. If there is a lot of dust use water sprays to suppress and control.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Risk to health from inhalation of dust is not significant, as personnel normally stand up-wind of delivery vehicle during tipping operations and exposure time is very short. In very dry weather spray aggregates with water to suppress dust. RPE may be provided (BS EN 149) to personnel working in poorly ventilated areas when tipping or handling.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE may be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - irrigate with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek medical advice. Skin - Wash with soap and water before meals.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 10	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WASHED SAND						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Quartz (Silica) Total dust - this is a Maximum Exposure Limit	0.3mgm ³		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			
Quartz (Silica) Respirable dust	0.1mgm ³					
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Used for mixing with cement and water to produce mortar or concrete.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN The risk to health is not significant. Due to particle size and exposure times, the hazard from silica is well below the levels which would lead to the development of silicosis or other health hazards. Eye protection may be provided if requested by personnel handling sand in dry and windy conditions due to the irritant effect on the eye. If sand is blowing and causing nuisance to others water suppression may be needed.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection Optional	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - irrigate with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance. Spillage - no special precautions.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 11	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: READY MIX CONCRETE - Wet mixture of cement, aggregate, sand and water						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Calcium Silicate Total dust	10mgm ³		<div style="text-align: center;">  Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer </div>			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Concrete is brought to site by mixer truck and is usually discharged directly into final position such as trenches or foundations. On occasions it has to be transferred by dumper or other machines. There is some personnel contact when the concrete has to be vibrated, tamped or levelled. Otherwise contact is minimal. Most contact occurs when taking samples for cube tests etc.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN No significant risk to providing contact with skin is minimised by PPE and good hygiene and washing facilities. Operators must wear P.P.E. - impervious boots, gloves, eye protection should be worn where there is a risk of splashing. If cement/concrete is left in contact with the skin or if there is repeated contact, dermatitis or other skin damage will occur. Good washing facilities and barrier creams should be used. If the internals of gloves or footwear become contaminated they must be changed and properly cleaned.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance. Skin - wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Apply barrier and protective creams.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET

No.: 12

SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: HARDENED CONCRETE

HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Calcium Silicate Total dust Calcium Silicate Respirable dust	10mg m ³ 5mg m ³			Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	




HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?

Hardened concrete often has to be cut, drilled or broken out. These operations can produce significant dust levels (as well as noise and vibration). The hazard from the dust will vary depending on the type of aggregate used in the concrete. If the aggregate is limestone based, the risk is low. If the aggregate is rich in silica i.e. granite or flint) there could be a significant hazard.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Inhalation of concrete dust should be avoided by using dust extraction equipment or water sprays. If this is not possible the suitable respiratory protective equipment should be worn.






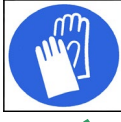



*The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn **at all times** then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.*






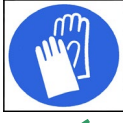




						
✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn As required	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn





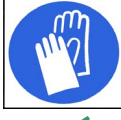



FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS














Eyes - wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance
Skin - wash with soap and water and use barrier creams before and after work.








NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed









COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 13	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MOULD RELEASE AGENT - Highly refined mineral oil						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Oil mist mineral	5mg m ³	10mg m ³	 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in 25 litre or 200 litre drums. Decanted into 5 litre containers or less for site application. Usually applied by brush or roller application to shuttering timbers.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Moderately irritating in the eye. Use protective goggles Exhibits skin defatting properties - use gloves and overalls Store away from ignition sources						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance. Skin - wash with soap and water as soon as possible. Use barrier creams. Inhalation - remove patient to fresh air - seek medical advice Ingestion - do not induce vomiting - give milk or water to drink - take data sheet to hospital Empty drums may be an explosion hazard. Spillage - soak in absorbent material - eliminate all ignition sources						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						





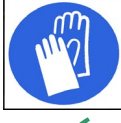



COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 14	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CEMENT AND MORTAR CONTAINING CEMENT - Dry mixture of Calcium Silicate/Alumina/Gypsum mixed with water.						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT		LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Calcium Silicate Total dust Calcium Silicate Respirable dust Chromium as Chromium vi.		10mg m ³ 4mg m ³ 0.05 mg m ³	MEL	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer Risk Phrase 43 – May cause sensitisation		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied preferably in 25 Kg sacks though 50Kg sacks are still available but these can cause manual handling problems. Mixed on site for mortars, concrete and other bonding agents. At present cement does contain more than 2ppm (typically 15ppm) chromium vi present in the raw materials, and as such packaging must carry the warning – May cause allergic reaction or risk phrase R43. As of 15 th January 2005, all cement produced in UK will have the chromium vi content reduced to less than 2 ppm, (to comply with new EU standards).						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Wet cement releases strong alkalis which can cause irritant dermatitis, burns and damage to eyes. Because of the chromium vi content, there is also a risk of allergic dermatitis. This risk will be significantly reduced when the content is reduced to below 2ppm. Skin contact and eye contact should be minimised or avoided by using PPE. Inhaling small quantities does not present a significant health risk. Use P.P.E. such as gloves and long sleeved clothing to minimise skin contact is required. If wet mixing or in windy conditions wear light eye protection. Good washing facilities with warm water soap and towels are essential. It is important to wash cement and mortar off the skin as soon as practicable.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
  N/A	 N/A	 N/A	  N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn if wet mixing or windy	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Skin - wash off any splashes on the skin immediately using soap and warm water Eyes - splashes in eyes should be treated with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists seek immediate medical assistance.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						











COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 15	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MORTAR						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Calcium Silicate Total dust	10 mgm ³		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?						
Wet mixture of cement, sand and water based additives to give specific properties. Either mixed on site or supplied ready mixed in tubs. Applied to brickwork or blockwork with trowels.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN						
The cement content cause 'burns' to skin or eyes. Repeated contact with unprotected skin will lead to dermatitis and other skin damage. It is important to use barrier creams before and after use. Good washing facilities with warm water, soap and towels are essential so that any skin contamination can be easily removed, especially before rest and meal breaks. If there is a lot of skin contact gloves should be worn.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes - wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists seek immediate medical assistance. Skin - wash off any splashes with soap and water. Use barrier creams before and after work.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						













COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 16	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MORTAR CLEAN Acid based cleaner for cement and brickwork						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Hydrochloric Acid (usually about 16% strength by volume)			 Corrosive	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in 5 litre containers. Transferred to open container for cleaning mortar stains from external brickwork by hand brush application.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN This product contains 16% hydrochloric acid. The risk is medium providing P.P.E. is worn and precautions to segregate/protect other are taken. Goggles or a full face visor together with gloves and protective clothing are necessary.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 	 N/A	 	 	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face shield or goggles must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eye - wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists seek immediate medical assistance. Skin - wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists seek immediate medical assistance. Spillage - Drench with water to dilute to safe levels. Ensure run off does not cause other hazards or contamination. If exposed to heat Hydrogen Chloride is given off, in the event of a fire spray with water to keep cool. Must NOT be mixed with bleach.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						





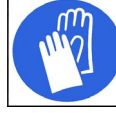




COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 17	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CARLITE AND THISTLE PLASTERS						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Gypsum Quartz silica Line (calcium oxide)	10mg m ³ 0 3mg m ³ 2mg m ³					
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? White powder in preferably 25kg bags although some 50Kg bags are still available but this can cause a manual handling problem. Mixed with water to a workable consistency and applied by hand trowels.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN In powder form there is some dust produced when preparing the mix. However the risk from the plaster dust is low. Operatives should mix in the open air and stand up wind of any dust cloud. Most dust is produced from emptying/flattening the waste bags. This should be avoided by pre wetting the bags before skipping. When wet there is some risk of dermatitis if the skin is in contact with plaster for extended periods of time. Use of barrier creams before and after work is essential. Good washing facilities are required so that splashes can be removed with warm water and soap and barrier creams can be applied.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - Wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance. Skin - wash with warm water and soap. Apply barrier and after work creams. Ingestion - drink copious amounts of water - seek medical advice						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						






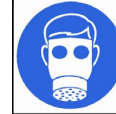

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 18	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: BITUMINOUS COATED ROAD MATERIALS						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Coal tar pitch	Under Review		 Flammable			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? For use in the repair and construction of roads and paved areas. The material is machine laid but there is some requirement to use hand tools to handle and lay especially close to edges and in smaller areas. It is essential skin contact is minimised or even avoided.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Main hazard are associated with heat. The bitumen is usually laid hot. Operatives have to work close to the newly laid surface and on hot days the raising heat from the bitumen can lead to heat stress. Gloves and long sleeve clothing should be use to minimise skin contact. Barriers creams should be used. Hand cleansers and washing facilities should be used before eating/drinking/smoking. It is preferably that smoking is banned whilst using the product. When handling hot liquid bitumen goggles must be worn.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓
Goggles must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - wash with copious amounts of water and seek medical assistance Skin - wash with copious amounts of water and seek medical assistance Heat Stress – on hot days, rest periods and a supply of cool water is essential to reduce risk of heat stress. Fire - extinguish with dry powder/foam or water spray Spillage - absorb with dry earth or sand						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						










COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 19	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: BITUMASTIC SOLUTION (STANDARD BLACK)						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Aromatic solvent (35%) Xylenes Coal tar pitch	100ppm 100ppm 0.14mg/m ³		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			Harmful to skin
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?						
Supplied in varying sized containers from 5 litres to 25 litres. The product is a black solvent based bitumastic substance applied to concrete and other suitable surface to assist with water proofing and sealing. Coating applied by brush or roller usually in the open air.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN						
No significant risk if used in the open air or in well ventilated conditions. Careful re assessment needed in substance is to be used in deep excavations or in confined spaces. Ensure good ventilation of area of use and prevent skin contact by the use of gloves and long sleeved clothing to protect against aromatic solvents. Good washing facilities required especially before consuming food or drink (or smoking).						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes – Wash eyes with copious amounts of water. If irritant persists seek medical assistance. Skin – wash with warm water and soap. Ingestion - do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice. Spillage - absorb in sand.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						












COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 20	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WOOD DUST - HARDWOOD & SOFTWOOD						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Wood dust Maximum Exposure Level	5 mg/m3		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	Risk phrase – R49 may cause cancer by inhalation	Risk Phrase R42 - May cause sensitisation by inhalation	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Wood dust is produced whenever wood products are cut or machined. High speed machinery process produce greater volumes of dust than hand operations. Hardwood dust is a known carcinogen (risk phrase R45) and a sensitiser. Softwood dust has now also been rated as a capable of causing sensitisation by inhalation and has been given an MEL of 5 mg/m3 - the same as hardwood dust and assigned the risk phrase r42 – may cause sensitisation by inhalation.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN If wood dust is being produced due to woodworking machinery applications dust extraction, personal sampling and medical surveillance must all be considered. There is also a risk of a dust explosion in wood dust collection systems. In house building wood dust is produced from hand cutting and occasional short duration portable power tool operation. All power tools are required to have Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) for the collection of dust. This includes all cuts that are conducted outside or within an enclosed environment. The correct use of a FFP3 respiratory mask is also to be worn for all cuts undertaken with a power tool, outside and within an enclosed environment.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Skin - wash with soap & water especially before consuming food or drinks. Eyes - wash with copious amounts of water Inhalation - Avoid inhalation of dust - Dust extraction equipment to be provided. If this is not practicable, suitable respiratory protection to be provided and used.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						










COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET						No.: 21
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: CUTTING CEMENT BASED ROOF TILES WITH POWER SAW - (Similar standards should be applied to the cutting of any concrete based product with a power saw or disc cutter).						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Dust and possible risk from silica if the tile is rich in silica containing sand or aggregate						
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Roofers have to cut some tiles to size. This is normally done using a power cutting disc. Significant quantities of dust are released unless dust suppression techniques are applied.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN If dry cutting is allowed significant dust is released and this could contain some silica. Roofers carrying out such work every day will have significant exposure over their working life. Therefore dust control in the form of local dust extraction systems fitted to the cutting machine or dust suppression in the form of water sprays together with RPE should be used. There will be high noise levels during the cutting operations and so hearing protection will also be required and eye protection because of the high speed rotating cutting disc. Other people especially the public must be protected from the flying particles. Scaffold boards must be protected to stop the disc cutting into the boards. <i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 	 	 	 	 	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - irrigate with large volumes of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin – wear gloves to protect hands, keep them warm and so minimise vibration risk. Inhalation – Use RPE to prevent inhalation of dust.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						





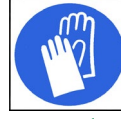



COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 22	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MAN MADE MINERAL FIBRES & CERAMIC & SPECIAL FIBRES					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
M.M.M.F (Dust) Maximum Exposure Limit	5mgm ³ or 2 fibres per ml		 <p>Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer</p> <p>Could be assigned risk phrase R40, R45 or R49 -see packaging & safety data sheets. Capable of causing irreversible changes or even cancer.</p>		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?					
As insulation in buildings. Usually supplied in rolls but can be in slab form.					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN					
<p>MMMf fibres have been classified as a category 3 carcinogens that is having the potential to cause irreversible damage to the body. It is for the manufacturer to test and state if the fibre size is such that the product is a hazard. If so it should be labelled with risk phrase R40.</p> <p>With regards to ceramic and special fibres, these have been classified as a category 2 carcinogen that is capable of causing cancer. Their packaging should be labelled with risk phrase R45 or R49.</p> <p>Precautions to be taken include the use off respiratory protection such as a disposable respirator to BSEN149 type FFP1 or FFP2. Overalls preferably loose fitting and gloves should also be worn. If working with the product above head height eye protection should also be worn. Handling should be such as to minimise the production of dust.</p>					
<p><i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i></p>					
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
Protective clothing must be worn					
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS					
<p>Eyes - irrigate with large volumes of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance</p> <p>Skin - wear protection to keep fibres of skin. If irritation persists seek medical assistance.</p> <p>Inhalation – Use RPE to prevent inhalation.</p>					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					






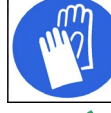





COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 23	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WATER BASED PAINTS AND STAINS						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
See product hazard data sheet but usually they are non hazardous						
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?						
Supplied in containers from 1 litre to 25 litres. Applied by brush or roller application.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN						
Low risk - long term exposure to paint vapours can cause irritation to respiratory system and eyes. Plot windows and doors should be kept open to dilute exposure levels. Paint contamination to the body should be avoided or wash off as soon as possible. Tins should be kept sealed to minimise odour release and transfer to skip when empty.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
						
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes - wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin - wash off with soap and water or proprietary hand cleanser. Ingestion - seek medical advice. Inhalation – Remove to fresh air. If problems persist seek medical assistance.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						





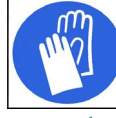





COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 24	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WHITE SPIRIT - Saturated paraffin hydrocarbon liquid						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
White spirit	100 ppm		 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	 Flammable		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in various sized containers but typically 5 litre containers. Used as paint thinners for solvent based paints and varnishes. Also used for cleaning uses with solvent based paint and varnishes.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN The risk is assessed as moderate. The product is flammable with moderate toxicity. The vapours and continues being produced form the substance left open to the atmosphere. Therefore it is important to keep the substance in a closed container. Open tines should be not be used. White spirit should not be used as a hand cleaner. It is preferable to eliminate the need to use this product by using a water based paint or varnish. If it does have to be used good ventilation such as opening all windows is essential and keep containers closed.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 <div style="color: green; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">✓</div>	 <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">N/A</div>	 <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">N/A</div>	 <div style="color: green; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">✓</div>	 <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">N/A</div>	 <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">N/A</div>	 <div style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">N/A</div>
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek immediate medical assistance. Skin - wash with soap and water Emergency - dry powder or foam extinguishers. Spillage – sand						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						















COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 25	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: SOLVENT BASED PAINTS AND STAINS - NB: Painting Contractor should have their own COSHH assessments.						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
White Spirit Other solvents vary depending on the mixture. See product hazard data sheet.	100 ppm	125 ppm	 Flammable			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in containers varying from 1 litre to 25 litres. Applied by brush or roller.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN There is a Medium risk to health when working for long periods with solvent based paints and stains. It is preferably to user lower risk products such as water based. If solvent based has to be used indoors, plot windows and doors should be kept open to ensure maximum ventilation. Tins not in use should be kept sealed to minimise vapour release. Old/empty tins should be removed to the skip as soon as possible. There is low risk when used outdoors. Splashes onto the skin should be avoided by using gloves. Any splashes should be removed by soap and water or proprietary hand cleanser. Do not use white spirit.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eye contact - wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin contact - wash with hand cleanser - use gloves and or barrier creams Ingestion - seek medical attention Inhalation - move to fresh air - seek medical attention						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 26	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: THINNERS - (Generic assessments based on Thinners type 2 manufactured by Croda)						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Xylene Mixtures Ethylbenzene	100ppm 100ppm	150ppm 125ppm	 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	HFL/LPG Regs apply	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in containers varying from 1 litre to 25 litre drums. It is decanted into smaller containers and it is mixed with solvent based paints to achieve the correct thickness or is used for cleaning purposes especially with brushes (and spray equipment – but not in house building).						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN As long as the substance is used in the open air, the risk is low. Containers should be kept sealed to minimise vapour release. Brushes should not be left in open containers of thinners because this is allowing vapours to be released over a considerable period of time. Once cleaned, the used thinners should be placed in the sealed waste container. If used indoors, plot windows and doors must be open to ensure good ventilation. Thinners will remove the natural oils from the skin. Therefore use gloves or avoid skin contact. Barrier creams could be used. Smoking and hot work should not be permitted in the same plot when using the thinners.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – Wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin - wash skin thoroughly with soap/water or proprietary cleaner. Use work and after work creams. Inhalation - remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice Ingestion - seek immediate medical assistance. Do not induce vomiting.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 27	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: SILICON SEALER						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
ACETIC ACID	10 ppm	15 ppm	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in cartridge form and applied by a ‘gun’ to minimise skin contact.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Skin contact should be avoided. By careful application from the cartridge gun this can be achieved. There is some vapour release immediately after application. Therefore some ventilation is required by opening windows and/or doors. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using and remove any splashes to skin as soon as possible.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves may be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes - wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin - wash with soap and water or proprietary hand cleanser. Inhalation - remove to fresh air. If problems persist seek medical assistance. Ingestion - seek medical advice. Do not allow to enter the sewage or natural water system.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						





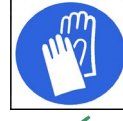
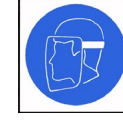


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 28	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: SEWAGE						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Micro organisms?						
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Sewage is a mixture of liquid and solid wastes. It is mainly water but may contain human and animal faecal matter. It is not possible to state the hazards because these will change as the sewage contents change. However good personal hygiene together with good washing facilities are required to minimise the hazard.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Good personal hygiene is essential. There must be no eating, drinking, smoking or chewing where contact with sewage is likely. Overalls and other contaminated clothing must be removed and all exposed skin thoroughly washed with warm water and soap to remove splashes etc before taking food, drink or smoking. Operatives working with sewage must receive induction talk and be advised of, or given the guidance cards produced by HSE on 'Working with Sewage' and 'Leptospirosis'. If work has to take place within live sewers or manholes, operatives will need special training for working in confined spaces and detailed method statements will be required together with the necessary test and rescue equipment.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – Wash with copious amounts of water. If irritation persists seek medical assistance Skin - wash with soap and warm water. Any cut or scratch must be cleaned and covered with a waterproof dressing. Ingestion - encourage vomiting and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical assistance.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						








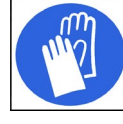
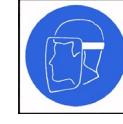
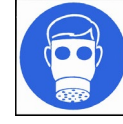


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 29	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: LEPTOSPIROSIS (WEILS DISEASE) Micro-organism associated with infected rats urine and cattle urine which can be transferred to humans. A pathogenic infection which can cause renal damage.						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Micro Organism			 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Micro-organisms may be present in areas infected by rats i.e. derelict buildings, sewers etc. In addition abattoirs which have handled infected cattle are also higher risk areas. Because of increasing awareness in the work place, the most common cause today is through contamination via water sports.						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN The risk is assessed as medium if precautions are followed. Employees should be given HSE leaflet on Leptospirosis together with tool box talk so they are aware of the hazards and the precautions to be taken. Good person hygiene is essential, especially before taking food drink or smoking. This is the most common way the micro organism is transferred to the mouth/body. Any skin injuries must receive immediate treatment and be protected with a water proof dressing.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Minor cuts and scrapes should receive immediate attention to clean and cover the damaged skin with a water proof dressing. Symptoms are flue like illness with sever headaches - seek medical advice and inform doctor of employee's work.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						







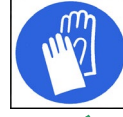



COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 30	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: HYDROGEN SULPHIDE						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Hydrogen Sulphide	10 ppm	15 ppm	 Toxic	 Flammable		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? A colourless very toxic, flammable, heavier than air gas with the smell of “rotten eggs”. May be generated naturally during decomposition of organic material. May be encountered in sewers, manholes, excavations, tunnels, sewage treatment processes etc. The distinctive ‘rotten eggs’ smell is only detectable at low levels. As concentration increases the smell decreases thus deceiving the person into thinking the gas has gone away. As concentration increases drowsiness increases into unconsciousness and death. At concentrations of over 15ppm eyes may be irritated. Nose and throat irritation may occur at 50ppm. The sense of smell is paralysed at concentrations over 150 ppm. Inhaled concentrations of over 600ppm will result in rapid effects on breathing. Death due to respiratory paralysis is likely after a few breaths of 1000ppm						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN A significant risk to health to operatives involved in work in confined spaces. Anyone entering or working in confined spaces must be trained in accordance with the Regs and HSE guidance. A full method statement must be produced and followed. Continuous monitoring must be carried out. Initial pre-entry gas testing may be negative but gas may be liberated by disturbance of sludges during the work. Full safety and rescue equipment to be used.						
<i>The PPE indicated below (✓) should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 N/A	 	 N/A	 	 	 	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Inhalation - Remove affected person to fresh air (rescued by suitably equipped and trained personnel only). Apply resuscitation and obtain immediate medical help.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						






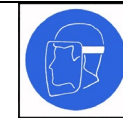


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.:31
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: B.O.C. OXYGEN Oxygen supplied in cylinders - colourless and odourless				
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	COMMENTS	CLASSIFICATION
Oxygen			Colourless Odourless	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in cylinders - risk is from oxygen enrichment - flammables will burn more fiercely or even explosively in an enriched atmosphere. Can be explosive if contaminated with oils/grease.				
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Vigorously supports combustion of many materials which do not normally burn in air. Store cylinders away from fuel gases. Oxygen should not be used in confined spaces without ventilation. All tools and equipment and clothing should be free of grease.				
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Leaking cylinder Minimising risk of oxygen enrichment of clothing etc. check cylinder valve closed. Move cylinder to open space away from persons and combustible materials. Post Warning notices (including 'no smoking') Action in event of fire: Vacate area and call Brigade. Quick action to close valve may reduce intensity of fire. Inform Fire Brigade of potential danger of exploding cylinder.				
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed				




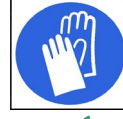



COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.:32
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: B.O.C. - ACETYLENE Commercial gases - slightly garlic odour				
HAZARDOUR CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	COMMENTS	CLASSIFICATION
Acetylene C ₂ H ₂				Flammable Simple Asphyxiant
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Supplied in cylinders and used in oxy-acetylene cutting				
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN Highly flammable, not toxic but simple asphyxiant Gas is lighter than air and so will rise Store cylinders outside in open air in upright position, protect from sources of heat.				
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Inhalation - remove to fresh air Action in the event of flash back - close the cylinder valve Action in the event of external fire - close the cylinder valve, evacuate the area and call Fire Brigade Apply copious quantities of water to affected cylinders from a protected position until cylinders are cold.				
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed				





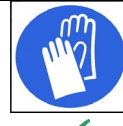

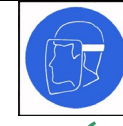




COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 33	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: QUICKLIME/LIME					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Calcium Oxide – Irritating to eyes and skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Generates heat in contact with water	2mg/m3	8hr T.W.A	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Dry Free Flowing Powder. Store in a cool and dry environment. Do not allow to come into contact with water. Avoid storing with flammable substances. Avoid contamination of drains or watercourses. Inform SEPA if this occurs					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Keep Skin covered Wear goggles if excessive dust Ensure no smoking, eating or drinking until hands are washed Avoid breathing lime dust Change heavily soiled clothing Wear respirator of above working exposure limit					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 ✓	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING  ✓					
Protective clothing must be worn					
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – Irrigate with water (15mins) – SPEED IS ESSENTIAL – seek medical attention Skin – Remove contaminated clothing and wash infected area with water Inhalation – May cause swelling. Remove from exposure and irrigate mouth and nose with water Ingestion – Unlikely to cause any reactions but wash mouth with water. DO NOT induce vomiting					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					






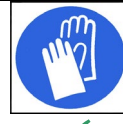
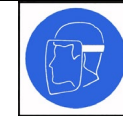


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 34	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: GREASE-VARIOUS/CASTROL, SHELL, GB ETC.						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Risk of ingestion/absorption through skin or contact with eyes. Irritant to skin – many cause dermatitis. Not classed as flammable but is inherently combustible	N/A	N/A	 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED?						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Store upright in sealed, labelled proprietary containers at moderate temp and away from direct sunlight and sources of ignition. Stop spillage at source, remove sources of ignition and do not allow to enter watercourse/drainage. Absorb in sand and collect in containers Keep skin covered and wear goggles if splashing may occur. Ensure no smoking, eating or drinking until hands are washed. Avoid breathing mist (use vapour mask BS 2091 if unavoidable). Change heavily soiled clothing.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn <u>at all times</u> then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Irrigate with water (min 15 mins) Skin – Wash with soapy water Ingestion – Drink water/milk – DO NOT induce vomiting – Seek medical attention if irritation persists Fire – Extinguish with powder, foam or CO2, Do not use Water. Use self contained breathing apparatus as toxic fumes are produced when it burns						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						








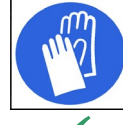

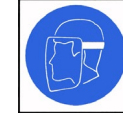

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 35	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: SCREEDMASTER 2 ULTIMATE POWDER					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
	0.3 mg/m ³ Resp.Dust	N/A	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	 Corrosive	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Powder/Dust					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Avoid contact with eyes. Provide adequate inhalation of dust. Use protective gloves, goggles and suitable protective clothing. Do not allow to enter water courses, sewers or drains. Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well ventilated place.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
					Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes – Rinse the eye with water immediately. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Skin – Wash off promptly and flush contaminated skin with water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and flush skin with water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing. Inhalation – Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Move exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if an discomfort continues. Ingestion – DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					














COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 36	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: TREBLE X						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Hydrochloric Acid & Phosphoric Acid	2mg/m3	8mg/m3	 Corrosive			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Liquid/Sprayed						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Irritating to eye always ensure the correct eye protection is worn at all times. Irritating to the respiratory system so use in well ventilated areas and ensure its not inhaled/ingested. Use protective gloves/protective clothing for possible skin contact. <i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes –Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for 15 mins and get medical attention. Make sure to remove any contact lenses from eyes before rinsing. Skin –Remove affected person from source of contamination. Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the skin immediately with lots of water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise the skin. Get medical attention if persists after washing. Inhalation –Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Rinse nose and mouth with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Ingestion –Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Rinse mouth thoroughly. Drink plenty of water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 37	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: COLBOND 40,50 (PREMIUM),65, COLBREAK, COLNET, LEOTAK						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Not Classed as hazardous						
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Liquid within drums						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Avoid skin and eye contact, ingestion and major inhalation. May harm fish.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
						
✓	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes – – Irrigate eyes with copious amounts of water holding the eyelids apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.						
Skin – Minor splashes – remove from skin with suitable skin cleanser and wash with soap and water. In case of major contact with large quantities of material drench immediately with cold water.						
Inhalation – (Unlikely to cause hazard) Remove affected person to fresh air, obtain medical attention if symptoms persistent.						
Ingestion – Unlikely. Seek medical attention						
Fire: Bitumen emulsions will not burn						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						






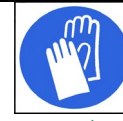
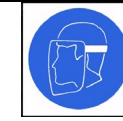


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 38	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: AIR 1 UREA SOLUTION						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Not Classified as hazardous						
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Spray						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure level, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended if ventilation is inadequate use respirator that will protect against dust and mist. Hand protection use impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products is a risk: a risk assessment indicates this is necessary Eye protection recommended chemical splash goggles or face shield Skin protection P.P.E for the body should be selected on the tasks being performed and the risks involved.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes –In case of eye contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention. Skin –Contact with skin, wash with soap and water and get medical attention if irritation occurs Inhalation –Seek medical attention Ingestion –If large quantities of this material are swallowed call doctor immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.						
Fire: In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self contained breathing apparatus with full piece operated in position pressure mode.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						






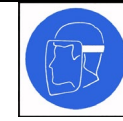

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 39	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: RED DIESEL					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Hydrocarbons, Polycyclic aromatics dye and chemical marker. Risk of ingestion/absorption through skin or contact with eyes. Irritant to skin may cause dermatitis.	5mg/m ³ 8hr TWA	Oil Mist – 10mg/m ³ for 10 mins	 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Liquid/Oil Mist					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Keep skin covered and wear goggles if splashing may occur. Ensure no smoking, eating or drinking until hands are washed. Avoid breathing mist (use vapour mask BS 2091 if unavoidable). Change heavily soiled clothing.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 ✓	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING					
 ✓					
Protective clothing must be worn					
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS					
Eyes –Irrigate with water. Skin –Wash with soapy water Inhalation –Seek medical attention Ingestion –Drink water/milk – DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if irritation persists Fire: Extinguish with powder, foam or CO ₂ . Do not use water. Use self contained breathing apparatus as toxic fumes are produced when it burns.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					






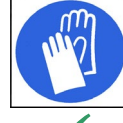

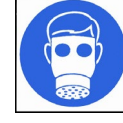

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.:40	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: HYDRAULIC FLUID					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Polyalkylene glycol ether additives. Risk of ingestion/absorption through skin or contact with eyes. Irritant to skin may cause dermatitis.			 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Stored in sealed, labelled proprietary containers.					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Keep skin covered and wear goggles if splashing may occur. Ensure no smoking, eating or drinking until hands are washed. Avoid breathing mist (use vapour mask BS 2091 if unavoidable). Change heavily soiled clothing.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 	 	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS					
Eyes –Irrigate with water (15 minutes)					
Skin –Wash with soapy water					
Inhalation –Seek medical attention					
Ingestion –Drink water – DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if significant exposure or irritation persists.					
Fire: Extinguish with powder, foam or CO2. Do not use water. Use self contained breathing apparatus as toxic fumes are produced when it burns.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					






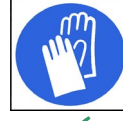
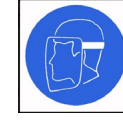


COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 41	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MONOREX GM						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Portland Cement, calcium hydroxide, natural hydraulic lime. Causes skin irritation. Can cause serious eye damage.			 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	 Corrosive		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Powder then mixed with water to produce mortar						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Avoid contact with eyes and hands and do not rub eyes with dirty hands. People with history of skin sensitivity must never handle. Provide a container of clean water or an eye foundation close by in case of splashes into the eye. Use protective barrier creams and protective gloves. Provide adequate ventilation, particularly in confined spaces. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. <i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 	 N/A	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Irrigate immediately and thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes holding the eyelids back. Consult an ophthalmologist. Skin –In case of allergic reaction consult a doctor. If powder is dry remove as much dust as possible, then flush with plenty of water. If powder has been mixed, flush with water. Inhalation – Wash the neck and the throat with water (only if the patient is conscious) Move patient to fresh air. If symptoms persist consult a doctor. Ingestion – Small amount, rinse the mouth with water and consult a doctor. Large amounts, do not give fluids to drink, do not induce vomiting. Take to hospital.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						
COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 42	






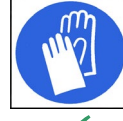
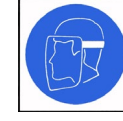

PERSIMMON GROUP – COSHH MANUAL







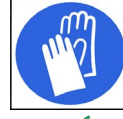

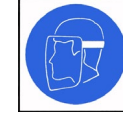

SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WD-40							
HAZARDOUS CONTENT		LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide, May cause drowsiness or dizziness and extremely flammable aerosol. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.		5mg/m3	10mg/m3			Flammable	Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? In pressurized container, sprayed onto problem areas							
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN:							
Ensure good ventilation, which can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction. General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable. Wash hands before break and end of work. Keep away from food and drink. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas of which food is consumed. Tight fitting protective goggles and suitable gloves.							
The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn <u>at all times</u> then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.							
							
✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn	
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS							
Eyes –Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.							
Skin –Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin. Consult a doctor.							
Inhalation – Supply person with fresh air, remove person from danger area.							
Ingestion – Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Consult doctor immediately.							
Fire: Use Foam, CO2 or extinction powder.							
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed							






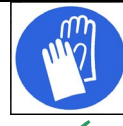
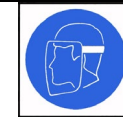

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.:43	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: MARKING PAINT (OIL BASED)					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Toulene VM & P Naphtha			 Flammable		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Traffic lines on roads, paved surfaces for outside use, as per manufactures instructions.					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Chemical goggles, full face shield or a full face respirator is to be worn at all times when product is handled. Contact lenses not to be worn. Suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Impervious gloves of chemical resistant material should be worn at all times. Body suits, aprons and/or coveralls of chemical resistant material should be worn at all times.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 ✓	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Flush immediately with water for at least 20 minutes. Forcibly hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of eye tissue. Seek immediate medical attention. Avoid rubbing eyes. Skin –Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with an industrial cleaner Inhalation –Remove victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration only if breathing has stopped. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately. Ingestion –Do not induce vomiting if swallowed. Get prompt medical attention. Fire: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces on spills or extinguished with foam or dry chemical.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					








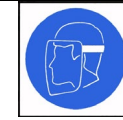





COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 44	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: HG MOULD SPRAY						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide. Causes serious eye irritation, causes skin irritation and very toxic to aquatic life			 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	 Environment		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Liquid form, to the manufactures instruction						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Chemical resistant impervious gloves complying with an approved standard. Appropriate footwear and additional skin protection relating to the task being carried out. Based on the hazard and potential for exposure select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard and ensure they are trained, properly fitted and other important aspects.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS						
Eyes –Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Continue to rinse for 10 minutes and get medical attention.						
Skin –Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes and get medical attention. Wash any contaminated clothing before using						
Inhalation –Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.						
Ingestion –Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are serve.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 45	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: GORILLA GLUE						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
Polyisocyanate, Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate and Methylenediphenyl. May cause gastro-intestinal blockage if swallowed. Contains isocyanates						
			Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	Health Hazard		
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Consumer adhesive for building, carpentry or hobby projects, use to manufactures instructions						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear chemical goggles or safety glasses and suitable protective clothing. Use an approved respirator or self contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed exposure limits. Emergency eye wash fountains/safety showers are available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
						
✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Continue rinsing and obtain medical attention, Skin –Remove contaminated clothing. Gently wash with plenty of soap and water followed by rinsing with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a poison centre or doctor if patient still feels unwell. Inhalation –Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. Seek medical attention immediately. Ingestion –Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison centre or doctor. Fire; Reaction between water and isocyanate may be vigorous. Carbon dioxide, dry powder and foam.						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 46	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: EVO-STICK CARPET SPRAY ADHESIVE					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTCL	STCL	CLASSIFICATION		
Acetone, pressurized container, extremely flammable aerosol, cause serious eye irritation, cause drowsiness or dizziness	500ppm/ 1210mg/m ³ – 8hrs	1500ppm 3620mg/m ³ – 15mins	 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Spray adhesive , to the manufactures instructions					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation with appropriate standard respiratory protection. Use hand protection/protective gloves. Use eye protection. Do not smoke in work area and wear appropriate clothing. Wash hands before eating food and at the end of the shift.					
The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn <u>at all times</u> then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.					
 ✓	 N/A	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
Protective clothing must be worn					
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS					
<p>Eyes –Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.</p> <p>Skin –Wash skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.</p> <p>Inhalation –Move the person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get prompt medical attention.</p> <p>Fire: Aerosol cans may explode in fire</p>					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 47	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: WOOD FILLER					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Acetone, Ethyl Acetate, Propane. Highly flammable, irritating to eyes. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.			 Flammable	 Health hazard/ Hazardous to the ozone layer	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Filling in holes and cracks in wood. Applied by spatula or palette knife or to manufactures instructions.					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Provide eyewash and adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction. If ventilation is insufficient, suitable respiratory protection must be provided. Check that mask fits tight and change filter regularly. Protective gloves must be used if a risk of direct contact or splash. Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable. Wear appropriate clothing.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 N/A	 N/A
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
Protective clothing must be worn					
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Contact lenses should be removed. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice. Skin –Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a proprietary skin cleaner. Do not use solvents or thinners. Inhalation –Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. Give nothing by mouth. Ingestion –If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical advice. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious give milk or water to drink. Fire: Do not use water jet as this will increase the fire.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET				No.: 48	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: BUTANE					
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION		
Butane	600ppm/ 1450mg/m ³	750ppm/ 1810mg/m ³	 Flammable	 Gas Cylinder	
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? Gas canister, use to manufacture instructions					
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: Consider a work permit system and ensure adequate air ventilation. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of flammable gases or vapours may be released. Safety eyewear, goggles or face-shield to avoid liquid splashes. Wear working gloves while handling containers. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Also wear safety shoes while handling containers.					
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>					
 ✓	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓	 N/A	 ✓
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS					
Eyes –Rinse the eye with water immediately. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical assistance. If medical assistance isn't immediate flush for an additional 15 minutes.					
Skin –Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing skin.					
Inhalation – In high concentration may cause asphyxiation. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor.					
Ingestion –Not considered a potential route of exposure.					
Fire: Heat may cause the containers to explode, water spray, dry powder, foam. May form carbon monoxide.					
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed					

COSHH HAZARD & RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET					No.: 49	
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION: RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA						
HAZARDOUS CONTENT	LTEL	STEL	CLASSIFICATION			
100% Silicon dioxide. May cause damage to lung through prolonged or related exposure by inhalation	0.1mg/m ³ – 8HR		 Health Hazard			
HOW IS SUBSTANCE SUPPLIED, USED? You generate silica dust from these materials during many common construction tasks. These include cutting, drilling, grinding and polishing. Some of this dust is fine enough to get deep into your lungs. The fine dust is known as respirable crystalline silica (RCS) and is too fine to see with normal lighting. It is commonly called silica or silica dust						
ASSESSMENT OF RISK, AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN: May cause lung damage after prolonged exposure, ensure adequate ventilation and wear respiratory protection. Wear eye protection, gloves and protective clothing.						
<i>The PPE indicated below should be worn when working with this substance in the manner described. If site rules state other PPE must be worn at all times then the rules must be adhered to as well as the following recommendations.</i>						
 	 N/A	 N/A	 	 	 	 
Eye Protection must be worn	Safety footwear must be worn	Ear defenders must be worn	Gloves must be worn	Face Masks must be worn	RPE must be worn	Protective clothing must be worn
FIRST AID INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS Eyes –Rinse with water. Ensure to remove contacts lens before rinsing. Skin –Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Inhalation –Remove victim to fresh air. Ingestion –Rinse mouth thoroughly with water						
NB: If the product is being used in a manner different from the way described above, a separate risk assessment will be needed						