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TARGET AUDIENCE:	Trust Wide
DOCUMENT PURPOSE:	This procedure describes the process for implementing the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) and of all associated Approved Codes of Practice and Guidance relating to the protection of staff, and others, who are, or could be in the future, exposed to any mitigating risks associated with the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health.
To be read in conjunction with (identify which internal documents)	C002 Risk Management Strategy C041 Medical Gas Pipeline Systems Management Policy C052 Health and Safety at Work Policy C071 Waste Management Policy C081 Emergency Blood Management Policy C089 Latex Policy

	<p>C117 Policy for the Treatment of Patients following potential exposure to CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Contaminants C128 Ionising Radiation Safety Policy C145 Risk Management Procedure CP44 Cytotoxic and BCG Spillage and Contamination Procedure IC00 Infection Prevention Control Policy and Procedures IC01 Hand Hygiene Policy IC02 Spillage Policy IC20 Decontamination Policy</p>
<p>SUPPORTING REFERENCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 ▪ Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 ▪ Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 ▪ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 ▪ Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2000 ▪ Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) ▪ Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004 ▪ Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 ▪ Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulations 2007 ▪ The Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation 2009 ▪ Health and Safety (Sharps Instruments in Healthcare) Regulations 2013 ▪ Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014 ▪ Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)97 '<i>Step by step guidance to COSHH assessment</i>' ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)136 '<i>Working with substances hazardous to health: A brief guide to COSHH</i>' ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)167 '<i>Biological monitoring in the workplace: A guide to its practical application to chemical exposure</i>' ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)233 '<i>Preventing contact dermatitis and urticaria at work</i>'

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)342 'Blood borne viruses in the workplace: Guidance for employers and employees' ▪ Health and Safety Executive Guidance IND(G)459 'Oxygen use in the workplace' ▪ EH40/2005 'Workplace Exposure Limits: Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)' ▪ European Commission 'Chemicals at Work: Guidance to help employers and workers to manage the transition to the new classification, labelling and packaging system' ▪ NHS Improvement Patient Safety Alert NHS/PSA/W/2017/003 'risk of death and severe harm from ingestion of superabsorbent polymer gel granules' ▪ Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency Estates and Facilities Alert EFA/2019/002 'ingestion of cleaning chemicals'
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CONSULTATION		
	Committee/Group	Date
Consultation	Health and Safety Committee	15 April 2019
Approval Committee	Health and Safety Committee	15 May 2019
Ratification date at Policy Council:	28 May 2019	
NEXT REVIEW DATE:	28 May 2022	
AMENDMENTS:	<p>A new procedure has been developed which builds upon the risk assessment process of supporting managers in ensuring all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to avoid or reduce the likelihood of exposure to hazards and risks for staff, and others, who are, or could be in the future, exposed to any mitigating risks associated with the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health.</p> <p>May 2019 - Amendment to s10.4 following feedback received from Infection Prevention and Control at Policy Council.</p>	

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. East Lancashire Hospitals NHS Trust, referred to hereafter as 'the Trust', provides a range of services that are guided by statutory duty and legislative requirements. These services are delivered within a framework of policy and procedures to ensure compliance with these requirements.

2. Rationale

- 2.1. This procedure describes the process for implementing the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended), and of all associated Approved Codes of Practice and Guidance relating to the protection of staff, and others, who are, or could be in the future, exposed to any mitigating risks associated with the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health.

3. Scope

- 3.1. All staff and others, employed by, or working within, the Trust are expected to cooperate with the requirements of this procedure.

4. Principles

- 4.1. The Trust acknowledges its legal and moral responsibilities and is fully committed to working to eliminate injury or ill health by protecting its staff, and others, who are, or could be in the future, exposed to any mitigating risks associated with the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health that may present themselves within the workplace, as well as minimising the impact upon the environment.
- 4.2. Substances that are hazardous to health are regarded as being;
 - a) A substance or mixture of substances that are classified as dangerous to health whereby a supplier must provide a safety data sheet. The safety data sheet must indicate danger or warning that the substance is carcinogenic, very toxic, toxic, harmful, irritant or corrosive.
 - b) Substances for which there is an approved workplace exposure limit or an occupational exposure standard.
 - c) Biological agents (bacteria or other micro-organisms) if directly connected with the work activity, such as within laboratories or healthcare or if exposure is incidental to the work e.g. bacterial exposure from an air conditioning system that is not properly maintained.

- d) Dust of any kind, except dust which is a substance within (a) and (b) above, when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than;
 - i. 10 mg/m³, as a time weighted average over an 8 hour period, of inhalable dust or;
 - ii. 4 mg/m³, as a time weighted average over an 8 hour period, of respirable dust.
- e) Any other substances which, whilst not being a substance falling with (a) to (d) above, because of its chemical or toxicological properties and the way it is used or is present within the workplace, creates a risk to health.

4.3. Hazardous substances include;

- a) Substances used directly in work activities.
- b) Substances generated during work activities.
- c) Naturally occurring substances.
- d) Biological agents such as bacteria and other micro-organisms.

4.4. Examples of the types of hazardous substances are as follows;

Oil(s)	Grease	Vapours
Lubricants	Glues	Mists
Marker Pens	Building Materials	Nanotechnology Gases
Cleaning Substances	Masonry Gases	Asphyxiating Gases
Bleach or Disinfectants	Chemicals	Biological Agents
Polishes	Products Containing Chemicals	Germs that cause disease such as leptospirosis or legionnaire's disease and germs used in laboratories
Screen Wipes	Fumes	
Dyes	Dusts	

4.5. More specific examples of hazardous substances used within healthcare environments include;

- a) Office environments.
 - Photocopier toner
 - Cleaning materials e.g. furniture polish, window cleaner, hard surface floor cleaner, toilet cleaner, air fresheners etc.

- b) Clinical environments.
 - Pathology specimens and body fluids e.g. infections via blood and bodily fluids such as saliva, vomit, urine and faeces
 - Biological agents such as bacteria, viruses and cell cultures
 - Substances generated by work activities including dusts, fumes and chemical reaction products
 - Drugs that may be harmful to staff, patients or visitors due to their handling or secretion e.g. cytotoxic drugs
 - Anaesthetic gases
 - Naturally occurring substances to which staff are accidentally exposed
 - Latex products
 - 'Wet work' i.e. common tasks involving prolonged or frequent contact with water, particularly in combination with soaps and detergents

- c) Maintenance / workshop areas.
 - Wood dusts
 - Welding fumes
 - Varnish, paint and solvents
 - Adhesives
 - Medium density fibre board (MDF)
 - Metal cutting fluids
 - Timber or metal treatments

- d) External work environments.
 - Contaminated water supplies e.g. sewage, bacteria etc.

- Animal or bird borne diseases e.g. weils disease, ring worm etc.
- Pollen
- Dusts
- Fuels and liquid petroleum gas
- Wood preservatives or other wood finishes
- Pesticides
- Substances used in road surfacing etc.

4.6. Specific exemptions include;

- a) Asbestos and lead, which have their own set of regulations.
- b) A substance which is hazardous to health solely by virtue of its radioactive, explosive or flammable properties, or solely because they are at a high or low temperature or a high pressure, as other regulations apply to these risks.
- c) Where there is a risk to the health of a person to whom the substance is administered in the course of their medical treatment.
- d) Biological agents outside the control of the Trust such as catching a respiratory infection from a work colleague.

5. Procedures

5.1. A list of associated documents that should be read in conjunction with this procedure is included within the document control page.

6. Development

6.1. Members of the Health and Safety Committee and Policy Council have been consulted on the requirements of this procedure.

7. Risk Assessment Process

7.1. Managing and controlling risks associated with hazardous substances are especially important within healthcare environments because of the number of principal health risks that may arise from the physical, biological, chemical, mechanical, working or environmental hazards encountered.

7.2. Hazardous substances can enter the body, causing harm, through the process of;

- a) **Inhalation** e.g. breathing in of dusts, fumes, aerosols or vapours.
- b) **Ingestion** e.g. either directly or from contaminants on hands being transferred to mouth.
- c) **Injection** e.g. from contaminants puncturing skin, contaminated sharps objects or high pressure equipment.
- d) **Direct or Indirect Contact** e.g. substances coming into contact with the skin or eyes causing a burn or irritation or absorbed through the skin, transported across the body via the bloodstream, affecting major organs.

7.3. Examples of the effects of hazardous substances include;

- a) **Skin irritation or dermatitis** as a result of skin contact.
- b) **Asthma**, from developing an allergy to substances used at work.
- c) **Losing consciousness** from being overcome by toxic fumes.
- d) **Cancer**, which may appear long after exposure to a substance that may have caused it.
- e) **Infection from bacteria and other micro-organisms** (biological agents).

7.4. For the majority of commercial substances, the presence, or not, of a hazard pictogram or warning label will indicate whether an assessment of risk is required e.g. there may be no hazard pictogram or warning label on ordinary household washing up liquid so if used within the work environment an assessment is not needed, however, there may be a hazard pictogram or warning label on other items such as bleach and, therefore, an assessment will apply to its use within the work environment.

7.5. When assessing the risks from hazardous substances, consideration must be given to the following hierarchy of control:

- a) **Eliminating** the use of hazardous substances from work environments in the first instance by changing the process or work activity so that hazardous substances are no longer needed or generated, or where this is not possible;
- b) **Reducing** the risk of exposure e.g. by substituting to a less hazardous alternative e.g. pellets instead of powder etc.
- c) **Isolating and Segregating** the risk to its lowest level practicable through the design and use of appropriate safe systems, work processes, engineering controls, materials, equipment and

supervision, cleaning of workplaces, premises, plant and equipment to minimise amounts used or produced etc.

- d) **Controlling** the risk of exposure at source e.g. use of local exhaust ventilation systems, reducing the number of staff exposed to a minimum, reducing levels and duration of exposure, reducing quantities of hazardous substances used, produced or stored within the work environment (including those 'out of the norm' activities such as maintenance etc.
- e) **Selection, provision and use of Personal Protective Equipment** e.g. face masks, respirators, protective clothing etc. to be used only as a last resort and never as a replacement for other control measures and **Discipline**.

7.6. An assessment of risk must take into account substances which are;

- a) Brought into the workplace and are handled, stored, transported and used for processing.
- b) Produced or omitted e.g. fumes, vapour dust etc. either by a process or activity or as a result of an accident or incident.
- c) Used for, or arising from, maintenance, cleaning and repair work.
- d) Produced at the end of any process or activity e.g. waste, residues, scrap etc.
- e) Produced from the activities carried out by a third party employer within the vicinity e.g. contractors etc.

7.7. Each risk assessment must consider;

- a) The hazardous properties of the substance.
- b) Information on health effects provided by the supplier, including information contained in any relevant safety data sheet.
- c) The level, type and duration of exposure.
- d) The circumstances of the work, including the amount of the substance involved.
- e) Activities, such as maintenance, where there is the potential for a high level of exposure.
- f) Any relevant workplace exposure limits.
- g) The effect of preventative and control measures which have been or will be taken.

- h) The results of any health surveillance programmes.
- i) Results of monitoring workplace exposure.
- j) Circumstances where the work will involve exposure to more than one substance hazardous to health and risks presented by exposure to such substances in combination.
- k) Approved classification of any biological agent and;
- l) Additional information as may be required in order to complete the risk assessment.

7.8. Where a work activity involving exposure to a hazardous substance poses little or no risk e.g. for many substances often found in small quantities in offices etc., it is more beneficial to group a number of low risk hazardous substances together on a single record which details;

- a) Substances to which staff are, or are likely to be, exposed and the form in which they occur e.g. liquid, powder, pellets, dust etc.
- b) Measures taken to adequately control exposure e.g. taking account of information provided by suppliers, using substances in accordance with any accompanying instructions etc.
- c) A statement to say that due to the substances posing little or no risk no further detailed risk assessment is necessary.

7.9. To assist managers in the safeguard and protection of all staff, and others, who are, or could be in the future, exposed to any mitigating risks associated with the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health, a series of risk control measures have been developed, to be used for this purpose, that are contained within the appendices of this procedure.

8. Carcinogens and Mutagens

8.1. Where health effects arising from exposure to carcinogens and mutagens are more serious, a high standard of control is required.

8.2. The extent to which workplace exposure limits are reduced depends on the degree of risk presented by the hazardous substance weighted against the cost and effort involved in taking measures as low as is reasonably practicable so as to reduce the risk. This means improving controls until the cost of further reduction of exposure becomes grossly disproportionate when weighted against the benefits gained.

8.3. If an individual develops occupational asthma due to exposure to a substance, their exposure levels must be controlled and monitored to

prevent further reoccurrence, with suitable levels well below any workplace exposure limit where these exist.

- 8.4. When classifying a carcinogen it must be assigned to one of the following categories according to its level of risk of infection;

CAT 1	Substances known to cause cancer on the basis of human experience
CAT 2	Substances which it is assumed can cause cancer on the basis of reliable animal evidence
CAT 3	Substances where there is only evidence in animals and it is of doubtful relevance to human health

- 8.5. Where it is not reasonably practicable to prevent exposure to a carcinogen or mutagen, additional control measures must include;

- a) Choosing routes, when synthesising chemicals, which;
 - Avoid, if possible, the use of carcinogenic or mutagenic substances at the start or as part of any process or activity
 - Avoid, if possible, the formation of by-products, intermediates, wastes or residual contaminants consisting of, or containing, carcinogenic or mutagenic substances
- b) Keeping quantities of carcinogenic or mutagenic substances used within the work environment to a minimum.
- c) Storing and transporting carcinogenic or mutagenic substances on site in clearly labelled, closed containers along with the use of visible warning and hazard signs.
- d) Clearly labelling and securely storing carcinogenic or mutagenic waste products until successfully removed by a competent specialist contractor, or are disposed of safely on site, through the process of incineration or other means, that does not put persons at risk nor contaminate the outside environment.
- e) Identifying areas in which exposure to carcinogens or mutagens may occur, taking measures to prevent the spread of contamination within and beyond these areas.
- f) Keeping numbers of people likely to be exposed to carcinogenic or mutagenic substances, as well as the duration of their exposure, to a minimum necessary for the work, including the exclusion of non-essential personnel.

- g) Where there is a risk of an area being contaminated by a carcinogenic or mutagenic substance, additional control measures must include;
- h) The prohibition of eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics in the areas concerned.
- i) Use and prominent display of appropriate warning signs.
- j) Areas set aside for staff and others to eat, drink or smoke are without risk of contamination by a carcinogenic or mutagenic substance.
- k) Appropriate hygiene measures are in place, at regular intervals and whenever necessary, including cleaning procedures to remove contamination from floors, walls, doors, tools, equipment, clothing, personal protective equipment and other surfaces etc.
- l) Provision of adequate washing facilities so members of staff who are exposed to a carcinogen or mutagen can maintain a high standard of personal hygiene, consistent with the need to ensure adequate control of exposure and of avoiding the spread of carcinogenic or mutagenic substances.

9. Biological Agents

- 9.1. Incidental exposure to biological agents can occur when a work activity involves contact with materials that contain infectious agents e.g. blood, body fluids, contaminated water, waste material, bedding or laundry etc.
- 9.2. Exposure can also occur as a result of deliberate planned work with a biological agent in microbiological containment facilities e.g. research and development, teaching or diagnosis and in production facilities such as pharmaceutical medicines etc.
- 9.3. When classifying a biological agent it must be assigned to one of the following hazard groups according to its level of risk of infection;

Group 1	Unlikely to cause human disease
Group 2	Can cause human disease and may be a hazard to employees. It is unlikely to spread to the community and there is usually effective prophylaxis or treatment available
Group 3	Can cause severe human disease and may be a serious hazard to employees. It may spread to the community but there is usually effective prophylaxis or treatment available

Group 4	Causes severe human disease and is a serious hazard to employees. It is likely to spread to the community and there is usually no effective prophylaxis or treatment available
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- 9.4. If there is any doubt as to which of the two alternative hazard groups is the most appropriate, it must be assigned the higher of the two.
- 9.5. When assessing the risk from biological agents additional consideration must also be given to;
- a) The hazard groups of any biological agents that may be present and what form they may be in e.g. infectious stages or hardy spores etc.
 - b) How and where they are present, how they are transmitted and the diseases they cause.
 - c) The likelihood of exposure and resulting disease, including the identification of staff and others such as patients etc. who may be particularly susceptible because they may be immunocompromised, drawing on evidence of the prevalence of infection or other ill effect within the work environment.
- 9.6. Where it is not reasonably practicable to prevent exposure to a biological agent, additional control measures must include;
- a) Displaying suitable and sufficient warning signs, including a biohazard sign.
 - b) Specifying appropriate decontamination and disinfection procedures.
 - c) Instituting means for the safe collection, storage and disposal of contaminated waste, including the use of secure and identifiable containers, after suitable treatment where appropriate.
 - d) Testing, where necessary and technically possible, for the presence of biological agents used at work that are outside the primary physical confinement.
 - e) Specifying procedures for working with and transporting within the workplace, a biological agent or material that may contain such an agent.
 - f) Making available, where appropriate, effective vaccines for those members of staff who are not already immune to the biological agent to which they are exposed or are likely to be exposed.

- g) Introducing suitable hygiene measures compatible with the aim of preventing or reducing accidental transfer or release of a biological agent within the workplace including;
 - The provision of appropriate and adequate welfare facilities i.e. washing and toilet facilities and;
 - Where appropriate, the prohibition of eating, drinking, smoking and the application of cosmetics in working areas where there is a risk of contamination by biological agents
- h) Where there are patients that are, or are suspected of being, infected with a Group 3 or 4 biological agent, suitable control and containment measures are applied, along with adequately controlling the risk of infection (refer to the Policy for the Treatment of Patients following Potential Exposure to CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Contaminants) .
- i) Specifying appropriate decontamination and disinfection procedures.
- j) Arrangements to manage the risk of exposure to legionella bacteria and healthcare associated infections are contained within the Trust Water Policy and Infection Prevention and Control Policy and Procedures.

10. Selection and Use of Personal Protective Equipment

- 10.1. Situations where personal protective equipment would normally be necessary include;
- a) Where adequate control of exposure cannot be achieved solely by good practice and the application of operational or engineering controls appropriate to the activity that is consistent with an assessment of risk. In this case suitable personal protective equipment must be used in addition to those measures so as to secure adequate control.
 - b) Where a new or revised assessment of risk highlights personal protective equipment is necessary until adequate control is achieved by other measures.
 - c) Where there is a temporary failure to achieve adequate control of the process. In this case suitable personal protective equipment would be used as the only practicable solution for re-imposing adequate control in the time available.
 - d) Where maintenance has to be carried out and the risk of exposure is assessed and appropriate control such as prior decontamination of equipment and areas is identified and carried out. In this case, although exposure may occur regularly its

infrequency and small numbers of people involved, as well as the difficulties of applying process and engineering controls, often make the use of personal protective equipment necessary.

- 10.2. In assessing whether the use of personal protective equipment is the appropriate action to take consideration must be given to;
 - a) The type and level of exposure to the hazardous substance concerned.
 - b) Its effectiveness in the actual work situation.
 - c) The practical difficulties of ensuring its continued correct use.
 - d) The limitations and costs.
- 10.3. When selecting personal protective equipment it is important to take into account;
 - a) The circumstances in which it will be used e.g. substances to which it will be exposed, the duration of exposure and degree of protection necessary.
 - b) Whether it can resist penetration and permeation by the substance concerned for a specified or recommended period.
 - c) Whether the design is adequate and suitable i.e. equipment fits the wearer, does not dislodge, deform, melt or otherwise fail to perform in the conditions in which it is used, and is compatible with other types of personal protective equipment worn.
 - d) The environment in which it will be worn and, in the case of dusty environments, whether materials the personal protective equipment is made from reduce the collection of dust on the personal protective equipment and be re-released.
 - e) The need to clean, check and maintain personal protective equipment regularly to ensure it remains effective.
- 10.4. When selecting and providing respiratory protective equipment, consideration must be given to;
 - a) The level of protection and identification of the types of respiratory protective equipment that will provide the most appropriate protection for the likely or known exposure.
 - b) The type of work to be done, the physical effort required to do it, the length of time respiratory protective equipment will have to be worn, requirements for visibility, comfort and communication needs as well as compatibility with any other types of personal protective equipment that may be needed.

- c) Matching respiratory protective equipment to the job and environment in which it is to be used.
- d) The fit for the wearer. Tight fitting respiratory protective equipment i.e. full or half masks must be face fit tested, using a suitable method, by a competent person.
- e) Fit testing will need to be repeated where there is any change in equipment or the facial characteristics of the wearer affect the fit. Loose fitting devices such as powered respirators with a visor or hood need not be face fit tested but still need to fit and are observed to be close to the face. The Trust promotes the use of adaptive powered respiratory protective equipment.
- f) The presence of a 'CE' mark showing the type of respiratory protective equipment is manufactured to meet minimum legal requirements or is a type approved by or conforms to an approved standard.
- g) Proper training and supervision of those relevant members of staff in its use.
- h) Regular cleaning, checking and maintenance to ensure that respiratory protective equipment remains effective.
- i) A record of face fit testing and type of respiratory protective equipment used is kept by the ward or department manager, with a copy given to the wearer.
- j) Suitable numbers of respiratory protective equipment is made readily available and kept for use for wearers unable to use FFP3 masks.

10.5. Personal protective equipment, including protective clothing, must be;

- a) Properly stored in a suitably designated place.
- b) Checked at regular intervals and;
- c) When alerted it is defective, repaired or replaced before further use.
- d) If contaminated by a hazardous substance, removed on leaving the work environment, kept apart from uncontaminated clothing and equipment and subsequently decontaminated and cleaned, or, if necessary, destroyed.

10.6. Consulting wearers on the selection of suitable personal or respiratory protective equipment will help ensure they have the most comfortable protective equipment best suited for them, which, as a result, is more likely to be worn and used correctly.

11. Purchasing Systems and Storage Arrangements

- 11.1. Substances that are brought into the work environment must only be used if purchased through approved, recognised procurement mechanisms of the Trust or whereby explicit written consent has been obtained from senior management and its use has been subject to a risk assessment.
- 11.2. All manufacturers and suppliers are duty bound under legislation contained within the CLP Regulation to supply safety data sheets for all hazardous substances purchased.
- 11.3. Nominated persons with responsibility for ordering substances **must** ensure a safety data sheet is obtained and that an assessment of risk has been completed and is readily available prior to any purchase requisitions being made.
- 11.4. All substances identified as being hazardous to health must be stored appropriately, in suitable marked or labelled containers, with hazard pictograms or warning labels provided on all storage areas, and are contained, especially where a significant risk has been identified.

12. Maintenance, Examination and Testing of Control Measures

- 12.1. Estates, Facilities and Operational Services must ensure, where relevant, that;
 - a) Exposure levels, in particular, relating to plant and equipment, including engineering controls etc. are maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order, in good repair and in a clean condition.
 - b) In the case of local exhaust ventilation systems, thorough examination and testing takes place at least once every fourteen months or at other suitable intervals.
 - c) Where respiratory protective equipment, other than those that are disposable, is provided, a thorough examination and fit testing of equipment is carried out at suitable intervals.
 - d) A suitable record of any examinations and tests, including any repairs carried out as a result, is kept and made available for at least five years. Such records must provide confirmation of adequate protection for the lifecycle of the equipment.

13. Monitoring Workplace Exposure

- 13.1. Suitable monitoring arrangements must be put in place to measure the concentration of hazardous substances in the air breathed in by staff or others where an assessment has concluded that;

- a) There could be serious risks to health if control measures failed or deteriorated.
 - b) Exposure limits might have been exceeded or;
 - c) Existing control measures appear not to be working properly.
- 13.2. Monitoring workplace exposure is not applicable if it can be demonstrated alternative methods of evaluation prevent or suitably control exposure e.g. a system which automatically sounds an alarm if it detects hazardous substances.
- 13.3. Air monitoring must be carried out where there is exposure to certain hazardous substances outlined in Schedule 5 of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) that are capable of causing adverse health effects or disease.
- 13.4. The complexity of workplace exposure monitoring will determine the level of competence required to carry it out. Where it is appropriate to carry out personal air monitoring, the air to be sampled is the space around the face from where the breath is taken i.e. '*the breathing zone*'.
- 13.5. Managers must ensure they receive specialist, competent advice and guidance on air monitoring or sampling, where necessary.
- 13.6. Specialist, competent advice and guidance on air monitoring or sampling must, where necessary be received, coordinated and managed by Estates, Facilities and Operational Services, with records of workplace exposure monitoring kept for at least five years.
- 13.7. Where a member of staff has a health record, required as part of any health surveillance programme, any monitoring results of relevance to them must be kept within their health record. On request, staff should also be allowed access to view their personal workplace exposure monitoring record.

14. Health Surveillance

- 14.1. Health surveillance is required to be undertaken in the following circumstances;
- a) Where a risk assessment has been completed, taking into account monitoring of exposure levels, highlights the need for its introduction.
 - b) Where employees are exposed to one more substances listed in Schedule 6 of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) and of working in one of the related processes e.g. manufacturing of certain compounds of benzenes etc.

- c) There is reasonable likelihood that an identifiable disease or adverse health effect will result from exposure or;
- d) Exposure is such that;
 - An identifiable disease or adverse health effect may be related to the exposure.
 - There is reasonable likelihood the disease or effect may occur under the particular conditions of work and;
 - There are valid techniques for detecting indications of the disease or effect and the technique of investigation is of low risk.

14.2. Examples where health surveillance is appropriate include;

- a) Where there have been previous cases of work related ill health.
- b) Where there is an over reliance on the use of personal protective equipment.
- c) Where there is evidence of ill health within a particular occupation e.g. frequent or prolonged contact with water e.g. 'wet working' causing dermatitis or the breathing in of mists etc.

14.3. Health surveillance is managed by the Trust Occupational Health Service and is to be made appropriate to the level of identified risk and may involve examination by a competent medical practitioner e.g. doctor or trained nurse etc.

14.4. The Trust Occupational Health Service is required to hold, maintain and keep records of any health surveillance carried out for at least forty years from the date the last entry was made.

15. Arrangements for Dealing with Accidents, Incidents and Emergencies

15.1. Arrangements must be put in place in the event a work activity gives rise to a risk of an accident, incident or emergency involving exposure to a hazardous substance which goes beyond the risks associated with normal day to day work activities.

15.2. Examples of this type of event include;

- a) Any process fire which could give rise to a serious risk to health.
- b) Any serious spillage or flood of a corrosive agent liable to make contact with employees' skin.
- c) Any failure to contain biological, carcinogenic, mutagenic or sensitising agents.

- d) Any acute process failure that could lead to a sudden release of chemicals e.g. an exothermic reaction that results in the emission of toxic fumes.
 - e) Any threatened significant exposure over a workplace exposure limit e.g. where exposure is clearly the result of an unusual, sudden and serious failure of local exhaust ventilation or other controls.
- 15.3. Whether an uncontrolled release or a leak or spillage of a substance hazardous to health should be regarded as an incident will depend on the scale of the release, the substance concerned and its hazardous properties. The response to an emergency should also be proportionate to the risk e.g. not all incidents will automatically require the evacuation of the workplace etc.
- 15.4. Where such events may arise, emergency arrangements must include a plan of action, set up prior to such an event happening and complied with in full in response to an emergency, in particular, where carcinogens, mutagens or biological agents are used. This means referring to a safety data sheet which contains emergency procedures required for the hazardous substance and setting up warning and communication systems to enable;
- a) An immediate and appropriate response after any incident occurs so as to minimise the harmful effects, restore the situation to back to normal and of informing those staff who may be affected.
 - b) Only those that are competently trained to deal with the accident or emergency should remain in the area, with the use of appropriate safety equipment, where necessary.
 - c) Information on the emergency arrangements made available to all persons who need to see it, including any internal or external Emergency Services.
 - d) The practice of '*safety drills*' at regular intervals.
- 15.5. Emergency arrangements need not apply if;
- a) The quantities of hazardous substances present within the work environment are such they present only minimal risk to staff.
 - b) Measures already put in place are sufficient enough to control the risk.

16. Monitoring Compliance

- 16.1. The Health and Safety Committee, as the approving Committee, will regularly monitor the key performance indicators of this procedure.

- 16.2. Where deficiencies in compliance with this procedure have been identified, action plans will be developed and monitored by the Health and Safety Committee.
- 16.3. Risk exceptions will be reported to the Quality Committee on a regular basis.
- 16.4. The following key performance indicators have been identified by the approving Committee to measure the effectiveness of this procedure:
 - a) Percentage reduction in numbers of incidents involving hazardous substances.
 - b) Percentage reduction in numbers of occupational health referrals relating to hazardous substances.
 - c) 100% compliance all services hold an up to date inventory of substances used as part of their work activities identified as being hazardous to health.
 - d) 100% compliance all services have a completed assessment of risk, using approved documentation, accompanied by a safety data sheet, for each hazardous substance identified and used as part of their work activities.
 - e) 100% compliance assessments of risk and safety data sheets are readily available, easily accessible and have been communicated to all relevant staff.
 - f) Agreed outcomes from assessments of risk remain adequate and are the most appropriate method of control.

17. Associated Documents

- 17.1. A list of primary and secondary health and safety legislation and further guidance can be found within the document control page.

APPENDIX A - Definitions

The following terms are used within this procedure

Term	Definition
Approved Classification	Classification of a biological agent approved by the Health and Safety Executive.
Biological Agent	A micro-organism, cell culture, or human endo-parasite, whether or not genetically modified, which may cause infection, allergy, toxicity or otherwise create a hazard to human health.
Carcinogen	A substance or mixture of substances which meets the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B carcinogen set out in Annex 1 of the CLP Regulation
Chemical	Commonly used name for chemical elements, compounds and mixtures of compounds and elements.
Chemical Agent	Any chemical element or compound, on its own or mixed, as it occurs in its natural state or as produced, used or released, including release as waste, by any work activity, whether or not produced intentionally and whether or not placed on the market.
Chemical Article	An object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition. Typical examples are tyres, plastic furniture, electronic devices, textiles based on chemical fibres, cables etc.
Chemical Product	A product consisting of one or more chemical substances or compounds. Its function is determined by its composition. Examples include glues, paints, inks, disinfectants, biocides, silicon, lubricating oils etc.
CLP Regulation	Legislative requirements in relation to the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
Compound	A chemical compound consisting of two or more chemical elements.
Control Measure	A measure taken to reduce exposure to a substance hazardous to health (including the provision of systems of work and supervision; the cleaning of workplaces, premises, plant and equipment; the provision and use of engineering controls and personal protective equipment).

Corrosive	A substance which may on contact cause destruction of living tissue or burns.
Dust	Solid particles of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air).
Explosive	An explosive substance or mixture is a solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
Exposure	A substance present in the environment of a worker which can be either inhaled or taken up by contact with the skin, eyes and ears or through ingestion.
Flammable	Substances that can ignite and burn or support ignition and burning of other materials.
Fumes	Fine solid particles as a suspension in air, often generated by their volatility from melted substances e.g. welding or rubber fumes.
Fumigation	An operation in which a substance is released into the atmosphere so as to form a gas to control or kill pests or other undesirable organisms and 'fumigate' and 'fumigant' shall be construed accordingly.
Gas	A substance which; a) at 50°C has a vapour pressure >300 kPA or; b) is completely gaseous at 20°C at a standard pressure of 101, 3 kPA.
Group	In relation to a biological agent, means one of four hazard groups specified to which that agent is assigned.
Hazardous to Health	The intrinsic property of a substance which has the potential to cause harm to the health of a person.
Hazard Pictograms	A graphical composition that includes a symbol plus other graphic elements such as a border, background pattern or colour intended to convey specific information on the hazard concerned.
Hazard Statement	A phrase assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazardous substance or mixture including, where appropriate, the degree of harm.

Health Surveillance	Assessment of the state of health of an employee, as related to exposure to substances hazardous to health, including biological monitoring.
Ingestion	Taking of food, drugs, liquids or other substances into the body by mouth.
Inhalation	Drawing of air into the airways and lungs.
Inhalable Dust	Airborne material which is capable of entering the nose and mouth during breathing.
Irritants, Skin	Production of reversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to four hours.
Kilopascal kPA	A unit of pressure measurement that has largely replaced the pounds per square inch (psi) unit and is widely used throughout the world.
Liquid	A substance or mixture which; a) At 50°C has a vapour pressure of \leq standard pressure of 300 kPA (3 bar). b) Is not completely gaseous at 20°C and at a standard pressure of 101, 3 kPA and; c) Which has a melting point or initial melting point of 20°C or less at a standard pressure of 101, 3 kPA.
Maintenance	Work carried out to sustain the efficiency of any control measures, not just carried out by maintenance workers. It includes visual checks on any equipment relevant to the control of exposure, inspection, servicing, observations and any remedial work to maintain its effectiveness.
Micro-Organism	A microbiological entity, cellular or non-cellular, which is capable of replication or of transferring genetic material.
Mixture	A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.
Mutagen	A substance or preparation which can result in a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell.
Personal Protective Equipment	Equipment (included clothing) intended to be worn or held by a person at work which protects that person against one or more risks to health, and any addition or accessory designed to meet that objective.
Preparation	A mixture or solution of two or more substances.

Respirable Dust	Airborne material capable of penetrating to the gas exchange region of the lung.
Respiratory Protection Equipment	A particular type of personal protective equipment used to protect the individual wearer against the inhalation of hazardous substances found in the air within a workplace environment.
Safety Data Sheet	Information about the properties of a chemical product, its hazards, instructions for handling, disposal and transport, first aid, fire-fighting and safety measures to reduce exposure. The information is needed so as to help understand the risks and of knowing how to handle the chemical product safely.
Sensitisers	Respiratory: substance that will lead to hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation of a substance; Skin: substance that will lead to an allergic reaction following skin contact.
Signal Word	Introduction of a new requirement when labelling a product as being either a 'warning' or 'danger' dependent on the severity of the hazard.
Solid	A substance or mixture which does not meet the definitions of a liquid or gas. Solid is a state of matter. It is characterised by structural rigidity and resistance to changes of shape or volume.
Substance	A natural or artificial substance whether in solid or liquid form or in the form of a gas or vapour (including micro-organisms).
Substitution	Replacement of a dangerous substance or chemical product or a process generating dangerous substances by less dangerous ones.
Very Toxic / Toxic	Exposure to hazardous substances which can lead to organ specific damage due to single or repeated exposure.
Workplace Exposure Limits	Maximum concentration of an airborne substance averaged over a reference period to which employees may be exposed by inhalation.

APPENDIX B - Management Guidance on the Identification and Assessment of Hazardous Substances

The aim of this guidance is to help Managers to effectively control substances that are hazardous to health so as to not cause any ill health effects to staff and others.

It seeks to assist Managers in their understanding of what is required so as to ensure compliance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended) which apply to the way work is carried out within their areas of responsibility when working with these substances.

Substances that may be hazardous to health include gases, vapours, liquids, fumes, dusts and solids. They can be singular or form part of a mixture of materials. More explicit examples are contained within this procedure.

Substances may also have other dangerous properties. They may be flammable e.g. solvent based products may give off flammable vapour and clouds of dust from everyday materials, such as wood dust or flour, can explode, if ignited.

Likewise, just because a substance may indicate it as being '*natural*' does not mean it cannot be harmful e.g. henna can cause dermatitis and asthma, wood dust can cause asthma, stone or concrete dust can cause lung disease such as silicosis and citrus oils can cause skin problems etc.

Ill health caused by substances used within the workplace is preventable. Although many substances can harm health, when used properly, they almost never do.

Managers are, therefore, required to identify any substances hazardous to health that are used or are to be used within their areas of responsibility.

To help identify any substances hazardous to health, they must;

- Think about what substances might be present in their work areas.
- Find out what substances are coming into their work areas and where they are being used, worked on, handled, processed or stored. All should be accounted for. Check procurement or stock lists.
- Think about what substances might be produced during any work process as intermediates, by-products or finished products or what might be given off as wastes, residues, fumes, dusts etc.
- Think about what might be transported, collected, poured, weighed, packed, discharged or disposed of.










- Also remember that substances can also be used in, or arise from, maintenance and cleaning activities, repair work, research or testing laboratories etc. They can also arise from work carried out on the structure of buildings e.g. removal of insulating materials or sandblasting during cleaning etc.

The following hazard checklist can also be used to help Managers identify hazardous substances.

- Does any product you use have a '*danger label*'?
- Does your process produce gas, fumes, dust, mist or vapour?
- Is the substance harmful to breathe in?
- Can the substance harm your skin?
- Is it likely that harm could arise because of the way you use or produce it?
- What are you going to do about it?
 - Use something else less hazardous?
 - Use it in another, safer way?
 - Control it to stop harm being caused?

In support of the risk management process, it is of particular importance that Managers must always consider seeking ways to eliminate exposure in the first instance or substituting substances with a less harmful alternative.

Products that are used may be '*dangerous for supply*'. If so, they will have a '*danger label*' attached to them that displays one or more hazard symbols, see pictogram below.

What do the COSHH symbols mean?		
 Dangerous to the environment	 Toxic	 Gas under pressure
 Corrosive	 Explosive	 Flammable
 Caution – used for less serious health hazards like skin irritation	 Oxidising	 Longer term health hazards such as carcinogenicity

These products include substances common in everyday use such as paint, bleach, solvent or fillers etc.

Note: These products do not include medicines, pesticides or cosmetics which do not have a safety data sheet and are managed under different legislation and or clinical and non-clinical processes e.g. medicines management etc.

When a product is '*dangerous for supply*' by law, the supplier must issue a safety data sheet.

Whilst the use of a safety data sheet can help with the classification of substances i.e. very toxic, toxic, harmful, irritant, corrosive, sensitising, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction etc., as well as determining whether an assessment is necessary, they can be difficult to understand and provide little or no information to actually control the risks of exposure.

Once Managers have identified substances hazardous to health that are being used or are to be used within their areas of responsibility they must notify the Health and Safety Team of their existence, using an approved checklist or inventory which will act as a comprehensive reference of all identified hazardous substances used within the workplace.

Managers should utilise an approved checklist or inventory so as to undertake regular checks that ensure all hazardous substances are accounted for and are being appropriately managed.

On receipt of notification by Managers, the Health and Safety Team and or a competently trained assessor, will produce a model assessment of risk which, together with the production and review of a relevant safety data sheet, will take a systematic and methodical approach, by considering all the factors relating to the safe use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health and prioritising them into the following groups, see table below.

Priority Group 1	High risk substances requiring extensive controls
Priority Group 2	Recognised health hazards but low exposure
Priority Group 3	Little or no hazard

The Health and Safety Team and or a competently trained assessor must;

- Know how the work activity uses, produces or creates substances hazardous to health.

- Have the knowledge, skills, training and experience to make sound decisions about the level of risk, preventative measures and control of exposure.
- Have the ability and authority to collate all of the necessary information.

Managers must check, in the first instance, to see if a model assessment of risk and a relevant safety data sheet already exists for substances identified as being hazardous to health. If in any doubt, consult with the Health and Safety Team.

Under no circumstances must any work activity be carried out that involves the use, handling, processing, storage and transportation of substances identified as being hazardous to health until;

- An assessment of the risk created by the work activity to the health of staff and others has been reviewed and or carried out and;
- Steps required to ensure compliance with the assessment have been identified and;
- Those steps have been put into operation.

Assessing the risks should not be just a paper exercise. It is about taking sensible steps to prevent ill health.

When a task involves very small amounts of material, even if these are harmful, where there is little chance of it escaping, the risk is low. However, the risk when used as part of a different task or environment e.g. cleaning and disposal etc. may be higher because the harmful substance may be inhaled or get onto the skin.

If the task involves large amounts of material, with obvious leaks, exposure is higher and therefore so is the risk. Whether the substance is harmful or not, the need to control it is obvious.

Suitable control measures are always a mixture of equipment and ways of working to reduce exposure. The right combination is crucial. No measures, however practicable, can work unless they are used properly.

Any '*standard operating procedures*' must combine the right equipment with the correct way of working. This may include the provision of suitable and sufficient information, instruction, training and or supervision of those undertaking the tasks.












In essence, control measures must work and continue to work all day, every day.
















Each assessment of risk for those substances identified as being hazardous to health will carry an initial risk rating score made by the Health and Safety Team and or a competently trained assessor following the implementation of suitable control measures.

It is of paramount importance that Managers;

- Check the assessment is correct.
- Ensure the assessment is a reasonable reflection of the hazards and control measures.
- Complete the assessment by signing it off and dating it.
- Inform all relevant staff, and others, of the assessment findings and control measures they must follow and adhere to.
- Keep a copy of the completed assessment, along with the relevant safety data sheet, and that they are suitably stored, are easily accessible and or made readily available to staff.
- Continuously review the assessment, especially where there is reason to suspect its validity. This includes, and may not be limited to;
 - Changes made to the safety data sheet.
 - Changes to the quantity or way in which substances are used.
 - There is reason to suspect that a person's health is being adversely affected.
 - There is reason to suspect that it is no longer valid.
 - There is significant change to any work or working patterns.
 - As a result of any monitoring data showing exposure levels to have reached or have gone beyond the workplace exposure limit.
 - Following investigation of an accident or incident involving hazardous substances.
 - When an appropriate timescale has passed, normally two or three years, since the last risk assessment.

APPENDIX D - Generic COSHH Risk Assessment Form

	 East Lancashire Hospitals <small>NHS Trust</small>					Date of Assessment:					
	COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT This assessment must be kept with the materials safety data sheet					Assessor Name:					
						Signature:					
Division / Department:			Location / Team:								
Identification of the substance / preparation and of the company undertaking											
Product identifier											
Product name											
Safety data sheet ref no		Date of issue									
Activity or process											
Describe the activity or process											
Where is the activity carried out											
How often is it used		Quantity of substance used									
Persons at risk											
Persons at risk (please tick ✓)		Employees	Trainees	Bank / Agency	Patient	Contractor	Public				
Is there a risk for certain groups of individuals? (please tick ✓) e.g. pregnant mothers, young, elderly, staff with asthma etc.					Yes		No				
If 'yes' state who											
Hazard Identification											
Classification of the substance or mixture											
Physical hazards (please tick ✓)		Liquid	Dust	Solid	Fumes	Mist	Vapour	Gas	BBV	Latex	Other (state)
Routes of exposure (please tick ✓)		Inhalation		Ingestion		Skin contact		Eye contact			
If 'other' state											
Health hazards											
Environmental hazards											
Human health											
Label elements (please tick ✓)											
Acute Toxicity	Irritant	Carcinogenic / Respiratory sensitisation	Environmental	Corrosive	Explosive	Flammable	Oxidising	Pressurised Gases			
											
If 'other' state											
Signal word (please tick ✓)		Warning		Danger							
Hazard statements											

First aid measures					
Description of first aid measures					
					
Firefighting measures					
Extinguishing media (please tick ✓)					
					
Special hazards from the substance or mixture		see safety data sheet			
Advice for firefighters		see safety data sheet			
Emergency arrangements e.g. accidental release, spillages etc.					
Handling and storage					
Exposure controls / personal protection					
Occupational exposure limits					
Long term (8hr TWA)		Short term (15 minutes)			
TWA = time weighted average WEL = workplace exposure limits					
Control parameters (please tick ✓)					
					
				If other please state	
			Other		
Is health surveillance or monitoring required? (please tick ✓)				Yes	No
If 'yes' state below how this is done? (contact Occupational Health for advice on health surveillance)					
How is the surveillance carried out?			By whom	Frequency	

Disposal considerations								
Waste treatment methods (please tick ✓)								
Hazardous waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clinical waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to supplier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (state)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other information								
See product label for any other information								
Can this product be substituted with a less hazardous alternative? (please tick ✓)					Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'yes' further information should be sought from the supplier/s on alternative products								
Control measures								
Give details of any additional control measures e.g. well ventilated area, local exhaust ventilation system, extraction, competently trained staff, authorised persons only, supervision, safe systems of work, transport etc.								
Actions required								
Is exposure suitably controlled? (please tick ✓)					Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'no' state below what further actions are required?								
Details			Person Responsible		Completion Date			
Risk rating after the implementation of control measures								
Risk Matrix								
Severity	Likelihood							
	1 Rare	2 Unlikely	3 Possible	4 Likely	5 Certain			
5 Catastrophic	Score: 5	Score: 10	Score: 15	Score: 20	Score: 25			
4 Major	Score: 4	Score: 8	Score: 12	Score: 16	Score: 20			
3 Moderate	Score: 3	Score: 6	Score: 9	Score: 12	Score: 15			
2 Minor	Score: 2	Score: 4	Score: 6	Score: 8	Score: 10			
1 Negligible	Score: 1	Score: 2	Score: 3	Score: 4	Score: 5			
Risk scoring	likelihood x severity = risk scoring			Total Score				
Line Manager								
Is the assessment a correct and reasonable reflection of the hazards (please tick ✓)					Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALL STAFF MUST BE INFORMED OF THE ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND CONTROL MEASURES THEY MUST ADHERE TO								
Line Manager Name:				Line Manager Signature:				
Date of Review:								
LEGAL DISCLAIMER								
USE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR APPLICATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE STATED MAY GIVE RISE TO HAZARDS NOT MENTIONED IN THIS ASSESSMENT. SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH MUST NOT BE USED IF SUITABLE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NOT IN PLACE								

APPENDIX E - Example of a Safety Data Sheet

Revision date: 28/01/2016

Revision: 4

Supersedes date: 19/08/2015



SAFETY DATA SHEET Cutan Gel Hand Sanitiser

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 453/2010

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name Cutan Gel Hand Sanitiser
Product number CAG150S,CAG36D,CAG392,CAG39G,CAG400P,CAG50ML,ALG1000LSC

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses PT1 Human Hygiene Biocidal Product . For full details regarding recommended uses please refer to the product label.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Deb Ltd
Denby Hall Way
Denby
Derbyshire
DE5 8JZ
Main Tel. 01773 855100
Technical Tel 01773 855105
reach@deb.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone National Poisons Information Service (UK) 0844 8920111 (Health Professionals only)
National Poisons Information Centre (Eire) 01-8092566/8379964

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification
Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Health hazards Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Environmental hazards Not Classified

Classification (67/648/EEC or 1989/45/EC) Xi;R41. F;R11.

Human health Irritating to eyes.

Environmental The product does not meet the requirement for classification as an environmental hazard in accordance with directive 1999/45/EEC

Physicochemical The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours.

2.2. Label elements

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Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

Supplemental label information

Eye protection not required normally but wear eye protection if you are conducting an operation where there is a risk of this product getting in the eyes.
BPR001 Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Supplementary precautionary statements

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Composition comments

The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

INCI

Alcohol Denat.
Aqua
Propyl Alcohol
Glycerin
Panthenol
Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer
Trisopropanolamine

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Inhalation

Due to the small packaging, the risk of inhalation is minimal.

Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye contact

Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation

No specific symptoms known.

Ingestion

May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication.

Skin contact

None known.

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Eye contact May cause severe eye irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor No specific recommendations.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with the following media: Water spray, fog or mist. Foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive mixture with air at very high concentration.

Hazardous combustion products Oxides of carbon.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with eyes.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Storage class Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

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8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient comments None.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls Not relevant.

Eye/face protection Not required normally but wear eye protection if you are conducting an operation where there is a risk of this product getting in the eyes.

Hand protection Not relevant.

Other skin and body protection Not relevant.

Hygiene measures DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated.

Respiratory protection Not relevant.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour threshold	Not determined.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 6.5-7.5
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	Not determined.
Flash point	19 Deg C°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	Not determined.
Relative density	Not determined.
Partition coefficient	Not determined.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined.
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Explosive properties	Not determined.

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Oxidising properties Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other information None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability No particular stability concerns.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Not known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation

Notes (Inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Highly irritating. OECD 438

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - In vivo Does not contain any substances known to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Does not contain any substances known to be carcinogenic.

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Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - development Does not contain any substances known to be toxic to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure No information available.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information No specific health hazards known.

Inhalation No specific health hazards known.

Ingestion May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication.

Skin contact Skin irritation should not occur when used as recommended.

Eye contact Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The product is expected to be biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not determined.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Disposal methods Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1987

UN No. (IMDG) 1987

UN No. (ICAO) 1987

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, PROPAN-1-OL)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, PROPAN-1-OL)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, PROPAN-1-OL)

Proper shipping name (ADN) ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, PROPAN-1-OL)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 3

ADR/RID label 3

IMDG class 3

ICAO class/division 3

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group II

IMDG packing group II

ICAO packing group II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-E, S-D

Emergency Action Code +3YE

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 33

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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EU legislation	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).</p> <p>Commission Directive 91/322/EEC of 29 May 1991 on establishing indicative limit values by implementing Council Directive 80/1107/EEC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.</p> <p>Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (as amended).</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) No 528/2012 (as amended) concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.</p>
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Water hazard classification WGK 1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Key literature references and sources for data	Where Exposure Scenarios for the substances listed in Section 3 are available they have been assessed for the uses identified in this data sheet or on the product label and the appropriate relevant information is incorporated into this Safety Data Sheet.
Revision comments	SDS amended in line with REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (as amended)
Revision date	28/01/2016
Revision	4
Supersedes date	19/08/2015
Risk phrases in full	R11 Highly flammable R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Notes for Risk Phrases and Hazard Statements in Full	The full text for Risk Phrases and Hazard Statements in section 16 relates to the reference numbers in sections 2 and 3 and not necessarily the finished product classification.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.