

Completing a COSHH Risk Assessment Form

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Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment

HSE definition :

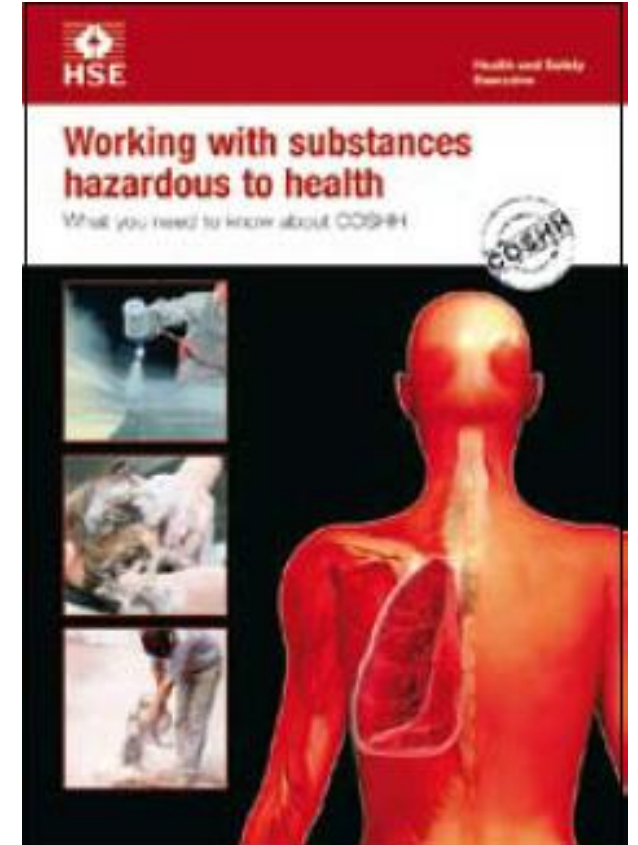
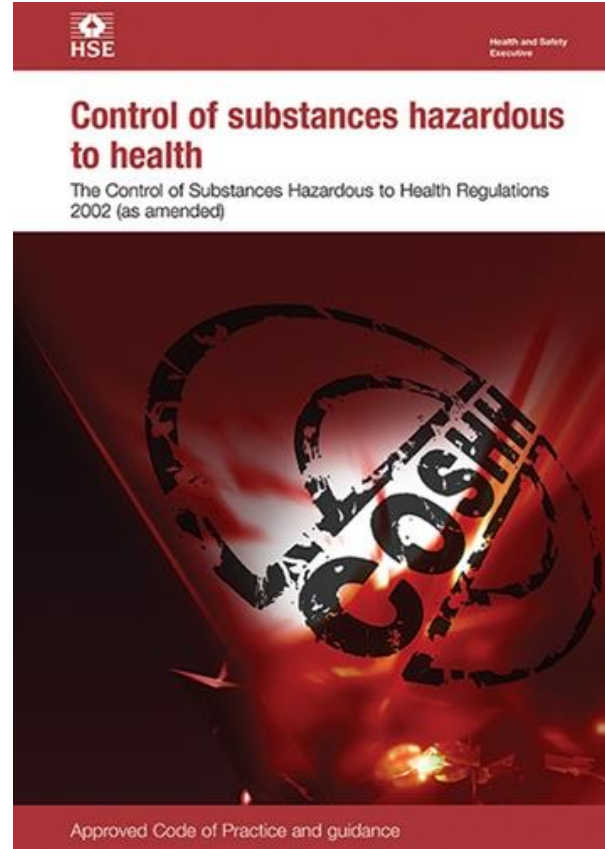
‘A careful examination of what, in your work, could cause harm to people so that you can weigh up whether you have taken enough precautions or should do more to prevent them’

OBJECTIVE of COSHH Risk Assessment Training

- To provide an outline of the COSHH Legislation
- To develop a greater understanding of COSHH
- To be able to identify a hazardous substance and the appropriate controls required
- To be able to carry out COSHH assessments with confidence
- To help meet specific duties under COSHH

WHAT IS COSHH????

Control Of Substances Hazardous to Health



Duties on Employers (QUB)

Both Employers and Employees have responsibilities under COSHH

Employers duties:

- Eliminate or reduce risks to health from hazardous substances

Achieved by:

- Performing Risk Assessments
- Introducing Control Measures
- Monitoring the Health and Exposure of employees
- Informing, Instructing and Training employees

Duties on Employees

Employees duties:

- Co-operate with their employer
- Participate in the risk assessment process
- Wear the personal protective equipment provided
- Report any problems with PPE or other equipment e.g. fume cupboards
- Report non-compliance with safe systems of work
- Attend occupational health checks (if required)
- Always use control measures designed to reduce exposure

What is a substance hazardous to health under COSHH?

- Substances or mixtures of substances classified as dangerous to health under the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIP)
- Substances with a workplace exposure limit (**WEL**)
- **Biological agents** (bacteria and other micro-organisms) if they are directly connected with the work
- Any kind of **dust** if its average concentration in the air exceeds the levels specified in COSHH
- Any other substance which creates a risk to health, but which for technical reasons may not be specifically covered by CHIP including:
 - **Asphyxiants (argon and helium)**
 - **Pesticides**
 - **Medicines**
 - **Cosmetics**

What is a Hazardous substance?

- Hazardous substances are defined as those substances which in direct contact with the skin, eyes or mucous membranes cause health risks to humans or animals through
- **Absorption**
- **Inhalation**
- **Ingestion**



Hazardous substances include:

- Substances used directly in work activities
- Substances generated during work activities- a byproduct
- Naturally occurring substances
- Biological agents such as bacteria and other micro-organisms

Substances NOT covered by COSHH

COSHH applies to virtually all substances hazardous to health except:

- **Asbestos and lead**, which have their own regulations
- Substances which are hazardous only because they are:
 - Radioactive
 - At high pressure
 - At extreme temperatures; or
 - Have explosive or flammable properties
- **Biological agents that are outside the employer's control**

How to Identify or recognise a hazardous Substance

Sources of information include:

- Safety Data Sheets
- Product Labels
- EH40
- Data-bases
- Standard texts
- HSE Website
- Suppliers Website (e.g. Sigma Aldrich)



Safety Data Sheets SDS

Intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with substances in a safe manner

SIGMA-ALDRICH

sigma-aldrich.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006


Version 5.0 Revision Date 09.06.2012

Print Date 28.06.2012

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifiers	
Product name	: Glutaraldehyde solution
Product Number	: G7651
Brand	: Sigma-Aldrich
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	: Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
Company	: Sigma-Aldrich Company Ltd. The Old Brickyard NEW ROAD, GILLINGHAM Dorset SP8 4XT UNITED KINGDOM
Telephone	: +44 (0)1747 833000
Fax	: +44 (0)1747 833313
E-mail address	: eurtechserv@sial.com
1.4 Emergency telephone number	
Emergency Phone #	: +44 (0)1747 833100

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

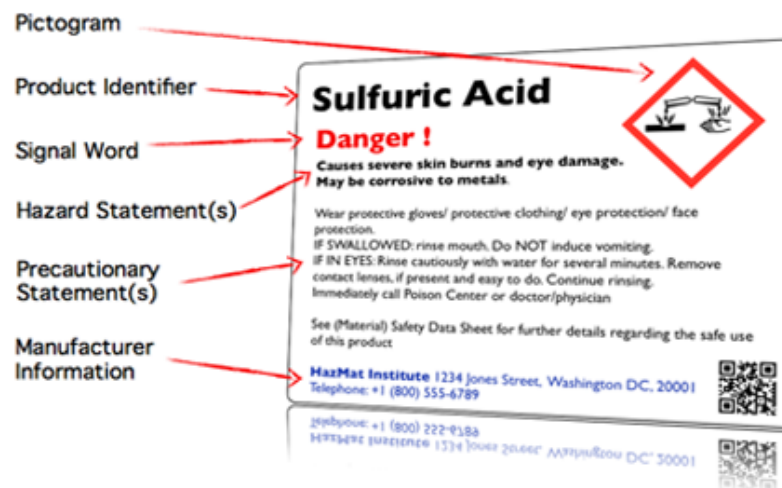
2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]	
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)	
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3)	
Skin corrosion (Category 1B)	
Respiratory sensitization (Category 1)	
Skin sensitization (Category 1)	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)	
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)	
Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC	
Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. Causes burns. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. Very toxic to aquatic organisms.	
2.2 Label elements	
Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]	
Pictogram	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
H301 + H331	
H314	
H317	
H334	
H335	

Product Labels

- Globally Harmonised System of Classification of Chemicals (GHS)
- New symbols and hazard warnings for physical and health hazards to appear on substances and on material safety data sheets from Dec 2010



A Closer Look at Label Elements



Pictogram →

Product Identifier → **Sulfuric Acid**

Signal Word → **Danger !**

Hazard Statement(s) → **Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May be corrosive to metals.**

Precautionary Statement(s) → *Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call Poison Center or doctor/physician*

Manufacturer Information → **HazMat Institute** 1234 Jones Street, Washington DC, 20001
Telephone: +1 (800) 555-6789

Older pre 2010 Hazard Warning Symbols



Explosive – may explode if exposed to fire, heat, shock or friction



Environmentally Damaging – toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long lasting effects in the environment



Toxic – Substances which impede or prevent the function of one or more organs within the body



Flammable – if exposed to ignition sources, sparks, heat. Some substances may give off flammable gases

Hazard Warning Symbols



Corrosive – may cause skin burns and permanent eye damage



Oxidiser – can burn without air, or can intensify fire in combustible materials



Irritant – may cause irritation (redness, rash) or less serious toxicity



Health hazard – may cause serious and prolonged health effects on short or long term exposure

Effects of Hazardous Substances



Dermatitis as a result of skin contact

- Inflammation of the skin
- Caused by an allergic reaction to specific allergens or contact with an irritating substance

(e.g. cleaning staff – hands in water, technicians using oils and greases)



Asthma - allergy to substances at work
Chronic inflammatory disease of the airways

Symptoms include:

- Wheezing
- Coughing
- Chest tightness
- Shortness of breath

Can be prevented by avoiding triggers such as allergens and irritants (using respiratory sensitisers etc)



Latex Allergy – allergic reaction to natural rubber (latex gloves are forbidden in the School)

COSHH Risk Assessment



A COSHH risk assessment must be conducted before you carry out any work which could expose you to substances hazardous to health.

Laboratory Safety

Before you begin

COSHH Risk Assessment to be completed and documented.(LEGAL REQUIREMENT)

- Who carries it out?

individual involved in the work process in conjunction with supervisor/line manager who is aware of all the hazards and risks associated with the work itself

Laboratory Safety – Hazard and Risk



HAZARD is something with the potential to cause harm.
e.g. Chemical, Electrical, Heat. **HAZARDS REMAIN CONSTANT**



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RISK is the likelihood of that potential harm from the hazard being realised by the individual/s. **RISKS VARY**

Risk

The level of risk depends on:

- The hazard
- How it is used
- How it is controlled
- **Who** is exposed, to **how much** and for **how long**
- What they are doing



Aim of COSHH Risk Assessment

- To identify the substances you are going to use in a particular procedure / process / experiment
- To determine which of those substances are hazardous to health
- To determine how those substances are hazardous and what effects they could have on your health or others' health
- To estimate the risks of exposure to these substances when you use them in the procedure / process / experiment
- To decide the precautionary measures you must take to either prevent exposure or adequately control the risk of exposure.

Precautionary measures must be implemented before you carry out this work!

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Sections

1. Project Details
2. Other Hazards Involved
3. Hazard Summary Section
4. Hazardous processes and Substances Information
5. Controls
6. Emergency Procedures
7. Contacts
8. Approval

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Section 1 – Project Details

- Category of staff/student
- Title of project or activity
- Location of work (lab number)
- Principal Investigator (Supervisor)
- Person undertaking the risk assessment
- Date RA is undertaken and date for it to be reviewed
- Brief description - what you are doing and quantities of chemicals being used*

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Section 2 – Other non-chemical hazards involved

Hazards would include –

- Electrical (hotplate stirrers, water baths, electro mantles etc.)
- Burns scalds etc
- Slips, trips and falls
- Handling Glassware
- Working at heights (Stepladders) if applicable
- Manual Handling (Gas cylinders, vacuum pumps etc) if applicable
- Sharps (needles / scalpels) if they are being used

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Assessing the Risk

Probability x Consequence =
(likelihood) (severity)



COSHH Risk Assessment form

Evaluating the risk

- Use the **risk matrix** on the general risk assessment form
- Estimate the risk **before control** measures
- **Identify control measures** to lower the risk
- Estimate the risk **after control** measures (residual risk)
- Can you lower the risk further?
- Not all risks are injury – what about financial loss / Lab shutdown / Equipment and samples loss



COSHH Risk Assessment form

Risk Matrix - Risk = Severity x Likelihood

		Risk Likelihood					
		Unlikely (1)	Possible (2)	Likely (3)	Very Likely (4)		
Hazard Severity	Minor (1)	1	2	3	4	Risk Rating	
	Moderate (2)	2	4	6	8		
	Serious (3)	3	6	9	12		
	Very Serious (4)	4	8	12	16		
	Extreme (5)	5	10	15	20		
						1 – 5	Low
						6	Medium
						8 – 10	High**
						12 - 20	Very High***

Trivial effect or very minor first aid attention required
 Not likely to occur
 Could occur or I've never heard of it before
 It is known to occur or "it has before"
 Common or occurs frequently
 First aid or medical treatment injury
 Significant injury or condition, may result in lost time
 Serious injury or condition, may have long term effects

Hazard Factor Identified	Severity (1-5)	Likelihood (1-4)	Risk Level (L,M,H,VH)	Control Procedure
Risk of cuts from glassware	2	2	4 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspection, discard ALL broken/chipped glass items <i>Use threaded connections etc.</i> Glassware suitable for end use <i>e.g. vacuum work etc.</i>
Risk of electrocution	4	1	4 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspection of equipment BEFORE using (<i>Current in date PAT test label (green label).</i>) Avoid contact between solutions and electrical connections Use in accordance with instructions.
Slips, trips	3	2	6 MED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tidy all cables at back of apparatus. Use cable ramps on floors and walk ways. Clean up all spills immediately. Check floor covering regularly and defects reported
Working at height	3	3	9 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training. Inspection of Stepladders BEFORE use. (<i>Suitable stepladder for work. Is the tag in date. Three points of contact when using the ladder (2 feet and 1 hand)</i>)
Manual Handling- lifting, moving equipment (<i>vac pumps, water baths, gas cylinders etc.</i>)	3	2	6 MED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the task, make it easier/lighter. Use of mechanical aid, seek assistance from others etc. Suitable PPE (<i>safety footwear</i>).
Using Compressed Gases	4	2	8 HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas Safety training, Safe storage, Correct Regulator and pipework, Leak testing and Gas detection, Manual handling, PPE.
Pressurised system- <i>risk of explosion/ejection of gas/liquid etc. Rupture of bursting disc (noise)</i>	3	1	3 LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of apparatus (<i>leak tests of lines, pressure relief valve etc</i>) Enclosure inside fume cupboard/blast shield if appropriate.

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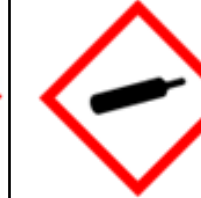
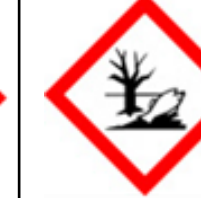
Section 3 - Hazard Summary Section



- Selecting relevant hazard symbols (ensure all Chemicals hazards are accounted for)

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Hazard Summary Section

Hazard Pictograms – select all that apply to the work activity

								
Health Hazard	Toxic	Corrosive	Irritant	Flammable	Oxidising	Explosive	Compressed Gas	Dangerous for the Environment
	✓			✓				

	
Biological	Radioactive

Tick the identified hazards
(quick reference guide)

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Section 4 – Hazardous Substances Information

- Describing the hazardous information regarding chemicals used during the project.

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Hazardous Substances Information

Name of Substance	Hazard Classification	Physical Form	Route of Exposure	WEL
Chloroform	H302 acute toxicity (Cat 4) H315 skin irritation (Cat 2)			9.9 mg/m ³ , 2 ppm (LTEL)

1. List all the substances you are going to use in the process / procedure / experiment you are risk assessing
2. Record the hazard classifications using the Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet (Section 2)

If none of the substances to be used are hazardous to health, the risk assessment is complete at this stage

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Hazardous Substances Information

Name of Substance	Hazard Classification	Physical Form	Route of Exposure	WEL
Chloroform	H302 acute toxicity (Cat 4) H315 skin irritation (Cat 2)	Liquid	Ingestion, Absorption, Inhalation, Injection	

3. Record the physical form of the substance, i.e. gas, liquid, powder, dust etc.

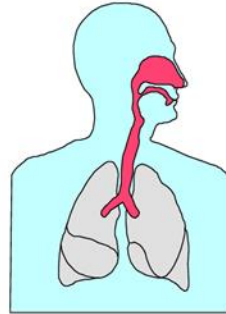
4. Record the route of exposure

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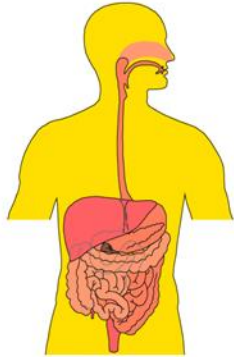
Hazardous Substances Information



Skin Absorption



Inhalation



Ingestion



Injection

a) Inhalation

- Breathing in gases, vapours, fumes, dusts, aerosols, fibres

b) Skin Contact / Absorption

- Direct uptake of gases, liquids, vapours through the unbroken skin

c) Ingestion

- Accidental swallowing of solids / liquids

d) Invasion / Injection

- Uptake via broken skin, misuse of hypodermic needles

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Hazardous Substances Information

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

- Any current Workplace Exposure Limit should be recorded.
(Section 8 of Safety Data Sheet)

e.g. CHLOROFORM

UK EH40 WEL- Workplace Exposure Limits
TWA 2ppm or 9.9 mg/m³

Available for download at

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/eh40.htm>



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Workplace Exposure Limits

- Set 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 which must not be exceeded, referred to as a Time Weighed Average (TWA).
- Two time periods are used:
 - Long term exposure limit **LTEL** (over 8 hours)
 - Short term exposure limit **STEL** (over 15 minutes)
- Short term exposure limits (STELs) are set to help prevent effects such as eye irritation, which may occur following exposure for a few minutes.

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Hazardous Substances Information

Hazards produced during / after reaction / experiment

List all the substances (if any) you are going to produce in the procedures you are accessing and the associated hazards.

e.g. is one of the by-products a toxic gas etc.

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Hazardous Substances Information

How often will this work activity be carried out?

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other <i>(please specify)</i>

How long will the process / work activity last?

--

Consider:

- How often the process will be carried out and if the process will take minutes / hours / days / weeks *etc.* to perform.
- If exposure to substances hazardous to health will be continuous or intermittent when carrying out this process.

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Hazardous Substances Information

Who might be at risk?	Staff	PG	UG	New and Expectant Mothers	Cleaners	Contractors	Public

- Consider others, not directly involved in the work, who may be at risk from exposure.
- Are the risks adequately controlled for these people in local rules or standard operating procedures?

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Hazardous Substances Information

Assessment of risk <u>PRIOR</u> to the use of controls	Severity (1 – 5)	Likelihood (1 – 4)	Overall Risk Rating (Severity x Likelihood)

Assess the risk before any controls are put in place using the risk matrix below:

	Risk Likelihood			
Hazard Severity	Unlikely (1)	Possible (2)	Likely (3)	Very Likely (4)
Minor (1)	1	2	3	4
Moderate (2)	2	4	6	8
Serious (3)	3	6	9	12
Very Serious (4)	4	8	12	16
Extreme (5)	5	10	15	20

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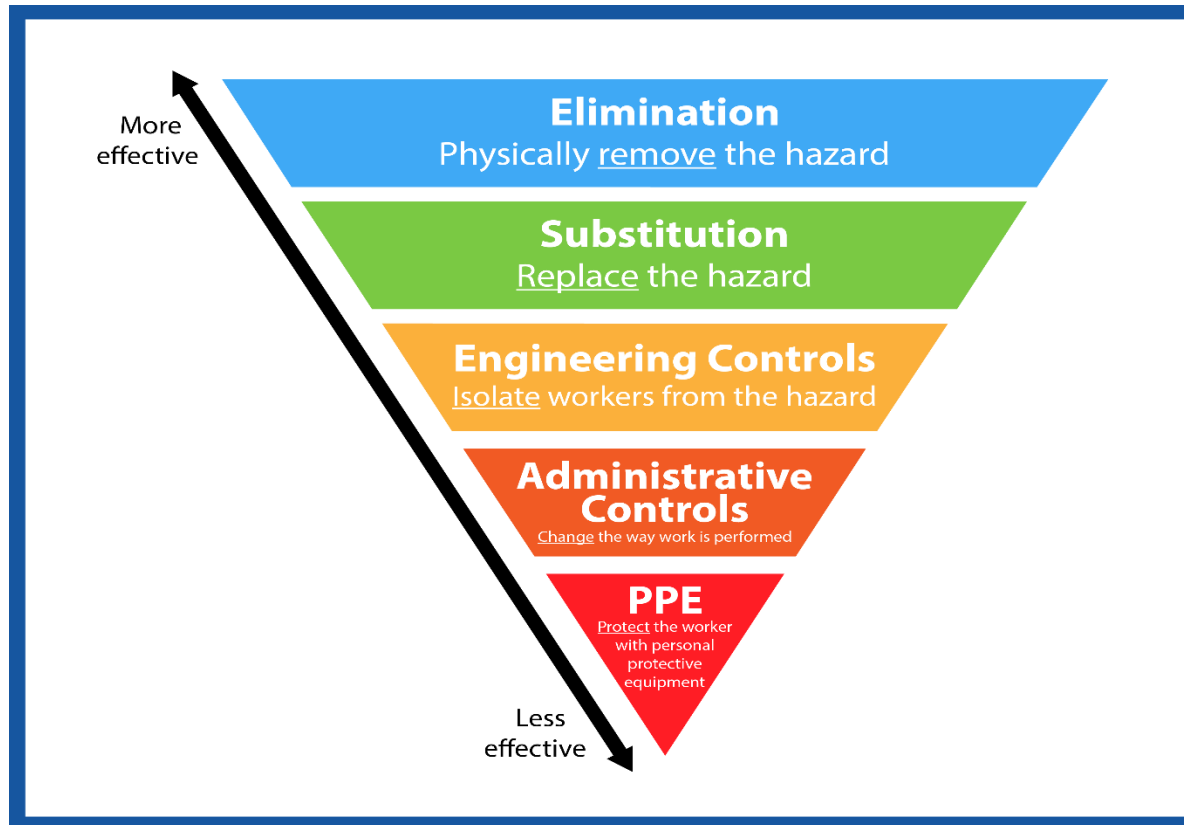
Section 5 - Controls

Exposure to substances hazardous to health should be **prevented** as a first priority:

- **Where the procedure involves suspected carcinogens or mutagens, every effort must be made to substitute a non-carcinogenic or non-mutagenic alternative**
- If you cannot substitute then you must prevent exposure by :
- Containment (Glove box, Fume cupboard, LEV)
- Can you use the compound in a safer form which reduces the handling risk (e.g. pellet or liquid instead of fine powder)
- Can you use safer procedures / processes / experiments (e.g. mechanical aid to minimise exposure)

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Hierarchy of Control



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Physical or Engineering Controls

Physical or Engineering Controls	Glove Box	Fume Cupboard	Local Exhaust Ventilation	Open Doors / Windows	Other (please specify)
		✓			✓ Good hand hygiene
	Virkon will be used to disinfect work surfaces and clean equipment after use.				

If exposure cannot be prevented, consider *the most effective* precautionary measures needed to adequately control exposure, and that are proportionate to the risk.

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Control Measures

COSHH requires employees/students *etc.* :

- To make proper **use of control measures** and to **report defects**.

(e.g. it is the **users responsibility** to ensure their Fume Cupboard is working effectively before they conduct work in it and to report defects or non-functioning to the Safety Officers)

Places specific duties on you to ensure that exposure controls are used and maintained and to ensure that every element of the control measure continues to perform as originally intended.

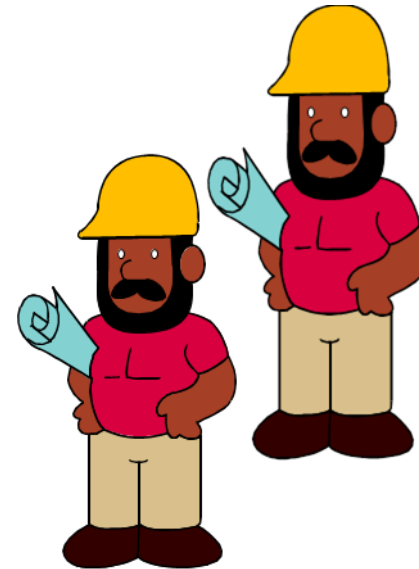
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Administrative Controls

Administrative Controls:
(including training requirements)

What training have you/will you be given and by whom???
Are there SOPs etc. for the work?

- Effective communications and training
- Reduce the number of people exposed
- Reduce the time of exposure
- Better organisation of tasks
- Safe systems of work
- Review work routines



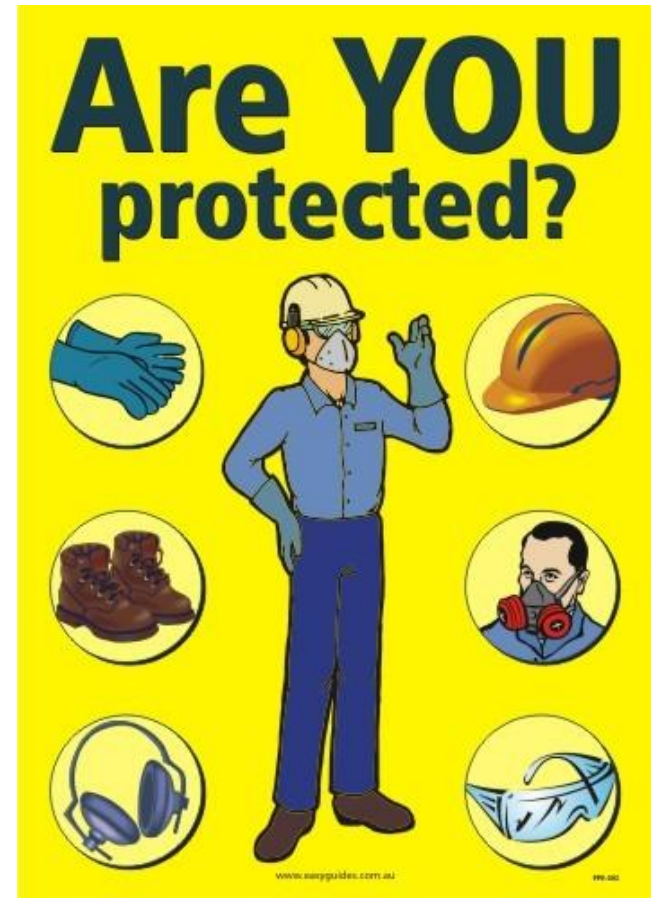
COSHH Risk Assessment form

Personal Protective Equipment

Types of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Several types of PPE primarily concerned with protection from hazardous substances:

- **Eye** protection
- **Hand** and **Skin** protection
- Protective **clothing**
- **Respiratory** protection



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Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment							
	Lab Coat	Apron	Safety Footwear	Gloves	Face Shield	Glasses/ Goggles	RPE
	✓			✓ Nitrile		✓	

Indicate the most appropriate PPE.

Remember that a person requiring RPE must be 'face-fit tested'.

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Storage Requirements

- Precautions for the safe handling and conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities can be found in *Section 7 of the Safety Data Sheet*.
- Most compounds when not in use can be stored -
- Under Fume Cupboard evacuated storage
- In specific Chemical storage cupboards / Chemical Store



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Exposure Monitoring

Under COSHH you must measure the concentration of hazardous substances in the air breathed in by workers where your assessment concludes that:

- There could be serious risks to health if control measure failed or deteriorated
- Exposure limits might be exceeded; or
- Control measures might not be working properly

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Exposure Monitoring

Monitoring of exposure is **not required** if you can show by another method of evaluation that you are *preventing or adequately controlling employees' exposure to hazardous substances*.

e.g. Specific Gas Detection in Labs where there are mixtures of compressed gases and / or likelihood of Oxygen depletion (e.g. NMR room)



← Portable

Fixed systems multi gas detection e.g. Lab 02.435



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Assessment of Risk After Introduction of Controls

Assessment of risk <u>AFTER</u> the use of controls	Severity (1 – 5)	Likelihood (1 – 4)	Overall Risk Rating (Severity x Likelihood)

	Risk Likelihood			
Hazard Severity	Unlikely (1)	Possible (2)	Likely (3)	Very Likely (4)
Minor (1)	1	2	3	4
Moderate (2)	2	4	6	8
Serious (3)	3	6	9	12
Very Serious (4)	4	8	12	16
Extreme (5)	5	10	15	20

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Section 6 - Emergency Procedures

Prepare plans and procedures to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies

Applies where:

- The work activity gives rise to a risk of an accident, incident or emergency involving exposure to a hazardous substance which goes well beyond the risks associated with normal day-to-day work. (e.g. larger scale equipment where containment is problematic)

In such circumstances:

- Response to an emergency involving hazardous substances must be planned before it happens

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Accidents, Incidents & Emergencies

In the event of an accident, incident or emergency occurring you must ensure that:

- Immediate steps are taken to **minimise** the **harmful effects**
- **Restore** the situation to normal
- **Inform** anyone who may be affected

Only staff necessary to deal with the incident may remain in the area.

They must be provided with appropriate safety equipment.

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Accidents, Incidents & Emergencies

Emergency procedures are **not required** if:

- The quantities of substances hazardous to health present are such that they present only a **slight risk** to your employees' health and
- The measures that were put in place in Section 5 '*Preventing and Controlling Exposure*' are sufficient to **control** that **risk**

Plans and procedures must be complied with in full where the following are used:

- Carcinogens
- Mutagens
- Biological Agents

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First Aid

- Record what to do if the substances that you are working with are **inhaled**, **swallowed** or in **contact** with **eyes and skin**. (*This information can be found in Section 4 of the Safety Data Sheet*).
- It may also be beneficial to note the names and numbers for local first aiders and location of first aid kits *etc.*

First Aid	
If inhaled:	
In case of skin contact:	
In case of eye contact:	
If swallowed:	

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Spillage

Consider what action is required if there is a spillage of material:

1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
2. Environmental precautions
3. Methods and materials for containment and clean up

This information can be found in Section 6 of the Safety Data Sheet.

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Procedures for spillages and unplanned releases

Need to consider:

- Evacuation (*lab/corridor/building*)
- How will alarm be raised (*TOXIC GAS ALARM*)
- Will SCBA or Respirators be required? (*contact list of staff*)
- What other PPE must be worn (*e.g. specific gloves*)
- Fire extinguishers (*type is VERY important*)
- Special first aid requirements (*e.g. HF or Phenol*)
- What materials are required for clean-up
- Disposal of waste materials
- Ensure Lab is restored to safe working condition e.g. Oxygen levels restored etc.

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Fire

Fire

Suitable extinguishing media:

Special hazards arising from the substances or mixture:

This information can be found in Section 5 of the Safety Data Sheet.



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Section 7 - Contacts












Contact in the event of an emergency: (first aid, spillage, fire):	See First Aid list posted in Lab List of Escape set wearers Emergency number - 2222
Out of hours contact:	Only needed for experiments unsupervised overnight etc.

Note relevant contact details in this section

✓ EMERGENCY INFORMATION			
	NAME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
HEALTH AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE			
EMERGENCY SERVICES			
FIRST AID EQUIPMENT			
EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY POINT			
LOCAL HOSPITAL			
ACCIDENT REPORT LOG BOOK			

Date: / /

This form should be completed for every experiment left to run beyond normal working hours (Mon.-Fri. 7am-7pm) and at weekends or University closed days.

Details		PPE Required	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location in Lab: (specify Lab, fumehood, bench...) Equipment: (describe...) Responsible Person: _____ cell: _____ Phone home: _____ 2nd Contact (Name & Phone) 		<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Tyvek Suit <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator (type) : ... <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) : ...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Lab Coat			
Services being Used (Include brief description)		Effect of Failure of Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity _____ : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Water _____ : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Compressed gas (name) _____ : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Air _____ : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum _____ : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) : _____		_____ _____ _____ _____	
Hazards (Tick as many as necessary)			
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other Hazards (specify) : ...</div> </div>			
Spillage		Fire Fighting	
<input type="checkbox"/> Spill Kits (specify) : ... <input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT ENTER <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) : ...		<input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Foam <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) : ...	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Powder <input type="checkbox"/> Blanket <input type="checkbox"/> CO ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	

See important information at back of page ↗

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Section 8 - Approval

The approval section should be completed by:

- Assessor
- PI/Supervisor
- COSHH Supervisor

Although the researcher may complete the risk assessment, it is the **duty** of the **PI/Supervisor** to ensure that **risk assessments are completed** for all the procedures/processes/experiments under their control which involve substances hazardous to health.

COSHH Risk Assessment form

Approval

- Once signed by all parties the original to be kept by the worker/researcher- in a folder/posted on fume cupboard
- Copy to be kept by the COSHH supervisors

COSHH Risk Assessment form

COSHH Supervisor

- It is the **duty** of the **COSHH Supervisors** to ensure that the risk assessment is complete and that the precautionary measures to be taken are adequate to control the risk.

COSHH Supervisors

Jackie O Connor / David Parker

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Ext: 4673 / Ext: 5610

Thank you for your attention

Any questions?

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