(INSERT YOUR COMPANY NAME HERE) Health and safety pack.

For: (INSERT NAME OF CLIENT, PROJECT OR CONTRACT NUMBER)

On: (INSERT TODAYS DATE)

Review date: (INSERT DATE 6 MONTHS AFTER TODAY)

Document author:	Signed:	Date:

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1) Risk assessment for brick and blockwork

Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
Falling from height (hop ups)	Both minor and major injuries can occur if a worker falls from a hop up	 Hop ups inspected prior to use, fit for purpose, with a maximum working height of 500mm Ensure hop up legs are securely locked in place prior to use Ensure the ground base for the hop ups is firm and level Avoid over reaching when working and storing tools or materials on hop up Painted hop ups are not to be used 	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Falling from height (mobile towers)	High risk of injury or fatality to workers and members of the public if a mobile tower collapses or tips over	 Towers not to be moved or dragged with brakes on Towers to be checked for level and that brakes are engaged after moving Only PASMA card holders to move and reposition mobile towers and outriggers Correct access and egress to be used Mobile towers only to be moved or repositioned when the working platform is empty 	Manager to brief all operatives on safe loading of mobile towers prior to work commencing and to conduct tool box talk on working at heights			

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Falling from height (scaffold)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height	 Ensure guardrails, midrails and toe boards are in place and that it has been signed off prior to use Use correct access and egress points, ensuring any gates, or trap doors are in correct position after use Only use if signed off and seven day inspection checks have been carried out and are in date Don't use after severe weather until scaffold has been re inspected Visually check that there is no sign of tampering or interference of sole plates and ladders before use 	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing	
Slips, trips and falls	Sprains, fractures and tissue damage could be suffered by operatives or public from slipping, tripping or falling over tools, materials, waste or areas of bad ground	 Housekeeping to be carried out at regular intervals throughout the working day with surplus materials and waste to be removed as work progresses Safety boots to be worn by all operatives and site visitors Work area to be cordoned off where practicable and site caution signs to be used Avoid trailing cables, and ensure materials and tools are not obstructing designated walkways 		

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		Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels			
Objects falling from height	Minor or serious injury could occur to a person if objects fall from height	 Where possible only store light loads above head height Maintain clear access to storage areas Only use suitable storage systems Ensure that items stored above head height are placed in a safe a suitable manner Ensure adequate lighting is available in overhead storage systems 			
Hazard to hands from general construction work	Operatives can suffer skin disease and damage including dermatitis by prolonged contact with a range of materials	 A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn Waterproof gauntlets to be used for prolonged contact with wet works Avoid direct contact with skin where possible and rinse off with clean water if contact occurs Use of barrier cream encouraged 	Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor		
Hazard to hands from cement based products	Operatives can suffer severe burns and skin damage by prolonged contact with cement based products	 It is recommended that operatives use a barrier cream PVC gloves to be used to avoid direct contact with product Prolonged contact with cement based products may cause serious chemical 			

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Annual handling bound be avoided back and other injuries if correct practices are not adhered to - Manual handling should be avoided where at all possible, but when required: Raising, lowering, and carrying loads is to be carried out using correct posture and techniques and following the health and safety guidelines for lifting at work. This includes the consideration of how heigh an object is to be lifted and the distance from the torso. - The recommended maximum safe lifting limits when raising a compact object to waist level and close to the torso is 16kg for women and 25kg for men. However, these are only guidelines, and due to individuals having different capabilities, these figures are largely down to an individual's choice, provided they have had manual handling training and are competent. - If the load is to be moved check the route is free from obstacles before starting and use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable. - A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, must be manbandled around staff to have and staff to have and staff to have and staff to have and staff to have manual handling every three years - The recommended maximum safe lifting limits when raising a compact object to waist level and close to the torso is 16kg for women and 25kg for men. However, these are only guidelines, and due to individuals having different capabilities, these figures are largely down to an individual's choice, provided they have had manual handling training and are competent. - If the load is to be moved check the route is free from obstacles before starting and use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable. - A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, must be manbandled around staff at all operatives.			burns and dermatitis so hands need to be rinsed off with water after contact		
obstructions or if a person doesn't feel confident lifting it.	Manual handling	back and other injuries if correct practices are not	 Manual handling should be avoided where at all possible, but when required: Raising, lowering, and carrying loads is to be carried out using correct posture and techniques and following the health and safety guidelines for lifting at work. This includes the consideration of how heigh an object is to be lifted and the distance from the torso. The recommended maximum safe lifting limits when raising a compact object to waist level and close to the torso is 16kg for women and 25kg for men. However, these are only guidelines, and due to individuals having different capabilities, these figures are largely down to an individual's choice, provided they have had manual handling training and are competent. If the load is to be moved check the route is free from obstacles before starting and use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable. A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, must be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn't feel 	and staff to have manual handling training every	

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Fire / explosion	All operatives in the vicinity could suffer smoke inhalation or burns	 Suitable fire extinguishers/sand buckets to be kept in welfare room and at various points around site if required No hot works to be carried out without a permit and sign off Fire risk assessment carried out prior to works commencing Escape routes, traffic management plan, muster point and importance of signing in book explained at induction and good housekeeping maintained Use of gas horns to act as fire alarm 	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor	
Welfare / first aid	Glasses cleaning stations, washing facilities and first aid facilities provide a safer working environment and allow minor cuts and grazes to be dealt with in a hygienic and proper manner	 demonstrated at induction Principal contractor to provide on-site facilities including Flushing toilet Canteen with kettle, microwave and washing facilities First-aid equipment 	Supervisor to brief operatives on facilities and the maintaining of a clean welfare area	
Noise	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer temporary or permanent hearing loss from exposure to noise			

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		Operatives tool box talked on noise overage at industion.		
RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	 exposure at induction Avoid forceful or repetitive tasks where possible Ensure work area is set up correctly Avoid arching back or squatting for long periods Avoid stretching and over reaching 		
Angle grinder	Strike injuries and eye damage from flying particles are the main hazard from using an angle grinder	 Tool and cutter to be visually inspected prior to use have correct cutter for the job and have current PAT certification Correct guard and PPE to be used to prevent strike damage from moving particles and hearing damage Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback, correct blade usage and injury from flying particles to use tool Consideration of clothing, hair, cable position and jewellery should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts Ensure the workpiece is in a secure position or clamped in place 		
Substance Risks			T	
Brick dust	Irritating to respiratory system and skin	Correct respiratory and eye PPE for the task and gripper gloves		

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Brick&Patio Cleaner Acid	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin and may cause irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact	 Goggles or face masks to be used as well as arm and leg protection and wellington boots Any contaminated areas to be washed immediately with copious amounts of fresh water Do not use in unventilated confined spaces 	Supervisor to ensure all employees have read relevant COSHH Assessment and signed register prior to works commencing
Brick&Patio Cleaner ECO	Mildly irritating to eyes and skin	Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment Any contaminated areas to be rinsed off with water	Supervisor to ensure all employees have read relevant COSHH Assessment and signed register prior to works commencing
Cement	Irritating to respiratory system and skin and may cause chemical burns, risk of serious damage to eyes, may cause sensitisation by skin contact	 Avoid respirable dust by using a mask and goggles and loading cement mixers etc By standing up-wind of product Any contaminated areas to be washed immediately with copious amounts of fresh water The use of barrier cream and latex gloves underneath gripper gloves to be encouraged 	
Cement Dye	May cause eye and chest irritation	Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment	

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		When adding to mix, do so carefully to	
Dust from Cutting	Irritating to respiratory	avoid release of respirable dustWater suppression system to be used,	
Cement and Bricks	system and skin with	the correct respiratory and eye PPE for the	
	risk of impact damage to	task and gripper gloves or anti-vibration	
	eyes, risk of vibration	gloves to reduce vibration damage, time	
	diseases due to using	spent working with tool as per	
	power tools	manufacturers guidelines	
Hydraulic Lime	Irritating to respiratory	 Follow manufacturer's instructions and 	
	system and skin, risk of	use guidance set out in COSHH	
	serious damage and	Assessment	
	chemical burns to eyes,		
	may cause chemical	 Avoid direct contact with skin and wash 	
	burns by skin contact	affected areas with fresh water	
		Avoid raising dust when mixing	
Mortar Plasticiser	May cause drying of	Follow manufacturer's instructions and	
	skin, chemical burns,	use guidance set out in COSHH	
	irritation to skin and	Assessment	
	respiratory system and		
	skin sensitisation	 Avoid direct contact with skin and wash 	
<u>I</u>		affected areas with fresh water	

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2) Risk awareness for areas where asbestos could potentially be discovered

Please note that this Risk Assessment is designed to make you aware of areas where asbestos could potentially be within your work environment.

It is not an exhaustive list, but is designed as a guide to help you remember which products may contain asbestos in your work environment, and consequently which products shouldn't be disturbed.

Any industrial or residential building, built or refurbished before the year 2000 may contain asbestos, and, if you suspect that you've discovered asbestos, stop work immediately and inform a supervisor or manager.

In this document AIB is the acronym for Asbestos Insulation Board

Potential hazards	Where this may be found
Asbestos cement downpipes and gutters	Found on roof lines and between roof and gutter
	If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour
	If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement soil and vent pipes. Residential	Usually on exterior of building but may be internal especially on maisonettes, flats and Town Houses.
	If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour
	If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement soil and vent pipes. Commercial	Usually on interior of tall buildings as no access equipment is needed to service or maintain but may be externally fitted
	If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour

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	If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement flue pipes. Residential	Flue pipes usually take the shortest route from boiler to exterior either
	through a wall or the roof space
	Usually left unpainted when exiting through roof so easier to spot
	Often boxed in or painted internally
Asbestos cement flue pipes. Commercial	Flue pipis have to carry exhaust gas from a boiler room to the outside,
	and by the nature of commercial buildings, they can have complex
	designs
	Often spray coated, painted or boxed in
	Onen spray source, painted or boxed in
	If boxed in the material usually used is asbestos cement sheets
	Any boxing in may have been decorated as building has been
	maintained
Asbestos cement vent pipes	Mainly used in commercial buildings to transport cooled air in air
	conditioning systems
	Almost share hered in sometimes with ashests soment sheets
	Almost always boxed in, sometimes with asbestos cement sheets
	Any boxing in may have been decorated as building has been
	maintained
Textured decorative coatings	Artex is the main culprit and the only way to tell if it contains asbestos
	is to get it tested
	Found on both ceilings and walls
AIB ceiling tiles	Mainly found in commercial buildings and offices due to being able to
	hide cables above ceiling tray
	Rarely found in residential buildings as most has been removed due to
Achastas coment water tanks	going out of fashion
Asbestos cement water tanks	Usually found in roof spaces

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Bakelite	Toilet cisterns and seats, old light fittings and switches and many other components
	Looks like plastic, and is usually dark brown or black and contains asbestos
Sprayed coatings	Mainly found in commercial buildings as most homes have plastered walls
	Sprayed coatings were used on walls, ceilings and beams as a fire retardant and insulator
Lagging	Used as an insulation material on pipes in both residential and commercial properties
	Also used on boilers, but this was mainly the larger commercial type
AIB bath panels	End and side panels for baths
	May have been decorated, tiled or cladded
AIB backing board	Found behind fuse boxes, consumer boards, behind and around boilers, in airing cupboards and behind fires
Loose fill insulation	Used in all property types as an insulation
	Can be found in loft spaces, under floor boards and in cavity walls
Vinyl floor tiles and adhesive	Predominantly a 150 x 150mm tile approximately 2mm thick
	Once a popular choice of flooring for kitchens and bathrooms in residential properties
	Used extensively in commercial properties for most floors and corridors
	Both the tile and adhesive may contain asbestos
	May be hidden under newer floor coverings
AIB in partition walls and fire doors	Used as a fire stop inside of both products
Asbestos cement roofs	Usually corrugated panelled roofs that are bolted or screwed to joists

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	Are brittle and fragile and were popular for farm out buildings as well as
	garage and commercial roofs
Roofing felt	Used for most flat roof applications and sometimes under shingles
	Mainly used from the early 1900's to early 1980's
Soffits	Either AIB of asbestos cement board
	Uses as a soffit and may be ventilated or whole
	May be painted to match surrounding timbers
Window panels	Found in all building types both interior and exterior
	Where a window frame is high level to floor but there is only glass in the top half
	The bottom half is often painted on the outside and decorated or plastered on the inside
Textiles	Ironing board fabric, oven gloves, heat mats, fire blankets aprons. The list goes on
	Any old fabric that has heat resistant properties is suspect
Gaskets, seals and paper	Often used in boilers and as seals on wood burners
	Paper also used as liner for floorings and roof coverings
	may be hidden under existing floor coverings

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3) Method statement for brick and blockwork

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

- 1) Start of works
- 2) Setting out
- 3) Basic workmanship
- 4) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

- 1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
- 2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
- 3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
- 4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
- 5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
- 6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
- 7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Brick work, setting out

- 1) Load out bricks close to work area.
- 2) Transfer mortar to spot board.
- 3) Set out windows and doorways as per contract drawings.
- 4) Ensure all settings are level and plumb.

Brick work basic workmanship

- 1) All common, facing and engineering brickwork shall be laid to bond and course to match existing unless otherwise specified.
- 2) The work shall be carried up true and perpendicular and in regular stages, no part being raised more than 1m [or 12 courses] above another part whilst it is proceeding.
- 3) The work shall be solidly and evenly built and all joints shall be solidly bedded.
- 4) Broken bricks shall not be used except where legitimately required for bond.
- 5) All brickwork shall be level and perpends strictly true.

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- 6) Faced work shall be kept perfectly clean and no rubbing down will be allowed.
- 7) The gauge of common and engineering brickwork shall be four courses and four joints to 300mm.
- 8) The gauge of facing brickwork shall match the gauges of the facing brickwork existing.

Finishing

- 1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
- 2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

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4) Method statement for cleaning brickwork

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

- 1) Start of works
- 2) Cleaning brickwork with acid cleaner
- 3) Cleaning brickwork with Eco cleaner
- 4) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

- 1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
- 2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
- 3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
- 4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
- 5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
- 6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
- 7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Acid clean brickwork

- 1) There are many dangers present when using an acid brick cleaner and extreme caution is needed whilst carrying out the job. Read COSHH assessment first and ensure the recommended PPE is used.
- 2) Ensure a copious supply of water is at hand prior to works commencing.
- 3) Depending of strength of cleaning acid, it may need to be diluted with water as per manufacturer's instructions. If this is the case, always add acid to water and never the other way round.
- 4) Whether the acid needs diluting or not it will need to be poured into a bucket for safe application. Ensure that the bucket is never more than a quarter full as this will help prevent accidental splashes.
- 5) Wet down walls prior to using acid solution with copious amounts of water.
- 6) Apply the acid cleaner with a builders or scrubbing brush.

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- 7) The porosity and make up stone or brick that you are cleaning will dictate the amount of time the acid can be in contact with it. For instance, a natural stone wall can be permanently stained by strong undiluted brick acid in jest a few moments. Do a test area and do not keep solution in contact with work area for too long.
- 8) After the acid solution has been on the brickwork for a short while (Usually until it has stopped creating bubbles), use a stiff brush to clean off the offending mortar.
- 9) Rinse off work area and surrounding with copious amounts of water.

Eco clean brickwork

- 1) Ensure a copious supply of water is at hand prior to works commencing.
- 2) Depending of use of solution, it may need to be diluted with water as per manufacturer's instructions.
- 3) Whether the solution needs diluting or not it will need to be poured into a bucket for safe application. Ensure that the bucket is never more than a quarter full as this will help prevent accidental splashes.
- 4) It is essential to thoroughly wet porous surfaces before application and to rinse afterwards to remove all trace of cleaning solution.
- 5) Do not use on calcareous materials such as marble and travertine.
- 6) Apply the solution with a brush of spray. (Avoid using fine mist spray setting).
- 7) Take care when applying next to decorative finishes or metals, and immediately rinse off if contact occurs.
- 8) Leave the solution to react for 5 to 10 minutes then scrub clean with a brush and copious amounts of clean water. Rinse off work area and surrounding with copious amounts of water.

Finishing

- 1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
- 2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift



5) Method statement for fitting lintels

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

- 1) Start of works
- 2) Fitting galvanised lintels
- 3) Fitting concrete lintels
- 4) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

- 1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
- 2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
- 3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
- 4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
- 5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
- 6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
- 7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Fitting galvanised lintels in cavity walls

- 1) All blockwork, common, facing and engineering brickwork shall be laid to bond and course to match existing unless otherwise specified.
- 2) Lintels should be installed with a minimum end bearing of 150mm, bedded on mortar and levelled along its length and width.
- 3) When installing lintels ensure there is enough manpower to lift the lintel into position safely.
- 4) When installing the concrete lintel ensure there is adequate access equipment to lift the lintel into position safely.
- 5) Install a damp proof course (DPC) or cavity tray over all openings in external cavity walls if specified by architect or lintel supplier.
- 6) Install weep holes in perps at a maximum of 450mm intervals if specified by architect or lintel supplier.
- 7) Lintel should be positioned centrally in the cavity with the distance between the lintel up-stand within the cavity and masonry not exceeding 8.5mm
- 8) The masonry build on top of the lintel flanges should not overhang any flange by more than 25mm.

Fitting concrete lintels

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- 1) All blockwork, common, facing and engineering brickwork shall be laid to bond and course to match existing unless otherwise specified.
- 2) Lintels should be installed with a minimum end bearing of 150mm, bedded on mortar and levelled along its length and width.
- 3) Concrete lintels should be bedded on pad stones or load bearing bricks specified by architect.
- 4) When installing concrete lintels ensure there is enough manpower to lift the lintel into position safely.
- 5) When installing the concrete lintel ensure there is adequate access equipment to lift the lintel into position safely.
- 6) Due to the weight of concrete lintels, the use of acro props to hold lintel in position until mortar underneath lintel has cured is common practice. If this is the case, ensure timbers are clamped to underside of lintel and that the acro props are mechanically fixed to timber.

Finishing

- 1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
- 2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

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6) Method statement for pointing and repointing

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

- 1) Start of works
- 2) Repoint brickwork
- 3) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

- 1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
- 2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
- 3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
- 4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
- 5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
- 6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
- 7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Repoint brickwork

- 1) Sound mortar normally does not need to be removed from a building during a repointing process, however, ask the site manager for the specifics prior to commencing.
- 2) Create 5 Nr sample mortar mixes based on the age and type of building, architects details and clients or project manager's knowledge prior to raking out. Label the mixes and once cured used the mix with best colour match.
- 3) Removing existing mortar to a depth of between 10 and 28mm using a 110v mortar rake or mortar wheel, ensuring that dust extraction is used for either tool.
- 4) Wet down brickwork and joints with copious amounts of water.
- 5) Using a pointing trowel fill joints with new mortar.
- 6) Finish pointing in existing style or as to project manager's specs. E.g. Flush, Struck, Recessed...
- 7) Brush surrounding brickwork clean as required.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift

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2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift



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7) Method statement for underpinning

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

- 1) Start of works
- 2) Underpinning
- 3) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

- 1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
- 2) Protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
- 3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
- 4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
- 5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
- 6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
- 7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Underpinning

- 1) Mark out the first work sections that building control will inspect using line paint or timber stakes from information on engineers drawing.
- 2) Fit acro props and strong boys in positions specified on engineers drawing.
- 3) Break out concrete flooring and remove slabs, tarmac etc... to a distance of 1500mm away from work area.
- 4) Begin removing soil in layers of 200mm from 1500mm away from work area to existing wall.
- 5) As work progresses keep the trench sides upright and square and form soil steps with a 300mm going and rise.
- 6) Cut and place scaffolding boards onto soil step treads as they are formed.
- 7) Continue using this process until the trench is the correct size and depth.
- 8) Form and fit shuttering works.
- 9) Contact supervisor to arrange a building control inspection.
- 10)Once inspected and passed, pump in specified mix of concrete to correct depth.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift

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2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift



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8) COSHH assessment for cement

Substance /	Cement												
material													
Suppliers address an	nd phone	Lafarge C	ement Uni	ited K	ingdom, Po	rtland	d House, Bickenhill L	ane, Bir	mingha	m B37 7I	3Q 084:	5 812 623	32
number													
Contents / ingredien	i ts of Cal	cium silica	ites, alumi	nates,	ferro-alumi	nates							
product	1	l sulphates.	phates. Small amounts of alkalis, lime, Is there a								0.11		
	<u> </u>				so present to	-	er exposure limit		\boxtimes N	10 🗆	Dura	ation	8 Hrs
Where the product's	c				ım compoui						~ ~ 1		7
used	Outside		Inside	e well	ventilated	\boxtimes	Inside poorly vent	ılated		(Confined s	space	_
How the products	Mixing				~			Applyi	ng by ha	ind / hand	d	<u>i</u>	
used	g 🛛	Pouring		Spraying		Brushing	F F -J -	6 - 7	tool	: X : 	Loading of	out 🗵	
Product hazard levels H		ı 🗆	Medium	\boxtimes	Low		Product state	Solid	\boxtimes	Liquio		(Gas 🗆
	8-	-							-	1	- -		
											_		
Flammable (Oxidising	Gas unde	r F	xplosi	ve V	ery to	oxic Corrosive	Se	rious he		Health		Danger to
1 idillilidole	JAIdishig	pressure		rpiosi	,	cry ic	oxic comosive		hazard	h	azard/irrit	ant e	nvironment
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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	shield	Footwear	Clothes	Dust mask	mask	mask	Respirator	Noise
Outside		\boxtimes			\boxtimes						
Inside well ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes						
Inside poorly ventilated											
Confined space											
Is the substance Breathed in	······································	is to health v	when: In contact w	ith skin 🗵	In contact	with eyes	☑ Other. Plea	ase specify			
-	<u>+</u>			-	··· ·		<u>ż</u>				

DDE

EEDO

EED2

Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin and may cause chemical burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Inhalation: Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease.

Contact dermatitis/Sensitising effects: Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

First aid and emergency measures:



Emergency servics



First aider



First aid box



Shower



Eye wash



Wash affected area



Boot wash

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First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet cement, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

After significant accidental ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact anti poison centre.

Spillage and environmental:

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment (LC50 aquatic toxicity not determined). The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.

Mobility: Dry cement is not volatile but might become airborne during handling operations.

Accidental release: Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.

After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.





X





X





X

Carbon Dioxide

луро ⊠

Fire blanket

Raise alarm

Fire details:

Cement is non-flammable, however it is manufactured in flammable plastic or paper packaging.

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9) COSHH assessment for brick and patio cleaner - Acid

Substance / material	Brick/Patio Cle	Patio Cleaner (Acid based)										
Suppliers address an number	-		vices Ltd, 1422 3153		Bond It, Uni	it G1	6 Riverbank Way, Lo	wfields Business Pa	ırk, Ellan	id, Wesy Yo	rkshire. HX5	
Contents / ingredien product	its of Hyd	lrochloric a	acid 10-209	%			Is there a work exposure limit	Yes No	\boxtimes	Duration		
Where the product's used	S Outside	×	Inside	well	ventilated		Inside poorly vent	ilated 🗆	Con	fined space		
How the products used	Mixing		Pouring	\boxtimes	Spraying		Brushing 🗵	Applying by hand	/ hand tools	□ Loadin	g out	
Product hazard leve	els High	\boxtimes	Medium		Low 🗆		Product state	Solid 🗆 I	Liquid [\boxtimes	Gas 🗆	
Flammable (Oxidising	Gas under pressure	. Ex	plosi	ve Ve	ery to	oxic Corrosive	Serious health hazard		lealth d/irritant	Danger to environment	
	③	\Diamond	<						<	(
							\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		

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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise	
				CA								
Outside	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes							
Inside well ventilated						7						
Inside poorly ventilated												
Confined space												
Is the substance Breathed in		us to health w	hen: In contact w	ith skin 🛛	In contact	with eyes	Other. Pleas	e specify				
Health risks: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin and may cause irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact. Skin contact: Causes irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact. Eye contact: There may be irritation, chemical burns and redness. The eyes may water profusely. Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting. Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat, coughing and a feeling of tightness in the chest and irritation of the respiratory system. First aid and emergency measures:												
riist aid aid C	mer gency	incasures.				_						

Shower

Eye wash

 \boxtimes

Wash affected area

 \boxtimes

Boot wash

 \boxtimes

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First aid box

First aider

 \boxtimes

Emergency servics

 \boxtimes

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Seek medical attention.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: Remove any contaminated clothing and Immediately wash contaminated area.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.

Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.





 \boxtimes









Fire details:

Although the liquid is non-flammable heat sources close by produces irritating, toxic and obnoxious fumes.

Wear suitable respiratory equipment when necessary.

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10) COSHH assessment for brick and patio cleaner – Eco

Substance / material	Brick/Patio	/Patio Cleaner (ECO)												
Suppliers address a number	nd phone	Geocel I	Limited, We	estern	Wood Way,	, Lang	gage Science Park, Ply	ymptor	ı, Plym	outh.	PL7 5BG	01752 20)2060	
Contents / ingredier product	:		Monohydrate hydrous 1-1	Is there a work exposure limit		\boxtimes	No		Duration	8]	Hrs			
Where the product' used	S Outsi	de 🗵	Inside	e well	ventilated	\boxtimes	Inside poorly vent	ilated			Confi	ned space		
How the products used	Mixi	ng 🗆	Pouring	\boxtimes	Spraying		Brushing 🗵	Apply	ing by	hand	/ hand tools	Loadii	ng out	
Product hazard leve	gh 🗆	Medium	\boxtimes	Low		Product state	Solid]	Liquid D		Gas		
Flammable	Oxidising	Gas und pressur	Ex	xplosi	ve V	ery to	oxic Corrosive	Se	erious l			ealth /irritant	Dang enviro	ger to nment
						9				>	<	>	*	2
												\boxtimes]

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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise			
				(Cy										
Outside	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes									
Inside well ventilated														
Inside poorly ventilated														
Confined space														
Is the substan	ce hazardoi	us to health v	vhen:											
Breathed in	⊠ Swal	lowed 🗵	In contact w	ith skin 🛛	In contact	with eyes	⊠ Other. Plea	se specify						
Skin contact: Eye contact: Ingestion: The	Health risks: Irritating to eyes and skin. Skin contact: There may be mild irritation at the site of contact. Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely. Ingestion: There may be irritation of the mouth and throat. There may be vomiting. Inhalation: No symptoms.													

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First aid and emergency measures: Emergency servics First aider First aid box Shower Eye wash Wash affected area Boot wash

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Seek medical attention.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

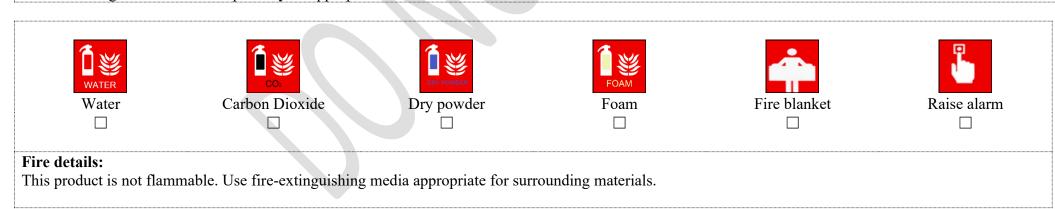
After skin contact: Remove any contaminated clothing and wash contaminated area.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.

Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.



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11) COSHH assessment for hydrated lime

Substance / material	Hydrated L	ime														
Suppliers address a number	nd phone]	Lafar	ge Cement Un	ited I	Kingdom, Po	rtlan	d House, Bickenhill L	ane, Bi	irming	gham I	337 7BC) O	845 812 (5232	
Contents / ingredier product	its of	Calciun	n dihydı	oxide – Ca(OH)2			Is there a work exposure limit		\boxtimes	No		Dı	uration	8	Hrs	
Where the product's used Outside ⊠ Inside well ventilated ⊠								Inside poorly ventilated ⊠ Confined space □								
How the products used	ing	\boxtimes	Pouring		Spraying		Brushing	Apply	ing by	/ hand	/ hand tools	\boxtimes	Loadin	g out		
Product hazard levels Hi				Medium	\boxtimes	Low 🗆		Product state	Solid	\boxtimes		Liquid			Gas	
Flammable	Oxidising	(Gas u	inder E	xplos	ive V	ery to	oxic Corrosive	S	erious haz	health ard		Heal ard/ir	th rritant		ger to onment
	③		<	>			9							>	<	
										\geq			\boxtimes			\boxtimes

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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise	
				(Cy)				8				
Outside	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes							
Inside well ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Inside poorly ventilated	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes					\boxtimes		
Confined space	\boxtimes											
Is the substan	<u>-</u>											
Breathed in	⊠ Swal	lowed 🗵	In contact w	th skin 🛛	In contact	with eyes 🗵	Other. Pleas	se specify				
Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage and chemical burns to eyes. May cause chemical burns by skin contact. Skin contact: May cause chemical burns if left in contact with skin for periods of time and skin irritation. Eye contact: Serious risk of eye damage and chemical burns to the eyes. Ingestion: Hydraulic lime is not acutely when ingested but may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.												
First aid and emergency measures:												

Shower

Wash affected area

Boot wash

 \boxtimes

Emergency servics First aider Eye wash \boxtimes \boxtimes \times First aid details:

First aid box

Page **36** of **53 HSEDocs.com** No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: For dry hydraulic lime, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet hydraulic lime, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose designed silos. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.

Accidental release: Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body. Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.

After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system.



The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Do not use water.

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12) COSHH assessment for hydraulic lime

Substance / material	Hydraulic Lir	ne										
Suppliers address an number	nd phone	Tarmac B	uxton Lime a	and Cement, T	unstea	nd Quarry, Buxton, De	erbyshi	re. SK17 87	ΓG. +44	(0)1298 768	3555	
Contents / ingredien		•	roxide 30-65 cium carbon	%, di-calcium ate 0-10%	silica	te Is there a work exposure limit	Yes	⊠ No		Duration	8 Hrs	
Where the product' used	S Outsid	e 🗵	Inside v	vell ventilated	\boxtimes	Inside poorly vent	ide poorly ventilated 🗵 Confined space					
How the products used	Mixin	g 🗵	Pouring	Spraying		Brushing	Apply	ing by hand	/ hand tools	□ Loadir	ng out	\boxtimes
Product hazard leve	e ls Hig	h 🗆	Medium	☑ Low □		Product state	Solid		Liquid		Gas	
Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Expl	losive V	Very to	oxic Corrosive	S	erious healtl hazard		Health rd/irritant	•	ger to
	③	\Diamond							<	①	4	
			[\boxtimes		\boxtimes

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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise		
Outside	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes								
Inside well ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes					
Inside poorly ventilated	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes					\boxtimes			
Confined space	\boxtimes		\boxtimes										
Is the substant Breathed in		us to health w	when: In contact wi	ith skin	In contact	with eyes	☑ Other. P	lease specify					
Skin contact: Eye contact: S Ingestion: Hy	Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage and chemical burns to eyes. May cause chemical burns by skin contact. Skin contact: May cause chemical burns if left in contact with skin for periods of time and skin irritation. Eye contact: Serious risk of eye damage and chemical burns to the eyes. Ingestion: Hydraulic lime is not acutely when ingested but may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.												
First aid and	First aid and emergency measures:												

Shower

Eye wash

 \boxtimes

Wash affected area

 \times

Boot wash

 \boxtimes

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First aid box

First aider

 \boxtimes

Emergency servics

First aid details:

No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.

After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: For dry hydraulic lime, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet hydraulic lime, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose—designed silos. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.

Accidental release: Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body. Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.

After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system.













Fire details:

The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Do not use water.

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13) COSHH assessment for mortar plasticiser

Substance / material	Mortar Pla	sticis	ser															
Suppliers address and phone Bostik Limited, Common Road, Stafford,									Staffordshi	re. ST16 3	EH	⊦44 1′	785 27	2625				
number	······································											,		r			r	
Contents / ingredien	nts of	Fatt	y Alc	ohol E	Ether sulp	hate	(Sodium Sa	lt) 5-		Is there a								
product	10%	6, Ros	osin 10-30%, Sodium Hydroxide 1-5%, work Yes No exposure limit									Duration						
Where the product used	tside	\boxtimes	☐ Inside well ventilated ☐				Inside poorly ventilated					Co	onfine	d space				
How the products used	Mi	xing	\boxtimes		Pouring	\boxtimes	Spraying		Brushing		Apply	ing b	y hand	/ hand tools	\boxtimes	Loadin	ıg out	
Product hazard leve	els I	High		1	Medium		Low 🗵		Product	state	Solid			Liquid	\boxtimes		Gas	
Flammable	Oxidising			under	E	xplos	ive V	ery to	oxic	Corrosive	S		s health		Heali zard/ir	th rritant		ger to onment
				1						\boxtimes					\boxtimes		[

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PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
				Cy							
Outside	\boxtimes	\boxtimes									
Inside well ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes									
Inside poorly ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes						\boxtimes			
Confined space											
Is the substan	ce hazardou	ıs to health v	when:								
Breathed in	□ Swall	lowed 🗵	In contact w	ith skin 🗵	In contact	with eyes	☑ Other. Plea	se specify			
Health risks: I Skin contact: Eye contact: Ma Ingestion: Ma Inhalation: M	May cause d May cause se y cause irrita	lrying of sking evere burns are ation, nausea,	, chemical burned eye damage vomiting and	ns, irritation a diarrhoea.	-		em and skin ser	nsitisation.			

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First aid and emergency measures:















First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Keep casualty in a safe environment where there is fresh air until effect has worn off. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: Wash copiously with soap and water - remove contaminated clothing, including shoes and launder before re-use. If skin irritation develops seek immediate medical attention.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting and obtain medical attention urgently.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.

Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.













Fire details:

The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, water, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

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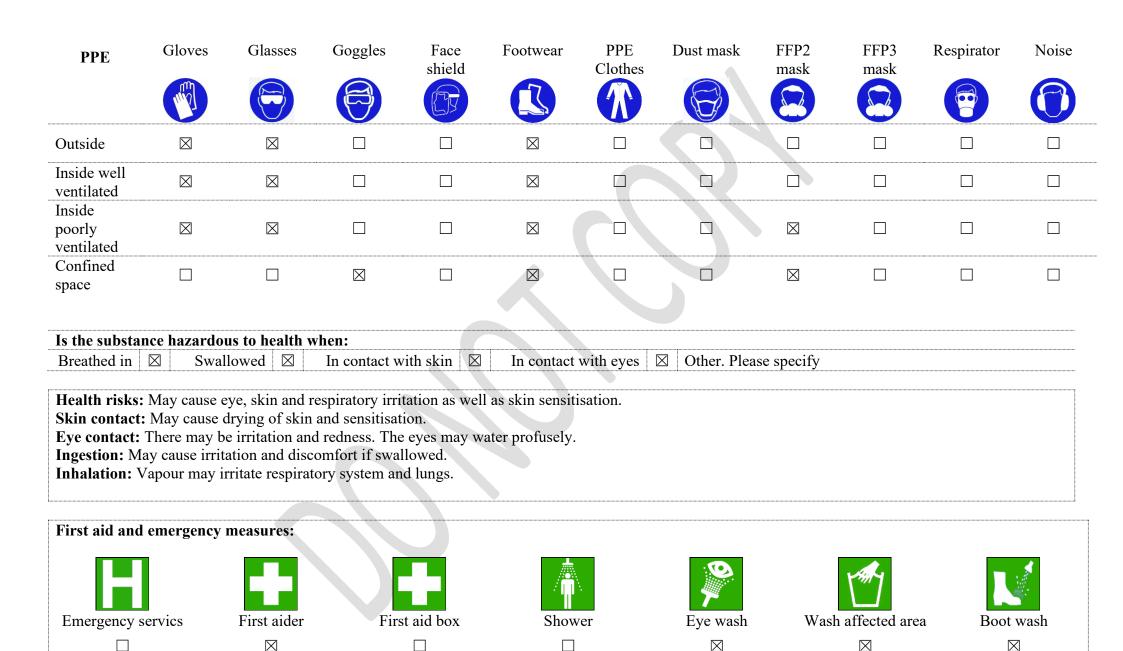


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14) COSHH assessment for mortar water proofer

Substance / material	Mortar Wate	erproofer													
Suppliers address a number	ford, S	Staffordshire. ST16 3E	EH. +	-44 17	85 27	2625									
Contents / ingredier product	its of I	imonene	e <1%, Sodium	ı Hydr	oxide <1%	Is there a work exposure limit	Yes		No		Dı	ıration	8	Hrs	
Where the product' used	S Outs:	de 🗵	Insid	Inside poorly venti	Inside poorly ventilated ⊠ Confined space ⊠						\boxtimes				
How the products used	ng 🗵	Pouring	\boxtimes	Spraying		Brushing	Apply	ing by	hand	/ hand tools	\boxtimes	Loadin	g out		
Product hazard leve	els Hi	gh 🗆	Medium		Low		Product state	Solid			Liquid	\boxtimes		Gas	
Flammable	Oxidising	Gas u	E	xplosi	ve V	ery to	oxic Corrosive	Se	erious haza	health ard		Healt ard/ir	th ritant		ger to onment
	③	<	>							>		(>	<	
]		\boxtimes			

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 \boxtimes

X

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: Wash copiously with soap and water - remove contaminated clothing, including shoes and launder before re-use. If skin irritation develops seek immediate medical attention.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting and obtain medical attention urgently.

Spillage and environmental:

Readily biodegradeable.

Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.

Accidental release: Stop leak if possible without risk. DO NOT touch spilled material. Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.













Fire details:

This product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

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15) COSHH assessment for petrol

Substance / material	Petr	rol													
Suppliers addre number	ess and pl	hone	BP O 85300	il UK Limited 00	, Wita	an Gate Hou	se, 50	0-600 Witan	Gate, Cent	tral Miltor	n Keynes. M	K9 1E9	S. +44 ((0) 1908	}
Contents / ingreproduct	edients of			80-100%, Ben t-Butyl Methyl			iene Ś		there a work re limit	Yes 🗵	No 🗆	□ Duration			Hrs
Where the prodused	Where the product's used Outside				le 🗵 Inside well ventilated 🖂					ted 🗆		Confined space			
How the production	cts	Mixing	g 🗆	Pouring	\boxtimes	Spraying		Brushing	\supset A_1	pplying b	y hand / han too		Loadin	g out	
Product hazard	l levels	High	ı	Medium	\boxtimes	Low		Product sta	te Sc	olid 🗆	Liqui	d⊠		Gas	
Flammable	Oxidi	ising	Gas u	H:	xplos	ive V	ery to	oxic Co	orrosive		s health card h	– Heal azard/i			ger to onment
	(<	>					\Diamond	<		(>	<	
\boxtimes											₹	\boxtimes		[\boxtimes
PPE	Gloves	Glasse	S	Goggles	Face shield		vear	PPE Clothes	Dust ma			FFP3 mask	Respi		Noise
Outside	\boxtimes	\boxtimes]	
Inside well ventilated	\boxtimes	\boxtimes										\boxtimes]	

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Inside poorly ventilated														
Confined														
space														
Is the substance	hazardous to	health whe	n:											
Breathed in ⊠														
Breathea in 25 Swanowed 25 in contact with skin 25 in contact with eyes 25 Other. I lease specify														
Health risks: Hat	mful by inha	lation, in cor	tact with skin	and if swallo	wed. Irritating	to eyes and re	espiratory sys	tem. May cau	ise lung dama	ge if swallowe	d.			
Vapours may caus	se drowsiness	s and dizzine	SS.					•		_				
Skin contact: The	ere may be in	ritation and r	edness at the s	ite of contact.										
Eye contact: The	re may be irr	itation and re	dness. The ey	es may water	profusely.									
Ingestion: There	may be soren	ess and redn	ess of the mou	th and throat.	Nausea and s	tomach pain n	nay occur. Th	ere may be vo	omiting. If swa	allowed				
accidentally, the p	oroduct may	enter the lung	s due to its lo	w viscosity an	d lead to the 1	apid developr	ment of very s	erious pulmo	nary lesions.					
Inhalation: There	e may be irrit	ation of the the	nroat with a fe	eling of tighti	ness in the che	est. In high con	ncentrations, v	vapours are ar	naesthetic and	may cause				
headache, fatigue,	dizziness an	d central ner	vous system e	ffects.		_				-				
											•			

First aid and emergency measures:

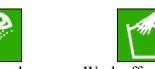














Wash affected area

 \boxtimes

Boot wash

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If unconscious place in the recovery position. Consult a physician if casualty does not rapidly improve.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

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After skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical help.

Spillage and environmental:

Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed. Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.

Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method. Do not use equipment in clean-up procedure which may produce sparks.













Fire details:

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water jet.

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas, travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows.

Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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