(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 gardening and maintenance

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 (into excavation)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height into an excavation	• Physical barriers to be erected around excavation • Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation • Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse. • Area around the excavation should have good housekeeping with trip hazards removed	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

		• Vehicles to be kept away from excavations where possible				
Falling from height (ladders)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height	• Non access ladders should be used in conjunction with ladder stays, a securing device or a person footing the ladder • Access ladders should be extended one metre above platform • Ladders in good condition, placed on a firm surface, and have a pre use check prior to use and a thorough visual check every six months • Ladder is used at correct angle of 1 in 4, or 75° • Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the ladder stiles at all times with both feet on the same rung	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Falling from height (step ladder)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height due to misuse of steps	• Step ladders intended for domestic use must not be used in the work place • Ensure the ground base for the step ladder is firm and level • Avoid using step ladders in positions where they may be struck. E.g. by an opening door. If a compromising position cannot be avoided ensure a second person is employed as a spotter	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

		• Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the step ladders stiles at all times • Ensure a second person foots the step ladder if working more than four steps high				
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 • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels				
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 gloves to be monitored by supervisor			

		• Use of barrier cream encouraged				
Hazards to hands (manual tools, strike and puncture wounds)	Operatives could suffer strike or puncture injuries from materials and sharp objects they are working with	• Palm coated gripper gloves to be worn at all times • Hammers and percussive hand tools to be in good condition with relevant handguards in place. Visually inspect prior to use • Cold chisels that have mushroomed should be re dressed, and blunt or damaged tools should be repaired or discarded • Follow correct sequence of works so that no debris can land from above	Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor			
Manual handling	Operatives may receive back and other injuries if correct practices are not adhered to	• Raising, lowering and carrying loads is to be carried out using the correct posture and technique • Ensure the load is light enough to lift and will remain stable in transport. Loads over 25KG are classified as double handling • If the load is to be carried check the route is free from obstacles before starting • Use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable	All operatives and staff to have manual handling training every three years			

		• A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, has to be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn't feel confident lifting it				
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 demonstrated at induction	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	• 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	• Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible				

	hearing loss from exposure to noise	• Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used • Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction				
RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• 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				
Electric power	Risk of electric shocks and fire risks including smoke inhalation and burns to people in the vicinity	• Only 110v or cordless power tools allowed on site • 110 power can be received from a generator or a transformer providing an RCD is used • 110v battery chargers are preferred, however mains supply may be used providing an RCD is employed • All chargers, generator and tools to have an in date PAT test • Leads, tools, plugs and sockets to be visually inspected prior to use				
Hand arm vibration	Exposure to vibration can lead to the development of	• No tools to be used where exposure levels are at or above the ELV (Exposure Limit Value of 400 points or 5 ms²)	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration			

	"vibration white finger" (VWF) and other symptoms	• A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn (EN 388) and work exposure levels in line with tool to be followed • Minimise the length of time vibratory tools and equipment are used in one go by dividing workloads into ten minute slots • All operatives to be given hand arm vibration toolbox talk on induction • Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment	awareness training every 3 years			
Power tools	A range of minor, major and possibly fatal injuries can be sustained from moving parts of tools and the substances they are working with	• Tools to be visually inspected prior to use and have current PAT certification • Correct drill bits, saw blades, grinder discs etc… to be used for the job and to be in good condition • No working tool to be forced. i.e. if excessive pressure has to be applied to get a tool to work, the situation has to be reassessed • Correct guards and PPE to be use to prevent impact or cut damage to eyes, face and body.				

		• Consideration of clothing, hair and jewel should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts				
Risk of excavation collapse	Serious or fatal injury could occur if excavation collapses in on worker	• Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation • Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse • An exclusion zone around excavation of 5 metres for vehicles and plant while someone is working in excavation • Use of temporary side support for excavations over 600mm • Surface water to be channelled away from excavation				
Hazard off buried services	Electrocution could occur from a buried services strike	• Ensure principal contractor has surveyed for buried services • Use locators to trace any services. Mark the ground accordingly • Works not to commence until principal contractor gives the green light • Look around for obvious signs of underground services, eg valve covers or patching of the road surface				

		• Be aware that blinding sand, or fines is an indicator of buried services				
Struck by ejected object or substance when using washer	Operatives and others in close proximity may suffer strike wounds from objects or substances	• No hot works to be carried out without the correct permit been issued and signed off at end of day • Don't point jet flow towards yourself or others • Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback and pressure may use machinery • Machine, cables, hoses, wands and connectors to be inspected prior to use				
Substance Risks						
Oil	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Petrol	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and respiratory system, may cause lung damage if swallowed, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

2) Risk Assessment - Hedge, lawn cutting and strimming

Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
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 • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels				
Manual handling	Operatives may receive back and other injuries if correct practices are not adhered to	• Raising, lowering and carrying loads is to be carried out using the correct posture and technique	All operatives and staff to have manual handling training every three years			

		• Ensure the load is light enough to lift and will remain stable in transport. Loads over 25KG are classified as double handling • If the load is to be carried check the route is free from obstacles before starting • 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, has to be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn't feel confident lifting it				
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	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor			

		• 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 demonstrated at induction				
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	• 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	• Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used				

		• Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction				
RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• 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				
Electric power	Risk of electric shocks and fire risks including smoke inhalation and burns to people in the vicinity	• Only 110v or cordless power tools allowed on site • 110 power can be received from a generator or a transformer providing an RCD is used • 110v battery chargers are preferred, however mains supply may be used providing an RCD is employed • All chargers, generator and tools to have an in date PAT test				

		• Leads, tools, plugs and sockets to be visually inspected prior to use				
Hand arm vibration	Exposure to vibration can lead to the development of “vibration white finger” (VWF) and other symptoms	• No tools to be used where exposure levels are at or above the ELV (Exposure Limit Value of 400 points or 5 ms^2) • A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn (EN 388) and work exposure levels in line with tool to be followed • Minimise the length of time vibratory tools and equipment are used in one go by dividing workloads into ten minute slots • All operatives to be given hand arm vibration toolbox talk on induction • Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration awareness training every 3 years			
Power tools	A range of minor, major and possibly fatal injuries can be sustained from moving parts of tools and	• Tools to be visually inspected prior to use and have current PAT certification				

	the substances they are working with	• Correct drill bits, saw blades, grinder discs etc… to be used for the job and to be in good condition • No working tool to be forced. i.e. if excessive pressure has to be applied to get a tool to work, the situation has to be reassessed • Correct guards and PPE to be use to prevent impact or cut damage to eyes, face and body. • Consideration of clothing, hair and jewel should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts				
Substance Risks						
Oil	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Petrol	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, irritating to eyes	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use				

	and respiratory system, may cause lung damage if swallowed, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness	guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
WD 40	May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

3) Risk Assessment - Manual Handling

Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
Falling from heights (hop ups or podium step)	Both minor and major injuries can occur if members of staff fall from a hop up or podium whilst lifting or carrying a load	• Hop up podium step 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 and podium has wheels locked in • Ensure the ground base for the is firm and level and free from obstructions • Avoid over reaching • Painted access equipment is not to be used	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Slip, trip and falls	Sprains, fractures and tissue damage could be suffered by operatives or public from slipping,	• Housekeeping to be carried out at regular intervals throughout the working day with surplus materials and waste to be removed as work progresses				

	tripping or falling over tools, materials, machinery or floor areas in poor conditions	• Safety boots with non-slip soles to be worn by all operatives and site visitors • Work area to be cordoned off where practicable and any spillages to be dealt with as they occur • Avoid trailing cables, and ensure nothing is obstructing designated walkways • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels				
Hazard of dropping load	Operatives can suffer back, foot and lower limb damage from dropping something they are carrying	• Suitable gloves to be worn for the task if required • Use carrying handles where provided • Consider using pallet truck or similar and only manually carry objects as a last resort				
Object falls 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				
Lifting moving and	Staff may receive back and other injuries if correct	• Raising, lowering and carrying loads is to be carried out using the correct posture and technique	Manual handling training to be taken every three years			

lowering loads	practices are not adhered to	• Ensure the load is light enough to lift and will remain stable in transport. Loads over 25KG are classified as double handling • If the load is to be carried check the route is free from obstacles before starting • 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, has to be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn't feel confident lifting it				
RSI (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• 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				

4) Risk Assessment - Pressure Washing

Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
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 • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels				
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	Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor			

		• Avoid direct contact with skin where possible and rinse off with clean water if contact occurs • Use of barrier cream encouraged				
Manual handling	Operatives may receive 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	All operatives and staff to have manual handling training every three years			

		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 confident lifting it.				
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	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor			

		• 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 demonstrated at induction				
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	• 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	• Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used • Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction				

RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• 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				
Electric power	Risk of electric shocks and fire risks including smoke inhalation and burns to people in the vicinity	• Only 110v or cordless power tools allowed on site • 110 power can be received from a generator or a transformer providing an RCD is used • 110v battery chargers are preferred, however mains supply may be used providing an RCD is employed • All chargers, generator and tools to have an in date PAT test • Leads, tools, plugs and sockets to be visually inspected prior to use				

Hand arm vibration	Exposure to vibration can lead to the development of “vibration white finger” (VWF) and other symptoms	• No tools to be used where exposure levels are at or above the ELV (Exposure Limit Value of 400 points or 5 ms²) • A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn (EN 388) and work exposure levels in line with tool to be followed • Minimise the length of time vibratory tools and equipment are used in one go by dividing workloads into ten minute slots • All operatives to be given hand arm vibration toolbox talk on induction • Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration awareness training every 3 years			
Struck by ejected object or substance when using washer	Operatives and others in close proximity may suffer strike wounds from objects or substances	• No hot works to be carried out without the correct permit been issued and signed off at end of day • Don't point jet flow towards yourself or others				

		• Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback and pressure may use machinery • Machine, cables, hoses, wands and connectors to be inspected prior to use				
Substance Risks						
Detergent	Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation and eye irritation may occur on contact	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

5) 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

	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 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 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 going out of fashion
Asbestos cement water tanks	Usually found in roof spaces

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

	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

6) Method statement for fencing

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1. Start of works
2. Clear ground and fit fence posts
3. Fit fence panels to concrete mortice posts
4. Fit arris or cant rails
5. Fit F/E boards or pales
6. 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.

Clear ground and fit fence posts

1) Clear ground by removing any debris, shrubs, long grass etc.. that is in the way of new fence position.
2) Use a string line to mark the position of the new fence along the floor.
3) Depending on the type of fence you will need to measure the panels, gravel boards, arris or cant rails to determine the positions for the new posts.
4) Mark out the positions of the new posts by hammering timber into the ground then remove the string line.
5) Remove the first marking timber and use a post shovel to dig a hole approximately 30mm in diameter and at least 600mm deep.
6) Make a 1:3 mix of OPC to sand and gravel, thoroughly mixed to a paste like consistency.
7) Place post in hole and carefully add 150mm of concrete ensuring that the concrete doesn't come into contact with the post above ground level. Then line and level post to desired position using the post shovel to move the bottom of the post if required.
8) Completely fill the remainder of the hole with concrete to a level of 100mm below existing ground level.

9) Tamp down the concrete ensuring that the post is level and in the correct position.
10) If fitting timber posts add further concrete to the hole to a depth of 30mm above ground level, then use a trowel to smooth the concrete that is above ground into a dome like shape allowing rainwater to flow away from the post.
11) If fitting concrete posts add further concrete to finished ground level and smooth to finish with a trowel allowing the gravel boards to meet the floor.
12) If concrete gravel boards are been used, ensure the ground is level between posts and place them in position as the concrete posts are fitted.

Fit fence panels to concrete mortice posts

1) Using a 500mm hop up, two men should raise the panel above post height and slide the paned into the concrete mortices.

Fitting arris or cant rails

1) Cant rails can be slotted in between concrete mortice posts, drilled and bolted to concrete posts or drilled and screwed to timber posts.
2) Arris rails can be slotted in between concrete mortice posts, fitted as a tenon into timber posts as the fence is erected or slotted into birds mouths cut into timber posts.

Fitting F/E boards or pales to rails.

1) Use 75mm annular bright ring fencing nails and nail first board to beginning of fence ensuring that the board is level.
2) Screw a temporary board to the fence approximately two meters away from the first one using a spirit level to ensure the height of the boards are the same.
3) Fix a taught string line between the two boards to act as a datum.
4) Nail feather edge boards ensuring they are upright, set to datum and have a 25mm overlap.
5) Nail palisade fencing pales ensuring they are upright, set to datum and have equal gaps.

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

7) Method statement for hedge cutting, strimming and lawn mowing.

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Hedge cutting
3) Strimming
4) Lawn mowing
5) 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.

Cutting hedge

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area.
2) Check blades for correct lubrication prior to work commencing.
3) Using a hedge trimmer, start at the bottom and work upwards in smooth, continuous swatches ensuring that the blade is parallel to the hedge allowing the cut foliage to fall away.
4) Clear the work area as you progress and before access equipment is used if required.
5) Trim the top of the hedge last and brush/rake cuttings onto floor.
6) Ensure that power and/or fuel stop taps are switched off after use.
7) Use a leaf blower, brush or grass rake to collect hedge trimmings.

Strimming

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area checking for stones, wire and other debris.
2) If the strimmer has an integral harness, ensure that it is fitted correctly and is tight but comfortable.
3) Start petrol strimmers on the ground and once running attach to harness if required.
4) If applicable ensure that the fuel tank is kept in an upright position.
5) When using the strimmer work with a sweeping sideways motion ensuring not to excessively twist the back.
6) If strimmer becomes clogged or unbalanced with debris, stop work immediately, isolate power and remove debris.
7) If the strimmers cutter requires replacing, stop work immediately, isolate power and replace cutter.
8) Ensure that power and/or fuel stop taps are switched off after use.
9) Use a leaf blower, brush or grass rake to collect trimmings if required.

Lawn mowing

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area checking for stones, wire and other debris.
2) Disengage relevant drive clutched and blades prior to starting the mower.
3) Ensure that mower is situated on level ground prior to starting.
4) Ensure that the minimum finished grass height after cutting is at least 20mm.
5) Grass to normally be cut in parallel straight lines.
6) Grass to be cut with a minimum of overlap allowing the creation of light and dark green lawn stripes.
7) Grass not to be cut by pulling mower towards you.
8) If a machine is to be used without a grass collection box, ensure the cuttings are not thrown on to an area of grass that still requires cutting.
9) In wet conditions, mowers cannot be used on a gradient greater than 2:1.
10) On completion, all hard-standing areas, public footpaths, road and rights or way to be left clear and free from debris.

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

8) Method Statement -Pressure washing

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Site safety
3) Pressure washer set up
4) Pressure washing
5) 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.

Site safety

1) Ensure signage is used to make people aware there will be high pressure water and noise.
2) Use appropriate barriers or tape to cordon off the working area to a safe distance.
3) Ensure that no pedestrians can enter the work area.

Pressure washer set up

1) Visually inspect hoses, ‘o’ rings, inlet filter and wand attachment for wear and damage.
2) If there is damage or excessive wear, do not used until repaired.
3) If the pressure washer is in good condition, attach wand and hose to water supply.
4) Place the pressure washer in a safe place and chock the wheels.

Pressure washing

1) Ensure that the mains water supply is switched on. Then start the pressure washer following manufacturer's instructions, adjusting choke as required.
2) Starting from the highest point create a small test area with the wand attachment on wide spread, and check that the high-pressure jet is not damaging the surface materials.
3) Adjust wants water pressure if required and retest small surface area.
4) Once happy with the wands water pressure and spread, begin cleaning the building using vertical strokes whilst ensuring that the direction of the jet points away from the user and others.
5) Do not use horizontal strokes as this will result in the water jet bouncing back at the user.
6) Periodically check the waste water flow to ensure that it is reaching the road and flowing to an unblocked drain.
7) Continue from step 4, moving down and across the building as required until the job is complete.

Finishing

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

9) COSHH Assessment for brick and patio cleaner – Acid

Substance / material	Brick/Patio Cleaner (Acid based)																	
Suppliers address and phone number	Seal It Services Ltd, T/A Bond It, Unit G16 Riverbank Way, Lowfields Business Park, Elland, Wesy Yorkshire. HX5 9DN. 01422 315300																	
Contents / ingredients of product	Hydrochloric acid 10-20%									**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☐	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☒	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☒	Medium	☐	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please 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.

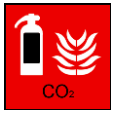
First aid and emergency measures:

						
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 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.

Water ☐



Carbon Dioxide ☒

Dry powder ☐

Foam ☐


Fire blanket ☐


Raise alarm ☐

Fire details:
Although the liquid is non-flammable heat sources close by produces irritating, toxic and obnoxious fumes.
Wear suitable respiratory equipment when necessary.

10 COSHH assessment for brick and patio cleaner – Eco

Substance / material	Brick/Patio Cleaner (ECO)												
Suppliers address and phone number	Geocel Limited, Western Wood Way, Langage Science Park, Plympton, Plymouth. PL7 5BG 01752 202060												
Contents / ingredients of product	Citric Acid Monohydrate 10-30%, Aluminium Chloride, Anhydrous 1-10%						**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐					
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☒	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐	
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

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.

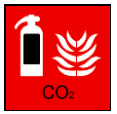
First aid and emergency measures:

 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.

Water ☐



Carbon Dioxide ☐

Dry powder ☐

Foam ☐


Fire blanket ☐


Raise alarm ☐

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

11) COSHH assessment for Glyphosate Weed Killer

Substance / material	Gallup360 Glyphosate Weed Killer																						
Suppliers address and phone number	Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing Ltd, ,Damastown Way, Damastown Industrial Estate, Mulhuddart, Dublin. + 353 1 811 29 00																						
Contents / ingredients of product	Glyphosate Isopropylamine 30 – 60% Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate 10 – 30%											**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**					
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☐	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐															
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☒	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐											
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐										

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☐	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

Health risks: One of the more severe and fast acting risks is serious damage to eyes.
Skin contact: May cause sensitisation 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: When ingested may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

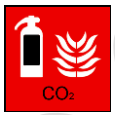
First aid and emergency measures:

Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in a comfortable upright sitting position. Get medical attention.
After contact with eyes: Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes
wide apart. Call an ambulance and continue flushing during transportation to hospital.
After skin contact: Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
After significant accidental ingestion: Get medical attention immediately! Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position. Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital

Spillage and environmental:
Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.
Mobility: Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Protect from freezing and direct sunlight. Protect against physical damage and/or friction. Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in closed original container at temperatures between 0°C and 30°C.
Accidental release: Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Remove small spills with vacuum cleaner. Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Inform Authorities if large amounts are involved.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
Only use water fog and not a water jet.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures. Avoid breathing fire vapours. Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water courses. Dike for water control. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Protective Measures: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

12) COSHH assessment for petrol

Substance / material	Petrol																	
Suppliers address and phone number	BP Oil UK Limited, Witan Gate House, 500-600 Witan Gate, Central Milton Keynes. MK9 1ES. +44 (0) 1908 853000																	
Contents / ingredients of product	Gasoline 80-100%, Benzene 0.1-1%, Toluene 5-30%, Tert-Butyl Methyl Ether 0-15%										**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs	
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

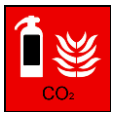
Health risks: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation 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. If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest. In high concentrations, vapours are anaesthetic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

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. 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.
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.

					
Water ☐	Carbon Dioxide ☐	Dry powder ☐	Foam ☐	Fire blanket ☐	Raise alarm ☐

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.

13) COSHH assessment for two stroke oil

Substance / material	Two Stroke Oil																	
Suppliers address and phone number	Morris Lubricants, Castle Foregate, Shrewsbury. SY1 2EL. (+44)(0)1743 232200																	
Contents / ingredients of product	2-Ethyl-1-Hexanamine <1%, Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50) 60-100%, Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) Heavy <1%						**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs					
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation 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 with a feeling of tightness in the chest. In high concentrations, vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

First aid and emergency measures:


Emergency servics


First aider


First aid box


Shower


Eye wash

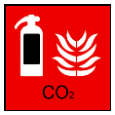

Wash affected area


Boot wash

☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
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.
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.
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.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐

Fire details:

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

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure

mode.