

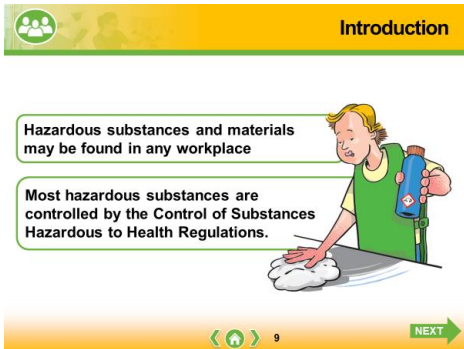
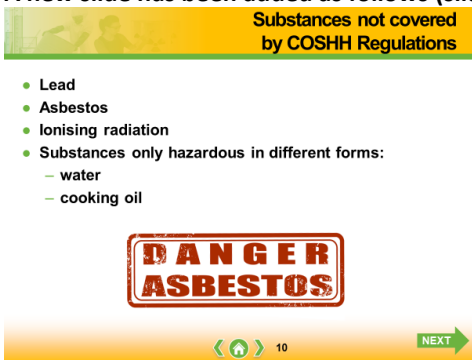
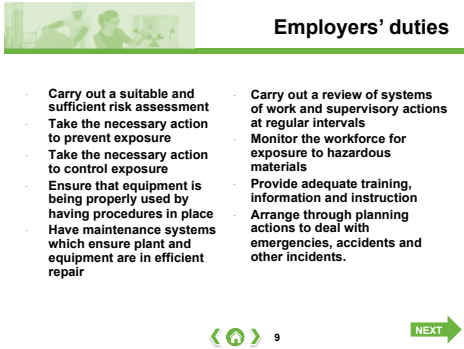
COSHH PPT

6th Ed. April 2018

Date of update:
May 2018

The following updates have been made to the 6th Ed. of this training presentation.

Please note new slides have been added throughout the presentation therefore the numbering of slides will differ significantly to the previous version.

Slide No	Update comments
New slide after slide 8 – this is now slide 9	<p>A new slide and tutor notes have been added as follows (slide 9):</p>  <p>Tutor notes Group exercise What hazardous substances do you use at home and in the workplace?</p>
New slide after slide 9 – this is now slide 10	<p>A new slide has been added as follows (slide 10):</p> 
Slide 11 (was slide 9) & slide 12	<p>The following slide (which was slide 9 has been split into 2 slides (slide 11 and slide 12)</p> <p>Previous slide:</p> 

New slides:

Slide 11

Employers' duties

- Carry out a suitable and sufficient risk assessment
- Take the necessary action to prevent exposure
- Take the necessary action to control exposure
- Ensure that equipment is being properly used by having procedures in place
- Have maintenance systems which ensure plant and equipment are in efficient repair.



Slide 12

Employers' duties

- Carry out a review of systems of work and supervisory actions at regular intervals
- Monitor the workforce for exposure to hazardous materials
- Arrange through planning actions to deal with emergencies, accidents and other incidents
- Provide adequate information, instruction and training.



Previously slide 10 now slide 13 & slide 14

The following slide (which was slide 10 has been split into 2 slides (slide 13 and slide 14)

Previous slide:

Employees' duties

- Cooperate with the employer to enable the employer to be compliant with regulations
- Use fully and properly all control measures put in place
- Ensure equipment used is returned to proper storage
- Report any defects of equipment used
- Attend any medical examinations as required
- Report any incident which may have led to a release of hazardous substances.



New Slides:

Slide 13 - the title of the slide has been changed to:

CQ What are employees' duties?

A new bullet point has been added:

- Use welfare facilities provided

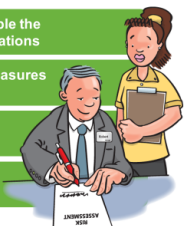
CQ What are employees' duties?

Cooperate with the employer to enable the employer to be compliant with regulations

Use fully and properly all control measures put in place

Ensure equipment used is returned to proper storage

Use welfare facilities provided.



Slide 14 – the title of the slide has been changed to:

CQ What are employee's duties?

What are employees' duties?

- Report any defects of equipment used
- Attend any medical examinations as required
- Report any incident which may have led to a release of hazardous substances.

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NEXT

The slide features a cartoon character in a green protective suit and orange boots, pointing towards the list of duties. The background is a light green gradient.

Slide 17

The tutor notes for the following slide has been updated:

Enforcement action

- Give verbal or written advice
- Serve an improvement notice
- Serve a prohibition notice
- Commence a prosecution

Up to 2 years in prison

Unlimited fine.

13

NEXT

The slide features a cartoon character in a suit holding a white sign that says 'PROHIBITION NOTICE'. The background is a light green gradient.

Tutor notes have been updated to:

If a contravention of legislation is discovered during an inspection (i.e. the organisation is breaking the law) the inspector will, most commonly, give advice, usually in writing.

Fast food chain McDonalds were fined more than £20,000 by Wandsworth Council following an incident which left one of its employees partially blinded by an acid-based cleaner.

The company was fined by the council under safety at work laws and according to Wandsworth Council, this was the first successful prosecution against McDonalds in the UK resulting from an accident in the workplace.

The incident took place at the McDonalds restaurant on 20th June 2008 while an employee attempted to unblock a waste pipe. The staff member suffered severe burns to his face and eyes and has been left with around 55% vision in his left eye.

The court heard how the worker had attempted to unblock a drain after staff at the restaurant had noticed that a washing machine was not working. In order to remove the blockage, the restaurant bought a corrosive chemical drain cleaner. When the first attempt at using this sulphuric acid based cleaner failed to dislodge the blockage, the employee was given money by a manager to buy another bottle.

When the worker poured more of the chemical into the drain, the contents blew back into his face and into his eyes. He was given first aid before being taken to hospital by ambulance.

He sustained burns which following treatment, have left him with around 97% vision in his right eye and only about 55% in his left eye.

Source <https://ethossolution.wordpress.com/2011/01/12/mcdonalds-worker-left-partially-blind-following-acid-eye-injury/>

However, in more serious cases it may be necessary to take one of the following actions:

Serve an **improvement notice** on the employer/person. This notice gives a time limit in which corrective action must be taken. (On an improvement notice this is not less than 21 days).

Improvement notices may be appealed and while the appeal is waiting to be heard a suspension is placed on the notice.

Serve a **prohibition notice** on the employer/person. This notice is served when there is a serious risk of personal injury. It may require work to cease immediately.

An appeal can be made against a prohibition notice. However, the notice will remain in force.

Prohibition notices can only be lifted by the enforcing officer.

Commence **criminal proceedings** against the employers, directors, managers, etc.

This is only likely if there is a serious health and safety problem or if notices have been ignored.


Penalties can be severe upon prosecution, resulting in up to two years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.

Slide 18

A new slide and tutor notes has been added as follows:

Prosecution example

A worker at an industrial estate has been prosecuted after his colleague suffered severe burns from a plastic bottle filled with sulphuric acid.



← ▶ 18 ▶ NEXT

Tutor notes:

Mark Mellard, 46, has since had two skin grafts to his left thigh, after the highly-corrosive liquid burned through a bottle he had picked up on his way out of the DHL Debenhams warehouse at Sherburn Industrial Estate.

York and Selby Magistrates' Court heard John Campey had decanted the heavy-duty drain cleaner from its container into an empty plastic Irn Bru bottle and left it next to a sink on June 20 last year. The court heard Mr Mellard had the bottle in his pocket when he felt it burning. He removed it and threw it away, and rushed to the toilets where he put cold water on his leg which stopped hurting as his nerve endings were damaged

Slide 26

The following bullet points have been added to this slide:

- Bacteria**
- Viruses**
- Fungi**
- Parasites**

Forms of hazardous substances

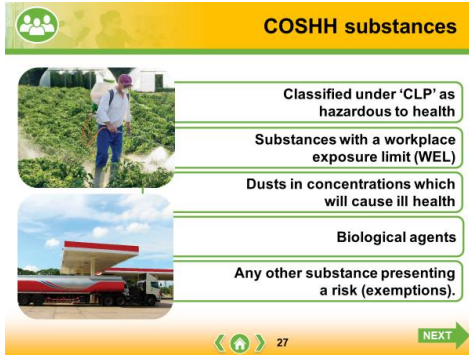
Give an example of each that relates to your own workplace

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solids • Liquids • Powder • Granules • Dusts • Vapours • Gases • Smoke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibres • Mists • Pastes • Bacteria • Viruses • Parasites • Fungi. 	  
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← ▶ 26 ▶ NEXT

Slide 27

This slide has been updated as follows:
After Substances with a workplace exposure limit (WEL) has been added at the end
Add after Any other substance presenting a risk (exemptions)



COSH H substances

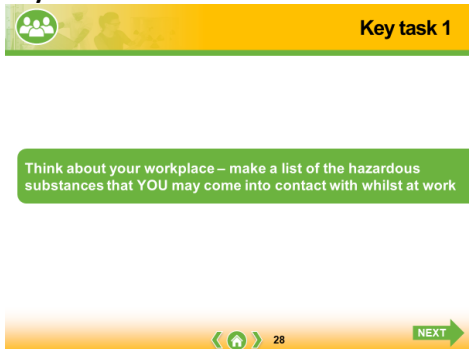
- Classified under 'CLP' as hazardous to health
- Substances with a workplace exposure limit (WEL)
- Dusts in concentrations which will cause ill health
- Biological agents
- Any other substance presenting a risk (exemptions).

Navigation: Home, 27, NEXT

Slide 28

The following slide has been added to fall in line with the COSHH handbook:

Key task 1



Key task 1

Think about your workplace – make a list of the hazardous substances that YOU may come into contact with whilst at work

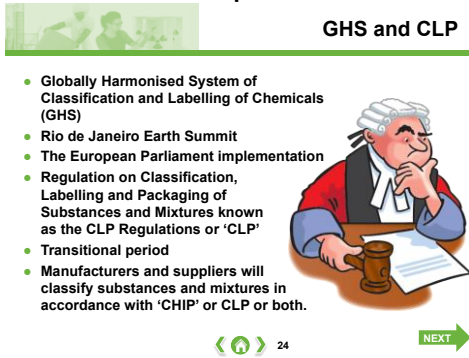
Navigation: Home, 28, NEXT

Tutor notes:

Key task 1 – using the sheet provided or flip chart paper, ask the delegates to make a list of the hazardous substances (and their locations) that they may come into contact with whilst at work. Explain each one with examples relevant to candidates' own workplace.

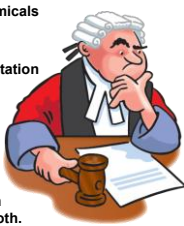
Slide 29

This slide has been updated from:




GHS and CLP

- Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
- Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
- The European Parliament implementation
- Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures known as the CLP Regulations or 'CLP'
- Transitional period
- Manufacturers and suppliers will classify substances and mixtures in accordance with 'CHIP' or CLP or both.



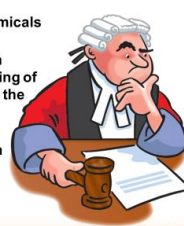
Navigation: Home, 24, NEXT

To:



GHS and CLP

- Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
- Implemented with EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures known as the CLP Regulations or 'CLP'
- Manufacturers and suppliers must classify substances and mixtures in accordance with CLP.



Navigation: Home, 29, NEXT

Slide 30 & slide 31

This slide/activity/handout has been updated from:

The 'CHIP' classified substances

	Very Toxic		Carcinogenic
	Toxic		Mutagenic
	Harmful		Toxic for reproduction
	Irritant		Corrosive.
	Sensitising		

23

To:

The CLP classified substances

Very Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harmful	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic for reproduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mutagenic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irritant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sensitising	<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>

30

Slide 31 provides the answers to the activity

Slide 32

The following slide has been added to fall in line with the COSHH handbook:

Key task 2

Consider the hazardous substances identified in Key Task 1. How is each substance classified as hazardous (use the hazard symbol)?

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Slide 33

This slide has been updated from:

Routes of entry

How can harmful substances get into our bodies?

25

To:

The word 'penetration' has been replaced with with 'injection'

The following question has been added to the bottom of the slide:


CQ Which of the above is the most common route of entry?

Routes of entry

How can harmful substances get into our bodies?

- Inhalation
- Ingestion
- Absorption
- Injection

Which of the above is the most common route of entry?



33 NEXT

Slide 34

The following slide has been added to fall in line with the COSHH handbook:

Key task 3

Key task 3

How might they enter the body?

34 NEXT


Slide 35 & slide 36

This slide and tutor notes have been split into 2 slides (slide 35 and slide 36)

Previous slide:

Effects

- Acute
- Chronic
 - Toxic substances or asphyxiants
 - Corrosive materials
 - Gases and vapours
 - Chemicals
 - Carcinogens
 - Mutagenic materials
 - Skin irritants.




26 NEXT

New slides:

Slide 35

Effects

- Chronic
 - Carcinogens
 - Mutagenic materials
 - Chemicals
 - Skin irritants.



35 NEXT

Slide 36

Effects

Acute

- Toxic substances or asphyxiants
- Corrosive materials
- Gases and vapours
- Biological agents
- Chemicals.

Slide 37 & slide 38

The following 2 slides have been added:
Slide 37

Monitoring and health surveillance

The regular review of the health of employees exposed to health risks. Purpose to:

- detect health effects early
- prevent further harm
- check the effectiveness of control measures
- check the accuracy of risk assessments
- identify and protect workers at increased risk
- evaluate data to reduce health risks.

Slide 38

Monitoring and health surveillance

Monitoring required:

- Serious health risk on failure of controls
- There is a workplace exposure limit
- There is the chance that control measures are not working properly

Retention of records

- Identifiable individual for 40 years
- General monitoring for 5 years.

Slide 46 & slide 47

This slide has been updated from:



Identify the hazards


What hazards may be found in the workplace?



- Hazardous substances
- Slips and trips
- Working at height
- Fires
- Electrical equipment
- Machinery
- Manual handling
- Display screen equipment
- Stress
- Violence.



To:

Handout 2 (HO2) activity

 **Identify the hazards**

Match the workplace to the hazardous substance and harm it can cause


Workplace	Hazardous substance	Harm
Hairdressers	Dishwasher rinse aid	Legionellosis (Pneumonia)
Bar	Silica	Tetanus
Garage	Hair colourant	Hepatitis B virus
Tattoo salon	Legionella	Asthma
Spa pool	Ink toner	Burns
Quarry	Bloodborne virus	Dermatitis
Bakery	Bacteria	Skin cancer
Office	Flour dust	Burns
Garden	Line cleaner	Dermatitis
Kitchen	Engine oil	Asthma

 46 

Slide 47 includes all the handout answers


Slide 50



A new slide has been added as follows:

 **Evaluation of risk**

Do we need to do more to reduce risk?

Consider the hierarchy of controls to reduce risk so far as is reasonably practicable.




 50 

Slide 51,
slide 52 &
slide 53



A new slide/activity/handout has been added (HO3)

Slide 51

 **Hierarchy of control**

Number the controls from 1 to 9 in order of effectiveness

- Ensure general ventilation through open doors and windows
- Eliminate the use of the hazardous substance altogether
- Change the work process so less of the substance is produced
- Use local exhaust ventilation at the point of source to extract the hazardous substance
- Replace the substance with a less hazardous one
- Fully enclose the work process so no hazardous substance escapes
- Change the form of a substance to a safer one
- Reduce the number of workers exposed to the hazardous substance
- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE)

 51 



Slides 52 & 53 include the correct answers


Slide 61

This slide has been updated from:

 **What information is required to deal with the four incidents**

- Fire**
 - Type of equipment
 - Clothing required
 - Evacuation procedures
- Explosive**
 - Disposal
 - How
 - Where
 - Means of transport
 - Specialist company
 - Records
- Spillage or leakage**
 - Containment
 - Dilution
 - Action if it enters the drains
- Notification**
 - First-aid
 - Immediate action
 - Dilution – what and how
 - Specialist medical attention

	<p>To:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p> What information is required to deal with the four incidents?</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of equipment • Clothing required • Evacuation procedures • Explosive </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How • Where • Means of transport • Specialist • Records </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Spillage or leakage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment • Dilution • Action if it enters the drain • Notification </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>First aid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate action • Dilution – what and how • Specialist medical attention. </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>◀ 61 ▶ NEXT ▶</p> </div>
Handouts	All handouts and key tasks have been updated as per the slides

End of update

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