COSHH Risk Assessment No: 11

Name of substance, manufacturer and safety data sheet reference.	Screen wash (Clearview)
Describe the activity or process *(Include how long and how often this is carried out and the quantity of substance used. A copy of a current safety data sheet (SDS) for the substance should be attached to this assessment and cross-referenced when completing it).*	Car maintenance product – screen wash
Specify where the activity or process is being carried out	Public footpaths, carriageways and car parks Private paths, driveways and car parks

Identify the persons at risk:	Employees *(including trainees)*	Contractors	Public
	☑	☑	☐

Hazard(s)

Physical Nature of Hazard - SDS Section 9.1

Liquid	Dust	Solid	Fume	Mist	Vapour	Gas	Other (state) _____
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Classification of Hazard - SDS Section 2.2

 *Moderate hazard*	 *Acutely toxic*	 *Corrosive*	 *Health hazard*	 *Flammable*	 *Oxidising*	 *Explosive*	 *Gas under pressure*	 *Harmful to the aquatic environment*
☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Risk(s)

Signal Word - SDS Section 2.2		Add Hazard Statement(s) - SDS Section 2.2
Warning	**Danger**	H302+H312+H322: HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, IN CONTACT WITH SKIN OR IF INHALED H370: CAUSES DAMAGE TO ORGANS H373: MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE
☐	☑	

Route of Exposure - SDS Section 4.1

Inhalation	Ingestion	Skin Contact	Contact with Eyes	Other (state)_____
☑	☑	☑	☑	☐

Risks to Health – Most Important Symptoms and Effects - *Refer to safety data sheet (attached)* SDS Section 4.2

A single inhalation exposure may cause: pain/irritation, intoxication, carcotic effect, muscle weaknes, nausea, vomiting. Whilst unlikely some symptoms similar to ingestion may occur. May cause unconsciousness, blindness and possibly death. Toxic if ingested, danger of serious irreversible effects if swallowed including: stomach pain, nausea, vomiting. May cause unconsciousness, blindess and possibly death. Harmful in contact with skin. May cause temporary eye irritation if contact with eye occurs.

Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) *please indicate n/a where not applicable* - SDS Section 8.1

Long-term exposure level (8hrTWA):	Short-term exposure level (15 minutes):
WEL 200 ppm 266 mg/m3 – METHANOL WEL 20 ppm 10 mg/m3 - ETHANEDIOL	WEL 250 ppm 333 mg/m3 – ETHANOL WEL 40 PPM 104 mg/m3 - ETHANEDIOL

Control Measures: *(for example extraction, ventilation, training, supervision)* - SDS Section 8.2

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace and environment or biological monitoring may e required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use RPE. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. PPE should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

First Aid: Recommended Actions - SDS Section 4.1

Inhalation:	Remove affected person from the source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Ingestion:	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact:	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention.
Contact with Eyes:	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Other:	Get medical attention immediately. Show the safety data sheet to medical personnel. First aiders should wear appropriate PPE during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Is health surveillance or monitoring required? Yes ☐ No ☑

Personal Protective Equipment *(state type and standard)* - SDS Section 8.2

 Dust Mask ☐		 Visor ☐	
 Gloves ☑	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with glove manufacturer, who can provide information about breakthrough times of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.	 Goggles ☑	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protection equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.
 Respirator ☐	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicated inhalation of contaminants is possible.	 Overalls ☑	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
 Footwear ☐	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.	 Other ☐	

Storage Arrangements - SDS Section 7.2

Store locked up. Store away from acids. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of a spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Disposal of residual waste and Containers - SDS Section 13.1 and guidance

Hazardous Waste ☑ Skip ☐ Return to Depot ☐ Return to Supplier ☐ Other (state) ☐

(If Other Please State):

Firefighting measures, accidental release measures, toxicological information and ecological information are provided in the safety data sheet (attached).

Is exposure adequately controlled?	**Yes** ☑	**No** ☐

Risk Rating After Implementation of Control Measures (see guidance)

High ☐ **Medium** ☐ **Low** ☑

Assessed by: Michael Watson	Date: 15 May 2018	Review Date: 01 September 2018