



COSHH Risk Assessment No: 12

Name of substance, manufacturer and safety data sheet reference.		Vehicle Detergent (G101)	
Describe the activity or process <i>(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).</i>		Cleaning agent	
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 ☒	
		H314: CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE	
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: corrosive to the respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include severe irritation of nose and throat.			
If ingested, may cause chemical burns in the mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include severe stomach pain, nausea & vomiting.			
Skin contact can result in severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include pain/irritation, redness, blistering.			
Eye contact can cause serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include pain, profuse watering of the eyes and redness.			
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 2 mg/m3 – SODIUM HYDROXIDE	
Control Measures: (for example extraction, ventilation, training, supervision) - SDS Section 8.2			
Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace and environment or biological monitoring may be 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 control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. 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. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.
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. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. 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	
 ☒	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.	 ☒	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. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield.
Gloves		Goggles	
 ☐	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicated inhalation of contaminants is possible.	 ☐	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Respirator		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		Other	

Storage Arrangements - SDS Section 7.2

Store in accordance with local regulations. 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 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

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