

University of Oxford COSHH Assessment Form

Read the notes on completion before attempting to fill in this form. If insufficient space is available under any section, use a separate piece of paper and attach it to the form.

File ref: Rapi Diff -

COSHH

Date: October 2015

Department: NDM,
NDMRB

Persons involved: All NDMRB Laboratory Staff

Location of work:
NDMRB Laboratories

Description of procedure: Cell Staining reagent

Substances used	Quantities used	Frequency of use	Hazards identified	Exposure route
Rapi Diff II Stain Kit	500ml stain bottle	Daily	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H311+331: Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled. H370: Causes damage to organs [nervous system] [oral].	Inhalation; Ingestion; contact with eyes.

Could a less hazardous substance (or form of the substance) be used instead? Yes/ No

Justify not using it:

What measures have you taken to control risk?

Engineering controls: Ensure there is exhaust ventilation of the area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.

PPE: Gloves, lab coat and safety glasses to be worn at all times

Management measures: Avoid direct contact with the substance. Ensure there is exhaust ventilation of the area. Avoid the formation or spread of mists in the air. Smoking is forbidden. Use non-sparking tools. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. Prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge in the immediate area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.

Control parameters

METHANOL

Workplace exposure limits: 8 hour TWA 266 mg/m³ 15 min. STEL 333 mg/m³

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Skin contact: There may be redness or whiteness of the skin in the area of exposure. Irritation or pain may occur at the site of contact. Absorption through the skin may be fatal.

Eye contact: There may be severe pain. The eyes may water profusely.

Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. There may be vomiting. Convulsions may occur. There may be loss of consciousness.

Inhalation: There may be shortness of breath with a burning sensation in the throat. Absorption through the lungs can occur causing symptoms similar to those of ingestion. Convulsions may occur. There may be loss of consciousness.

Delayed / immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

Accidental release measures: Notify the police and fire brigade immediately. Eliminate all sources of ignition. If outside do not approach from downwind. If outside keep bystanders upwind and away from danger point. Mark out the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorised personnel. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective clothing - see section 8 of SDS. Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent the escape of liquid.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Clean-up should be dealt with only by qualified personnel familiar with the specific substance. 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.

Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding.

Checks on control measures:

Is health surveillance required? No	Training requirements: None
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Emergency procedures:

Skin contact: Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin. Drench the affected skin with running water for 10 minutes or longer if substance is still on skin. Transfer to hospital if there are burns or symptoms of poisoning.

Eye contact: Bathe the eye with running water for 15 minutes. Transfer to hospital for specialist examination.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give half a litre of water to drink immediately. If unconscious, check for breathing and apply artificial respiration if necessary. If unconscious and breathing is OK, place in the recovery position. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.

Inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If conscious, ensure the casualty sits or lies down. If unconscious and breathing is OK, place in the recovery position. If unconscious, check for breathing and apply artificial respiration if necessary. If breathing becomes bubbly, have the casualty sit and provide oxygen if available. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.

Firefighting measures: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Highly flammable. Toxic. In combustion emits toxic fumes. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Further information: In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Waste disposal:

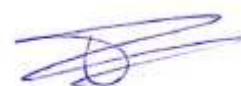
Disposal:

Small amount of Rapi Diff stain solution can be left to evaporate in a clearly labelled container in a ducted chemical fume hood.

Stock of Rapi Diff stain Kit must be disposed of via the Safety Office – contact your lab manager to arrange collection.

Name and position of assessor: Tiphaine Bouriez-Jones, Lab Manager

Signature:



Name of supervisor (student work only):

Signature:

Name of head of department or nominee:

Signature: