



Ashdown Safety

**Control of
substances
Hazardous to
Health
(COSHH)**

What are substances hazardous to health?

'A substance can cause harm when it is able to enter the body and reach an organ where it can affect it. This can be by skin contact, by passing through the skin into the bloodstream, inhalation as a gas, vapour or dust, by ingestion or injection'.

The types of health effect which are associated with hazardous substances include cancer, loss of consciousness, asthma, skin irritation and dermatitis, infection, and many other more subtle consequences.

Some are delayed or developed over long periods of time (chronic - for example, chemicals that induce cancers) but many of these health effects are immediate or short-term (acute - for example, poisoning by cyanide, or corrosive burns with acid).

It is essential to have a risk-management strategy in place to eliminate or control exposure because of the potentially serious adverse health effects that can be caused by exposure to hazardous substances.

The duties of employers:

- Replace hazardous substances with non hazardous substances where possible or substitute with less hazardous substances
- Put in place a health surveillance and exposure monitoring programme where required
- Where prevention to exposure or substitution with less harmful substances is not possible, ensure effective control measures to ensure exposure is below any HSE published Workplace Exposure Level (WEL) and for carcinogens, mutagen and asthmagens- (substances which can cause industrial asthma), ensure exposure is reduced as far below the WEL as is reasonably practicable
- Make sure a risk assessment is carried out of the work of new or expectant mothers, paying particular attention to substances containing mutagens and reproductive toxins which may affect an unborn child
- organise for a competent person to carry out suitable and sufficient risk assessments, which identify the hazards, exposures and ill health effects; the routes of entry; the risk control measures required; and any necessary monitoring of exposure
- in planning risk control measures take into account those who may be more susceptible to ill health

An overall management system must include:

- Making sure that there is access to a level of competent advice on the management of hazardous substances, and where necessary, support from occupational hygienists and occupational health advisors
- Ensuring all workers are aware of the risks posed by exposure to hazardous substances and that they are trained to implement safe systems of work including the correct use of engineering controls and personal protective equipment
- A process which ensures that COSHH assessments are undertaken prior to work with hazardous substances and which ensures they are regularly reviewed and updated
- Maintaining records relating to hazardous substances, monitoring and health surveillance, in accordance with statutory requirements.
- Putting in place, and clearly communicating, policies and procedures for the control of hazardous substances
- Implementing the control measures specified within COSHH assessments and monitoring their ongoing effectiveness
- Control of purchasing of substances so that the level of risk is evaluated prior to purchase and substitutions with lower hazard alternatives are properly considered
- Implementing maintenance programmes where required to ensure the continued effectiveness of engineering control measures and personal protective equipment
- Preparing for emergencies, with the right equipment and procedures, in order that incidents of over-exposure, leak or spillage, are dealt with effectively

Legal Duties

- The main areas of health and safety law relevant to hazardous substances are:
 - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002 (as amended)
 - EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits (2nd edition 2013)
 - Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
- HSE has published good practice advice to help employers decide on suitable control measures.
- NB. Substance specific regulations such as the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 also place duties on employers. The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 are also of relevance. These other pieces of legislation are described in separate Barbour guidance.

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References:

1. Barbour (barbour.info)
2. www.hse.gov.uk