Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (CoSHH) Assessment – APC76

Product Name: (Purchased product brand name)		Re	Reference No: Issue 1.0	
	Selontra		Rev: 15.10.2020	

Hazards identified on the container or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (tick appropriate boxes)





















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Hazard/Risks Identification:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.

A brief description of how the substance is to be used:

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Who is likely to be affected by the substance?

Employees	$\sqrt{}$	Visitors	
Cleaners		Patients / Residents / Service Users / Clients	
General Public		Contractors	

Existing Controls (Provide a brief description of how the hazards are currently controlled.)

No special measures necessary if stored and handled correctly. Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

Do not apply in the open – cover bait points or use bait boxes. If dead and/or dying rats or mice are found during and after the control program, these must be cleared away immediately in order to avoid secondary poisoning phenomena.

Protection against fire and explosion: No special precautions necessary. The substance/product is non-combustible. Product is not explosive

Personal protection exposure controls -

Respiratory protection - Respiratory protection is not required under anticipated circumstances of exposure

Hand protection - Protective gloves (EN 374) are required for the safe handling of this product and are also recommended for protection against rodent-borne diseases. e.g. nitrile rubber (0.4 mm), chloroprene rubber (0.5 mm), polyvinylchloride (0.7 mm) and other Manufacturer's directions for use should be observed because of great diversity of types.

Eye protection – Required when there is a risk of eye contact., Safety glasses with side-shields (frame goggles) (e.g. EN 166)

Skin and body protection - Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. apron, protecting boots, chemical-protection suit (according to EN 14605 in case of splashes or EN ISO 13982 in case of dust).

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Current storage arrangements and the quantity held in stock

Segregate from foods and animal feeds. Odour-sensitive: Segregate from products releasing odours. Further information on storage conditions: Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container dry. Keep away from heat. Protect from direct sunlight. Protect against moisture.

Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid inhalation. Use personal protective clothing. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

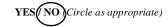
Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Do not allow contamination of public drains or surface or ground waters. Inform local water plc if spillage enters drains and the Environment Agency (England & Wales), the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (Scotland), or the Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland) if it enters surface or ground waters. Keep people and animals away.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: For small amounts: Contain with dust binding material and dispose of. For large amounts: Sweep/shovel up. Avoid raising dust. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly with water and detergents, observing environmental regulations.

Current Disposal Arrangements.

Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with regulations. Collect waste in suitable containers, which can be labelled and sealed.

Can the substance be removed or replaced by a substance less hazardous?

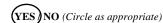


How often do employees and others come into contact with the substance?

Continual use	Frequent	use Mini	mal use √

Using this information, it is now possible to determine the level of risk from the substance and decide on the controls required to remove or reduce the risks.

Do you consider the current control measures suitable and sufficient?



EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS:

Fire Measures: What fire fighting measures are required to extinguish the substance?

WATER	FOAM	DRY POWDER	CO2	WET CHEMICAL	NONE
	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			

What methods are used to fire fight without putting yourself at risk? Is suitable PPE required and if so what?

Advice for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical-protective clothing. Further information: In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Collect contaminated extinguishing water separately, do not allow to reach sewage or effluent systems. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Contain the spread of the fire-fighting media. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

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First Aid Measures: These are the first aid measures required should contact the substance arise. It identifies each route of entry to the body and indicates what action must be taken should somebody become exposed.

General advice: The nature of this product, when contained in commercial packs, makes spillage unlikely. However, if significant amounts are spilled nevertheless, the following advice is applicable. Move out of dangerous area. Place and transport victim in stable position (lying sideways). Remove contaminated clothing immediately and dispose of safely.

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First Aid Measures:

Inhalation:	Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.
Absorption:	-
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth and then drink 200-300 ml of water.
Injection:	-
Skin Contact:	Wash thoroughly with soap and water
Eye Contact:	Wash affected eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water with eyelids held open

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: (Further) symptoms and / or effects are not known so far Hazards: Chronic overexposure has been reported to cause hypercalcemia.

Risk: Treat symptomatically. In case of ingestion gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions only within the first 2 hours. However, the application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate is always advisable. There is no specific antidote.

Are the first aiders aware of the arrangements to deal with this substance in the event of a first aid emergency? (YES) NO (Circle as appropriate)

? (YES) NO (Circle as appropriate)
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Are there arrangements in place to deal with spillages? (eg is there an emergency procedure)?

If you consider the controls adequate, then sign the CoSHH assessment off. If further controls are required, then identify them below. This CoSHH assessment must be reviewed at least annually. The CoSHH assessment must also be reviewed if there are any changes in circumstances and following an accident or incident.

Extra controls required to reduce the risks.

None

Identify the persons who are required to implement the extra controls and set a realistic date for completion of these extra controls.

Action to be implemented by:	Target Date:	Completed Date:
n/a		

Initial Assessment Completed	Name:	Signature:	Date:	
By:	Andy Owden	A. Owden	20.10.2021	

ASSESSMENT REVIEW PROGRAM

Assessment Review	Name	e	\$	Signature	Date	
Completed by:						
Reason for review:	Annual Review		Changes	Accident/In	ncident	

Assessment Review	Nam	Signature			Date		
Completed by:							
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Assessment Review	Name		Signature			Date	
Completed by:							
Reason for review:	Annual Review		Changes		Accident/Incident		

Name, address and telephone number of supplier of substance:

Company: BASF SE 67056 Ludwigshafen GERMANY

Contact address: BASF plc

PO Box 4,

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Cheadle,

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