

Langton House Hotel	Risk Assessment	Version 1.4	Page 1 of 5
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	Created	24/8/2022
Workplace Sector	Housekeeping	Reviewed	24/8/2024
Hazards	Working with chemicals unsafely can cause illness, injury and burns.	Next Annual Review	24/8/2025
Risk Assessment carried out in consultation with Eddie Langton & Langton Staff			

If chemicals are not used or stored safely, they create chemical hazards that can be dangerous to our customers and employees. Mixing cleaning products containing hazardous chemicals can create highly toxic substances.  
We will consider the following risk factors and hazards and identify all persons who may be at risk.

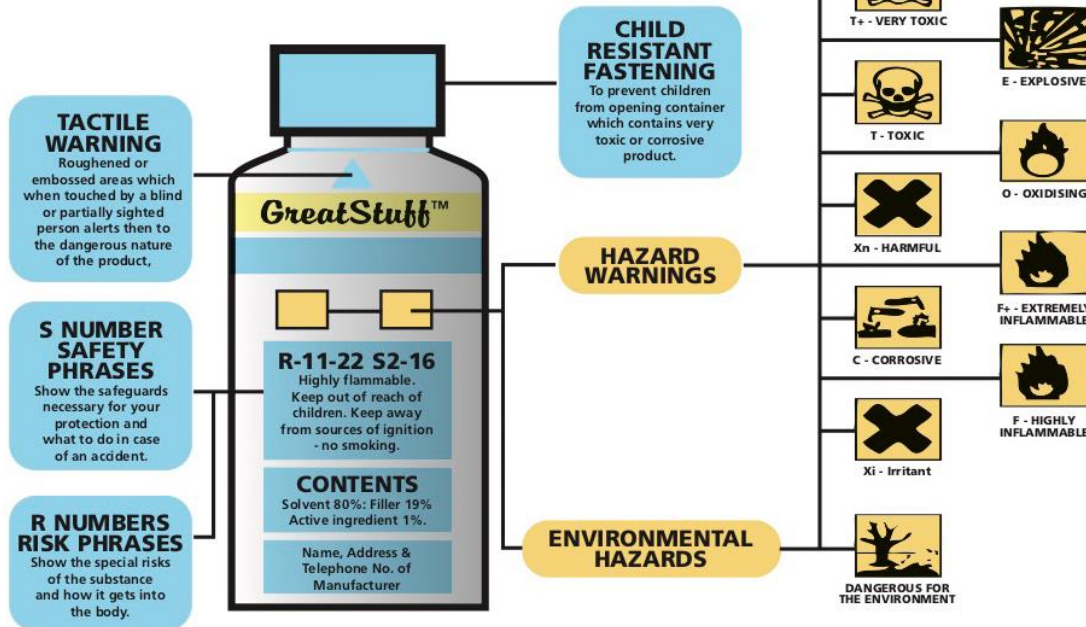
What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Working with chemicals/cleaning operations	<p>Staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ingestion</b> - Illness, poisoning</li> <li>• <b>Inhalation</b> - respiratory problems</li> <li>• <b>Skin Contact</b> - Burns, Dermatitis, poisoning</li> <li>• <b>Splashes in the eye</b> - eye injury</li> <li>• <b>Prolonged contact with water, particularly in combination with detergents, can cause skin damage.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved chemical products only are in use</li> <li>• Chemical handling training is provided to all employees by chemical supply company</li> <li>• A safe system of work, i.e. safety instructions outlining correct procedures to follow when handling chemicals, is in place</li> <li>• PPE is provided for use with chemicals</li> <li>• <i>Correct PPE is always used.</i></li> </ul>				

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Incorrect Storage of Chemicals	Staff, Visitors, Customers <b>Contamination</b> - <i>Chemicals can easily get into food or spill onto food-contact surfaces if they are stored incorrectly</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical dispensers and spray bottles are labelled to indicate their contents</li> <li>• Limit the quantities of chemicals in storage</li> <li>• Adequate procedures in place in case of spillage.</li> <li>• Concentrated chemicals stored in original containers. Appropriately labelled</li> <li>• Chemicals should be stored securely in proper, signed, ventilated stores</li> </ul>				
Mixing Chemicals <i>Chemicals can become more dangerous and unexpected results can happen if chemicals are mixed.</i>	Staff, Visitors, Customers <i>Irritated airways, respiratory problems, or burns to skin, eyes, throat, nose, and lungs.</i>  <i>Some gases created from combined <b>cleaning products</b> can cause damage of the nervous system, eyes, lungs, skin, liver, kidneys, and even death.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Follow the manufacturer's instructions and use chemicals correctly.</i></li> <li>• <i>When bleach and ammonia are mixed together they produce a lethal chlorine gas. The hydrochloric acid then reacts with the ammonia to produce chloramine vapours.</i></li> <li>• <i>Do not mix bleach and ammonia.</i></li> <li>• <i>Do not mix bleach and acids.</i></li> <li>• <i>Do not use two drain cleaners together, or one right after the other</i></li> </ul>				

**WHAT THE LABEL TELLS YOU!  
READ THEM FOR YOUR**

**HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The container of all chemical products should have a label.  
The label will tell you all you need to know to be able to use the chemical safely.



**REMEMBER! DO DISPOSE OF EMPTY CONTAINERS SAFELY**

**Some technical terms which may sometimes be on labels**

<b>Sensitisation</b>	May cause allergy (allergic dermatitis or asthma)
<b>Carcinogen</b>	May cause cancer
<b>Harmful or toxic for reproduction</b>	May cause fertility problems or damage the developing baby



Chemicals may exist in the form of:

Dusts, fumes, fibres (solids), e.g. flour dust, bitumen fumes and asbestos fibre

Liquids, mists, e.g. liquid bleach and mineral oil mist

Gases, vapours, e.g. carbon dioxide gas and solvent vapour

Dangerous chemical agents can cause different types of harm, including:

- burns,
- respiratory problems, and
- dermatitis.

Some may cause cancer, affect the ability to reproduce or cause birth defects. The harm done depending on the substance can occur from a single short exposure or long-term accumulation in the body.

Further Control Measures

Information, Instruction & Training	Managerial Controls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Safety Awareness Training</li> <li>• Manual Handling Training</li> <li>• Chemical handling training</li> <li>• Instruction in correct cleaning procedure</li> <li>• Instruction in safe operating procedures</li> <li>• Chemical product information sheets and safety data sheets are provided</li> <li>• When diluting, always add the concentrated liquid to water, not the water to the concentrate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where possible, cleaning products marked 'irritant' not purchased and milder alternatives bought instead.</li> <li>• Skin reconditioning cream is provided for use at hand wash sinks</li> <li>• Chemicals are stored in a designated storage area</li> <li>• Chemicals are purchased from approved supplier only</li> <li>• Chemical dispensers and spray bottles are labelled to indicate their contents</li> </ul>
Procedural Controls	Procedural Controls: Cleaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only trained and authorised persons are permitted to use chemicals</li> <li>• Correct Chemicals are used for cleaning</li> <li>• Long-handled mops and brushes, and strong rubber gloves, provided and used.</li> <li>• Staff to thoroughly dry hands after washing.</li> <li>• Do not use two drain cleaners together, or one right after the other.</li> <li>• Always read product labels before using or mixing any chemicals. If in doubt, leave it to the manufacturers to do the mixing!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPE is supplied and worn</li> <li>• Spillages are managed immediately</li> <li>• Staff to check for dry, red or itchy skin on their hands and to tell manager if this occurs.</li> <li>• <b>Do not mix bleach and ammonia.*</b></li> <li>• <b>Do not mix bleach and acids.#</b></li> <li>• Bleach also reacts with some oven cleaners, hydrogen peroxide, and some insecticides.</li> </ul>
# Dangers of Mixing Bleach and Acids	* Dangers of Mixing Bleach and Ammonia
<p>When chlorine bleach is mixed with an acid, chlorine gas is given off. Chlorine gas and water combine to make hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids.</p> <p>Chlorine gas exposure, even at low levels, almost always irritates the mucous membranes (eyes, throat, and nose), and can cause coughing and breathing problems, burning and watery eyes, and a runny nose. Higher levels of exposure can cause chest pain, more severe breathing difficulties, vomiting, pneumonia, and fluid in the lungs. Very high levels can cause death.</p> <p>Chlorine can be absorbed through the skin, resulting in pain, inflammation, swelling, and blistering. Hydrochloric acid also causes burns to the skin, eyes, nose, throat, mouth, and lungs.</p>	<p>When bleach is mixed with ammonia, toxic gases called chloramines are produced. Exposure to chloramine gases can cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coughing</li> <li>• shortness of breath</li> <li>• chest pain</li> <li>• wheezing</li> <li>• nausea</li> <li>• watery eyes</li> <li>• irritation to the throat, nose, and eyes</li> <li>• pneumonia and fluid in the lungs</li> </ul>

**Action List**

Hazard	Control Required	Assigned to (name):	Action By (date):	Completed	Date Completed