



Method statement

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(Nebosh Certified)
Position: Health & Safety Manager

Marren Generic RAMS

Location of works:

Full list of sites covered below

Start date and end date: 01/01/2020 to 30/03/2021

Client reference

- Restaurants
- Public Houses
- Cafes, Coffee Shops and Sandwich Shops
- Fast Food Outlets
- Airports
- Train Stations
- Hospitals
- Schools
- Shopping Centers
- Any other sites which may serve food to the general public

Sequence of operations

Installation of appliances

Electrolux HSG Grill Install

- Sign in
- Assess work area and create exclusion zone if reasonably practicable to do so. If this is not appropriate, advise all kitchen staff of the dangers and to keep clear
- Check supply is correct
- Isolate mains supply. Remove plug or turn off mains supply by locking off with padlock. Place warning sign on isolator
- Unpack new grill. Wear Kevlar/rubber coated gloves
- Lift unit into place. Get help if possible, refer to manual handling training
- Plug unit into mains socket
- Reinstate power supply
- Power on unit
- Enter program settings
- Power test grill (if required). Wear Kevlar/rubber coated gloves and take care
- Train staff (if required)
- Sign out

Servicing of appliances

Microwave Oven Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Disconnect / isolate microwave oven from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The microwave oven casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- During diagnosis power may need to be re applied to the unit with the casing back on. After testing the correct isolation procedure should be followed again and capacitors should be discharged
- Fault found
- Refit casing to the microwave oven
- Machine reconnected if safe to do so
- RF and PAT test / survey performed if machine is still operational

Microwave Oven Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Disconnect / isolate microwave oven from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The microwave oven casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- Parts fitted to the unit and then tested with the casing back on to ensure correct repair has taken place
- If lamp covers need to be applied a wet non metallic sourser should be used, this will be damp
- Confirm fault has been fixed
- Ensure casing refitted correctly
- Machine reconnected if safe to do
- RF and PAT test / survey should be carried out

Combination Oven Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends and advised to turn the oven off to reduce the temperature of the

- equipment before the engineer arrives
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The oven's casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- During diagnosis power may need to be reapplied to the unit with the casing back on. The correct isolation procedure should be followed again and capacitors should be discharged
- Fault identified
- Refit oven casing
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do so
- RF and PAT test / survey performed if machine is still operational

Combination Oven Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated), metallic wire brush and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends and advised to turn the oven off to reduce the temperature of the equipment before the engineer arrives
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The oven's casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- Parts fitted to the unit and likely tested with the cover back on to ensure correct repair has taken place
- Confirm oven repair is complete
- Ensure oven casing refitted correctly
- Oven's power supply reinstated if safe to do
- RF and PAT test / survey should be carried out

Combination Oven PPM

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The oven casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- Machines are checked over for anything that is likely to cause an error. This is highlighted or parts agreed while on site
- If parts agreed machine is repaired
- Refit casing to oven
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do
- RF and PAT test / survey should be carried out

High Speed Grill Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The grill's casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- During diagnosis power may need to be reapplied to the grill with the casing back on. After testing the correct isolation

procedure should be followed again and capacitors should be discharged

- Identify the fault
- Refit casing to the grill
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do so
- RF and PAT test / survey performed if machine is still operational

High Speed Grill Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves, Knife (if choke covers are required) and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The grill's casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- Parts fitted to the unit and likely tested with the cover on to ensure correct repair has taken place
- No further faults found machine works
- Casing back on
- Machine reconnected if safe to do
- RF and PAT test / survey should be carried out

High Speed Grill PPM

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, RF leakage meter, Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removal of power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- Machines casing can then be removed
- Discharging of the capacitors must take place before any work is carried out
- Machines are checked over for anything that is likely to cause an error. This is highlighted or parts agreed while on site
- If parts agreed machine is repaired
- Refit casing
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do

Panini Grill Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves, IR temp thermometer and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Check service temperature of grill using IR thermometer
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The grill's bottom panel can then be removed
- During diagnosis power may need to be re applied to the unit with the bottom panel refitted. After testing the correct isolation procedure should be followed again
- Fault found
- Casing back on
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do so

Panini Grill Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet,

- Pliers (insulated), heat proof gloves, IR temp thermometer and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Check service temperature of grill using IR thermometer
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The grill's bottom panel can then be removed
- Parts fitted to the unit and likely tested with the cover back on to ensure correct repair has taken place
- Confirm repair
- Ensure bottom panel refitted correctly
- Machine reconnected to power

Alto Shaam & Moduline Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted the day before the engineer attends to allow the unit to be switched off prior to the engineer turning up the following day
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The machine's casing can then be removed
- During diagnosis power may need to be re applied to the unit with the casing back on. After testing the correct isolation procedure should be followed again
- Identify fault
- Ensure casing is refitted correctly
- Machine reconnected if safe to do so
- PAT test

Alto Shaam & Moduline Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated), Temperature meter and probes and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted the day before the engineer attends to allow the unit to be switched off prior to the engineer turning up the following day
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The machine's casing can then be removed
- During diagnosis power may need to be reapplied to the unit with the casing back on. After testing the correct isolation procedure will need to be followed again
- If the unit needs calibrating a temperature meter and probes will need to be used
- Identify the fault
- Ensure casing is refitted correctly
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do so
- PAT test

Alto Shaam & Moduline Calibration

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated), Temperature meter, probes and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted the day before the engineer attends to allow the unit to be switched off prior to the engineer turning up the following day
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- Machines casing can then be removed
- Confirm machine ready for calibration

- Machine reconnected to power supply
- When calibrating a temperature meter and probes will need to be used
- Perform calibration procedure as per training

Hatco Equipment Diagnosis

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Site will need to be contacted before engineer attends to try and reduce the temperature of the equipment before attendance
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The machine's casing can then be removed
- During diagnosis power may need to be re applied to the unit with the casing back on. After testing the correct isolation procedure should be followed again
- If the machine is water fed the casing will have to be affixed back to the unit using correct sealing method. Unless not near the electronic components
- Identify fault
- Refit casing correctly
- Machine reconnected to power supply if safe to do so
- PAT test

Hatco Equipment Repair

- Tools required; Clamp meter with leads in conformant with (IEC61010), screwdrivers (insulated), Nut spinners/Ratchet, Pliers (insulated) and PAT tester
- Disconnect / isolate unit from power supply and water supply ** not all machines have water feeds
- If isolation is the only method of removing the power then the unit will need to be proved dead and suitable lock off will need to take place
- The machine's casing can then be removed
- Parts fitted to the unit and likely tested with the cover on to ensure correct repair has taken place. If the machine has water feed, the casing will have to be affixed back to the unit with correct sealant. Unless not near the electronic components
- Casing back on
- Machine reconnected to power
- PAT test

Description of activity

These RAMS cover the main activities carried out by our Service Technicians when working at a typical clients premises. Specific risk assessments and method statements must be produced for any work or customer premises which fall outside this remit.

Marren Service Technicians attend our customers premises to diagnose, repair, calibrate and commission commercial catering equipment, primarily microwave ovens, combination ovens, holding ovens, panini grills and food warmers. We may also be required to deliver, collect and install this type of equipment. These items fall under the "Portable Appliance" category and are generally "plug and play" or isolated locally so the work is deemed to be LOW RISK.

Our Technicians are all trained and competent on the pieces of equipment they work on. The technician will be using a range of hand tools and test equipment to diagnose and repair the units. He may also need to fit new parts to the unit if they are required. All of our Technicians carry a range of specialist equipment to aid them with manual handling and health and safety when carrying out their duties, this includes PPE specific to the task in hand.

There are no specific COSHH requirements or control measures required for our general works. The silicone sealant carried by our Technicians is deemed by the manufacturer to be non-hazardous to health (data sheet attached). The Marren Technician should not use ANY substance which has not been supplied by Marren Microwave Ltd. We are not responsible for cleaning the customers equipment and are within our rights to abort the service call if cleanliness of the machine restricts us from carrying out our work or compromises our employees health and safety.

Due to the fact that we are not in control of the premises we are working on, it is the clients responsibility to brief the attending Technician on any Health & Safety matters which are out of our control and specific to their business and premises.

It is the Technicians responsibility to ensure he reports to the person in charge on site prior to carrying out any work and that he takes reasonable care for himself and others around him.

PPE Requirements



Safety Hats



Safety Boots



Hi Vis Vest



Safety Gloves



Safety Glasses



Protective Clothing

COSHH register

- DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE

Training

All Technicians are competent and adequately trained "in house" to carry out required tasks by our Training Managers.

Each Technician also carries the City & Guilds Electrical Competency qualification.

Further information is available upon request.

Legislation

- Health and Safety Work Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, amendment 2006
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) 1998
- The Reportable Injuries Diseases & Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992, amendment 2002
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2006
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 2002
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

Codes of practice

Installation of appliances codes of practice

- BS EN 729 : quality requirements for welding. Fusion welding of metallic materials
- BS EN 1090-1:2009+A1:2011 Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures, technical requirements for steel structures
- BS 1494 : specification for fixing accessories for building services
- BS 4320 : 1968 : specification for metal washers for general engineering purposes. Metric series
- BS 4395 : specification for high strength friction grip bolts and associated nuts and washers for structural engineering
- BS 4592 : industrial type flooring, walkways and stair treads
- BS 4604 : specification for the use of high strength friction grip bolts in structural steelwork. Metric series
- BS 5531 : 1988: code of practice for safety in erecting structural frames
- BS 5950 : structural use of steelwork in building
- BS 6187: 2011 Code of practice for full and partial demolition
- BS 6399 : loading for buildings
- BS 7121: 2000 Code of practice for safe use of cranes Part 1: General; Part 2: Mobile cranes; Part 4: Lorry loaders
- BS 8202 : coatings for fire protection of building elements
- BSI 5784 for commercial catering equipment
- BS 6173:2009 Specification for installation and maintenance of gas-fired catering appliances

Servicing of appliances codes of practice

- BS EN 61439 2009 - 2012 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies.
- BS 5266 Parts 1-10 & BS EN 50172 1999 - 2008 Code of practice for emergency lighting.
- BS 5424 Parts 2 and 3, and IEC 60158 part 3 1985 - 1988 Specification for low voltage control gear.
- BS EN 60422 2008 Monitoring and maintenance guide for mineral insulating oils in electrical equipment.
- BS EN 60079-30-2 2007 Electric surface heating.
- BS 6423 1983 Code of practice for maintenance of electrical switchgear and controlgear for voltages up to and including 1 kV.
- BS 6626 2010 Code of practice for maintenance of electrical switchgear and controlgear for voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 36 kV.
- BS EN 62305, 4 parts 2006-2011 Code of practice for protection of structures against lightning.
- BS 7375 2010 Code of practice for distribution of electricity on construction and building sites.
- BS 7430 1998 Code of practice for earthing.
- BS 7671 2008 - 2015 Requirements for electrical installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Seventeenth edition.
- BS 7909 2008 - 2011 Code of practice for temporary electrical systems for entertainment and related purposes.
- BS EN 50110 Parts 1- 2, 2004 - 2010 Operation of electrical installations.

- IEC 60479 Parts 1-4, & PD6519 1994-2005 Guide to effects of current on human beings and livestock.
- BS EN 60529 1992 Specification for degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code).
- BS EN 60947 Parts 1-8 2001 - 2011 Specification for low voltage switch gear and control gear.

Other

- HSG6 Safety in working with lift trucks
- HSG136 Workplace transport safety: Guidance for employers
- L117 Rider-operated lift trucks. Operator training. Approved Code of Practice and guidance
- Safety in the use of pallets Plant and Machinery Guidance Note PM15 (Third edition)
- A competent electrician, who has successfully attended a 17th Edition conversion course, must supervise any electrical work.

Special permits

Permit to work may be required to work in riser cupboards, isolations or working on live power, these and other permits to be organised with site management as needed and may need further risk assessments and method statements drawing up

Working from height

When working at height, site operatives must ensure that the working area is cleared on a period basis to ensure that there is continually a clear and safe working area to prevent slips trips and falls.

Tools and equipment

All equipment or tools brought onto premises will be of sound construction and will meet the statutory requirements applicable to these tools or equipment. Refer to risk assessment specific control measures for any tools & equipment.

Hand tools – Pliers, screwdrivers, multi-meter, IR Thermometer, Sharps (Stanley knife), Microwave leakage meter, scraper, wire brush, socket set, Allen keys.

Equipment – “Do not touch” sign, Barrier tape, step ladder, trolley, Padlocks, silicone sealant and insulation tape.

Manual handling

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations (MHOR) 1992 establish a clear hierarchy of measures for dealing with risks from manual handling, these are:

- Avoid hazardous manual handling operations so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Assess any hazardous manual handling operations that cannot be avoided.
- Reduce the risk of injury so far as is reasonably practicable.
- The workforce will be trained to, observe safe lifting techniques, and safely handle loads.
- No one will be expected to lift on their own, materials weighing more than 25kg.
- Safe manual handling procedures should be followed at all times.

There are some basic principles that everyone should observe prior to carrying out a manual handling operation:

- Ensure that the object is light enough to lift, is stable and unlikely to shift or move.
- Heavy or awkward loads should be moved using a handling aid.
- Make sure the route is clear of obstructions.
- Make sure there is somewhere to put the load down wherever it is to be moved to.
- Stand as close to the load as possible, and spread your feet to shoulder width.
- Bend your knees and try and keep the back's natural, upright posture.
- Grasp the load firmly as close to the body as you can.
- Use the legs to lift the load in a smooth motion as this offers more leverage reducing the strain on your back.
- Carry the load close to the body with the elbows tucked into the body.
- Avoid twisting the body as much as possible by turning your feet to position yourself with the load.

When ever manual handling is to be undertaken, especially if it is an uncommon or high risk task, an assessment of four specific activities – Task, Individual, Load and Environment (easily remembered by the acronym TILE) needs to be implemented:

T - The Task

Does the activity involve twisting, stooping, bending, excessive travel, pushing, pulling or precise positioning of the load, sudden movement, inadequate rest or recovery periods, team handling or seated work?

I - The Individual

Does the individual require unusual strength or height for the activity, are they pregnant, disabled or suffering from a health problem. Is specialist knowledge or training required?

L - The Load

Is the load heavy, unwieldy, difficult to grasp, sharp, hot, cold, difficult to grip, are the contents likely to move or shift?

E- The Environment

Are there space constraints, uneven, slippery or unstable floors, variations in floor levels, extremely hot, cold or humid conditions, poor lighting, poor ventilation, gusty winds, clothing or Personal Protective Equipment that restricts movement?

General waste handling

A suitable route to transport waste must be considered prior to the work.

Internal routes should be protected to prevent damage to the fabric and decoration of the building. Particular attention should be made to door frames and sharp changes of route direction.

If external routes cross pedestrian footpaths an alternative route should be provided for the public. The waste route should be segregated using barrier fencing with suitable signage to direct the public to the alternative pathway and prevent unauthorised persons accessing the waste route.

Ensure the correct PPE is worn when handling waste.

Always use a mechanical means of moving waste whenever possible (e.g. wheel barrow). Use good manual handling techniques when mechanical assistance is not practical or safe.

Always dispose of waste in accordance with principle contractor's environmental policy and waste management plan.

Report any environmental waste accidents or spillages immediately to the principle contractor who will put into action the emergency waste containment plan and inform the relevant authorities. A spill kit will be carried on site all times.

Emergency procedures

The client or principal contractor will ensure that the existing site emergency procedures are followed and that relevant information is given to operatives at time of induction or when changes are made to procedures.

The principal contractor is responsible for ensuring that all operatives under their control adhere to the site emergency procedures at all times.

First aid facilities

The Marren Technician is provided with a small dedicated First Aid kit which should be carried in his tool kit. They will also have access to mobile communications so that they can summon help if needed.

Before beginning work the engineer should familiarise himself with the clients first aid arrangements.

Welfare requirements

Welfare arrangements are supplied by the client or principal contractor.

These should be in line with Schedule 2 of the Construction Design & Management Regulations 2015 (CDM). All sites are to have a minimum amount of welfare facilities available for workers, which include the following:

- Toilets
- Washing facilities
- Drinking water
- Changing rooms and lockers
- Heating
- Rest facilities

Specific PPE requirements

- Safety footwear with protective toe cap (must be worn at all times)
- Gloves (Kevlar / rubber coated) for handling sharp objects (use where required)
- Hi Visibility jacket (use where required)
- Safety Glasses (use where required)
- Hard Hat (use where required)

It may not always be necessary to carry these on site but they will be in the van at all times.

All work will be undertaken by qualified competent persons with experience of the type of work described above, and in all cases in full accordance with safety procedures specified in the company's health and safety Policy.

The work activities described within this method statement and all associated safety measures are not to be deviated from in any way. If, for any reason, the method statement cannot be implemented in full or should the described process be found inadequate for the purpose of providing a safe working environment, the affected activities must cease until such time as the method statement has been amended and re-approved as appropriate with any changes communicated by a toolbox talk to all employees involved before work recommences.



Risk assessment

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Prepared by: Lee Scroxtton Tech IOSH
(Nebosh Certified)

Position: Health & Safety Manager

Marren Generic RAMS

Location of works:

Full list of sites covered below

Start date and end date: 01/01/2020 to 30/03/2021

Example risk matrix

Likelihood **4**
x
Severity **5**
=
Risk/residual risk **20**

		Likelihood				
		Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Very likely
		1	2	3	4	5
Severity	Negligible	1	2	3	4	5
	Minor	2	4	6	8	10
	Moderate	3	6	9	12	15
	Major	4	8	12	16	20
	Extreme	5	10	15	20	25

Delivery of materials

Task: Unloading of materials

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falls from height or back strain / injury during unloading	5	Delivery driver to avoid manual handling beyond their capability, which they believe may cause injury	1
	x		x
	4	Delivery driver to ensure mechanical lifting aids (Teleporter, pallet truck etc) to be used to off load materials wherever possible	4
	=		=
	20	Delivery driver to ensure correct loading of delivery vehicles prior to vehicles leaving materials yard and to ensure security of load for transportation	4
		Materials to be palleted and wrapped wherever possible	
		Delivery driver to ensure delivery vehicles are loaded in correct order for deliveries so as to eliminate the need for re-stacking of materials after first delivery has been made	

Persons at risk: User

Injuries from falling loads or mechanical failure of tail lift whilst unloading	5	Delivery Driver to take care when opening doors or curtains as to the security of the load	1
	x		x
	4	Delivery vehicle door or curtains only to be opened from the ground and no entry to be made to the vehicle whilst the doors or curtains are open	4
	=		=
	20	Tail lift only to be operated under manufacturer's recommended weight limits	4
		Tail lift to be inspected as per manufactures recommendations	
		If manual unloading is to be carried out items are to be positioned to the area required with the curtain / doors closed	
		Tail lift may be used as an interim platform for loading / unloading	

Persons at risk: User

Preventing slips, trips and falls

Task: Movement at ground level

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe strains, sprains and muscle breaks	4	Ensure all panels, tools and cables are stored safely out of harm's way and not left in walk ways	1
	x		x
	3	At no point should any materials or tools be left on the shop floor where members of the public may come in contact with them	3
	=		=
	12	Any tools that are not in use must be kept in the tool bag at all times	3
		Tools should also be counted before and after the work is complete to ensure nothing is left unaccounted for	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Arrival & departure from site

Task: Unloading equipment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Electrical shock or fatal injuries sustained from contact with overhead cables	4	Check prevailing site condition and ensure all deliveries undertaken in pre-determined safe area	1
	x		x
	5	No vehicles to be parked or unloaded in the vicinity of overhead lines	5
	=	If necessary for deliveries to be undertaken below overhead cables, ensure works and area coordinated with either local authority or principal contractor with sufficient protection in place for workers and public, together with ensuring safe working distances are achieved and goal posts are used where required	=
	20		5

Persons at risk: User

Crushed by falling load with potentially fatal injuries	5	Deliveries to be taken in designated areas only, other workers & public to be kept outside of delivery area	1
	x		x
	5	Any machinery used for unloading to be operated by trained personnel only and carry a current inspection certificate	5
	=	Any items that could potentially be lifted by the wind should be placed in designated anchor areas and or weighted down	=
	25	Ensure any equipment used for unloading is not operated in overly windy conditions - refer to equipment or plant guidelines	5
		Goods should be placed on firm level ground in designated areas, height of goods should be kept to a minimum to prevent stack failure	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Muscle strains, sprains & injuries caused by lifting heavy loads	3	Use correct lifting techniques, all operatives should be trained in the safe method of lifting - refer to manual handling section in attached method statement	1
	x		x
	3	Ensure two man lift is enforced for reaching or carrying heavier items	3
	=	Split loads to make them lighter and safer to handle	=
	9	Although no universal safe maximum, mechanical aids to be used when loads exceed 25kg per person or as referenced in method statement	3
		Be aware of handling large or bulky items e.g. plasterboard in windy conditions	

Persons at risk: User

Task: Leaving vehicle

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Struck by moving vehicles	4	All operatives to park in designated areas	1
	x	Follow site rules and authorised routes provided by client or principal	x

4	contractor	4
=	All operatives to wear hi-visibility jackets when leaving vehicle	=
16	All operatives to enter and sign in onsite	4
	All operatives to receive induction	
	Banksman to be used when vehicles are reversing	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Task: Leaving or entering site

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Struck by moving vehicles	5	All operatives and site visitors must ensure they sign in when entering	1
	x	Site inductions to be provided to all operative's and visitors before entering the work site	x
	4	Ensure correct PPE is worn at all times	4
	=	All operative's and visitors to keep to pedestrian areas only	=
	20	The use of cross over points will be incorporated into site plan by principal contractor	4
	All operative's should be made aware of changes in Site Traffic Management Plan as or when changed		
	All operative's and site visitors must ensure they sign out when exiting		
	Watch for other contractors leaving the area at the same time		

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Working in areas of high volume of movement

Task: Working in areas of high volume of movement

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Collisions or falls from high traffic areas	3		1
	x		x
	3	Work areas to be visibly cordoned off and alternative routes marked	3
	=		=
	9		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Working around live electrical equipment

Task: Working close to or adjacent to electrical services

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Contact with live electrical equipment whilst undertaking work, causing serious or fatal injuries due to, incomplete installation, poor building maintenance or unfit safe system of work being employed	4	Ensure a safe system of work has been implemented with site supervisor including a permit to work if necessary	1
	x		x
	5	Follow electrical isolations risk assessment where necessary before operatives or site occupants undertake their respective work	5
	=		=
	20	Competent electrician to identify with site supervisor any live electrics and fit warning notices if live electrics cannot be made dead during works	5
		Site supervisor to control access of site operatives into areas of risk, employing a permit to work system where any risk of contact with live electricity is present	
		Ensure all workers are aware of any live electrics through inductions and regular tool box talks	
		Prevent direct contact by ensuring all insulation barriers/covers are fitted to any electrical boards, equipment etc. by a competent electrician	
		No works to be carried out directly on live equipment	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Task: Working in areas near live electrical equipment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal burns and injuries from electric shock	4	All operatives to be informed of any live electrical services and how to avoid injury during site induction	1
	x		x
	5	Protect exposed services prior to commencing work	5
	=		=
	20	Competent electrician to isolate as many live electrical circuits to area of concern as possible before commencing work	5
		Warning signs to be placed on all live equipment	
		No works to be carried out directly on live equipment	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Using hand tools

Task: Using portable hand tools

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries to hands sustained from incorrect use of portable hand tools	4	Always choose the right tool for the job	1
	x	All operatives to be trained in the safe use of hand tools before starting works and have necessary experience to use each hand tool	x
	2	Tools used shall have inherent safety features where possible, such as retractable blades for knives	2
	=	Keep cutting tools sharp, so that they cut true without needing to be forced	=
	8	Tools should be checked regularly for damage and any item to be found damaged or defective taken out of use immediately	2

Persons at risk: User

Task: Using retractable knife

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Cuts to body or hands whilst using retractable knife	4	Retractable knife or chosen cutting device to be used that is suitable for the job, only utilise knives with molded plastic guard or retractable blade	1
	x	Knives should be checked before use and fitted with a sharp blade before beginning work	x
	3	Knife to be stored in a safely away when not in use	3
	=	Damaged or defective tools to be discarded using appropriate methods if they cannot be repaired	=
	12		3

Persons at risk: User

Task: Unattended tools

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injury may be caused by tools if they fall into the wrong hands or are left in areas where the client's staff or members of the public may be harmed by them	2	All tools should be counted before and after work has commenced.	1
	x	Tools should be kept in a lockable tool bag at all times and the bag should be kept on the person of the engineer throughout the duration of the visit.	x
	4	Any missing or lost tools should be reported to the site manager and Marren's dedicated person in charge.	4
	=		=
	8		4

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Using vehicles onsite

Task: Operating or manoeuvring vehicles

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Strikes to a pedestrians or site operatives, in particular when reversing causing fatal or serious injuries	5	The principal contractor must ensure that pedestrians and vehicles are adequately separated by establishing pedestrian-only areas from which vehicles are completely excluded; safe designated pedestrian routes to work locations, vehicle-only areas, and safe vehicle routes around the site needs to be implemented across site	1
	x		x
	5		5
	=		=
	25	Avoid reversing as far as possible, implement one-way systems around site and in loading and unloading areas, provide designated turning areas to eliminate the need for reversing	5
		Design vehicle reversing areas which, allow adequate space for vehicles to manoeuvre safely, and are clearly signed to have physical stops or buffers to warn drivers that they have reached the limit of the safe reversing area	
		Fit CCTV, convex mirrors, Fresnel lens etc to overcome restrictions to visibility from the driver's seat, particularly at the sides and rear of vehicles	
		Fit radar proximity devices to vehicles to indicate to drivers when there are objects near the vehicle	
		Ensure everyone on site understands site rules on vehicle safety	
		Drivers and signallers need to be in constant communication during reversing operations	
		Signallers should not be put at risk from vehicle movements, eg by standing directly behind reversing vehicles	
		Ensure all vehicles on site are fitted with appropriate warning devices	
		Ensure reversing warning lights and alarms are in good working order and instruct workers to keep clear of moving vehicles	
		All workers to wear high visibility vests at all times	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Striking services and obstructions causing serious injury site operatives	4	Any unsuitable vehicles entering site will be turned away	1
	x	Relocate services or re-route traffic away from any obstructions or services	x
	4	Physical protection to be provided to prevent striking any obstructions, eg goalposts and warning signs at overhead restrictions and services	4
	=		=
	16	Provide physical protection and warning signs in all situations which have significant danger potential if struck by vehicles like LPG or Fuel storage areas	4
		A clearance of over 0.5 m needs to be maintained between any part of the machine, particularly the ballast weight, and the nearest obstruction	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Serious or fatal injuries to site operatives or public from a restricted traffic route visibility	4	Design corners with clear sight lines or provide one-way traffic routes	1
	x		x
	5	Where appropriate, fit mirrors to areas of restricted vision to aid visibility on traffic routes. If not practicable utilise second person to escort you out of obstructed egress/access	5
	=		=
20	Warning signs to be provided in any place where difficulty of vision expected from a vehicle	5	
Follow safe systems of work, eg traffic control and speed restriction			

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Task: Operating or manoeuvring vehicles on steep gradient or near edges

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Overturning of vehicle or fall into holes after breaching its edges	3	Ensure driver of vehicle is trained in safe operation and understands risks inherent with operating vehicles near edges or on gradients	1
	x		x
	5	Remove, or re-route traffic away from steep gradients and edges where possible	5
	=		=
15	If possible, principal contractor to reduce gradients by levelling traffic routes	5	
Restrict vehicle use in hazardous areas to those vehicles designed to cope with the conditions			
Install protection to edges, eg stop blocks and warning signs etc			

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Task: Parking or securing vehicles

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal injuries sustained from unintended vehicle movement	3	Only competent persons to drive vehicles	1
	x		x
	5	Provide site induction training about the site conditions and requirements when parking and operating vehicles	5
	=		=
15	Only vehicles with appropriate braking systems should be selected for the work and environment onsite	5	
Ensure effective inspection and maintenance procedures are put in place for all vehicles and their servicing			
Instruct drivers to test brakes before operating vehicles			
All vehicles to be parked on flat ground whenever possible, eys are to be removed from unattended vehicles at all times			
Chock wheels of vehicles and trailers as necessary when parked on sloping ground			

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Working from step ladders

Task: Working from step ladders

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Contact with over head cables causing possible fatal injury through electric shock	3	Check prevailing site condition	1
	x		x
	5	Take care when erecting/positioning step ladders close to an services	5
	=	Do not erect step ladder in close proximity to a power cables - seek advice from supervisor before commencing with work	=
	15		5

Persons at risk: User

Head injuries caused by falling objects	5	Barrier off work area	1
	x		x
	3	Take care when placing step ladder avoiding thorough fare of workers or public if possible	3
	=	When step ladder is secure, remove any dislogable items in close proximity	=
	15	Keep persons away from ladder and surrounding area when carrying out work	3

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Task: Working from step-ladders

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries sustained from the unsafe use of step-ladders	5	Operatives will ensure that step-ladders are only used for work that is short-term, of a light nature, that requires one hand to be used, and that can be done without stretching	1
	x		x
	3	Inspect step-ladders before use to ensure that there are no obvious defects	3
	=	Do not paint stepladders, or use those that have been painted, painting can cover up defects	=
	15	Do not put step-ladders in front of doorways without taking appropriate precautions to prevent people bumping into them and never obstruct a fire exit with a ladder	3
		If the step-ladder is being erected in a public area or on a public path, then it is essential to provide proper protection for pedestrians or vehicles before the step-ladder is put up	
		Wherever possible a step-ladder should be footed while someone climbs	
		The step-ladder should be resting on a stable and secure surface	
		The step-ladder should be placed away from overhead and wall mounted power cables	

Step-ladders should never be supported on the bottom rung but always on the feet

Tools etc. should be carried in tool bags or belts rather than by hand, so that the step-ladder can be properly gripped during climbing

Do not lean from ladders or stepladders

Persons at risk: User

Moving of general materials of normal size and shape

Task: Moving of materials of a regular shape and size

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries sustained from incorrect manual handling of materials with a regular shape and size	4	All hazardous manual handling operations should be avoided so far as is reasonably practicable	1
	3	The workforce will be trained to observe safe lifting techniques, and safely handle loads for materials of regular shape or size	3
	=	Any heavy or awkward loads should be moved using a handling aid	=
	12	If not using handling aids, consider reducing weight of load by breaking up materials to a more manageable size	3
		If breaking up into smaller loads consider frequency of bending and how this can be managed efficiently with site operatives	
		Consider lifting in teams if load is already considered within acceptable limits	
		Any of the regular shaped materials should be light, stable and unlikely to shift or move during lifting	
		Before undertaking any manual handling operations, make sure the route is clear of obstructions and somewhere to put the load down wherever it is to be moved to	
		All operatives to be wearing correct PPE for the job	
		The operative should stand as close to the load as possible, with feet spread to shoulder width, bent knees and the back in a natural, upright posture	
		The user should grasp the load firmly and as close to the body as possible	
		The legs should be used to lift the load in a smooth motion, this offers more leverage reducing the strain on the user's back	
		Carry the load close to the body with the elbows tucked into the body	
		Avoid twisting the body as much as possible by turning your feet to position yourself with the load	
		Reduce the risk of injury so far as is reasonably practicable	

Persons at risk: User

Electrical isolations

Task: Electrical Isolations

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Contact with live electricity causing serious or fatal injuries	4	Ensure a safe system of work has been implemented with principal contractor or representative	1
	x		x
	5	Equipment is to be checked with a compliant tester, insulated hand tools and competent electrician prior to commencing works and approved by site supervisor	5
	=		=
	20	Switch off installation/circuit to be isolated, verify with voltage indicating device that no voltage is present and reconfirm again	5
		Ensure all electrical equipment is made dead and locked off by a competent electrician and retain the keys	
		Provide warning notices and double check circuit or equipment is dead	
		Apply circuit main earth(s) where necessary and take precautions against adjacent live parts where necessary	
		Issue a permit to work and apply local earth(s) where necessary	
		Continual vigilance and monitoring of circuits to be undertaken by competent electrician or a designated site representative	

Persons at risk: User

Electrical testing and commissioning

Task: Testing and commissioning

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal burns and injuries sustained from electric shock testing 'decommissioned' equipment	5 x	Ensure equipment dead by a competent testing electrician and locked off	1 x
	5 =	When testing equipment, where possible test dead, if not possible look at energising to a safe current	5 =
	25	Review environment in direct vicinity of testing and commissioning If you're testing on live equipment, operative should review risk assessment for live testing	5

Persons at risk: User

Serious or fatal burns and injuries from electric shock testing live equipment	5 x	Only test engineers are permitted to carry out testing of live equipment as part of their duties	1 x
	5 =	Review the area and determine if a separate test area can be created where equipment can be taken for testing	5 =
	25	Where possible employ residual current devices (RCDs) to provide supplementary protection Physical safeguards should be applied to the equipment under test to prevent injury, e.g. the use of temporary or permanent screens, barriers, and insulating mats Use isolating transformers at the source of supply to mains-powered test equipment if possible if undertaking hardware precautions Where risk of arc flash exists adequate calorific value PPE will be employed and only all insulated tools may be used which have been properly maintained If using a test bench, place all test equipment on an insulated shelf immediately above the test bench All test and shorting leads are to be fused Where there is risk of touching live parts insulated gloves will be worn A second person is to be in attendance in case of accident	5

Persons at risk: User

Electrical isolations

Task: Electrical Isolations

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Contact with live electricity causing serious or fatal injuries	4	Ensure a safe system of work has been implemented with principal contractor or representative	1
	x		x
	5	Equipment is to be checked with a compliant tester, insulated hand tools and competent electrician prior to commencing works and approved by site supervisor	5
	=		=
	20	Switch off installation/circuit to be isolated, verify with voltage indicating device that no voltage is present and reconfirm again	5
		Ensure all electrical equipment is made dead and locked off by a competent electrician and retain the keys	
		Provide warning notices and double check circuit or equipment is dead	
		Apply circuit main earth(s) where necessary and take precautions against adjacent live parts where necessary	
		Issue a permit to work and apply local earth(s) where necessary	
		Continual vigilance and monitoring of circuits to be undertaken by competent electrician or a designated site representative	

Persons at risk: User

PAT testing of appliances or tools

Task: PAT testing of appliances or tools

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Electric shock from coming into contact with an appliance or tool whilst undertaking PAT testing	4	Ensure all appliances are isolated or unplugged, and make sure immediate vicinity of electrical equipment is safe	1
	x		x
	5	Look and remove any dangers that exist such as moisture, combustible dust, or members of the public less than 2 metres away	5
	=		=
	20	Undertake visual inspection ensuring there is no damage to casing or flex, ingress of liquids or dust	5
		Avoid handling parts of the equipment that may move, turn or become hot or electrically charged while testing	
		Only use new or well maintained testing equipment and insulated tools	
		Ensure all testing and labelling is undertaken by a qualified electrician	
		Remove any tools from site that are deemed to provide a danger to users	

Persons at risk: User

Electrical testing and commissioning

Task: Testing and commissioning

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal burns and injuries sustained from electric shock testing 'decommissioned' equipment	5 x	Ensure equipment dead by a competent testing electrician and locked off	1 x
	5 =	When testing equipment, where possible test dead, if not possible look at energising to a safe current	5 =
	25	Review environment in direct vicinity of testing and commissioning If you're testing on live equipment, operative should review risk assessment for live testing	5

Persons at risk: User

Serious or fatal burns and injuries from electric shock testing live equipment	5 x	Only test engineers are permitted to carry out testing of live equipment as part of their duties	1 x
	5 =	Review the area and determine if a separate test area can be created where equipment can be taken for testing	5 =
	25	Where possible employ residual current devices (RCDs) to provide supplementary protection Physical safeguards should be applied to the equipment under test to prevent injury, e.g. the use of temporary or permanent screens, barriers, and insulating mats Use isolating transformers at the source of supply to mains-powered test equipment if possible if undertaking hardware precautions Where risk of arc flash exists adequate calorific value PPE will be employed and only all insulated tools may be used which have been properly maintained If using a test bench, place all test equipment on an insulated shelf immediately above the test bench All test and shorting leads are to be fused Where there is risk of touching live parts insulated gloves will be worn A second person is to be in attendance in case of accident	5

Persons at risk: User

Supervision and personnel

Name	Role	Phone
Bob Clifford	Managing Director	01933665313
Malcolm Skinner	Operations Director	01933665313
Darren Edwards	Operations Manager	01933 665313
Lee Scroton	Health & Safety Manager	01933 665313

COSHH assessment

DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE

- Reference: 2120
- Composition: Triacetoxymethylsilane, Methyltriacetoxysilane

First aid



Flush with water.

Eyes



Flush with water.

Skin



Remove to fresh air.

Inhalation



No first aid should be needed.

Ingestion

Handling precautions and PPE



Respiratory

A suitable respirator must be worn if the product is used in any circumstances where an aerosol or mist may be generated, such as during spraying or similar activities.



Hand

Suitable, heavy duty, plastic or rubber gauntlets should be worn: Nitrile rubber.



Skin

Wear impervious overalls in circumstances where significant skin contact can occur.



Eye

Face shield or safety goggles.

- **Maximum/workplace exposure limit:**
 - Long term exposure limit (LTEL 8hr TWA): Triacetoxymethylsilane: 25 mg/m³, 10 ppm, Methyltriacetoxysilane: 25 mg/m³, 10 ppm
 - Short term exposure limit (STEL 15min TWA): N/A
- **Factors which increase risks:** Can react with strong oxidising agents.
- **Storage precautions:** Do not store with oxidizing agents. Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.
- **Flashpoint:** > 100 °C (Closed Cup)
- **Transport precautions:** N/A
- **Disposal precautions:** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.
- **Spill procedures:** Scrape up and place in a container fitted with a lid. The spilled product produces an extremely slippery surface.
- **Additional info:** N/A

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to article 31 and Annex II of the EU REACH Regulation

Version: 1.9

Revision Date: 12.11.2007

DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

Trade name	:	DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE		
Company	:	Dow Corning S.A. rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C B-7180 Seneffe Belgium		
Service	:	Dow Corning Central Europe	Tel: +49 6112371	
			Fax: +49 611237609	
		Dow Corning Northern Europe	Tel: +44 1676528000	
			Fax: +44 1676528001	
		Dow Corning Southern Europe	Tel: +33 472841360	
			Fax: +33 472841379	
Emergency Phone Number	:	Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h)	Tel: +44 1446732350	
		Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h)	Tel: +49 61122158	
		Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h)	Tel: +32 64 888240	
E-mail address (Safety Data Sheet)	:	sdseu@dowcorning.com		
Use of the substance/preparation	:	Adhesive, binding agents		

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not hazardous according to article 31 and Annex II of the EU REACH Regulation and its subsequent amendments.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical characterization: Silicone elastomer**Hazardous Ingredients:**

Name	CAS-No.	EINECS/ ELINCS No.	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification
Triacetoxymethylsilane	17689-77-9	241-677-4	1.9	C Xn R14 R34 R22
Methyltriacetoxysilane	4253-34-3	224-221-9	1.7	C Xn R14 R34 R22

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

On contact with eyes	:	Flush with water.
On skin contact	:	Flush with water.

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- If inhaled** : Remove to fresh air.
- On ingestion** : No first aid should be needed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media** : On large fires use dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog). On small fires use carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical or water spray. Water can be used to cool fire exposed containers.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.
- Hazards during fire fighting** : None known.
- Special protective equipment/procedures** : A self-contained respirator and protective clothing should be worn. Determine the need to evacuate or isolate the area according to your local emergency plan. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool.
- Hazardous Combustion Products** : Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Silica. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Formaldehyde. Chlorine compounds.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions** : Wear proper protective equipment.
- Precautions to protect the environment** : Do not allow large quantities to enter drains or surface waters.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Scrape up and place in a container fitted with a lid. The spilled product produces an extremely slippery surface.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Advice on safe handling** : General ventilation is recommended. Local ventilation is recommended. Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not breathe vapour.
- Advice on storage** : Do not store with oxidizing agents. Keep container closed and store away from water or moisture.
- Specific uses** : Refer to technical data sheet available on request.
- Unsuitable packaging materials** : None known.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls : Ventilation : Refer to Section 7**Exposure controls for hazardous components**

Name	CAS-No.	Exposure Limits
Triacetoxymethylsilane	17689-77-9	10 ppm TWA (CH ₃ COOH) 25 mg/m ³ TWA (CH ₃ COOH)
Methyltriacetoxysilane	4253-34-3	10 ppm TWA (CH ₃ COOH) 25 mg/m ³ TWA (CH ₃ COOH)

Personal protection equipment

Respiratory protection : Suitable respiratory protection should be worn if the product is used in large quantities, confined spaces or in other circumstances where the OEL may be approached or exceeded.
Depending on the working conditions, wear a respiratory mask with filter(s) E or use a self-contained respirator.
The choice of a filter type depends on the amount and type of chemical being handled in the workplace. Regarding filter characteristics, contact your respiratory protection supplier.

Hand protection : Chemical protective gloves should be worn: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Neoprene rubber. Silver shield(TM). 4H(TM). Viton(TM). Regarding glove's breakthrough time....contact your chemical protective glove supplier.

Eye protection : Safety glasses should be worn.

Skin protection : Protective equipment is not normally necessary.

Hygiene measures : Exercise good industrial hygiene practice. Wash after handling, especially before eating, drinking or smoking.

Environmental exposure controls : Refer to section 6 and 12.

Additional information : These precautions are for room temperature handling. Use at elevated temperature or aerosol/spray applications may require added precautions.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form: Paste **Colour:** See product name **Odour:** Acetic acid

Important health, safety and environmental information

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Flash point	:	> 100 °C (Closed Cup)
Explosive properties	:	No
Specific Gravity	:	1.04
Oxidizing properties	:	No

The above information is not intended for use in preparing product specifications. Contact Dow Corning before writing specifications.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal usage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	None established.
Materials to avoid	:	Can react with strong oxidising agents. Cures in the presence of water or moisture, releasing a small amount of acetic acid.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following decomposition products: Silica. Carbon oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Formaldehyde. Chlorine compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

On contact with eyes	:	Vapours released during curing may cause eye irritation.
On skin contact	:	Can irritate on prolonged or repeated contact.
If inhaled	:	The vapour is irritating to the mouth, nose and throat.
On ingestion	:	Small amounts transferred to the mouth by fingers during use should not injure. Swallowing large amounts may cause digestive discomfort.
Other Health Hazard Information	:	This product contains (a) powder(s) hazardous by inhalation. This is not relevant to the current physical form of the product, which is not in a respirable form.

¹ Based on product test data.

² Based on test data from similar products.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental fate and distribution

Solid material, insoluble in water. No adverse effects are predicted.

Ecotoxicity effects

No adverse effects on aquatic organisms are predicted.

Bioaccumulation : No bioaccumulation potential.

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DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE**Fate and effects in waste water treatment plants**

No adverse effects on bacteria are predicted.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product disposal : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Packaging disposal : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Road / Rail (ADR/RID)**

Not subject to ADR/RID.

Sea transport (IMDG)

Not subject to IMDG code.

Air transport (IATA)

Not subject to IATA regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Labelling according to EEC Directive**

S-phrases : S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.

National legislation / regulations

Ozone depleting chemicals : No ozone depleting chemicals are present or used in manufacture.

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DOW CORNING(R) 785 SANITARY ACETOXY SILICONE WHITE

Status

AICS	:	All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.
IECSC	:	All ingredients listed or exempt.
EINECS	:	All ingredients listed, exempt or notified (ELINCS).
MITI	:	All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.
KECL	:	All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.
PICCS	:	All ingredients listed, exempt or notified.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This product safety data sheet was prepared in compliance with article 31 and Annex II of the EU REACH Regulation as well as its relevant amendments, on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relative to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations.

It is the responsibility of persons in receipt of this Product Safety Data Sheet to ensure that the information contained herein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. If the recipient subsequently produces a formulation containing the Dow Corning product, it is the recipient's sole responsibility to ensure the transfer of all relevant information from the Dow Corning Product Safety Data Sheet to their own Product Safety Data Sheet in compliance with article 31 and Annex II of the EU REACH Regulation.

All information and instructions provided in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date indicated on the present SDS. Dow Corning shall not be held responsible for any defect in the product covered by this SDS, should the existence of such defect not be detectable considering the current state of scientific and technical knowledge.

As stated above, this Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in compliance with applicable European law. If you purchase this material outside Europe, where compliance laws may differ, you should receive from your local Dow Corning supplier a SDS applicable to the country in which the product is sold and intended to be used. Please note that the appearance and content of the SDS may vary - even for the same product - between different countries, reflecting the different compliance requirements. Should you have any question, please refer to your local Dow Corning supplier.

R14 Reacts violently with water., **R22** Harmful if swallowed., **R34** Causes burns.