

CoSHH Assessments

J. Rayner & Sons Ltd. To include: RMC Rayner Farms, Rayner Brothers, Rayner Ashby Farms, Rayner Farms Ltd., & Rayner Farms



NFU Mutual
Risk Management Services

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Introduction

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) is the main piece of legislation covering control of the risks to employees and other people arising from exposure to harmful substances generated out of or in connection with any work activity under our control. The main objective of the Regulations is reducing occupational ill health by setting out a simple framework for controlling hazardous substances in the workplace.

Substances Hazardous to Health

In terms of the Regulations, a Substance Hazardous to Health is:-

- One that has been classified as being very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant; or
- A substance which has been assigned a Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL); or
- A substance that is carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction; or
- A biological agent (e.g. Weil's disease from rats); or
- A dust in substantial concentration in air; or
- Any substance not mentioned above but which creates a hazard to health comparable to those mentioned above.

COSHH applies to virtually all substances hazardous to health except:-

- Asbestos and lead, which have their own regulations;
- Substances which are hazardous only because they are: radioactive; at high pressure; at extreme temperatures; or have explosive or flammable properties. Again, other regulations apply to these risks;
- Biological agents that are outside the employer's control (e.g. catching an infection from a colleague at work).

Substances used in or generated by work activity may be in any form (i.e. solid, liquid, gas, fume, vapour, dust, etc.) and may present a hazard to health by a number of means (e.g. skin absorption, injection, inhalation or ingestion).

Substance safety information

Refer to the hazard symbols / statements on the packaging and the safety data sheet from the supplier (where available).



In addition, refer to the COSHH Assessments in this document to determine what the hazardous properties are of the substances you are using or are exposed to.

Occupational Health issues

The use of, or exposure to, hazardous substances at work can put people's health at risk. The effects from such substances includes e.g.:-

- Skin irritation or dermatitis as a result of skin contact;
- Asthma as a result of developing allergy to substances at work;
- Losing consciousness as a result of being overcome by toxic fumes;
- Cancer, which may appear long after the exposure to the substance that caused it;
- Infection from bacteria and other micro-organisms.

Risk Matrix

The following system gives a simple way to determine the relative importance of risks. It takes account of the degree of harm (i.e. what is the worst likely outcome) and the likelihood of exposure occurring. This method also incorporates a judgement as to whether or not a risk is acceptable.

For each hazardous substance identified ask the question "what is the worst likely outcome?" – is it **Severe** (e.g. fatality), **Moderate** (e.g. major illness or permanent disability including permanent ill health) or **Minor** (e.g. a minor illness)?

Next, make a judgment of the probability or likelihood of harm occurring:

LIKELIHOOD	DESCRIPTION
Probable	Occurs repeatedly / several times
Possible	Could occur sometime
Remote	Unlikely, though conceivable

Decisions as to whether or not action is needed can then be made by reference to the following matrix:

Severe	Medium	High	High
Moderate	Low	Medium	High
Minor	Low	Low	Medium
	Remote	Possible	Probable

By using a matrix such as this, the risk level can be determined and used to prioritise your controls.

Important Information

These COSHH Assessments have been produced as a draft and it is the Client's responsibility to carefully read these Assessments and amend as necessary so that (a) they accurately reflect the risks of the business (b) the Control Measures stated are currently in place and (c) any Further Actions Required can/will be implemented. These COSHH Assessments must be reviewed if (a) circumstances change (b) a significant incident occurs and (c) at regular intervals (annually is considered good practice).

In order to comply with the requirements of current health and safety legislation, you must action the 'further measures' that have been identified below. It is recommended that you address the recommendations in order of risk priority i.e. High first, followed by Medium, then Low.

Please note these may not be all the hazardous substances requiring attention and you should examine all hazardous substances to assess risks and ensure that adequate control measures are in place.

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COSHH Assessments

Client's Name:	J Rayner & Sons etc.	Date of assessment: 4th February 2016	Reviewed: 9 th February 2017, 10 th January 2018, 5 th February 2019, 16 th January 2020	Next Review date: January 2021
Area being assessed:	Farm Activities	Assessor's name(s): Colin Rayner in conjunction with NFU Mutual Risk Management Services		

No.	What is the hazardous substance	Who could be harmed and how?	What are the control measures?	Risk Rating	What further measures are required?	Target Completion Date/ Comments / Progress
1.	Fertiliser  	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u></p> <p>Prolonged skin / eye contact - may cause some irritation.</p> <p>Low toxicity dust but high concentration of air-borne chemical (dust or liquid mist form) may cause irritation of the nose and upper respiratory tract when inhaled with symptoms such as sore throat and coughing.</p> <p>Large quantities ingested may give rise to gastrointestinal disorders and in extreme cases (particularly in children) formation of methaemoglobin ("blue baby" syndrome) and cyanosis (indicated by blueness around the mouth) may occur.</p> <p>Fertilisers are usually oxidising agents so will enhance combustion of combustible materials.</p> <p>Liberates ammonia when in contact with alkalis e.g. Caustic Soda, Soda Ash.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fertiliser is only handled by competent employees. ■ Fertiliser is only applied in low wind conditions. ■ Tractor cab doors and windows are kept closed during application. ■ Filtered cabs on tractors – filters replaced in line with manufacturer's recommendations. ■ Good general and natural ventilation during handling and in storage areas. ■ Stored in dedicated stores away from combustibles. ■ Gloves, eye protection and dust masks (to BSEN 149 FFP2) are available and worn when needed. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ First aid equipment available. ■ Warning signs displayed on storage buildings and at farm entrance. ■ Notification to HSE & Fire Service undertaken. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. 	

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2.	<p>Fuels / oils</p> 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p> <p>Re-fuelling vehicles / equipment and lubricant oils.</p> <p>Substances in diesel, petrol and oils can irritate skin and cause dermatitis, they are also suspected of causing skin cancer from prolonged contact</p> <p>Waste oil is of particular concern as this is known to be carcinogenic with prolonged exposure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Re-fuelling of vehicles / equipment undertaken in well-ventilated areas. ■ Bunded deisel tank & bowser. Kept secured when not in use. ■ Petrol in small amounts only; stored in approved jerry cans. Secured in upright position if transported. ■ Gloves are available and worn when handling fuels / oils. ■ Waste oil and used oil filters kept in sealed containers prior to disposal. ■ Equipment allowed to cool before refuelling. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ First aid equipment is available. ■ Fire extinguishers are available (& mounted on bowser). ■ Spills cleared immediately. ■ No smoking / ignition sources near fuel stores. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raise awareness in employees of potential health issues resulting from contact with fuels and oils. ■ Consider further specific assessment for anyone exposed for longer periods / more frequently. 	
3.	<p>Battery charging / battery acid</p> 	<p>Risk to employees</p> <p><u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u></p> <p>Topping up batteries, contact with batteries – sulphuric acid. May cause irreversible eye damage. Harmful by inhalation. Causes severe burns.</p> <p>During and after charging batteries give off hydrogen gas, an easily ignited and explosive gas. When batteries are being connected or disconnected to a charger a spark could be generated, causing a possible battery explosion, which could spray acidic electrolyte.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only used by experienced and authorised employees. ■ Carried out in well-ventilated area; natural ventilation ensured. ■ Charging carried out away from disruption and combustibles. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ Gloves and eye protection available. ■ No smoking or ignition sources near charging area. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undertake regular checks on storage arrangements around the battery charging area to keep combustibles and alkalis away from the immediate area. Ideally display a 'Battery Charging Area' sign. ■ Remind employees that battery acid can spontaneously catch fire if allowed to dry out on paper towels etc.. They should damp paper towels with water if necessary and only dispose of in lidded metal bin. 	

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4.	<p>Maintenance consumables</p> 	<p>Risk to employees</p> <p><u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u></p> <p>Various products are used such as anti-freeze, lubricant sprays, white spirit, thinners, paints, silicon sealants and contact adhesives, which can result in burns through skin or eye contact, respiratory issues from inhalation, illness or even death when ingested or injected (e.g. hydraulics under pressure).</p> <p>Flammable materials can cause fires and compressed gasses can explode.</p> <p>Oxidising materials can enhance combustion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Used by competent and authorised employees only. ■ Stored in secure, well-ventilated areas. ■ Occasional use only. Small amounts used. ■ Natural ventilation during use and use in confined areas is avoided. ■ Gloves, eye protection and respirators (to BSEN 149 FFP2 minimum) are available and worn as recommended by supplier label. ■ All products are kept in their original containers and are generally applied direct from the container. ■ No smoking permitted. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ First aid equipment available. ■ Fire extinguishers available. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Metal cabinets should be used for storage of flammables. ■ Safer alternatives should be considered for use in preference where possible. ■ Consider specific exposure assessments for any regular, prolonged use of products where a workplace exposure limit is assigned. ■ Remind employees to report any breathing or skin problems they may experience during their work. 	
5.	<p>Exhaust Fumes</p> 	<p>Risk to employees</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p> <p>Inhalation and skin / eye contact - irritate eyes and respiratory tract.</p> <p>Petrol or gas (LPG) fuelled engines produce up to 10% of carbon monoxide which is poisonous when inhaled.</p> <p>Diesel fumes increase the risk of lung diseases.</p> <p>All exhaust fumes are toxic, & may reach a harmful concentration particularly from 'cold' engines or those being constantly started and stopped.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are aware of the risks ■ Vehicles used mostly outside or in buildings with good ventilation. ■ Where used in buildings they are used intermittently only and cab door and windows are kept shut. ■ Vehicles not left running in buildings. ■ Vehicles serviced on a regular basis. ■ Repairs and servicing in well-ventilated workshop or in outside areas. Full serving and maintenance by agricultural contractors. ■ No vehicle pits. 	Low		

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6.	<p>Pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicide</p> 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p> <p>Storage, filling of spray equipment, washing out and disposal of containers, handling of contaminated protective clothing.</p> <p>Skin and eye contact can cause burns, sensitisation and allergic reaction.</p> <p>Ingestion may be fatal. Inhalation.</p> <p>Many adverse reactions to chemicals can occur after several years of exposure and cause acute problems, such as asthma, dizziness, muscular spasms etc.</p> <p>Spraying by self-propelled sprayer or mounted boom sprayer. Knapsack spraying for some areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only used by trained (e.g. PA1, 2, 4, 6) and authorised employees. NROSO registered spray operators. Operators have undertaken specific training in appropriate selection of spray nozzles. ■ Agronomist used for selection of approved materials as needed. ■ Spraying is only conducted in suitable weather conditions. ■ Third parties are informed of risk when needed. ■ Appropriate application equipment is used that is regularly serviced / tested. ■ Specific COSHH assessments undertaken for plant protection products. ■ All chemicals are stored in original containers. Containers kept tightly closed when not in use. ■ Chemical store is bunded, ventilated and kept secure when not in use. ■ Warning sign displayed on outside of chemical store. ■ Emergency plans in place including spill procedures. ■ Chemical store not overstocked. Storage off floor where possible. ■ Containers are triple rinsed when empty and stored securely before disposal. ■ LERAP assessments in place. ■ PPE available and worn as per manufacturer's instructions; including gloves, eye protection, overalls and 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safer alternatives should be considered for use in preference where possible. ■ Ensure Safety Data Sheets are readily available for all substances. ■ Ensure spill kit available when transporting sprays. ■ Specific exposures to be assessed for individual materials to help determine additional control measures and requirements for occupational health surveillance for regular users. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. Ensure workers know how to correctly fit a mask and check seal. ■ Workers to report any breathing or skin problems they may experience during their work. ■ Ongoing review of specific COSHH assessments for products used. ■ Continue to carry out LERAP assessments for each relevant plant protection product. ■ Ongoing review of training requirements with refresher training as required. 	

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			respiratory protection (to BSEN 149 FFP2 or better standard). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Washing facilities are readily available. ■ First aid equipment and eye wash readily available. ■ Fire extinguishers readily available. 			
7.	Disinfectants (livestock) 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u> Skin and eye contact – causes burns and are irritants. Harmful through inhalation and ingestion. Some are oxidants so will enhance combustion of combustible materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only used by experienced and authorised employees. ■ Minimal use. ■ Stored in secure and well-ventilated areas out of public contact. ■ Kept in original containers. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ First aid equipment available. ■ Rubber gloves, eye protection, apron and rubber boots worn where appropriate. ■ Least hazardous disinfectant is used where possible. ■ Care taken with powders to avoid raising dust; dust masks worn if necessary when mixing / handling. 	Low / Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure regular checks on storage conditions are undertaken. ■ Ensure Safety Data Sheets are readily available for all disinfectants used. ■ Significant exposures may require further specific assessment to ensure effective exposure control. 	
8.	Hay / straw dust 	Risk to employees / contractors. <u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Dust produced when bales are moved, stored or processed and when breaking up in livestock housing. The dust includes bacteria, fungi, insects and possibly pesticide residues as well as dry plant particles. Hay, straw and similar products can go mouldy and produce the spores of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are aware of the risks from hay and staw dusts. ■ Natural ventilation when handling. ■ Tractor cabs have air filtration. ■ Tractor cab doors and windows are kept shut during baling / handling to minimise dust exposure. ■ Gloves are provided and worn. ■ Respirators (to BSEN 149 FFP2 standard) available and worn for dusty 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant exposures may require further specific assessment to ensure effective exposure control. ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. 	

No.	What is the hazardous substance	Who could be harmed and how?	What are the control measures?	Risk Rating	What further measures are required?	Target Completion Date/ Comments / Progress
		micro-organisms that cause 'Farmer's lung' disease, which can be fatal. Inhaling dust can cause ill-health such as asthma, bronchitis and fever. It is a sensitiser, resulting in nasal or eye irritation or asthma.	tasks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid equipment available. Washing facilities available. 			
9.	Rodent Poison 	Risk to employees / visitors <u>Risk of ill health or death from:</u> Ingestion of Bromadiolone, a vitamin K antagonist. A lethal human dose causes death from internal haemorrhaging due to blood clotting interference, caused by depletion of vitamin K. Symptoms of exposure: Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, extreme thirst, lethargy, diarrhoea, bleeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees are aware of the risks. Baiting is only carried out by competent workers or competent contractors. Formal training undertaken for users of professional rodenticides. First aid equipment available. Washing facilities available. Gloves and eye protection available Poisons stored securely. Away from public access. Tamper proof bait boxes used. Baiting plan and records held. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark the outside of the building where poisons are stored with a general danger warning sign. 	
10.	Veterinary medicines 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors / visiting vets. <u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Storage, handling and application of veterinary treatments to livestock. Exposure may be as a result of skin / eye contact, injection, ingestion and inhalation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only used by experienced and authorised employees. Used under direction of the vet where necessary. Vet administers most medicines. Limited handling by employees. Minimal use; low livestock numbers. Gloves and eye / face protection are provided and worn where required. PPE used as per product label / instructions. Medicines are stored in secure and well-ventilated areas. 	Low / Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure medicines cabinet is locked when not in use. Safer alternatives should be considered for use in preference (e.g. oral treatments instead of syringes) where possible. Ensure the PPE provided is adequate for hazards of specific medicines. Ensure if fridges are used for storing medicines (even temporarily) these are only used to store such treatments and food/drink is NEVER stored in them. 	

No.	What is the hazardous substance	Who could be harmed and how?	What are the control measures?	Risk Rating	What further measures are required?	Target Completion Date/ Comments / Progress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharps are disposed of in sharps box if used. ▪ Washing facilities are available. ▪ Medicines are kept in original containers, which are clearly marked to indicate their contents. ▪ First aid equipment available. ▪ Good quality livestock handling facilities available to ensure livestock appropriately restrained during treatments. 			
11.	Tetanus 	<p>Risk to employees</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Contact, via skin cut or wound, with soil or plant, rusty metal, rose thorns etc. contaminated with the tetanus bacteria. Infection causes severe muscle spasms, leading to "locking" of the jaw which can lead to death by suffocation in extreme cases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees are aware of the risks. ▪ Gloves are provided and worn where required. ▪ Employees are requested to ensure that their tetanus vaccination is up to date. ▪ Washing facilities available. ▪ First aid equipment available. ▪ Cuts & abrasions covered 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to check employees tetanus protection – recommended every 10 years or 3 boosters in lifetime. 	
12.	Weil's disease (Leptospirosis) 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Contact with rats and some farm animals, usually when urine, contaminated water or soil comes into contact with your eyes, mouth, nose, or any open cuts in the skin. The bacteria can also be spread through rodent bites or by drinking contaminated water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees are aware of the risks resulting in Weil's disease. ▪ Gloves are provided and worn where required. ▪ Rodent control is carried out. ▪ Washing facilities available. ▪ First aid equipment available. ▪ Cuts & abrasions covered. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to raise awareness, particularly with new workers and any seasonal workers. 	

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		Symptoms start as a feverish illness with a high temperature and headache, treatable with antibiotics, but can be life-threatening if left untreated.				
13.	Zoonoses (Includes E coli O157, parvum, orf, Cryptosporidium, leptospirosis hardjo, chlamydia psittaci, salmonella, tuberculosis, brucellosis, Listeria, ringworm, Q-Fever, streptococcus suis, Toxoplasmosis, campylobacter, anthrax & parasitic worms) 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Skin / eye contact, ingestion and inhalation of bacteria from animals, animal waste and bedding, contaminated gates etc. - all animals naturally carry a range of diseases, some of which can also affect humans. These diseases are known as zoonoses. Any work with animals inevitably involves contact with dung and urine, which contain disease-causing organisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experienced and competent workers. ▪ Workers are aware of the risks from zoonoses. ▪ Gloves are provided and worn as required. Overalls & wellingtons worn. ▪ Minimal animal handling; low livestock numbers and monitoring of sheep only (grazing rights only on farm). ▪ Washing facilities available. ▪ Gates, fences etc. kept in clean condition; particularly where public have access. ▪ Good husbandry practices are used to help reduce the risk of zoonoses. ▪ Livestock kept as stress-free as possible. ▪ First aid equipment available. ▪ Rodent control carried out. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check with employees, and any new employees about any existing health or other conditions they have which may worsen the effects of contracting a zoonosis, or which may mean that they are more at risk. 	
14.	Animal Waste 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Skin / eye contact, ingestion and inhalation of bacteria from animal waste and bedding. Handling muck & muck spreading activities may involve contact with muck and contaminated equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experienced and competent workers. ▪ Workers are aware of the risks. ▪ Gloves are provided and worn as required. Overalls & wellingtons worn. ▪ Washing facilities available. ▪ Spreading carried out by trained staff. Controls within cab, filters & air conditioning. ▪ Incorporate manures and bio 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check with employees, and any new employees about any existing health or other conditions they have which may worsen the effects of contracting a zoonosis, or which may mean that they are more at risk. 	

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			<p>solids as soon as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gloves and plasters to cover cuts and abrasions 			
15.	<p>Grain dust</p> 	<p>Risk to employees / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p> <p>Dust arising from the harvesting, drying, handling, storage or processing of barley, wheat, oats, maize and rye.</p> <p>Eye and skin irritation include symptoms such as watery or prickly eyes (conjunctivitis), itchy skin and skin rashes.</p> <p>Grain dust is a respiratory sensitiser, with symptoms of runny or stuffy nose (rhinitis) and attacks of coughing, wheezing and chest tightness (asthma).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Workers are aware of the risks from grain dust. ■ Gloves, eye protection and respirators (to BSEN 149 FFP2 standard) are provided and worn when needed. ■ Tractor cabs have air filtration – filters changed regularly in line with manufacturer’s recommendations. ■ Tractor cab doors and windows are kept shut to minimise dust exposure. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ First aid equipment available. ■ Use vacuum and avoid dry sweeping stores. Main clean down by contractor. ■ Operators stand clear during tipping, loading / unloading work. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FFP3 standard respirators recommended for high exposure tasks. ■ For significant exposures further specific assessment may be needed to ensure effective controls are in place. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. 	
16.	<p>Acetylene gas (Liquid acetylene under pressure in cylinder)</p> 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u></p> <p>If inhaled acts as a simple Asphyxiant.</p> <p>Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.</p> <p>May cause damage to lungs, upper respiratory tract, central nervous</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only used by experienced and authorised employees. ■ Not used for prolonged periods. ■ On welding trolley as part of oxy-acetylene set. ■ Used in well-ventilated workshop or outside. ■ Spare cylinders stored in external cage. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure your emergency procedures include the need to inform fire and rescue services are made aware of locations of cylinders in the event of a fire. ■ Ensure employees close the cylinder valve after use & when empty. ■ Regulators should be replaced every 5 	

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		system (CNS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Leak checks are carried out before use. ■ Pressure regulator is fitted (new 2015). ■ Hoses checked regularly and replaced as necessary. ■ Cylinders stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling. ■ Warning signs displayed. ■ Gloves are provided and worn as needed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ years. Annual checks on assembly. ■ Regularly check hoses for signs of damage / splitting. 	
17.	Welding / cutting fume 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p> <p>Inhalation - the degree of risk to the welder's health from fume/gases will depend on the composition, concentration, length of time the welder is exposed and the individual welder's susceptibility.</p> <p>The main hazard is irritation of the respiratory tract.</p> <p>Fine particles can cause dryness of the throat, tickling, coughing & in high concentration tightness of the chest & difficulty breathing.</p> <p>Breathing in metal oxides such as zinc and copper can lead to an acute flu-like illness called 'metal fume fever'.</p> <p>The continued inhalation of welding fume over long periods of time can lead to a benign condition called siderosis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Welding / cutting only by experienced and authorised employees. ■ Carried out in well – ventilated workshop with natural ventilation or outside. Large open work area to dissipate fumes. ■ Minimal amount of welding / cutting undertaken; occasional low-intensity only. ■ Equipment is maintained in good working order. ■ Welding visors are provided and worn. ■ Welding takes place well away from flammable and combustible materials and the battery charger. ■ Gas bottles are stored away from direct sunlight & heat sources ■ Flashback arrestors fitted to fuel gas supply and hose check valves. ■ Operators check applicator & gas bottles before use. ■ Hoses checked regularly and replaced as necessary. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For gas welding (e.g. oxy-acetylene), consider mobile extraction equipment if used in areas with poor ventilation. Otherwise, ensure good general ventilation and RPE. ■ Use annual health questionnaire for all relevant employees. If concerns are identified, health surveillance should be considered, e.g. lung function tests. ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. 	

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18.	Paints and thinners 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u> Ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye contact, absorption. Flammable materials can cause fires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in secure & well-ventilated areas. ■ Applied direct from container to surface. ■ Only small quantities of thinners used. ■ PPE worn as directed by the label. ■ First aid equipment & eye wash available. ■ Fire extinguishers available. ■ Washing facilities available. ■ Barrier cream available. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. ■ Request employees to regularly check their skin for dryness or other ill health symptoms and ensure they report any issues found. 	
19.	Cement and cement dust 	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u> Dust can cause harm through inhalation. High levels of dust can be produced when handling cement, particularly when emptying or disposing of bags. Wet cement can cause serious eye damage, burns to eyes and skin. Long-term or repeated exposure may lead to contact dermatitis with the potential for sensitisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are aware of the risks from cement and cement dust. ■ Natural ventilation during use. ■ Dust masks to EN149 FFP2 or FFP3 available and used where needed. ■ Overalls, gloves, safety footwear and eye protection worn when handling or mixing cement. ■ Occasional use only. ■ Ready mixed cement may be brought in for large amounts. ■ Washing facilities are readily available. ■ Barrier cream is available and can be used if needed. ■ First aid equipment is readily available. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For significant exposures further specific assessment may be needed. ■ Request employees to regularly check their skin for dryness or other ill health symptoms and ensure they report any issues found. ■ Remind employees to report any breathing problems they may experience during their work. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. 	
20.	Soil / compost dust	Risk to employees / visitors / contractors. <u>Risk of ill health from:</u> Breathing in fine organic dust from compost or soil etc. which may also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are aware of the risks from unhaling dusts & contact with the skin. ■ Compost or soil is damped down where possible to avoid generating dust. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For significant exposures further specific assessment may be needed. ■ Check dust masks are actually worn by employees where needed. ■ Remind employees to report any 	

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		<p>contain moulds and spores.</p> <p>Inhalation can trigger an allergic reaction in some people – ranging from short term flu-like reaction to longer term ill health such as asthma or bronchitis.</p> <p>Once sensitised, further exposure to can trigger the allergy.</p> <p>Regular and prolonged contact with dust on the skin can cause it to dry out and crack & could lead to dermatitis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Work is largely done in well-ventilated areas. Natural ventilation. ■ Dust masks (to BSEN 149 FFP2 or higher) and gloves are readily available. ■ Tractor cab doors and windows are kept shut to minimise exposure to dust. ■ Washing facilities are readily available. ■ Barrier cream is available and can be used if needed. 		<p>breathing problems they may experience during their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request employees to regularly check their skin for dryness or other ill health symptoms and ensure they report any issues found. ■ Conduct face fit testing for any staff wearing respirators. 	
21.	<p>Cleaning Chemicals (Domestic type cleaning products such as hard surface cleaners, washing up liquid, toilet cleaners, bleach, polish, air fresheners etc.)</p> 	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of injury or ill health from:</u></p> <p>Short term contact with skin or eyes can cause burns. Some chemicals cause harm when inhaled or ingested and mixing chemicals can produce toxic fumes that are harmful when inhaled.</p> <p>Long term contact can cause skin irritation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited use / exposure by employees dealing with washing up, spillages etc. Occasional use only. ■ Substances stored in well-ventilated areas. ■ Substances kept in original containers. ■ Applied direct from container to surface or sprayed. ■ Washing facilities are readily available. ■ Barrier cream is available and can be used if needed. ■ PPE worn as recommended by the supplier. ■ Spillages are cleaned up immediately. ■ First aid equipment with eye wash is readily available. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure employees are made aware of NEVER mixing products containing bleach with other cleaners as it can produce toxic gas. 	
22.	<p>Irritant plants, sap, weeds</p>	<p>Risk to employees / visitors / contractors.</p> <p><u>Risk of ill health from:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are aware of the risks from irritant plants etc. ■ Washing facilities are readily available. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) Code of Practice for employee training. 	

No.	What is the hazardous substance	Who could be harmed and how?	What are the control measures?	Risk Rating	What further measures are required?	Target Completion Date/ Comments / Progress
		<p>Direct contact with irritant sap or contact with irritant hairs.</p> <p>Sap on skin causing burning sensation or blistering. Phytotoxic sap makes skin excessively sensitive to strong sunlight resulting in severe localised sunburn with blistering and long-lasting skin discoloration.</p> <p>Chemical allergens don't affect everyone but some people may acquire sensitivity which results in an allergic reaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employees are reminded to cover skin & avoid contact with any plants known to cause problems. ■ Barrier cream is available and can be used if needed. ■ Gloves and personal protective equipment are available and used where needed (dust masks (EN149), gloves, glasses, overalls). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New or casual employees to be warned and told to report any adverse reaction. 	

Signed:

Name: Colin Rayner (Director)

Date: 16th January 2020

Reviewed: 9th February 2017 (no amendments required)

Reviewed: 10th January 2018 (minor amendments only)

Reviewed: 5th February 2019 (minor amendments and section added for spraying activities)

Reviewed: 16th January 2020 (minor amendments, including updates to spraying activities and welding/cutting)



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