Model Assessment
Hazardous Substances Policy - Assessment

CHEMICAL HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT

School/Dept: Dentistry
Assessor: AN Other
Assessment Number: D1 FT
Date of Assessment: 

Notes: Guidance on making an assessment is given in Chemical Hazard and Risk Assessment (GUIDANCE/22/CHRA/05). Guidance is also available from the attached Guidance on Completing the Chemical Hazard and Risk Assessment Form. Substance data is available in HAZDAT. Use a continuation sheet or word processor to expand any section of this form. An MS Word file for this form is available from http://www.hsu.bham.ac.uk/univ/hspolicy/hs15/HS2ASSFM.DOC.

1 LOCATION OF THE WORK ACTIVITY
Floor 7, Histology

2 PERSONS WHO MAY BE AT RISK
List names where possible: AN Other 1, AN Other 2

3 ACTIVITY ASSESSED
Tissue fixing using Neutral Buffered Formalin (NBF)

4 MATERIALS INVOLVED
Attach copies of data sheet(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME and CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>AMOUNT and FORM</th>
<th>HAZARD</th>
<th>RISK PHRASES</th>
<th>REPORTABLE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde Fixative, Buffered, 10% solution (formaldehyde, 4%, methanol, 1%)</td>
<td>10 times volume of 3-5mm thick block of tissue, liquid</td>
<td>Harmful</td>
<td>Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, May cause sensitisation by skin contact</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If substance is reportable, have you reported it to the Health and Safety Unit? YES/NO (see Note 4)

5 INTENDED USE and JUSTIFICATION (where appropriate)
Give brief details and attach protocol/instructions. Justification is needed for exceptionally hazardous substances (see Note 5)

Tissue immersed in a volume of NBF 10 times volume of 3-5mm thick block of tissue at room temperature for about 24 hours, but may require 4 days for whole adult teeth.

6 RISKS to HEALTH and SAFETY from INTENDED USE
From personal exposure or hazardous reactions. Refer to WELs, flash points, etc., as appropriate. Are pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers especially at risk?

NBF is a ready made solution of formaldehyde at a concentration not classified as an inhalational hazard – so would expect insignificant inhalational exposure from small specimens at room temperature. There is a small risk of skin contact and it is classified as a sensitiser by skin contact.

7 CONCLUSIONS ABOUT RISKS
Is level of risk acceptable? Can risk be prevented or reduced by change of substance/procedure? Are control measures necessary?

Prevent skin contact

8 CONTROL MEASURES
Additional to Good Chemical Practice, e.g., fume cupboard, etc. Any special requirements, e.g., glove type, etc.

If skin contact is unavoidable use nitrile or PVC gloves

9 INSTRUCTION/TRAINING
Specify course(s) and/or special arrangements.

Laboratory Chemical Safety Course
**Model Assessment**

### 10 Monitoring
- Performance of control measures: N/A
- Personal exposure: N/A
- Health Surveillance, specify measures agreed with Health and Safety Unit: Report to Occupational Health
- Inspect skin for rashes

### 11 Waste Disposal Procedure
- Include name, 6-digit code and H numbers if to be sent away for disposal
- Small quantities may be washed down the sink with lots of water.

### 12 Review
- Enter the date or circumstances for review of assessment (maximum review interval 5 years): 1 year

### 13 Emergency Action
- **To Control Hazards:** To stabilize situation eg spread absorbent on liquid spill; eliminate sources of ignition, etc.
  - Use inert absorbent to stop spread of liquid
- **To Protect Personnel:** Evacuation, protection for personnel involved in clean-up, Special First Aid
  - Wear nitrile or PVC gloves
- **To Render Site of Emergency Safe:** Clean-up/decontamination
  - Scoop up contaminated spill absorbent and place in a suitable, labelled container
  - Thoroughly wash site of spill with water and ventilate

### 14 Emergency Contact
- **Name:** AN Other
- **Phone:** 4XXXX