

# P4

## COSHH essentials for printers



This information is intended to help employers in the printing industry comply with the requirements of the Control of Substances

Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended, to control exposure to chemicals and protecting workers' health.

It is also useful for trade union safety representatives.

This sheet provides good practice for litho printing processes using conventional inks with or without isopropanol (IPA) damping.

It is important to follow all the points or use equally effective measures.

### Main points

- Keep the IPA concentration as low as possible, and in any case below 10%.
- Dermatitis is common in printing. This is caused by frequent contact with chemicals used in printing processes.
- Minimise skin contact with inks, reducers and cleaning chemicals.

# Printing with conventional inks

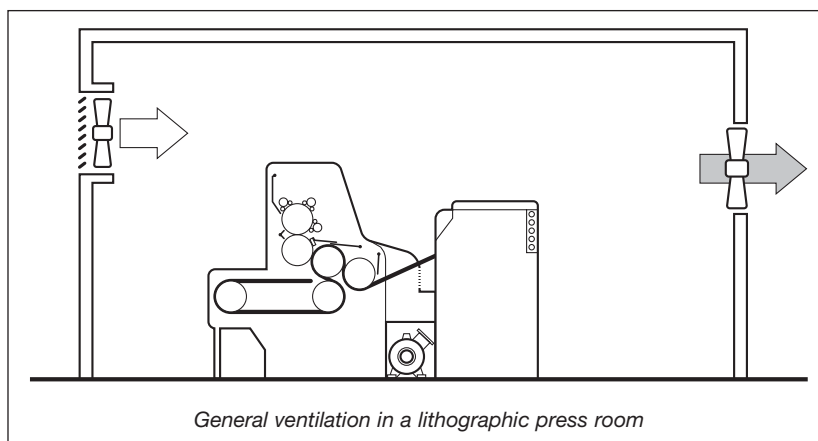
## Lithographic printing

### Access and premises

- ✓ Only allow authorised staff access to the press room.
- ✓ Provide good facilities for washing, skin care, and for taking refreshments.

### Equipment

- ✓ Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Use powered wall- or window-mounted fans to supply fresh air - five to ten air changes per hour, with a through draught.
- ✓ Transfer ink via fixed pipework. Otherwise, consider using proprietary mixing systems and automatic cartridges to dispense inks to ducts.



### Special care

- ✓ Deletion fluids contain hydrofluoric acid. This is very toxic and causes serious burns - damage to skin and eyes can be permanent.
- ✓ Provide deletion pens in place of jars of fluid.
- ✓ Ensure your first-aid procedures are adequate. Stock calcium gluconate gel and keep it handy.

### Maintenance, examination and testing

- ✓ Follow the instructions in the maintenance manual - keep equipment in effective and efficient working order.
- ✓ Noisy or vibrating fans indicate a problem. Do repairs as necessary.

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## Personal protective equipment (PPE)

### *Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)*

- ✓ Respiratory protective equipment should not be needed for routine use.

### *Gloves*

- ✓ Gloves are not needed for routine use.

## Skin management

- ✓ Skin contact with the chemicals may cause dermatitis.

### *Skin care*

- ✓ Keep hands clean and in good condition.
- ✓ Using pre-work creams helps make removing chemicals easier. However, pre-work creams should not be seen as a substitute for gloves.
- ✓ If you need to use hand cleansers to remove ink, ensure that the cleanser is rinsed off afterwards.
- ✓ Provide after-work creams (moisturisers) to replace skin oils.
- ✓ Never allow solvents to be used for cleaning skin.

### *Skin surveillance/checks*

- ✓ Consider seeking advice from an occupational health professional.
- ✓ Appoint a responsible person to carry out periodic skin inspections and record the findings.

## Cleaning and housekeeping

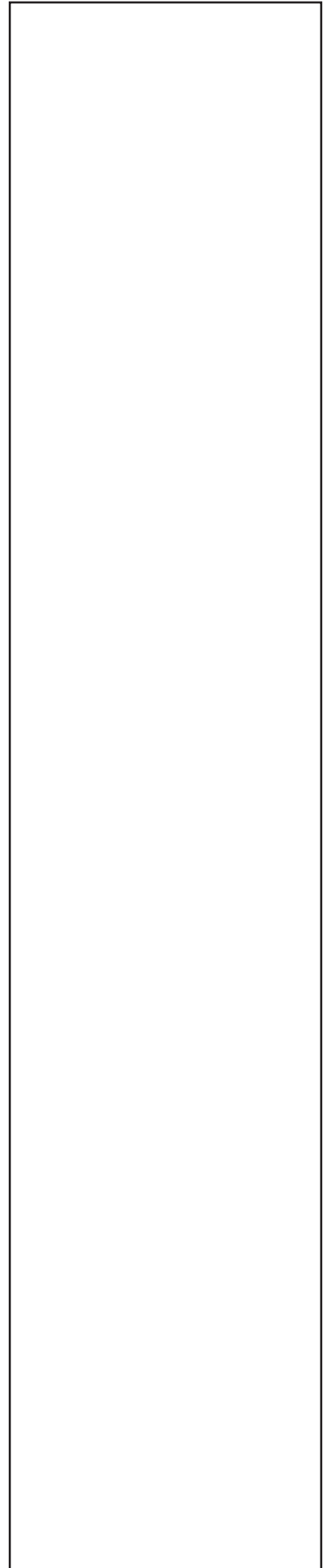
- ✓ Keep the work area tidy, clean and free of combustible materials.
- ✓ Clean the workroom at least once a week.
- ✓ Store contaminated cloths, wipes and gloves in fire-resisting, closed, metal containers. Dispose of them as hazardous waste.
- ✓ Store containers in a safe place securely closed.
- ✓ Use a contract laundry or a suitable equivalent to wash work clothing. Don't do this at home.
- ✓ Handle containers with care and replace caps.
- ✓ Clean up spills immediately. Use an impervious apron and new nitrile gloves 0.4 mm thick. Throw away gloves once used.
- ✓ Dispose of waste solvent, ink and empty containers as hazardous waste.

## Training and supervision

- ✓ Working in the right way is important for exposure control. Train and supervise workers - see details in sheet P0.

## Environmental guidelines

Releases into the air may be regulated within the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) framework. Your local authority or the Environment Agency will tell you if PPC applies to your company, and give advice on air cleaning and discharging emissions. In Scotland, consult the



Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). For more information, see <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/netregs/sectors/>.

### Further information

- *The printer's guide to health and safety* (Second edition)  
HSE Books 2002 ISBN 0 7176 2267 3
- *Skin problems in the printing industry* Leaflet IACL101(rev1)  
HSE Books 2002 (single copy free or priced packs of 15  
ISBN 0 7176 2322 X)
- *General ventilation in the workplace: Guidance for employers* HSG202  
HSE Books 2000 ISBN 0 7176 1793 9
- *Hydrofluoric acid poisoning: Recommendations on first aid procedures*  
Leaflet INDG307 HSE Books 1999 (single copy free or priced packs  
of 25 ISBN 0 7176 1751 3)

### Useful links

Contact the British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) on 01332 298101 or at [www.bohs.org/](http://www.bohs.org/) for lists of qualified hygienists who can help you.

Look in Yellow Pages under 'Health and safety consultants' and 'Health authorities and services' for occupational physicians (doctors and nurses). Also see [www.nhsplus.nhs.uk/](http://www.nhsplus.nhs.uk/).

### Employee checklist

- Is the workroom ventilation switched on and working properly?
- Look for signs of wear and damage.
- If you find any problems, tell your supervisor or safety/employee representative. Don't just carry on working.
- Never use solvents to clean your hands - only use proprietary skin cleansers.
- Check your skin regularly for dryness or soreness - tell your supervisor if these appear.
- Use skin creams provided, as instructed.
- Wash your hands before eating and drinking and before you leave work.
- Don't smoke in the work area.

This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Following the guidance is not compulsory and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.