

P2

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 protect workers' health.

It is also useful for trade union safety representatives.

This sheet describes good practice for automatic film and litho-plate development. Automatic processors help avoid skin contact. Use extraction for developer fumes.

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

Main points

- Dermatitis is common in printing. This is caused by frequent contact with chemicals used in printing processes.
- Minimise skin contact with fixers and plate developers.
- Protect eyes and skin from UV light.

Automated film and plate development

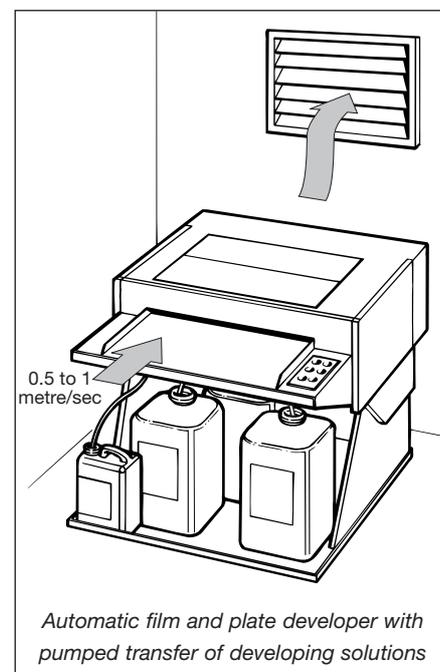
Lithographic printing

Access and premises

- ✓ Only allow authorised staff access to the pre-press area.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Use automatic processors with closed panels and closed liquid transfers (solutions pumped from reservoirs and to waste containers).
- ✓ Interlock UV lamps with the unit's fixed covers.
- ✓ Extract vapours from the machine when making larger plates and for longer periods of plate-making.
- ✓ Wire in the extraction to the processor unit. You need an inward air flow between 0.5 and 1 metre per second at openings.
- ✓ Fit a manometer, pressure gauge or tell-tale to show that extraction is working.



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.

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- ✓ If the machine extraction stops, or is faulty, get it repaired straight away.
 - ✓ Don't alter, add or remove extraction without specialist advice.
 - ✓ Check transfer hoses and connectors regularly for leaks.
 - ✓ Ensure that screens on the UV units are secure and any interlocks are in working order.
 - ✓ Noisy or vibrating fans indicate a problem. Do repairs as necessary.
 - ✓ At least once a week, check that the extraction system and gauges work properly.
 - ✓ You need to know the manufacturer's performance specifications to know if extraction is working properly.
 - ✓ If this information isn't available, hire a competent ventilation engineer to determine the performance needed for effective control.
 - ✓ The engineer's report must show the target extraction rates.
 - ✓ Keep this information in your testing logbook.
 - ✓ Get a competent ventilation engineer to examine the extraction thoroughly and test its performance at least once every 14 months - see HSE publication HSG54.
 - ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.

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

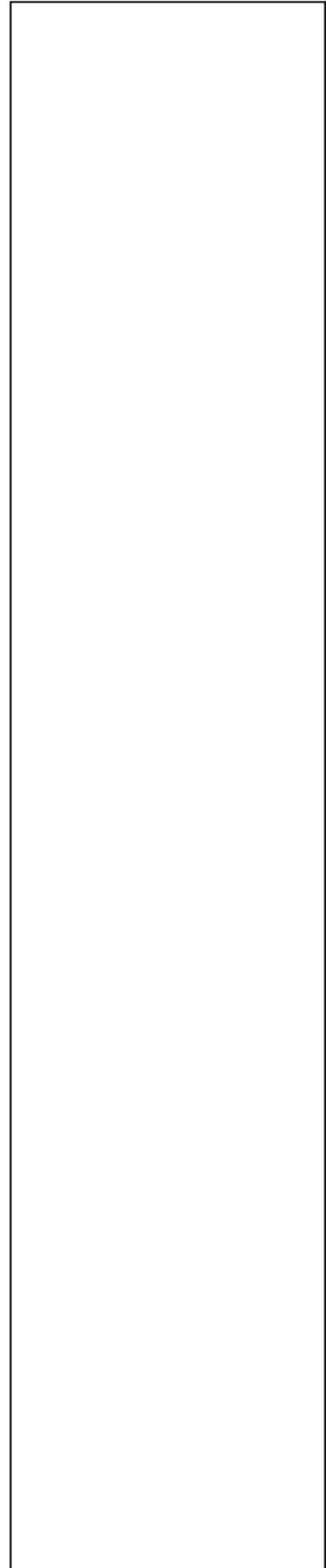
- ✓ Keep hands clean and in good condition.
- ✓ Using pre-work creams helps make removing chemicals easier. However, pre-work creams should not be seen as a substitute for gloves.
- ✓ If you need to use hand cleansers to remove ink, ensure that the cleanser is rinsed off afterwards.
- ✓ Provide after-work 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.
- ✓ Dispose of contaminated cloths, wipes and gloves as hazardous waste.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.

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
- *Maintenance, examination and testing of local exhaust ventilation* HSG54 (Second edition) HSE Books 1998 ISBN 0 7176 1485 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/ 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/.

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.

Employee checklist

- Is the workroom ventilation switched on and working properly?
- Is the machine extraction 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.
- Don't inspect printed sheets under a UV lamp - the reflected light can be dangerous.
- 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.