

# P1

COSHH essentials for  
Printing

## Manual film and plate development

### Lithographic printing

**The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) require employers to ensure that exposure is prevented or, where this is not reasonably practicable, adequately controlled. This guidance gives practical advice on how this can be achieved by applying the principles of good practice for the control of exposure to substances hazardous to health, as required by COSHH.**

**It is aimed at people whose responsibilities include the management of substances hazardous to health at work (eg occupational health specialists, anyone undertaking COSHH assessments, and supervisors). It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives. It will help you carry out COSHH assessments, review existing assessments, deliver training and supervise activities involving substances hazardous to health.**

**This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Following the guidance is not compulsory, unless specifically stated, 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.**

**See Essential information near the end of the sheet.**

#### What this sheet covers

This sheet provides good practice for manual film development and plate making.

It covers the key points you need to follow to help reduce exposure to an adequate level. Follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

#### Hazards

- Frequent contact with solvent-based substances used in printing processes can cause dermatitis, a common problem in the industry.
- Some fixers and plate developers can irritate the skin, leading to dermatitis.
- Some of these substances are very corrosive and others can cause skin allergies.
- UV light can damage the skin and eyes.
- Hydrofluoric acid is very toxic and can cause serious burns, and damage to skin and eyes can be permanent.
- Check safety data sheets for any workplace exposure limits.

#### Access to work area

- ✓ Restrict access to authorised and appropriately trained people only.

#### Equipment and procedures

Consider whether it is reasonably practicable to use automated film and plate development (see sheet P2), otherwise:

- Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Use powered wall- or window-mounted fans to supply fresh air, greater than five air changes per hour, with a through draught.
- Provide easy-to-clean work surfaces with lipped edges for liquid handling.
- Keep developing solutions in shallow trays to contain spillage.
- Provide pumps or squeezable bottles in place of hand pouring.
- Screen UV exposure units with shutters, blinds or wraparound curtains.

#### Special care

- ✓ Provide deletion pens in place of jars of hydrofluoric acid deletion fluid.
- ✓ Ensure your first-aid procedures are adequate. Stock calcium gluconate gel for hydrofluoric acid burns and keep it handy.

### Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)

- ✓ RPE is not normally needed for routine operations.
- ✓ RPE may be needed for some cleaning and maintenance activities, eg cleaning up spills.

### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

- ✓ Chemicals in **hazard group S** can damage the skin and eyes, or enter the body through the skin and cause harm. See sheets S100 and S101 for more specific advice. Check the safety data sheet to see what PPE is needed.
- ✓ Ask your safety clothing supplier if you need any advice on selecting suitable protective equipment.
- ✓ Keep any PPE cleaned and replace at recommended intervals.
- ✓ Provide storage for PPE to prevent damage or contamination when not in use.

### Gloves

- ✓ Follow any advice on the safety data sheet on suitable gloves. If no specific information is provided, splash-resistant gloves – single-use nitrile gloves, 0.2 mm thick – are typically acceptable.
- ✓ Ensure that workers wear them.

### Other equipment

- ✓ Provide eye protection.
- ✓ Provide cotton overalls to minimise clothing contamination.
- ✓ Tell workers to immediately change any heavily contaminated overalls (eg from spills) and ensure they are laundered before reuse.
- ✓ Use a contract laundry or a suitable equivalent to wash work clothing. Don't allow workers to do this at home.

### Personal decontamination and skin care

- ✓ Provide warm water, mild skin cleansers and soft paper or fabric towels for drying. Avoid abrasive cleansers.
- ✓ If hand cleansers are needed to remove ink, ensure workers rinse them off afterwards.
- ✓ Never allow solvents to be used for cleaning skin.
- ✓ Provide pre-work creams, which will make it easier to wash dirt from the skin and after-work creams to replace skin oils.

**Caution: 'Barrier creams' are not 'liquid gloves' and they do not provide a full barrier.**

### Maintenance, examination and testing

- ✓ Keep all equipment used in the task in effective working order. Maintain it as advised by the supplier or installer.
- ✓ Check for signs of damage to control equipment before starting work.
- ✓ Have equipment thoroughly examined and tested against its performance standard, at suitable intervals.
- ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.

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### Cleaning and housekeeping

- ✓ Clean equipment and the work area daily. Clean other equipment and the workroom regularly – at least once a week.
- ✓ Store containers in a safe place, and dispose of empty containers safely.
- ✓ Put lids on containers immediately after use, even empty ones.
- ✓ Deal with any spills immediately. Contain or absorb liquids with granules or mats. Workers may need RPE for larger spills. Workers will need an impervious apron and thick protective gloves for this 'hands on' task. New 0.4mm thick nitrile gloves are appropriate.
- ✓ Throw away gloves once used. Dispose of granules/mats/cloths and gloves as hazardous waste.

### Health surveillance

- ✓ Provide health surveillance for dermatitis where there is a reasonable likelihood that dermatitis may occur in your workplace. See sheet G403.

### Training and supervision

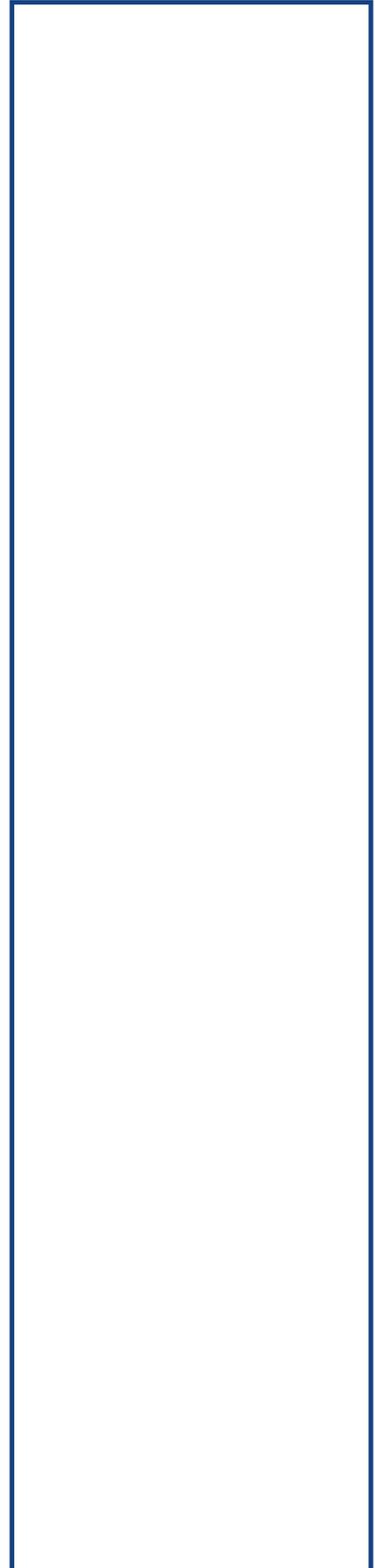
- ✓ Tell workers about the harmful nature of the substances they handle.
- ✓ Tell workers about the signs of dermatitis and what to do if they spot them.
- ✓ Provide workers with training on:
  - working safely with hazardous substances;
  - when and how to use controls;
  - how to check they are working; and
  - what to do if something goes wrong.
- ✓ Have a system in place to ensure that safe work procedures are followed.
- ✓ Involve managers and supervisors in health and safety training.
- ✓ Training records are helpful to demonstrate what information, instruction and training has been provided.

### Essential information

S100 – General advice on chemicals causing harm via skin or eye contact.

S101 – Selection of personal protective equipment.

G403 – Health surveillance for occupational dermatitis.



## Further Information

### Safety data sheets

*Controlling airborne contaminants in the workplace*, Technical guide no. 7, British Occupational Hygiene Society 1987, ISBN 0 9059 2742 7

*Controlling airborne contaminants at work: A guide to local exhaust ventilation (LEV)*, HSG258, HSE Books 2011, ISBN 9780717664153, [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg258.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg258.htm)

*Managing skin exposure risks at work* [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg262.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg262.htm)

Skin care and glove posters [www.hse.gov.uk/printing/dermatitis/posters.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/printing/dermatitis/posters.htm)

For information about health and safety, visit <https://books.hse.gov.uk> or <http://www.hse.gov.uk>

You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.

To report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, email: [commissioning@williamslea.com](mailto:commissioning@williamslea.com)

## Employee checklist

- Make sure any ventilation is switched on and working.
- Look for signs of damage, leaks, wear or poor operation of any equipment used. If you find any problems, tell your supervisor. Do not carry on working if you think there is a problem.
- Wash your hands before and after eating, drinking or using the lavatory. Do not use solvents to clean your skin.
- Clear up spills immediately. Contain or absorb liquids with granules or mats.
- Use, maintain and store any PPE provided in accordance with instructions.
- Don't use damaged gloves.
- Throw away single-use gloves every time you take them off.
- Care for your skin as instructed.
- Check your skin regularly for dryness and soreness – tell your supervisor if these appear.