

# Laboratory Risk Assessment

<b>Procedure</b>	Determination of Particle size
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<b>Level of Risk</b>	Low
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<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Recommended Control</b>
Hydrogen peroxide - oxidising agent	Personal injury - chemical burns, eye injury,	?? Lab coat, safety glasses and gloves must be worn at all times. ?? Hydrogen peroxide must be used in the fume cupboard with the window pulled down to the safe working height as indicated
Hydrogen peroxide - oxidising agent	explosion/fire	?? Spills on bench tops, floors etc. should be diluted with water before mopping up. Mopping up concentrated hydrogen peroxide with paper towel can cause fires. ?? Samples with high organic content should be treated with cold peroxide first and left to stand for a short time prior to heating
Oven	Burns to hands and arms	?? Use leather gloves to remove beakers from oven or to transfer to desiccator ?? Ensure that sleeves of lab coat are rolled down and covering arms
Slips, trips and falls	Personal injury	?? Ensure route from ovens to balance is clear from obstructions
Pipetting - contaminated pipette	"poisoning" - due to contamination of pipette by other chemicals.	?? Always use a pipette filler - NEVER pipette by mouth
Pipetting - fitting pipette filler to pipette	Cuts to hands from broken pipettes - due to incorrect technique	?? Always hold the pipette close to the end to be inserted into the pipette filler - do not use too much force.

## Assessment for C.O.S.H.H.

<b>Procedure</b>	Determination of Particle size
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<b>Substance/Procedure</b>	Risk of exposure * L/M/H	HSE Exposure Limits (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Local controls used	Disposal	Emergency procedures
Hydrogen peroxide	L	1.5	F/C, PPE, DG,	A, B	1, 4, 6
Calgon	No	Hazards	Listed		

\* Risk of exposure providing local controls are used  
For Key to symbols - see separate table