		SAGE
Date: 20.11		
To: Lesley		
)	WHILE YOU	WERE OUT
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m Nay Su	<u></u>	
of		
Telephoned		Please Phone morning
Called		Will call again
		Usaant
Callers Phone No		Urgent
Callers Phone No MESSAGE: update: hveotigate Hopes to pure arliest	ton large	

aladys Richards

19/09/00

Paul Machally Fratton CID ustry Dave ut Sackman

92899065

3 loose end

- (1) Or Barton did she submittine sheets or ony evidence of attendance
- 2) Transter him Haylan > GWMH an 17/08/00 Can be see canhad (jobduscriptan of driver
- B) Although Drhoas an All would still Cities establish what was to wherein her, typer covers. Quite happy has her to have a rep ar? wither response.

Bem

- Della Ran Cameron. No bine sheets
 - Deferred back to PMCN to pursue with Hasher who would presumably have an anged the branspal. How are an ambulance. If used As LSE Houts the Transpal Service Culich no larger exists.)

 Manager was Sally Clark TH cd. cartacl

 P. Mc will ring back if he wants us to pursue.
- 3) F. Cam. was seeing & Lard Hur pur. Wed discuss & ask her to contact PMe. herelf.

COSHH TRAINING MODULE

and is intended to give the user essential data. Therefore, staff must check containers and follow any advice given.

Warnings and safety advice on labels

The risk and safety phrases are standardised throughout Europe so that they can be understood and translated easily.

Show OHT 3 (Substance Label) again

- The <u>risk phrase</u> states the hazard of the material, i.e. "harmful by inhalation", "toxic if swallowed".
- The <u>safety phrase</u> states what precautions should be taken,
 i.e. "in case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protective equipment".

When using a substance you must read and understand the label.

Labels are designed to warn of the danger and advise on the action to take to protect workers.

However, they should be used to identify the substance and not as a work instruction - you must also follow the Trust's safe systems of work.

Possible problems with labels

Q - Is a product safe if it has no label?

No!

The label may be missing, perhaps because the material is old and has never been labelled, or because someone has transferred material to another container, or because the material has simply lost its label.

.Colvin (1.)

22/09/00

Following up.

- 1) If no hure heets how about travel claims?
- 2 WI chare P. McN.
- 3) Dr L. had carpined Dr Grunslein was her carer, I he wasil called. Weverteless col toy have contact no for Dr G.

BM rang B. Robinson Not avail.

To discuss Manday am. 25/09/00

Repher from B Roberson velaged to

Dave Sackum by Blog

No howel davis

- BK well have seend signed. Neverdid for

(3) Loan coure for languablence
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Wd.Outs come in when called

Or Go number: Our Grunstein was the
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(hane) To (1489 878530

(Number how given: not requirted)

will contain us again of required

Q - What might you NOT need to assess?

Some materials have no labels because they are not hazardous in the form they are supplied.

Welding rods, for example, are harmless until used and fumes are produced. Hardwood is not labelled, but the dust created when worked can be very hazardous. Even some chemicals are safe until used, for example they only become dangerous when mixed.

Do not use unknown substances and take care with unlabelled containers - do not assume you know what is in them.

> The use of the product's material Safety Data Sheet as a source of information

All suppliers of hazardous substances, and some that are not hazardous, are required to supply their customers with a safety data sheet.

This describes the characteristics of the substance in 16 categories most of which are used during risk assessments.

Show OHT 5 a & b (Safety Data Sheet)

Talk through each category.

Use a copy of a safety data sheet for a substance used in the organisation as a reference.

Pass around a copy of the data sheet and discuss the contents with the group.