

Smash Repair Industry

Example Hazardous Substance Risk Assessments

For common hazardous substances in the smash repair industry

Supplement to the Hazardous Substance Risk Assessment Guide

These example risk assessments are provided as a supplement to the Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment Guide to assist smash repair operators in completing their hazardous substance obligations under the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995.

These risk assessments are examples only as circumstances are different in every workshop therefore your risk assessments may be significantly different.

The example risk assessments are:

- **Spray painting ‘Category 1’ paint systems (Higher risk paints such as 2 pack paints - base, solid and clear coats with hardeners, thinners/reducers etc)**
- **Spray painting category 2 paint systems (paints such as single pack / enamel paints with thinners etc.)**
- **Mixing Category 1 and Category 2 paint systems**
- **Mixing and applying body fillers**
- **Sanding body fillers**
- **Using sealers**
- **Using degreasers**
- **Using cutting and buffing compounds**
- **Using wax and grease remover**
- **Using gun wash**
- **Using window cleaner**
- **Using alloy wheel cleaner**
- **Using Rust Remover**

Note: There will be hazardous substances used at your workplace that are not included in this supplement such as adhesives, cleaning products and bonding products.

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Business Name _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: **Spray painting category 1 paint systems** - refer to attached list for details _____

(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Spray painted onto car panels	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Maximum of 10 litres per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	Up to 4 hours per day, 6 days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Severe irritation / dermatitis / skin sensitisation
	Eyes:	Severe irritation
	Inhalation:	Respiratory sensitizer and irritant causes occupational asthma
	Ingestion & chronic:	Liver, kidney and blood disorders.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use in a spray painting booth	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Used in spray painting booth	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	No	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Coveralls, gloves, hood, shoes
	Eyes:	Air fed hood
	Inhalation:	Air fed hood
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Coveralls and hood, shoes
	Eyes:	Air fed hood
	Inhalation:	Air fed hood (positive pressure breathing apparatus)

12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Training provided to employees.																		
13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?	Fire fighting equipment supplied and serviced; spills kit and first aid available.																		
14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)? 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>)	Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use the right gloves and the spray painter has not been trained in safe use of the paints.																		
15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	No																		
16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used). Hierarchy of Control Measures Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)	Give details (if any): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booth to be regularly checked and maintained • Gloves to be worn (Nitrile rubber) • Training to spray painter on safe handling and use of paints • Supervision to make sure these controls are being correctly used 																		
17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" data-bbox="159 1512 798 1680"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		Yes - health surveillance is required because isocyanates are in the schedule of substances for which health surveillance is required and the risk is significant. There are also many paints and solvents that contain benzene, cadmium, chromium and lead that would also require health surveillance.
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)																	
• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium																	
• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride																	
• Cadmium	• Isocyanates																		
	• Organophosphate pesticides																		

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

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Business name _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Spray painting category 2 paint systems - refer to attached list for details
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Spray painted onto car panels	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Maximum of 5 litres per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	2 hours per day, 2 or three days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Irritation / dermatitis /
	Eyes:	Irritation
	Inhalation:	Irritation, central nervous system depression
	Ingestion & chronic:	Central nervous system depression
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use in a spray painting booth	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Used in a spray painting booth most of the time - except for very small jobs	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	No	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Overalls, nitrile gloves, shoes
	Eyes:	Safety glasses / goggles
	Inhalation:	Respirator (organic solvent filters)
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Shoes
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	1/2 face respirator with organic solvent filters

12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Training provided to employees.			
13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?	Fire fighting equipment supplied and serviced; spills kit and first aid available.			
14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)? 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>)	Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use skin or eye protection and staff have not been trained in safe use of the paints.			
15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> find out how much your employees are being exposed to find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	No			
16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used). <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)	Give details (if any): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booth to be regularly checked and maintained Gloves to be worn (Nitrile rubber) Goggles, overalls (or long sleeve shirt & trousers) to be worn Train employees on safe handling and use of paints Supervision to make sure these controls are being correctly used 			
17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) Acrylonitrile Asbestos Benzene Cadmium </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creosote Crystalline silica Inorganic arsenic Inorganic chromium Isocyanates Organophosphate pesticides </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) Thallium Vinyl chloride </td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) Acrylonitrile Asbestos Benzene Cadmium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creosote Crystalline silica Inorganic arsenic Inorganic chromium Isocyanates Organophosphate pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) Thallium Vinyl chloride 	No
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(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Mixing category 1 & 2 paint systems - refer to attached list for details
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Paint mixed with thinners, hardeners, reducers, retarders in ratios according to manufacturer's instructions.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Up to 15 litres per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	4 hours per day, six days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Severe irritation / dermatitis / skin sensitisation
	Eyes:	Severe irritation
	Inhalation:	Respiratory sensitizer and irritant causes occupational asthma
	Ingestion & chronic:	Liver, kidney and blood disorders.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Ensure adequate ventilation	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Paints are mixed in the paint mixing room attached to the spray booth (ventilated and the room meets AS 4114.1:2003	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	No	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Impervious gloves, shoes
	Eyes:	Goggles
	Inhalation:	Respirator (organic solvent filters)
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Shoes
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Fire fighting equipment; training provided to employees on hazardous substances.</p>																		
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Fire fighting equipment supplied and serviced; spills kit and first aid available.</p>																		
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use gloves, respirator or eye protection and the spray painter has not been trained in safe use of the paints. The paint mixing room is not serviced and maintained</p>																		
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>																		
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint mixing room to be regularly checked and maintained • Gloves to be worn (Nitrile rubber) • Goggles and ½ face respirator with organic solvent filters to be worn • Train employees on safe handling and use of paints • Supervision to make sure these controls are being correctly used 																		
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		<p>Yes - (see spray painting risk assessment for category 1 paint systems))</p>
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
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Business name: _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Mixing and applying body fillers - refer to attached list for details
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Mix the putty component with the hardener component, apply to panel using spatula.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Up to 1 KG per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	Up to 2 hours a day, six day a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Severe irritation, dermatitis, possible skin sensitisation.
	Eyes:	Severe irritation possible, conjunctivitis
	Inhalation:	Irritation, possible central nervous system depression
	Ingestion & chronic:	Possible cancer, skin sensitisation.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Mix and use in an open, well ventilated area - good natural ventilation should be adequate - if not - extraction ventilation is necessary.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Mixed and used in an open area with very good natural ventilation. A fan is used sometimes to improve ventilation.	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	Not necessary.	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Polyethylene / PVC / rubber gloves
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	Not needed if natural ventilation is adequate
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Nothing
	Eyes:	Nothing
	Inhalation:	N/A

12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Avoid skin contact. Eye wash unit, training.
13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?	Eye wash unit available.
14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)? 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>)	Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use eye protection or gloves.
15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	No
16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used). Hierarchy of Control Measures Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)	Give details (if any): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear disposable gloves when mixing and applying body fillers; • Training to employees in safe use of body fillers; • Supervision to make sure employees are using body fillers safely.
17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) • Acrylonitrile • Asbestos • Benzene • Cadmium • Creosote • Crystalline silica • Inorganic arsenic • Inorganic chromium • Isocyanates • Organophosphate pesticides • Pentachlorophenol (PCP) • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) • Thallium • Vinyl chloride <small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small>	No

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

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(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Sanding body fillers - refer to attached list for details
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Dry product is sanded back smooth with sand paper.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Perhaps 50 - 100 grams per day?	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	Up to 3 hours a day, six days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Severe irritation, dermatitis, possible skin sensitisation.
	Eyes:	Severe irritation possible, conjunctivitis
	Inhalation:	Irritation, possible central nervous system depression
	Ingestion & chronic:	Possible cancer, skin sensitisation.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Sand in a well ventilated area - use extraction ventilation if necessary.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Sanders hooked up to vacuum that sucks away most of the dust.	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	Yes - vacuum gets cleaned out regularly and serviced when its suction goes down.	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	None for cured product
	Eyes:	Safety glasses or goggles
	Inhalation:	Respirator if inadequate ventilation (P1 type).
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	None
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	P1 respirator

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Training.</p>
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>No sanding done until product is fully cured. Workshop floor regularly cleaned to minimise dust build up.</p>
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't wear eye protection when we are sanding.</p>
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear safety glasses or goggles when sanding. • Keep wearing P1 respirator. • Train employees in safe use of body fillers; • Supervision to make sure employees are using body fillers safely.
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) <li style="width: 33%;">• Creosote <li style="width: 33%;">• Pentachlorophenol (PCP) <li style="width: 33%;">• Asbestos <li style="width: 33%;">• Crystalline silica <li style="width: 33%;">• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) <li style="width: 33%;">• Benzene <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic arsenic <li style="width: 33%;">• Thallium <li style="width: 33%;">• Cadmium <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic chromium <li style="width: 33%;">• Vinyl chloride <li style="width: 33%;">• Isocyanates <li style="width: 33%;">• Organophosphate pesticides <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<p>No</p> <p>NOTE: The body fillers used for this risk assessment did not contain any crystalline silica (also called crystalline quartz) - if these are in the body filler, health surveillance would probably be required but the same control measures would be suitable.</p>

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

20. Person/s conducting risk assessment: _____

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Business name _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using sealers - refer to attached list for details
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Brushed onto metal joints to seal them	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Approx ½ a litre per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	½ to 1 hour, 2 or three days a week.	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Severe irritation, dermatitis
	Eyes:	Severe irritation, conjunctivitis
	Inhalation:	Irritation, central nervous system depression, aggravation of respiratory conditions.
	Ingestion & chronic:	Toxic effects on liver and blood, nervous system depression.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use in a well ventilated area - local exhaust may be necessary if ventilation is poor.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Good natural ventilation in open workshop.	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	N/A	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Nitrile rubber gloves
	Eyes:	Safety glasses or goggles
	Inhalation:	Respirator with organic solvent filters if ventilation not adequate.
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Nitrile rubber gloves.
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Avoid all contact including breathing it in. Use spark free tools only. Training.</p>
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Spark free tools are used (for example: intrinsically safe - check with your suppliers)</p>
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use any eye protection or a respirator.</p>
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear safety glasses or goggles; • Wear a ½ face respirator with organic solvent filters; • Training of employees in how to use sealers safely; • Supervision of employees to make sure they are using it safely.
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) <li style="width: 33%;">• Creosote <li style="width: 33%;">• Pentachlorophenol (PCP) <li style="width: 33%;">• Acrylonitrile <li style="width: 33%;">• Crystalline silica <li style="width: 33%;">• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) <li style="width: 33%;">• Asbestos <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic arsenic <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic chromium <li style="width: 33%;">• Benzene <li style="width: 33%;">• Isocyanates <li style="width: 33%;">• Thallium <li style="width: 33%;">• Cadmium <li style="width: 33%;">• Organophosphate pesticides <li style="width: 33%;">• Vinyl chloride <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<p>Yes - one of the sealers contains 10 - 15 % Acrylonitrile which is on this list and the risk is significant. We need to keep using this sealer for certain jobs and cannot find a replacement that is less hazardous so we will need to have health surveillance done.</p>

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Business name _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: **Using degreasers** - refer to attached list for details _____
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

<p>2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).</p>	<p>Sprayed onto area to be cleaned and rinsed off. NOTE: None of the degreasers in this risk assessment contain Methylene chloride - this would change the risk assessment - consider replacing degreasers that contain Methylene Chloride with less hazardous degreasers.</p>	
<p>3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)</p>	<p>Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):</p>	<p>✓</p>
	<p>Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):</p>	<p>✓</p>
	<p>Inhalation (breathed in):</p>	<p>✓</p>
	<p>Ingestion (swallowed):</p>	<p></p>
<p>4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)</p>	<p>Up to 500 ml a day</p>	
<p>5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)</p>	<p>Approx 15 minutes a day, 2 or 3 times a week.</p>	
<p>6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>Severe irritation, dermatitis,</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>Severe irritation, conjunctivitis</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>Corrosive to respiratory tract</p>
	<p>Ingestion & chronic:</p>	<p>Central nervous system depression, blood & liver changes, toxic.</p>
<p>7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label.</p>	<p>General exhaust ventilation normally adequate.</p>	
<p>8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?</p>	<p>Used in open area outside the workshop (wash bay) but in the shade.</p>	
<p>9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>PVC gloves, apron if necessary</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>Safety glasses / goggles</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>Not necessary if ventilation adequate.</p>
<p>11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>None</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>None</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Use only on cool surfaces, eye wash unit, training.</p>
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Eye wash unit, used only on cool surfaces and in the shade.</p>
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use eye protection or gloves.</p>
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PVC gloves and safety glasses or goggles to be worn; • Employees to be trained in safe use of degreasers. • Supervision of employees to make sure they use degreasers safely.
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) <li style="width: 33%;">• Creosote <li style="width: 33%;">• Pentachlorophenol (PCP) <li style="width: 33%;">• Acrylonitrile <li style="width: 33%;">• Crystalline silica <li style="width: 33%;">• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) <li style="width: 33%;">• Asbestos <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic arsenic <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic chromium <li style="width: 33%;">• Benzene <li style="width: 33%;">• Isocyanates <li style="width: 33%;">• Thallium <li style="width: 33%;">• Cadmium <li style="width: 33%;">• Organophosphate pesticides <li style="width: 33%;">• Vinyl chloride <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<p>No.</p>

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

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Business Name _____
(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
 References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using cutting and buffing compounds - see attached list for details
 (or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Applied to the surface with a cloth or pad and buffed off.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Up to 500 grams a day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	Approx 1& ½ hours, 6 days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Irritation, dermatitis
	Eyes:	Irritation
	Inhalation:	Irritation
	Ingestion & chronic:	Slightly toxic, possible silicosis from dried dust, dermatitis
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use local exhaust ventilation if needed.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Used in open workshop - good natural ventilation and general exhaust ventilation operating.	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	No	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Nitrile rubber or other oil resistant gloves if skin contact is likely
	Eyes:	Safety glasses
	Inhalation:	P1 respirator
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	None
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Avoid breathing dust from dried product (including on used pads / cloths). Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</p>																		
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>No</p>																		
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use any eye protection and we don't use a respirator when exposed to dust from the product.</p>																		
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>																		
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear nitrile rubber gloves when it is likely to get on hands; • Wear P1 respirator when exposed to dust from dried product; • Wear safety glasses; • Training for employees on how to use the product safely; • Supervision to make sure they are using it safely. 																		
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		<p>Only if we breath in dust containing crystalline silica (or crystalline quartz) from the dried product - to be reviewed regularly.</p>
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)																	
• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium																	
• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride																	
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18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

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Business Name _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.

References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using 'XYZ Brand' Wax and Grease remover'

(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? <i>(If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).</i>	Decanted into spray bottle, sprayed onto car panels and residue wiped off with clean cloth.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? <i>(Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)</i>	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? <i>(eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)</i>	5 to 10 litres per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? <i>(How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)</i>	Approx 1 to 2 hours per day	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? <i>(Refer to the MSDS)</i>	Skin:	Irritation, dermatitis.
	Eyes:	Irritation
	Inhalation:	Irritating, central nervous system depression.
	Ingestion & chronic:	Central nervous system disorders, toxic effects (liver and blood changes)
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use in well ventilated area	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Sometimes used in spray painting booth with ventilation running. Mostly used in workshop - good natural ventilation combined with general exhaust system (for whole workshop).	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? <i>(Give Details)</i>	No	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	PVA Gloves, Overalls
	Eyes:	Safety glasses / goggles
	Inhalation:	If ventilation not adequate - respirator with organic solvent filters.
11. Currently, what PPE is used? <i>(Give Details)</i>	Skin:	None
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Always wash hands before eating, smoking, drinking or using the toilet. Eye wash unit.</p>
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Washing hands</p>
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't protect the skin or eyes nor use a respirator.</p>
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear PVA gloves and goggles. • Wear a ½ face respirator (with organic solvent filters) for all but small jobs. • Train employees in safe use of wax & grease remover. • Supervise employees to make sure they are using it safely.
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) <li style="width: 33%;">• Creosote <li style="width: 33%;">• Pentachlorophenol (PCP) <li style="width: 33%;">• Acrylonitrile <li style="width: 33%;">• Crystalline silica <li style="width: 33%;">• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) <li style="width: 33%;">• Asbestos <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic arsenic <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic chromium <li style="width: 33%;">• Benzene <li style="width: 33%;">• Isocyanates <li style="width: 33%;">• Thallium <li style="width: 33%;">• Cadmium <li style="width: 33%;">• Organophosphate pesticides <li style="width: 33%;">• Vinyl chloride <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<p>No</p>

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

20. Person/s conducting risk assessment: _____

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Business name: _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using 'XYZ Brand' Gun Wash

(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).	Wash spray painting guns and pots	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)	Approx 6 litres per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)	1 ½ hours per day, six days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)	Skin:	Chemical burns, toxic effects, ulcers
	Eyes:	Chemical burns, irritation, conjunctivitis
	Inhalation:	Toxic effects (can be fatal), irritation, lung damage
	Ingestion & chronic:	Impaired fertility, liver & kidney damage, cancer
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Extraction ventilation (sucks contaminated air away)	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Extraction fan built into gun wash stand	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)	No - doubt it is effective because it blows it back into the workshop.	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Footwear, PVC Apron, Butyl or Neoprene long gloves
	Eyes:	Chemical goggles
	Inhalation:	½ face respirator with organic solvent filters (if ventilation not adequate)
11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)	Skin:	Disposable nitrile gloves
	Eyes:	None
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Training provided to employees, eye wash unit.</p>																		
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Eye wash unit is kept in first aid kit.</p>																		
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use the right gloves, the fan blows vapours back into the workplace, don't use a respirator or eye protection, employees have not been trained in safe use of gun wash.</p>																		
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>Not if we put the right controls in place.</p>																		
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any): Long term: purchase automatic gun washing machine. Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve extraction ventilation on gun wash stand to extract more air and to a safe place. • PPE: elbow length Butyl or Neoprene gloves and chemical goggles, ½ face respirator with organic solvent filters • Train employees. 																		
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		<p>No - not one of these substances and there have not been any ill health problems yet.</p>
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)																	
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18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

20. Person/s conducting risk assessment: _____

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Business name: _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using 'XYZ Brand' Window Cleaner

(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? <i>(If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).</i>	Decanted and mixed with water - poured into spray bottle, sprayed onto glass and buffed off with a cloth.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? <i>(Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)</i>	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	✓
	Inhalation (breathed in):	✓
	Ingestion (swallowed):	
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? <i>(eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)</i>	50 to 100 ml per day (of mixed solution)	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? <i>(How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, 6 days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? <i>(Refer to the MSDS)</i>	Skin:	Defatting - dermatitis
	Eyes:	Severe irritation, conjunctivitis
	Inhalation:	Possible central nervous system depression.
	Ingestion & chronic:	Possible central nervous system depression.
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Use in a well ventilated area - use mechanical ventilation if necessary.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Used in an open, naturally ventilated area (washing bay).	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? <i>(Give Details)</i>	None used.	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Gloves when decanting and mixing only
	Eyes:	Goggles when decanting and mixing only
	Inhalation:	None if done in well ventilated area
11. Currently, what PPE is used? <i>(Give Details)</i>	Skin:	Gloves when decanting and mixing
	Eyes:	Goggles when decanting and mixing
	Inhalation:	None (area is well ventilated)

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Eye wash unit.</p>
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Only small amounts used; eye wash unit; used in the shade on cool surfaces, only done for short durations between other tasks.</p>
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 2 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant (only when decanting and mixing) but effectively controlled.</p>
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any): None</p>
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA) <li style="width: 33%;">• Creosote <li style="width: 33%;">• Pentachlorophenol (PCP) <li style="width: 33%;">• Acrylonitrile <li style="width: 33%;">• Crystalline silica <li style="width: 33%;">• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) <li style="width: 33%;">• Asbestos <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic arsenic <li style="width: 33%;">• Inorganic chromium <li style="width: 33%;">• Benzene <li style="width: 33%;">• Isocyanates <li style="width: 33%;">• Organophosphate pesticides <li style="width: 33%;">• Cadmium <li style="width: 33%;">• Thallium <li style="width: 33%;">• Vinyl chloride <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	<p>No</p>

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

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Business name: _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using 'XYZ Brand' Alloy Wheel Cleaner

(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? <i>(If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).</i>	Diluted with water (1:10) and poured into spray bottle. Sprayed onto bull bars / wheels etc and hosed off then buffed clean.	
3. How are people exposed to the substance? <i>(Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)</i>	Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Inhalation (breathed in):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ingestion (swallowed):	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? <i>(eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)</i>	Concentrate: up to ½ litre per week. Dilute: up to 200 ml per day	
5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? <i>(How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)</i>	Concentrate: ¼ hour, once a week Dilute: up to 1 hour per day, up to 6 days a week	
6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? <i>(Refer to the MSDS)</i>	Very corrosive: can cause severe burns to eyes and skin. Inhalation of vapours / spray causes burns. This product contains 7% hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid - HF). HF easily penetrates skin destroying tissue and bones and poisoning the body - <u>can cause death if not immediately treated properly.</u> There can be a delay of many hours before the onset of pain.	
7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	General exhaust ventilation is normally adequate but local exhaust ventilation might be needed under some circumstances.	
8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?	Natural ventilation (used outside or in naturally well ventilated area.	
9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? <i>(Give Details)</i>	None used.	
10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?	Skin:	Gloves, footwear, PVC apron, long sleeve shirt & trousers
	Eyes:	Chemical goggles / face shield
	Inhalation:	Respirator
11. Currently, what PPE is used? <i>(Give Details)</i>	Skin:	Decanting: nitrile gloves, shoes. Using: shoes
	Eyes:	Decanting: Chemical goggles Using: none
	Inhalation:	None

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Immediate response, first aid (have calcium gluconate gel readily available and people who know how to use it) and go to hospital immediately after first aid.</p>																		
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Use it only in the shade and not on hot cars to minimise how much vapours come off it.</p>																		
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled for both mixing and using the cleanser because we don't have calcium gluconate gel or a respirator or gloves, therefore are at risk when pouring and mixing the concentrate and using the cleanser.</p>																		
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>																		
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any): Use: Wear PVC rubber gloves, PVC apron, goggles & ½ face respirator (acid gas filters), long sleeve shirt and trousers. Train employees on safe use of the cleanser, immediate first aid and getting to the hospital. Maintain a supply of calcium gluconate gel. Supervise employees to make sure they are using the cleanser properly. Mixing / pouring into spray pack: all the above except use elbow length PVC gloves rather than shorter ones.</p>																		
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		<p>No - none of the ingredients are in the list and no employees have had any health problems from using the cleanser.</p>
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
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Business name: _____

(Example) Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment

The product's label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be needed to complete the risk assessment.
References: Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Part 13; the Hazardous Substances Code of Practice 2003

1. Name of Substance: Using 'XYZ Brand Rust Remover (contains 20% Phosphoric acid)'
(or name of the task and substances if appropriate)

<p>2. How is the substance used? - i.e. describe the task? (If the chemical is used for a number of different tasks a risk assessment may be needed for each task).</p>	<p>Wipe on with a cloth or scourer, then buff off residue with a clean cloth. NOTE: there are many other anti-corrosives and rust removers / treatments that are very different to the one in this risk assessment - separate risk assessments should be done for all of these products.</p>	
<p>3. How are people exposed to the substance? (Tick or mark applicable routes or entry)</p>	<p>Skin (splashed onto or absorbed through):</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Eyes (splashed onto or absorbed through):</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Inhalation (breathed in):</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Ingestion (swallowed):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>4. How much of the substance are workers exposed to during the task? (eg: in litres / millilitres, kilograms/grams)</p>	<p>Approx 100 ml</p>	
<p>5. For how long are workers exposed to the substance? (How often is the chemical used. eg: in hours per day and days per week)</p>	<p>Approx once a week for about ½ hour..</p>	
<p>6. Briefly, what are the health effects of exposure to this substance? (Refer to the MSDS)</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>Irritation, chemical burns possible</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>Irritation, chemical burns possible, conjunctivitis</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>Irritation</p>
	<p>Ingestion & chronic:</p>	<p>Irritation, chemical burns possible, cancer possible</p>
<p>7. What engineering control measures (eg: extraction ventilation; dilution ventilation) are recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Use in a well ventilated area - general exhaust and natural ventilated is normally adequate for small quantities.</p>	
<p>8. Currently, what engineering controls are used to control exposure to the substance?</p>	<p>Used in open workshop with general exhaust operating and natural ventilation.</p>	
<p>9. If engineering controls are used, are they maintained and checked for effectiveness? (Give Details)</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>10. What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>Nitrile Rubber or Neoprene Gloves</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>Safety glasses / goggles</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>Respirator</p>
<p>11. Currently, what PPE is used? (Give Details)</p>	<p>Skin:</p>	<p>Nitrile Rubber gloves</p>
	<p>Eyes:</p>	<p>None</p>
	<p>Inhalation:</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>12. Are any other control measures (eg: procedures, rotation of people, using substance after hours to minimise how many people are exposed...) recommended by the MSDS and/or label?</p>	<p>Eye wash unit</p>																		
<p>13. Are any other control measures currently used at the workplace?</p>	<p>Eye wash unit</p>																		
<p>14. What is the level of risk from use of this hazardous substance (select one)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risks not significant and not likely to increase in the future 2. Risks are significant but effectively controlled (but could increase in the future) 3. Risks are significant and not effectively controlled 4. Uncertain about the risks (<i>Conduct air monitoring and/or health surveillance [see below] or obtain further information and advice</i>) 	<p>Level of risk: 3 Explanation of why this risk level is chosen: Risks are significant and not effectively controlled because we don't use any eye protection or a respirator.</p>																		
<p>15. Does air monitoring need to be done? You can have air monitoring done to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out how much your employees are being exposed to • find out if the controls being used are adequate to ensure employee's health and safety is protected 	<p>No</p>																		
<p>16. What control measures will be implemented? (The best type of control is by elimination; however other types of controls can be used).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hierarchy of Control Measures</p> <p>Elimination (MOST EFFECTIVE) Substitution (with a less hazardous substance) Engineer out the hazard by isolation Engineer out the hazard by ventilation Administrative controls (rotation, procedures etc) Personal Protective Equipment (LEAST EFFECTIVE)</p>	<p>Give details (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear chemical goggles • Wear respirator with acid gas filters for anything more than a small job. • Training for employees in how to use rust remover safely; • Supervision of employees to make sure they use it safely. 																		
<p>17. Is health surveillance required? Health surveillance is required if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone has an adverse effect from a hazardous substance at work and there is a way of doing health surveillance for the substance; or: • The level of risk (from question 14) is significant and the substance contains (or is) one or more of the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td> <td>• Creosote</td> <td>• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Acrylonitrile</td> <td>• Crystalline silica</td> <td>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asbestos</td> <td>• Inorganic arsenic</td> <td>• Thallium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Benzene</td> <td>• Inorganic chromium</td> <td>• Vinyl chloride</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>• Isocyanates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>• Organophosphate pesticides</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><small>(Refer to section 109 of the Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997)</small></p>	• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	• Asbestos	• Inorganic arsenic	• Thallium	• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride	• Cadmium	• Isocyanates			• Organophosphate pesticides		<p>No</p>
• 4,4' Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	• Creosote	• Pentachlorophenol (PCP)																	
• Acrylonitrile	• Crystalline silica	• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)																	
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• Benzene	• Inorganic chromium	• Vinyl chloride																	
• Cadmium	• Isocyanates																		
	• Organophosphate pesticides																		

18. Date: _____ **19. Review Date:** _____

20. Person/s conducting risk assessment: _____

Disclaimer: Any advice given to you as an obligation holder by MTAQ is given only to assist you to discharge your obligations under the Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995 (Qld). Compliance with this advice does not relieve you of your obligations under that Act. Any advice is given on the basis that you will make your own independent assessment of what action is necessary to ensure your compliance with the Act. The example risk assessments provided may need to be altered to cater for specific hazardous substances and circumstances in your business.

Whilst all care will be taken in providing advice to you, MTAQ and its staff will not be liable for any errors or omissions or for any loss or damage suffered by you or any person which arises (directly or indirectly) from your reliance on this advice or for any breach by you of your obligations under the Act.