

COSHH 2002 reg 6: exposure is assessed BEFORE the work starts; reg 7: it is prevented, or adequately controlled, working down the hierarchy — eliminate, substitute, engineer, then RPE last. This assessment covers the substance family below; it is completed against the actual products (their safety data sheets alongside) and the actual task, and briefed to the people exposed. The current workplace exposure limit, where one applies, comes from EH40 and the SDS on the day — write it in below.

1 ASSESSMENT DETAILS

SITE / PROJECT

TASK ASSESSED

PRODUCTS IN USE (SDS TO HAND)

ASSESSED BY

DATE

2 THE SUBSTANCE — WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES

WHERE IT IS MET: Cement and gypsum are the Cement and Plaster sheets; lime is its own chemistry. Mixing and using lime putty and hydraulic lime mortars for pointing, rendering and conservation work, slaking and hydrating lime, and applying lime washes. Prolonged hand and eye exposure to a strong alkali, often on scaffolds in wind.

THE HARM: Lime is strongly alkaline: it burns skin and eyes, and a lime splash in the eye can destroy sight. Slaking quicklime generates violent heat and spitting. Dust from dry hydrated lime irritates airways. Lime burns are painless at first, so the damage is done before the operative notices.

3 EXPOSURE — ROUTES, PEOPLE, LIMIT

Inhalation — dust, fume, vapour or mist

Ingestion — hand to mouth

Skin and eye contact

Others affected — adjacent trades, occupiers, public

WHO IS EXPOSED, HOW LONG, HOW OFTEN

WEL / LIMIT (FROM EH40 AND THE SDS TODAY)

4 CONTROLS — IN THE REG 7 HIERARCHY, ALL IN PLACE BEFORE WORK STARTS

Quicklime slaked only by trained people, in the open, with face shield, gauntlets and full coverage — the reaction spits and boils

Goggles or face shield and waterproof gloves for every lime task; sleeves and cuffs sealed

Eye wash at the mixing point and on the scaffold; any splash irrigated for at least twenty minutes on the way to hospital

Dry hydrated lime handled with FFP3 RPE and in still air; bags emptied gently

Lime-soaked clothing changed; skin washed and moisturised — lime dermatitis is a recognised problem in conservation work

SITE-SPECIFIC CONTROLS FOR THIS TASK

RPE WORN (TYPE, AND FACE-FIT WHERE TIGHT-FITTING)

OTHER PPE FOR THIS SUBSTANCE

5 HEALTH SURVEILLANCE, HYGIENE AND FIRST AID

Skin checks for regular lime users; eye injuries treated as emergencies.

6 STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL

Bags dry and off the ground; lime putty in sealed tubs under water; washout kept out of drains and watercourses.

WHERE IT IS STORED ON THIS SITE

SPILL RESPONSE AT THE WORK

7 SIGN-OFF AND BRIEFING

The assessment is complete when the people exposed have been briefed on it. Reassess when the product, task, quantity or location changes — not on an anniversary.

ASSESSOR — PRINTED NAME

SIGNATURE

DATE

WORKFORCE BRIEFED (DATE / RECORD REF)

R REVISION HISTORY

Every revision of this document, and every review that found nothing to change. The revision on the front of this sheet is the one you are holding — check kubitdocs.com for the current one before use.

Rev	Date	Class	What changed	Authorised by
D0	2026-09-01	first-issue	First issue.	— not yet approved —
A0	2026-09-01	review	Approved for issue by the author. Content unchanged from the reviewed draft; the draft status strip is removed. No independent third-party review has been carried out.	Author — director, UK principal contractor, SMSTS. Not an independent review.

Class: first-issue · material (the law, a control, a field or the scope changed — past buyers are notified) · editorial (wording or layout only) · review (checked, nothing changed) · withdrawal. Revision prefix D = draft, not approved and not for sale; A = approved for issue by the person named, on the date shown.