

Risk assessment: Dyeing (acid dyes)

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Risk</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
<p>Dye: general (risk of toxicity/ sensitivity)</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Acid dyes are the least hazardous type of dye stuff.</p>	Low, but the major medical risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use equipment dedicated to dyeing only; made of stainless steel, glass, wood. • Wear apron and rubber/ plastic gloves. • Use only soap and water to remove splashes from the skin (chemicals such as bleach might break down the dyes into hazardous substances). • Cover work surface with plastic sheet with newspaper on top. • Label all dye containers with contents.
Dye: powder inhalation (additional to above)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear face mask. • Turn off any fans. • Close windows. • Wipe down surfaces afterwards to catch any suspended dye powder particles. • Remove all uncovered foodstuffs, and cover all food preparation surfaces. • Open dye powder container only as long as necessary; do not talk while measuring out powder. • Open dye powder container and mix dye & water away from face and other people, e.g. in bottom of sink. • Put lids back on dye powder containers promptly after using
Hot dyepot / microwave package: risk of burns	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise not touching pot or microwave package until cool. • Keep pot at back of stove. • Use potholder
Hot liquid in dyepot / hot package in microwave: risk of scalds, inhalation	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow to cool before touching or moving. • Advise not inhaling vapours. • Open windows. • Keep lid on pot. • Keep pot at back of stove. • Use tongs to move fibre.
Weight of full dyepot: risk of dropping it or damaging back	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise care. • Use 2 people to lift it. • Keep near sink.
Spillages/ splashes: risk of slipping on wet floor	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise care. • Do not fill pot too full and move it as little as possible. • Cover work surface with plastic sheet with newspaper on top. • Ensure cloths/ mop are accessible.

FIRST AID MEASURES (from <http://www.kemtex.co.uk/safety.html>)

In all cases, obtain medical attention if ill effects occur.

Eye Contact

Immediately irrigate with eyewash solution or copious amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Inhalation

(N.B. This applies particularly to Procion Reactive Dyes)

Procion Reactive Dyes have been associated with cases of respiratory allergy by people handling them.

Generation and inhalation of dust, aerosol mists or droplets during handling should be avoided.

If an individual develops symptoms similar to hay fever or asthma, this person should seek medical advice.

It is recommended that people suffering from asthma or those with chronic chest disease should avoid handling these products.

Firefighting

In common with many organic compounds involved in a fire situation, dyes in powder form can produce flammable dust clouds in air.

If involved in a fire, like many organic compounds, noxious and toxic fumes may be emitted and self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions.