COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

1. ASSESSMENT DETAILS

Company / Site	Monarch Pest Control Services Ltd.
Assessment reference	COSHH 25
Assessed by	Patrick Condon
Date of assessment	20/10/2026
Review date	(20/10/2027, or sooner if the SDS, label, site conditions or legislation change)
Task / activity	Placing non-toxic wax monitoring blocks in bait stations or secured monitoring points inside and outside buildings, in open areas, waste dumps and sewers to detect rodent activity; inspecting for gnawing and feeding signs to identify species and activity; replacing spoiled blocks; switching to traps or a rodenticide when activity is found, professional pest control.
Location(s) of use	Client Premises
Frequency / duration of use	As required
Quantity used	As required

2. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product name	**ROBAN GOLD – Non-Toxic Wax Monitoring Block, 2.5 kg**
UFI / authorisation no.	Not applicable: non-toxic monitoring bait (no active substance), not a biocidal product (no HSE / GB authorisation number).
Supplier	PelGar International Ltd, Unit 13 Newman Lane Industrial Estate, Newman Lane, Alton, Hampshire GU34 2QR Tel: +44 (0)1420 80744
Emergency telephone	SDS: +44 (0)1420 80744 (office hours) Healthcare professionals: NPIS 0344 892 0111 (24 h) General public: NHS 111 (England, Wales, Scotland); Northern Ireland: GP or NHS 111
Identified use	Ready-for-use non-toxic rodent monitoring block, chocolate aroma, central hole for anchoring. Place one or two blocks securely at each monitoring point, with more points than for toxic baiting (label).
Active substances	None. Contains propane-1,2-diol 1–10 %, sucrose 10–20 %, paraffin wax 20–35 % (SDS section 3)
SDS reference	PelGar SDS 'Roban Gold' (headed 'Rascal Non-Toxic'), Revision 1, 07/11/2014, pre-CLP (Directive 1999/45/EC) format. Request a current GB SDS from PelGar (01420 80744).
Physical form	Gold waxy solid block, slight odour, wax melting point approx. 60 °C. Combustible; stable under normal conditions.

3. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION & LABEL ELEMENTS

No hazard pictograms: not classified as hazardous under GB CLP (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as retained). No signal word.

Signal word	None
Classification (CLP)	Not classified as dangerous (SDS uses the pre-CLP Directive 1999/45/EC; no CLP classification given).
Hazard statements	None
Precautionary statements	None under CLP. SDS (legacy S-phrases): keep locked up and out of the reach of children; keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs; when using do not eat, drink or smoke; wear suitable gloves; in case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately

	(show the label where possible).
Supplemental (EUH)	None. To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
Other hazards	May cause skin or eye irritation in susceptible persons. Contains flour and grain: flour and grain dust are respiratory sensitisers (asthma), though unlikely from a solid block (SDS section 11). Main practical hazard is contact with rodent droppings, urine and carcasses.

4. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Substance	CAS / EC	Conc. %	Classification
Propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6 200-338-0	1–10	Not classified
Sugar (sucrose)	57-50-1	10–20	Not classified
Paraffin wax	8002-74-2 232-315-6	20–35	Not classified

5. WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS (EH40)

Substance	Limit	Basis
Propane-1,2-diol	Particulates 10 mg/m³; total vapour and particulates 150 ppm / 474 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA	EH40/2005 (in SDS)
Sucrose	10 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA; 20 mg/m³ 15-min STEL	EH40/2005 (in SDS)
Paraffin wax, fume	2 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA; 6 mg/m³ 15-min STEL	EH40/2005 (in SDS). Only if heated
Flour dust	10 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA; 30 mg/m³ 15-min STEL	EH40/2005 (added; not in SDS). Respiratory sensitiser; unlikely from solid blocks

6. ROUTES OF EXPOSURE & HEALTH EFFECTS

Route	Likelihood	Effects (from SDS)
Inhalation	☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High	Solid wax block; unlikely to produce dust. Avoid forming dust (flour and grain dust are asthmagens).
Skin contact	☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High	Handling blocks. May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons; avoid contact and wash hands.
Eye contact	☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High	May cause eye irritation in susceptible persons.
Ingestion	☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High	Non-toxic but not for consumption; seek medical advice if swallowed and show the label. Hand-to-mouth transfer of rodent contamination is the greater risk.
Environment	☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High	Not classified. Propane-1,2-diol: Daphnia EC50 (48 h) and fish LC50 (96 h) 100 mg/l. Keep washings out of drains; recover spent blocks.

7. PERSONS AT RISK

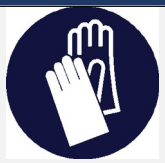
Group	At risk?	Notes
Pest control operatives	☒ Yes ☐ No	Minimal risk: brief skin contact when placing and checking blocks; contact with rodent droppings, urine and carcasses at monitoring points
Other employees / staff on site	☐ Yes ☒ No	Non-hazardous; inform staff of monitoring point locations so stations are not disturbed
Public / customers / occupants	☐ Yes ☒ No	Blocks placed in secured stations or

		covered monitoring points
Children & pets, livestock, birds, wildlife	☒ Yes ☐ No	Non-toxic, but palatable to dogs and other non-targets; keep out of reach of children: use stations or covered points
New / expectant mothers, young persons	☐ Yes ☒ No	Product not classified for reproductive or other health hazards; normal hygiene. Zoonotic risk from rodent contamination applies as for any rodent work

8. CONTROL MEASURES

Elimination / substitution	Product is non-toxic and is itself the low-hazard option for monitoring before (or instead of) rodenticide use, in line with the CRRU Code of Best Practice and IPM.
Engineering controls	Place blocks in rodent bait/monitoring stations or covered, secured monitoring points, out of reach of children, pets and non-target animals. Fix blocks on the rod or wire so they cannot be dragged away. Label stations as non-toxic monitoring points so they are not mistaken for rodenticide, and switch to a rodenticide only under a separate COSHH assessment and the CRRU Code of Best Practice. In sewers, secure blocks so they cannot be washed away.
Safe handling	Avoid contact with eyes and skin and avoid forming dust (SDS section 7). Wear suitable gloves (SDS). Fix blocks with wire or a nail inside stations or under secured covers. Inspect monitoring points frequently; check gnawing to tell rats, mice or insects apart (label). Keep monitoring records and a site plan.
Hygiene	Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Wash hands after handling blocks and stations and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Cover cuts. Treat rodent droppings and carcasses as a Weil's disease (leptospirosis) and hantavirus risk.
Storage	Cool, dry, well-ventilated store, away from food and animal feed, oxidising agents, heat, sparks and open flames; keep locked up and out of reach of children. Keep separate from rodenticides and protect from rodent access.
Training / information	Operatives hold RSPH/BPCA Level 2 Award in Pest Management (or equivalent) and are briefed on this assessment, the label and the SDS.

9. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



Protective gloves

PPE	Requirement (from SDS)	Standard / notes
Hand	Impervious gloves (wear suitable gloves)	Nitrile gloves (EN ISO 374); also for droppings and carcasses
Eye / face	Tight-fitting goggles if exposed to excessive dust	EN 166 goggles only if dust is generated
Body	Impervious clothing, boots	Work clothing or coveralls and safety boots
Respiratory	Only if dust approaches the WEL	Not required for intact blocks. FFP3 (EN 149) if clearing heavy dropping accumulations (hantavirus/dust)

10. FIRST AID	
General	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice and show the label where possible.
Inhalation	Unlikely to present a hazard as the product is a solid block. Move to fresh air if symptoms develop.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off immediately with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice if irritation persists.
Ingestion	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label (NHS 111).
Note for doctors	No specific antidote; treat symptomatically. Not an anticoagulant. Consider zoonotic infection (e.g. leptospirosis) if the casualty was exposed to rodent contamination.

11. SPILLAGE, FIRE & DISPOSAL	
Accidental release	Wear gloves (SDS also advises protective clothing and eye/face protection). Clean up promptly by sweeping; transfer to a labelled container, then wash the area with water, keeping washings out of sewers and drains.
Spill kit location	
Fire	Combustible wax solid (not classified as flammable). Use CO2, dry powder or alcohol-resistant foam; keep exposed containers cool with water spray; do not use a water jet. Heating or burning gives toxic and irritant fumes (carbon oxides, possibly nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride). Self-contained breathing apparatus for fire-fighters.
Waste disposal	Dispose of in compliance with local and national regulations; unused or damaged blocks as non-toxic waste (label). Clean empty containers may go to landfill. Blocks soiled by rodents: bag and dispose of as contaminated waste.
Transport	Not classified as dangerous for transport. No transport warning sign required. Carry in a secure compartment separate from the cab and from food.

12. SIGN-OFF			
Role	**Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Assessor	Patrick Condon	Patrick Condon	20th October 2026
Manager / approver	George McConville	George McConville	20th October 2026

Source: PelGar Roban Gold Safety Data Sheet (headed 'Rascal Non-Toxic'), Revision 1 (07/11/2014), and Roban Gold 2.5 kg label. Read alongside the current SDS, product label and CRRU UK Code of Best Practice, and review for site-specific conditions.