

## Filling Kegs

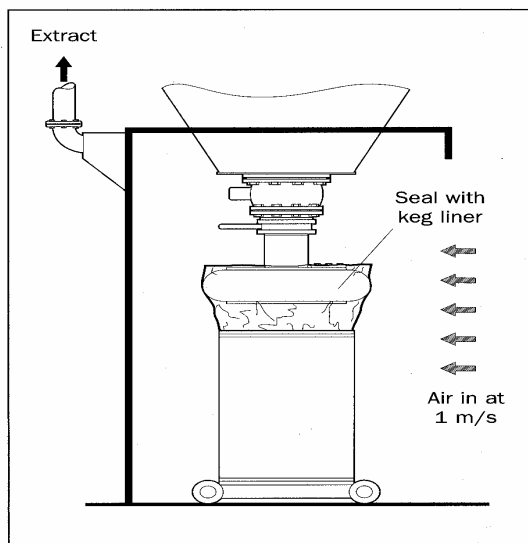
### SCOPE

This control sheet is part of the ILO Chemical Control Toolkit and should be used when the toolkit identifies that a control approach 3 solution is needed. The sheet gives good practice advice on filling kegs with kilogram quantities of solids and describes the key points you have to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level. It is important that all the points are followed. Some chemicals are flammable or corrosive and your controls must be suitable for those hazards too. Look at the safety data sheet for more information. This sheet identifies the minimum standards you need to apply to protect your health. It should not be used to justify a lower standard of control than that which may be required for process control or control of other risks.

### ACCESS

- Keep unnecessary people away from the work area. Ensure that no one is working close by downwind.

### DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT



- Ensure kegs and filling equipment are compatible and well maintained.
- Use keg liners and ensure they are large enough to be tied off.
- Provide suitable seals, (e.g. inflatable rings) between the keg liner and filling head.
- Select kegs for maximum airtightness, e.g. lipped and with ring clamps.
- Provide a ventilated enclosure around the filling operation with an inward airflow of at least 1 metre/second.
- Ensure that filling head does not discharge dust when the keg is removed.
- Provide a tray or grid below the filling point to minimise the spread of any spillage.

- Provide good lighting. Select lighting equipment suitable for the nature of the substances handled, e.g. dust tight and flameproof.
- Consider the need for explosion relief for combustible solids and ensure that equipment is earthed.
- Discharge extracted air to a safe place away from doors, windows and air inlets.

### EXAMINATION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

- Ensure all equipment used is maintained in good repair and efficient working order. Have the system thoroughly examined and tested at least once a year.

- Check that the extraction system is working every day when it is switched on.
- Check all the equipment once a week for signs of damage and repair when necessary.
- Do not use the equipment if you have any suspicion that it is not working properly.

## **CLEANING AND HOUSEKEEPING**

- Clean the work equipment and work area daily.
- Spills are the major cause of dust or vapour in the workplace. Clean up all spills immediately.
- Don't clean up dusts with a brush or compressed air. Use a damp cloth or vacuum.
- Put lids on containers immediately after use.
- Store containers in a safe place where they won't get damaged.

## **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

- Chemicals in hazard group S can damage the skin or eyes, or enter the body through the skin and harm you. Sheets Sk100 and Sk101 give good advice on how to keep the materials off your skin.
- Check the material safety data sheet or ask your supplier to find out what personal protective equipment is needed.
- Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) should not be needed for routine tasks, but may be necessary for cleaning and maintenance activities and when dealing with spills.
- Look after your protective equipment. When not in use, keep it clean and store it in a clean, safe place.
- Keep your protective equipment clean and change it at recommended intervals or when it is damaged.

## **TRAINING AND SUPERVISION**

- Tell your workers about any harmful properties of the substances they are working with and why they must use the controls and PPE provided.
- Teach them to handle chemicals safely. Check controls are working and ensure that they know what to do if something goes wrong.
- Have a system to check that the precautions you have put in place are being followed.