

Dry Ice Policy

(Use, Handling, Storage and Disposal of)

(HSP 12)

V5.0

June 2026

Summary

Dry ice is a solid form of carbon dioxide. The temperature of dry ice is -78 degrees centigrade. As the temperature of the dry ice increases (-78 degrees or higher) it goes from a solid to a gas which is released into the environment, this is known as sublimation. It is important to note that a small quantity of dry ice will sublime to a large volume of gas.

When carbon dioxide is released into the environment it replaces the air with the carbon dioxide gas which at certain levels is harmful to humans. The human body uses the level of carbon dioxide gas in our blood to regulate our breathing rate.

Increased levels of carbon dioxide can lead to an increase in the rate of breathing, heart rate and ultimately asphyxia.

It is important that all staff working with dry ice use the same operating procedures in order to ensure consistent appropriate handling of a potentially hazardous substance. Dry ice is manufactured in the form of pellets, slices or blocks and may be supplied loose or in insulated containers.

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Data Protection Act 2018 (UK General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR) Legislation.

The Trust has a duty under the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulations 2016/679 to ensure that there is a valid legal basis to process personal and sensitive data. The legal basis for processing must be identified and documented before the processing begins. In many cases we may need consent; this must be explicit, informed, and documented. We cannot rely on opt out, it must be opt in.

Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulations 2016/679 is applicable to all staff; this includes those working as contractors and providers of services.

For more information about your obligations under the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulations 2016/679 please see the Information Use Framework Policy or contact the Information Governance Team.

Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust rch-tr.infogov@nhs.net

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust recognises and is committed to meeting or exceeding its legal duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (CoSHH) Regulations 2002.
- 1.2. This policy, procedure and guidance sets out Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust strategy for compliance of all relevant Health and Safety legislation regarding the use of dry ice and dry ice containing equipment.
- 1.3. This document is particularly concerned with correct use and disposal of Dry Ice and Dry Ice products. Dry Ice is covered by both the CoSHH Regulations 2002 and also environmental legislation.
- 1.4. This document should be read in conjunction with the Trust Health and Safety Policy and the Incident Reporting Policy.
- 1.5. The successful implementation of this policy requires the total co-operation and commitment of all members of the Trust management and staff.
- 1.6. The special duties of staff detailed herein are in addition to those detailed in the Trust Health and Safety Policy.
- 1.7. This version supersedes any previous versions of this document.

2. Purpose of this Policy/Procedure

- 2.1. The Trust aims to achieve or exceed current statutory requirements and strive for excellence of best practice.
- 2.2. The policy's aim is to establish roles and responsibilities for various levels of management to promote timely reporting of relevant incidents and compliance with statutory obligations.
- 2.3. This document has been created to provide information and guidance on the use and handling of dry ice including its safe disposal.
- 2.4. The objective of this document is to establish roles and responsibilities for various levels of management to ensure that the risk from dry ice within Trust owned or controlled locations are adequately managed, so that, as far as reasonably practicable no one can come to any harm.

3. Scope

- 3.1. This document applies to all dry ice uses by the Trust for its normal activities, whether clinical or otherwise.
- 3.2. This policy is designed to set out the Trust's arrangements for the management of dry ice within the Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance and St Michaels's Hospital, Hayle.

3.3. The aims and objectives of this policy are to:

- Enable the Trust to ensure it provides a safe working environment during the storage, handling and disposal of dry ice hazards, so far as reasonably practicable.
- Ensure potential hazards from dry ice or dry ice containing equipment in the workplace are identified and spillages are responded to, in a timely manner, so far as possible.
- Ensure any risk to a person's safety is adequately controlled and reduced to the lowest level reasonably practicable and the appropriate risk assessments and risk reductions methods are put in place.

4. Definitions / Glossary

For the purposes of this document the following terms will, unless otherwise stated, apply.

The Trust	The Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust.
Trust Sites	All areas, sites, buildings or premises owned, occupied or controlled by the Trust.
Staff	All Persons who are employed by the Trust whether on permanent or temporary contracts (Written or Implied), paid or unpaid, and shall include persons employed through recruitment and employment agency providers to assist the Trust in delivery of services but excluding contractors and third parties undertaking works for or on behalf of the Trust.
Dry Ice	Dry ice is a solid form of carbon dioxide. The temperature of dry ice is -78 degrees centigrade. As the temperature of the dry ice increases (-78 degrees or higher) it goes from a solid to a gas which is released into the environment, this is known as sublimation. It is important to note that a small quantity of dry ice will sublime to a large volume of gas.
CoSHH Regulations	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (CoSHH) Regulations 2002.
Enforcing Authority	Primarily the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) although may include Cornwall Council, CQC, et al.

- 4.1. Dry ice is a solid form of carbon dioxide. The temperature of dry ice is -78 degrees centigrade. As the temperature of the dry ice increases (-78 degrees or higher) it goes from a solid to a gas which is released into the environment, this is known as sublimation. It is important to note that a small quantity of dry ice will sublime to a large volume of gas.

- 4.2. When carbon dioxide is released into the environment it replaces the air with the carbon dioxide gas which at certain levels is harmful to humans. The human body uses the level of carbon dioxide gas in our blood to regulate our breathing rate.
- 4.3. Increased levels of carbon dioxide can lead to an increase in the rate of breathing, heart rate and ultimately asphyxia.
- 4.4. It is important that all staff working with dry ice use the same operating procedures in order to ensure consistent appropriate handling of a potentially hazardous substance. Dry ice is manufactured in the form of pellets, slices or blocks and may be supplied loose or in insulated containers.
- 4.5. All references to the masculine shall apply to the feminine and the singular to the plural and vice-versa, unless otherwise stated.

5. Ownership and Responsibilities

The Trust Board, managers and staff are responsible for establishing, maintaining and supporting a holistic approach to health and safety management, in all areas of their responsibility. They should comply with the Trust Health and Safety Policies and Procedures and ensure effective risk management mechanisms are implemented in accordance with these. Some members of staff and Committees have particular specialist functions in relation to health and safety management as described below.

5.1. Role of the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive has overall accountability for the Trust's risk management programme and ensuring that this operates effectively. They delegate operational responsibility for practical implementation of this policy to the Chief Operating Officer.

5.2. Role of the Chief Operating Officer

The Chief Operating Officer is the nominated Executive for Health and Safety. The Chief Operating Officer is responsible to the Trust Board and Chief Executive. The Chief Operating Officer will provide reports to the Trust Board with regards to Health and Safety. The Chief Operating Officer is the Chair of the Health and Safety Committee.

5.3. Role of the Head of Estates Operations

- The head of operational estates will ensure adequate resources are provided to respond to requests for improvements from areas that use dry ice.

5.4. Role of Divisional Directors

- The Divisional Directors will be responsible for ensuring the policy is disseminated throughout their division, ensuring information and communication flow is maintained and that any learning from Dry Ice incidents is disseminated.
- The Divisional Directors are responsible for ensuring that day-to-day activities of the Division are conducted in a safe and suitable manner and this policy is effectively and correctly employed within their own Division.
- Ensure that the Division Health and Safety forum monitors and reviews the progress of all incidents.

5.5. Role of the Head of Health and Safety

- The Head of Health and Safety is the designated safety management advisor for the Trust. They are responsible for advising all staff throughout the organisation on issues relating to their areas of risk and adverse incident management. They will oversee the health and safety investigation of adverse incidents and liaise with the Trust's clinical risk management team with regard to other Trust incident investigations.
- The Head of Health and Safety has overall responsibility for liaising with relevant external agencies, including, but not restricted to, the Health and Safety Executive, Fire and Rescue Service, Local Authority, Environment Agency and other enforcement authorities etc. Where their involvement is indicated in respect of adverse incident issues.

5.6. Role of Health and Safety Advisors

- Training, assistance and/or information on the principals and the requirements of this policy may be obtained by contacting any of the Health and Safety Advisors. The Health and Safety Advisors will review any Datix incident reports relating to dry ice. They will also assist Learning and Development with an effective training programme for all Trust employees who work with or around tasks using dry ice.
- The Health and Safety Advisors will also assist departments to create response plans for situations involving excess build-up of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and will assist with periodic audit/inspections by each department to ensure all production, use and storage requirements are met. Sublimation areas must be nominated by the department and agreed by the Health and Safety Advisors.

5.7. Role of Ward/Area/Department Manager

Ward/Area/Department Managers will undertake the following duties:

- Managers are required to carry out written risk assessments of the risk to the health of staff and others exposed to dry ice. Risk assessments and subsequent control measures are the responsibility of managers in charge of staff or areas where dry ice is used or handled.
- The manager for the department is responsible for ensuring their staff safely dispose of dry ice waste.
- Ensure that their staff have received relevant training and that there is monitoring of compliance in place. Training must include normal use and storage, and disposal of dry ice. Appropriate records and evidence of the annual training given should be maintained.
- Ensuring that all incidents are fully reported using the Trust Incident Reporting System at the earliest opportunity.
- Ensure that all staff co-operate fully in reporting and investigating incidents.
- Department Heads will ensure proper atmospheric testing is periodically conducted to ensure that carbon dioxide levels remain below permissible exposure levels.
- Department Heads will periodically inspect their areas and liaise with the Estates department to ensure any required works are completed in a timely manner.

5.8. Role of Individual Staff

- All employees are expected to take reasonable care to ensure the safety of themselves, their colleagues, patients and members of the public. Staff are responsible from complying with all risk assessments and policies relating to the use of dry ice.
- All Trust employees must follow the safe storage, usage and handling of dry ice. Upon discovery of improper storage or handling of dry ice, the employees will ensure that they complete a Datix incident report, regardless of the outcome, in an accurate and timely manner.
- All staff must co-operate with the Trust on matters relating to this policy and assist on providing information for any investigation as required.
- All staff should ensure that if they are likely to be involved in the use of dry ice, they undertake training in its safe use and disposal.
- Training records for all staff likely to be dealing with dry ice shall be maintained by Learning and Development and reviewed on an annual basis.

- It is the duty of all employees to follow the correct safety rules when working with dry ice, including the wearing of any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

6. Standards and Practice

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. The standards and practice section is designed to provide the individual with the knowledge for handling dry ice safely.
- 6.1.2. Dry ice is a solid form of carbon dioxide. The temperature of dry ice is -78 degrees centigrade. As the temperature of the dry ice increases (-78 degrees or higher) it goes from a solid to a gas which is released into the environment, this is known as sublimation. It is important to note that a small quantity of dry ice will sublime to a large volume of gas.
- 6.1.3. When carbon dioxide is released into the environment it replaces the air with the carbon dioxide gas which at certain levels is harmful to humans. The human body uses the level of carbon dioxide gas in our blood to regulate our breathing rate.
- 6.1.4. Increased levels of carbon dioxide can lead to an increase in the rate of breathing, heart rate and ultimately asphyxia.
- 6.1.5. It is important that all staff working with dry ice use the same operating procedures in order to ensure consistent appropriate handling of a potentially hazardous substance. Dry ice is manufactured in the form of pellets, slices or blocks and may be supplied loose or in insulated containers.
- 6.1.6. When considering the use of Dry Ice, this policy should be read in conjunction with the Trust's Operational CoSHH Policy (for Use and Management of Hazardous Substances) and workplace exposure limits (EH40).

6.2. Departments (Notified)

- 6.2.1. The standards and practice section gives guidance for departments to establish local operational procedures for the safe storage, usage and handling of dry ice.
- 6.2.2. Each of the following departments: Research and Development, Pharmacy, and Haematology have notified the Health and Safety Advisors of their intention to use, store or dispose of Dry Ice. These departments are known to be affected through the use of this product and should ensure they have standard operating procedures for their individual department. Each department will have a nominated area, agreed with the Health and Safety Advisors, in which to sublimate any unused Dry Ice.
- 6.2.3. Departments who use dry ice should undertake a risk assessment which includes the product packaging and insulation. (CoSHH regulations).

6.2.4. Your supplier will list the hazards associated with the product on the wrapper or container in which the dry ice is supplied. The Material Safety Data Sheet given to you by your supplier will inform you of the action to be taken in the event of an incident or emergency involving dry ice and the health hazards of the product. You should read this carefully before transporting, handling or using dry ice.

6.2.5. Additional Guidance for departments to enable them to write a local procedure is detailed in [Appendix 3](#).

6. Dissemination and Implementation

- 7.1. Once consultation has been undertaken the final published document will be held centrally within the online Document Library and be available to both staff and members of the public.
- 7.2. Upon publication, awareness to all staff will be raised by notification within the Trust “RCH Comms monthly” and through Health and Safety Committee feedback from both management and staff representatives.
- 7.3. Division Managers will ensure that the contents of this document are highlighted to staff through regular Division meetings.

8. Monitoring compliance and effectiveness

Information Category	Detail of process and methodology for monitoring compliance
Element to be monitored	Incidents relating to the use of Dry Ice.
Lead	Head of Health and Safety.
Tool	Datix Incident Reports. Health and Safety reports to Health and Safety Committee.
Frequency	Quarterly.
Reporting arrangements	Health and Safety reports to the Health and Safety Committee within the existing incident report.
Acting on recommendations and Lead(s)	Recommendations made to and through the Health and Safety Committee.
Change in practice and lessons to be shared	Wider issues will be raised for appropriate action via the Health and Safety Committee and Governance Committee as appropriate.

9. Updating and Review

- 9.1. This policy has been agreed by Trust management and the Health and Safety Committee.
- 9.2. This policy will be reviewed every 3 years or earlier in view of developments which may include legislative changes, national policy instruction (NHS or Department of Health) or Trust Board decision.
- 9.3. The Health and Safety Committee who meet bi-monthly will approve any changes to the policy.
- 9.4. Appendices and the associated documentation relating to this policy may be reviewed / revised in consultation with the Health and Safety Team without formal being undertaken by the Health and Safety Committee, provided that the amendments do not impact upon the general arrangements made within this policy.

10. Equality and Diversity

This document complies with the Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust service Equality and Diversity statement which can be found in the [Equality Diversity And Inclusion Policy](#) or the [Equality and Diversity website](#).

10.1. Equality Impact Assessment

The Initial Equality Impact Assessment Screening Form is at [Appendix 2](#).

Appendix 1. Governance Information

Information Category	Detailed Information
Document Title:	Dry Ice Policy (Use, Handling, Storage and Disposal) (HSP 12) V5.0
This document replaces (exact title of previous version):	Dry Ice Policy (Use, Handling, Storage and Disposal) (HSP010.3) V4.1
Date Issued/Approved:	June 2026
Date Valid From:	June 2026
Date Valid To:	June 2029
Directorate / Department responsible (author/owner):	Gavin Griffiths, Head of Health, Safety, Moving and Handling.
Contact details:	01872 252976
Brief summary of contents:	Trust management arrangements for the safe use, handling and disposal of Dry Ice.
Suggested Keywords:	Dry ice. Nitrogen. Oxygen. Carbon Dioxide Asphyxia. Asphyxiant. Solid Form. Cooling Agent. Well Ventilated. Storage.
Target Audience:	RCHT: Yes CFT: No CIOB ICB: No
Executive Director responsible for Policy:	Chief Operating Officer.
Approval route for consultation and ratification:	Health and Safety Committee.
General Manager confirming approval processes:	G Griffiths, Head of Health and Safety.
Name of Governance Lead confirming approval by specialty and Division management meetings:	Jemma Dunstan, Senior Health and Business Support Advisor.

Information Category	Detailed Information
Links to key external standards:	Including, but not restricted to: Health and safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Management of Health and safety Regulations 1999. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 2013. CQC Regulations.
Related Documents:	Clinical Governance and Controls Assurance Strategy. Biological Hazards Policy. Emergency Plan. Health and Safety Policy. CoSHH Policy. Incident Reporting Policy and Procedure. Risk Management Policy. Risk Management Strategy. Training and Development Policy. EH 40 Workplace Exposure Limits. Note: this is not an exhaustive listing.
Training Need Identified?	Yes
Publication Location (refer to Policy on Policies – Approvals and Ratification):	Internet and Intranet
Document Library Folder/Sub Folder:	Chief Operating Officer / Health and Safety

Version Control Table

Date	Version Number	Summary of Changes	Changes Made by
Sept 2014	V1.0	First Draft	J Robin Gatenby, Health and Safety manager
Nov 2016	V2.0	Second Draft	J Robin Gatenby, Health and Safety manager

Date	Version Number	Summary of Changes	Changes Made by
July 2019	V3.0	Full Review- changes to job titles/roles, governance information, truncate policy content moving guidance section into an Appendix for easier reading.	Natasha Quick, Senior Health and Safety Advisor
Jan 2023	V4.0	Full Review- changes to job titles/roles, division to Division etc, governance information	Natasha Quick, Senior Advisor (Health)
Jun 2023	V4.1	Minor amendment to wording in Appendix 3. Updated to the new Trust Template.	Jemma Dunstan, Trainee Advisor (Health)
Dec 2025	V5.0	Updated to the new Trust Template. Minor amendment to wording in Summary, Section 5.6 and 5.8. Change from Care Group to Division.	Rob Harris, Senior Safety Advisor Gavin Griffiths, Head of Head Safety, Moving and Handling

All or part of this document can be released under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

All Policies, Strategies and Operating Procedures, including Business Plans, are to be kept for the lifetime of the organisation plus 6 years.

This document is only valid on the day of printing.

Controlled Document

This document has been created following the Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust [The Policy on Policies \(Development and Management of Knowledge Procedural and Web Documents Policy\)](#). It should not be altered in any way without the express permission of the author or their Line Manager.

Appendix 2. Quality and Equality Impact Assessment (QEIA) Guidance Form

The QEIA process allows RCHT to monitor the impact of changes to its policies and services, ensuring that nobody is unduly disadvantaged.

Please ensure you have completed a Quality and Equality Impact Assessment (QEIA) using this link to complete the form:

[E11 QEIA Policy](#)

For guidance, please see the [QEIA Essentials – Quick Reference Guide](#) or contact as required below:

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion guidance, please contact: rcht.inclusion@nhs.net

Quality Governance guidance, please contact Jillian Tozer: jillian.tozer3@nhs.net

Appendix 3. Additional Information for Departments to create local procedure

Purpose of safe storage, usage and handling

The safe storage, usage and handling of dry ice is extremely important at ward/department level. The significant hazards of dry ice include burns and asphyxiation. Insulated gloves must be worn when handling dry ice. Use of dry ice in poorly ventilated areas can result in depletion of the oxygen level resulting in asphyxiation.

Risks

The risks associated with dry ice generally comes from:

- The product (pellets, slices, blocks).
- Types of packaging and insulation used.
- The way it is secured whilst in transit.
- The type of vehicle being used.
- The length of time the journey takes.

Hazard Control

The hazards created by dry ice are:

- Extreme Cold (Burns/Frostbite).
- Asphyxiation.
- Explosion.

Extreme Cold (Burns/Frostbite)

Dry ice can cause burns to the skin in short periods of time. To protect against the extreme cold PPE should be worn including cryogenic gloves. Prolonged contact then the skin cells will freeze and result in an injury similar to a burn. Departments must ensure that gloves are provided, and the SOP must state where the gloves can be found. If you do experience a contact injury, ensure you run water over the area.

Asphyxiation

Suffocation, Carbon dioxide is a simple asphyxiant. Always store dry ice in a well-ventilated area to minimize the build-up of carbon dioxide. Employees must use caution when handling and unpacking insulated containers. Employees should never place their head near or into the container to obtain dry ice.

Explosion

Placing dry ice into a tightly sealed container can allow sufficient gas build-up to cause an explosion. Never place dry ice into an enclosed space. Placement of dry ice in rooms with little or no ventilation can result in the build-up of carbon dioxide in the area. Do not store dry ice in confined spaces such as coolers, refrigerators, freezers, cupboards or in cars or vans.

Good Practice

The standards and practice section establishes procedures for the safe storage, usage and handling of dry ice. The significant hazards of dry ice include burns and asphyxiation. Insulated gloves must be worn when handling dry ice. Use of dry ice in poorly ventilated areas can result in depletion of the oxygen level resulting in asphyxiation.

Dry Ice – Procedure

Dry ice is often delivered to site via a courier company, each department should ensure it has a localised standard operating procedure, which refers to the use of appropriate packaging, equipment, transportation and shipping guidelines.

Departments should always endeavor to unload / unpack the product as soon as possible at the end of the journey and move to a suitable storage location.

Always secure the container lid in the open position, before reaching in to unload the product and avoid leaning into the container.

Working with Dry Ice

Where the departmental application of dry ice is likely to result in the sublimation of the dry ice volume into the working area it is important that the department seeks professional advice from the Estates team on suitable ventilation systems. Remember, that a little bit of dry ice will sublime to a large volume of CO₂ gas.

- Do not handle dry ice with bare hands. It can cause severe cold burns and frostbite.
- Do not play with dry ice.
- Use an insulated container to store dry ice.
- Do not place in working refrigerator or freezer.
- Do not allow direct contact as superficial damage/freezer burn may occur.

Storage

Dry ice is to be stored in a well-ventilated location, placed in an insulated cooler and held in a ventilated storage area. Never handle dry ice with your bare hands. Always wear thermal gloves to reduce risk of thermal burns to the skin.

These storage locations must be:

- Well ventilated.
- Above ground.
- Out of direct sunlight and sources of heat.
- Secure to prevent unauthorised access.
- Do not place dry ice on a tiled or solid surface countertop as the extreme cold will cause damage.

Dry ice must be stored in an appropriately insulated container. Failure to do so will result in the dry ice evaporating more rapidly, increasing the risk of asphyxiation.

The insulating container should be supplied by the courier or supplying company with the dry ice in it. Generally, the principal is – the better the insulation, the slower the sublimation rate and the longer the quality of the product will be maintained.

Dry ice cannot be stored in any type of tightly sealed device such as a plastic or glass container, or other enclosed space. Instead, store dry ice in a Styrofoam chest/box designed for the storage of dry ice (as this allows for the release of carbon dioxide gas).

Dry ice must not be stored in a completely air-tight container, nor should it be stored in a plastic or glass container, this is due to thermal expansion of dry ice.

The release of carbon dioxide gas will cause the container to expand and eventually cause a pressure explosion. Please ensure only approved packaging as supplied by the shipping company is used.

Dry ice does not melt – it sublimates. Sublimation is the process of going directly from a solid to a gas. One pound of dry ice produces about 250 litres of gaseous carbon dioxide. Sublimation of 1lb of dry ice results in 8.8cu. ft (8.8ft³).

Do not dispose of dry ice in an area where CO₂ gas can collect in low-lying areas, garage pits, drains, confined spaces, vehicles etc.

Never transport Dry Ice materials in your personal vehicle. If you transport dry ice in an approved Trust vehicle, you must have received specific training and it must be stored within the vehicle, in a location apart from the driver.

Ventilation

The person handling the dry ice must ensure that there is adequate ventilation where the dry ice is stored. Dry Ice can be stored in the workplace for a short period of time when the ice is in use or during the unpacking process. Generally, for no longer than 10 minutes whilst ensuring the room is well ventilated. Normal air is 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen and only 0.035% carbon dioxide. If the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air rises above 0.5% carbon dioxide can become dangerous. Smaller concentrations can cause quicker breathing.

First Aid

If at any point when dealing with dry ice symptoms of rapid breathing or cyanosis – the immediate area must be vacated, and first aid/medical attention sought. Cyanosis is the appearance of a blue or purple colouration of the skin or mucous membranes due to the tissues near the skin surface having low oxygen saturation.

First aiders working areas that use dry ice should be fully trained in dealing with emergency first aid responses where dry ice may be a factor.

Surplus

If any unneeded dry ice remains when the application for which it was intended has completed. "Then wearing suitable hand protection, within its insulated container, or place unused dry ice into an uncovered, durable metal container and allow it to sublime (evaporate) in a secure, well-ventilated area." Any left-over packaging should be disposed of with care and recycled wherever possible.

This area must be nominated by the department, agreed by the Health and Safety Advisors and relevant signage installed.

Safe Disposal

Dry ice sublimates leaving no residue. Letting the unused portion sublime over a period of several days in a secure, well-ventilated area will take care of the liberated gas.

Always ensure that dry ice is disposed of in a safe place.

- Well-ventilated area.
- Secured against access to passers-by, especially children and animals.
- Never dispose of dry ice into the waste bins or bags.
- Never leave unneeded dry ice in hallways or other public areas.
- Never dispose of dry ice in a sink, toilet or other device. Such action can destroy the structure because of the temperature difference.

Arrangements should also be made with the Trust Waste Team to remove any cardboard or insulated boxes once the dry ice has sublimated to ensure that these do not become a health and safety or fire risk.

Additional Reading

When considering the use of Dry Ice, this policy should be read in conjunction with the Trust's CoSHH Policy (The Management and Use of Hazardous Substances (CoSHH) Policy and workplace exposure limits (EH40).