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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Working with fibreglass and resin** | **Date** | **20/08/20** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** |  | **Assessor** | **Samantha Middleton** |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** |  | **Signed off** | **A picture containing drawing  Description automatically generated** |

| ***PART A***  |
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| **(1) Risk identification** | **(2) Risk assessment** | **(3) Risk management** |
| **Hazard** | **Potential Consequences** | **Who might be harmed****(user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)** | **Inherent** |  | **Residual** | **Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)** |
| **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** | **Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** |  |
| Glass fibre sheets | Glass fibre splinters,Respiratory issues due to inhalation of small fibres | User, People working nearby | **5** | **2** | **10** | **Training provided to users prior to commencing work.****Gloves and dust masks to be worn when nearby/ in contact with sheets** | **2** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Epoxy/ Polyester Resin | Skin/ eye irritationRespiratory issues due to inhalation of vapour | User | **3** | **3** | **6** | **Training provided to users prior to commencing work.****Goggles and gloves to be worn when working with resins****Should only be poured and mixed in well ventilated areas** | **1** | **3** | **3** |  |
| Resin Hardener | Severe burns to skin/ damage to eyesRespiratory issues due to inhalation of vapourPotential damage to unborn child | User, People working near by (particularly pregnant women) | **3** | **4** | **12** | **Training provided to users prior to commencing work.****Gloves, masks, and goggles to be worn when pouring or mixing hardener****Should only be used in a well-ventilated area****People suspected of being pregnant should not be nearby when hardener is being used.** | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |
| Strongly Exothermic Resin-Hardener Mixture | Burns due to hot mixtureChemical skin damage if mixture is able to melt through its container | User | **4** | **4** | **16** | **Training provided to users prior to commencing work.****Resin and hardener should be mixed in quantities not exceeding 250g per container****Container must be appropriately sized to contain the quantity and suitably resistant to high temperatures** | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |

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| ***PART B – Action Plan*** |
| **Risk Assessment Action Plan** |
| **Part no.** | **Action to be taken, incl. Cost** | **By whom** | **Target date** | **Review date** | **Outcome at review date** |
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| Responsible manager’s signature: | A picture containing drawing  Description automatically generatedResponsible manager’s signature:  |
| Print name: Samantha Middleton  | Date: 04.09.2020 | Print name: Hannah LiddellMaria Stagno Navarra | Date:04.09.2020 |

**Assessment Guidance**

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| 1. Eliminate
 | Remove the hazard wherever possible which negates the need for further controls | If this is not possible then explain why |  |
| 1. Substitute
 | Replace the hazard with one less hazardous | If not possible then explain why |
| 1. Physical controls
 | Examples: enclosure, fume cupboard, glove box | Likely to still require admin controls as well |
| 1. Admin controls
 | Examples: training, supervision, signage |  |
| 1. Personal protection
 | Examples: respirators, safety specs, gloves | Last resort as it only protects the individual |

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| **LIKELIHOOD** | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **IMPACT** |

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| Impact | Health & Safety |
| 1 | Trivial - insignificant | Very minor injuries e.g. slight bruising |
| 2 | Minor | Injuries or illness e.g. small cut or abrasion which require basic first aid treatment even in self-administered.  |
| 3 | Moderate | Injuries or illness e.g. strain or sprain requiring first aid or medical support.  |
| 4 | Major  | Injuries or illness e.g. broken bone requiring medical support >24 hours and time off work >4 weeks. |
| 5 | Severe – extremely significant | Fatality or multiple serious injuries or illness requiring hospital admission or significant time off work.  |

Risk process

1. Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
2. Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
3. If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
4. If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
5. If the residual risk is amber the activity can continue but you must identify and implement further controls to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.
6. If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
7. Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
8. The cost of implementing control measures can be taken into account but should be proportional to the risk i.e. a control to reduce low risk may not need to be carried out if the cost is high but a control to manage high risk means that even at high cost the control would be necessary.

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| Likelihood |
| 1 | Rare e.g. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher |
| 2 | Unlikely e.g. 1 in 10,000 chance or higher |
| 3 | Possible e.g. 1 in 1,000 chance or higher |
| 4 | Likely e.g. 1 in 100 chance or higher |
| 5 | Very Likely e.g. 1 in 10 chance or higher |