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| **ACTIVITY** | **PERSON AT RISK** | **SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS** | **RISK\*** | | | **RISK CONTROL MEASURES** | **RESIDUAL RISK\*\*** | | |
| **L** | **S** | **Risk** | **L** | **S** | **Risk** |
| Frequent Hand Washing with Soap and Water (Warm and Cold) | Employees and Visitors | Frequent exposure to soaps and cleaners account for over a quarter of all cases of work-related contact dermatitis. | 4 | 3 | 12 | * During hand washing, thoroughly rinse off residual soap/hand cleanser. * Ensure your hands are thoroughly dry before continuing work. * Use emollient creams regularly, especially after finishing work. Ensure all parts of the hand are covered. * Check your skin for early signs and report concerns to your ‘responsible person’. Early detection can help prevent more serious dermatitis from developing * Provide hand hygiene products (eg gentle soaps) that are both effective and minimise the risk of skin disease. * Train employees in use of equipment and gloves, correct hand cleaning and skin care measures (eg regular use of moisturisers). * Provide good hand-drying facilities (eg good-quality, soft paper towels). * Provide emollients in suitable dispensers to prevent cross-contamination. * Use a system of skin-checking or other appropriate health surveillance to ensure the early signs of dermatitis are detected. | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Frequent use of alcohol and non-alcohol based hand sanitizers | Employees and Visitors | Frequent exposure to soaps and cleaners account for over a quarter of all cases of work-related contact dermatitis. | 4 | 3 | 12 | * Ensure your hands are thoroughly dry before continuing work. * Use emollient creams regularly, especially after finishing work. Ensure all parts of the hand are covered. * Check your skin for early signs and report concerns to your ‘responsible person’. Early detection can help prevent more serious dermatitis from developing * Provide hand hygiene products (eg gentle soaps) that are both effective and minimise the risk of skin disease. * Train employees in use of equipment and gloves, correct hand cleaning and skin care measures (eg regular use of moisturisers). * Provide good hand-drying facilities (eg good-quality, soft paper towels). * Provide emollients in suitable dispensers to prevent cross-contamination. * Use a system of skin-checking or other appropriate health surveillance to ensure the early signs of dermatitis are detected. * The ‘dose’ of alcohol-based product used per application is critical to the success of its use. Studies show that at least 3 ml of product should be applied to the hand. More than 4 ml is not likely to improve efficacy providing that at least 3 ml is normally applied. This should equate to sufficient alcohol-based product to fully lubricate both hands, so that a film of liquid product can be felt to cover the skin of the hands; | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Frequent use of alcohol hand sanitizers | Employees and Visitors | Fire risk and Burns from inadvertent ignition of high alcohol content hand sanitiser gel when in contact with ignition source | 2 | 5 | 10 | * Ensure your hands are thoroughly dry before continuing work. * Avoid touching any surface until hand sanitiser has completely dried/evaporated * Do not smoke or use ignition sources until hand sanitiser has completely dried/evaporated | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Storage of High Alcohol Content Hand Sanitizer | Employees and Visitors | Fire risk from incorrect storage of flammable materials | 4 | 5 | 20 | * Ensure that all flammable materials are stored in accordance with [HSG51](https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg51.pdf) * Where necessary undertake an assessment in accordance with [DSEAR](https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l138.htm) and undertake mitigating actions * Ensure that all sources of ignition are isolated from storage areas | 1 | 5 | 5 |

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| **ACTIVITY** | **PERSON AT RISK** | **SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS** | **RISK\*** | | | **RISK CONTROL MEASURES** | **RESIDUAL RISK\*\*** | | |
| **L** | **S** | **Risk** | **L** | **S** | **Risk** |
| LIKELIHOOD (L) = Frequent (5) - Probable (4) - Occasional (3) - Improbable (2) - Remote (1)  SEVERITY (S) = Catastrophic (5) - Major (4) - Reportable (3) - Serious (2) - Minor (1)  Risk = LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY  \* Numbers used are for illustrative purposes only.  \*\* Residual risk is the level of risk that remains after suitable and sufficient control measures are introduced. | | | | | | | | | |

**Key**

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| High – Immediate Action |  |
| Medium – Plan to take action |  |
| Low – Minimal Risk |  |

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|  | Severity | | | | | |
| Likelihood |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |