Risk Assessment Guidance



The assessor can assign values for the hazard severity (a) and likelihood of occurrence (b) (taking into account the frequency and duration of exposure) on a scale of 1 to 5, then multiply them together to give the rating band:

Hazard Severity (a)			Likelihood of Occurrence (b)		
1 – Trivial	(eg discomfort, slight bruising, self-help recovery)	1 – Remote	(almost never)		
2 – Minor	(eg small cut, abrasion, basic first aid need)	2 - Unlikely	(occurs rarely)		
3 – Moderate	(eg strain, sprain, incapacitation > 3 days)	3 - Possible	(could occur, but uncommon)		
4 - Serious	(eg fracture, hospitalisation >24 hrs, incapacitation >4 weeks)	4 – Likely	(recurrent but not frequent)		
5 - Fatal	(single or multiple)	5 - Very likely	(occurs frequently)		

The risk rating (high, medium or low) indicates the level of response required to be taken when designing the action plan.

Rating Bands (a x b)					
LOW RISK (1 – 8)	MEDIUM RISK (9 - 12)	HIGH RISK (15 - 25)			
Continue, but review periodically to ensure controls remain effective	Continue, but implement additional reasonably practicable controls where possible and monitor regularly	-STOP THE ACTIVITY- Identify new controls. Activity must not proceed until risks are reduced to a low or medium level			

Risk Assessment Record

Risk Assessment of: Baran Anil	Assessor(s):	Date: 26/10/2021		
Overview of activity / location / equipment / conditions being assessed:	Optimisation of the fractional index of water and ethanol via distillation column			
Generic or specific assessment? Specific	• I cample			

#	Hazard(s) identified	Persons affected	Existing controls & measures	A	В	A X B	Additional controls required
1	Leakage of fluid from the column	 Person operating the column People in close proximity to the column 	 Inspection of the pipes to check for any loose ends or any ends of the tubing that is not directed to the correct location. Wear lab coats at all time to protect clothing from such contamination. Wear goggles at all times present in the lab, to prevent any eye damage that could be severe. 	3	2	6	
2	Shock from electrical equipment	Person operating the column	 Potentially, make use of rubber gloves. Have inspection before attempting the experiment. Keep liquids away from the electrical equipment. Be aware of surroundings when working with the equipment, for people and hazardous objects, 	4	1	4	
3	Ethanol Volatility (Could catch flame)	Everybody near the column	 Wear goggles fore eye protection from potential flames. Wear lab coat at all times for protection of clothing and any exposed parts of body such as forearms. Tie long hair up so that it is out of the ay of the flame. Wear gloves, protect hands from potential burns. 	4	1	4	

#	Hazard(s) identified	Persons affected	Existing controls & measures	Α	В	A x B	Additional controls required
4	Hot liquid during the collection of ethanol from bottom of column	Person collecting the ethanol	 Wear goggles at all time in case of potential splashing into the eye. Keep the beaker close to the tap underneath the column, to again prevent and splashing over the place. Wear lab coats to prevent contamination of clothing. Never have your head below or near the end of the tap. Wear gloves to protect hands from splashing of the ethanol onto hands to prevent contamination. 	2	2	4	
5	Faulty in the piping	 Person operating the column People in close proximity to the column 	 Ensure that there is no damage to the piping Ensure that all the pipes are secured in their positions and are correctly directed to where the ethanol needs to be transported. 	3	1	3	

Assessor signature:	Print name:	Review date:			