



This form is to be used in conjunction with the Environment Health and Safety Manual Procedure 3.2 Hazard Identification, Assessment and Control - Application.

Information of Activity

Activity: Use of acid bath to clean glassware Location: Chemistry

Identified by: G. Papadopoulos Date: 31/1/06

Identified Hazard / Aspect: Exposure to acids (Nitric acid/Chromic acid) and broken glass

Risk Analysis matrix – level of risk

Identified Hazards	Risk Assessment			Risk Score	Risk Level
	Exposure (E)	Likelihood (L)	Consequence (C)	E x L x C	
Exposure to acid (inhalation/absorption/ingestion)	3	0.3	5	4.5	M
Handling broken glassware	2	0.3	2	1.2	L

Definitions						
Exposure	E	Likelihood	L	Consequence	C	Risk Score
Continuously	10	Almost Certain	1.0	Catastrophic	20	E >20
Frequently	6	Likely	0.6	Major	10	H >10
Occasionally	3	Possible	0.3	Moderate	5	M 3-10
Infrequently	2	Unlikely	0.1	Minor	2	L < 3
Rarely	1	Rare	0.05	Insignificant	1	

Hierarchy of Risk Controls
Elimination is a permanent solution and should be attempted in the first instance.
Substitution involves replacing the hazard or environmental aspect by one of lower risk.
Engineering controls involve physical barriers or structural changes to the environment or process.
Administrative controls reduce hazard by altering procedures and providing instructions.
Personal protective equipment last resort or temporary control.

LEGEND

E: extreme/significant risk; immediate action required; must be managed by senior management with a detailed plan, notify RMO immediately.

H: high risk, senior management attention needed, detailed research and management planning at senior levels

M: moderate risk, management responsibility must be specified; manage by specific monitoring or response procedures

L: low risk, manage by routine procedures; unlikely to need specific allocation of resources

Details of Risk Controls to be Taken

Risk Controls: (These should be determined by both the person(s) identifying the risk and the responsible manager and HSR or Environmental Representative). When determining risk controls refer to Hierarchy of Risk Control. Some examples are operating manuals, safe work procedures, licenses, permits to work, training and instruction etc

Bath must be labeled "Acid bath" as well as the chemicals making up the mixture. It should be kept in a fume hood at all times and should have a lid to minimise vapors released into the atmosphere. Appropriate gloves to be worn, as well as lab coat and safety glasses. Broken glassware should be removed with tongs.

Person assessing the risk: G. Papadopoulos Date: 31/1/06

Authorised by: G. Papadopoulos Planned completion date: 31/1/06

Risk Control Measures Completed

Actions by: G. Papadopoulos Completed (Initials & date): 31/1/06