

# University Occupational Health and Safety

## Information Sheet

### WORK ACTIVITIES REQUIRING A SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT

When completing a general risk assessment, the assessor may identify a hazard that falls into one of the following categories. Each of the hazards listed below requires a specific approach to be taken in assessing the risks associated with the work.

For any other specific risks not identified in the list below, additional advice can be sought from SHaW.

Legal Basis	University Documentation	Application
<p>The Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations 2018 Section 8 Para 1</p>	<p><a href="#">OHS Standard: Electromagnetic Fields</a></p>	<p>Applies to any electromagnetic field that is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• static electric or magnetic fields</li> <li>• electromagnetic field with a frequency up to 300GHz</li> </ul> <p>Specific values for exposure apply and must be assessed to ensure that exposure does not exceed these levels.</p>
<p>The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 Section 6 Para 1</p>	<p><a href="#">University Local Rule: Control of Substances Hazardous to Health</a></p>	<p>Applies to any work that makes use of chemicals, products containing chemicals, fumes, dusts, vapours, mists, nanotechnology, gases, asphyxiating gases and biological agents.</p> <p>Applies to any substances that presents a risk to a worker's health, whether immediately or delayed should they be exposed to the hazardous substance.</p> <p>These regulations do not apply to lead, Asbestos or materials which are hazardous solely because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is explosive</li> <li>• it is flammable</li> <li>• it is radioactive</li> <li>• it is at high or low temperatures or high pressure</li> </ul>

<p>The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002</p> <p>Section 5 Para 1</p>	<p><a href="#">University Local Rule: Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres (DSEAR)</a></p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><a href="#">Amendment issued June 2017</a></p>	<p>A “dangerous substance” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a substance or preparation which is classified as explosive, oxidising, flammable, highly flammable, extremely flammable regardless of the substance’s classification under the CHIP regulations.</li> <li>• any substance or preparation which, because of its physical or chemical properties and the way it is used that doesn’t meet the criteria above.</li> <li>• any dust which can cause the formation of an explosive mixture with air or explosive atmosphere, that does not meet the criteria above.</li> </ul>
<p>The Display Screen Equipment Regulations 1992</p> <p>Section 2 Para 2</p>	<p><a href="#">University Local Rule: Safe Use of Display Screen Equipment</a></p>	<p>Display screen equipment is any form of alphanumeric or graphic display screen, regardless of the display process involved.</p> <p>This applies to any form of workstation, which is an assembly comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• display screen equipment;</li> <li>• any optional accessories to the display screen equipment;</li> <li>• any disk drive, telephone, printer, document holder, work chair, desk or surface or any other peripheral the display screen equipment;</li> <li>• the immediate work environment around the display screen equipment.</li> </ul>
<p>The Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2014</p> <p>Sections 5 &amp; 6</p>	<p>See <a href="#">SHaW webpages</a></p>	<p>Applies to any work that makes use of any form of genetically modified organisms (includes genetically modified micro-organisms).</p> <p>Genetic modification means the altering of the genetic material of an organism where it does not occur naturally by mating, recombination or both, such as by recombinant nucleic acid techniques, Introduction of heritable genetic material prepared outside the organism or cell fusion or hybridization techniques.</p> <p>In vitro fertilisation, polyploidy induction or natural processes including conjugation, transduction or transformation or are not considered to be genetic modification.</p>
<p>The Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017</p> <p>Section 8 Para 1</p>	<p><a href="#">OHS Standard: Ionising Radiation</a></p>	<p>Applies to any that makes use of any form of ionising radiation.</p> <p>This includes the any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open / unsealed sources;</li> <li>• special form / sealed sources;</li> <li>• equipment emitting ionising radiation and operating at a potential difference of more than 5kV;</li> <li>• electron microscopy (SEM / TEM).</li> </ul> <p>The regulations also apply to any work being carried out in an atmosphere containing radon<sup>222</sup> gas with an annual average activity concentration in the air in excess of 300MBq.</p> <p>Other situations at the University may be subject to the requirements of the IRR17, and can include the use or storage of geologic samples or legacy tritiated luminous sources.</p>

<p>The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 Section 4 Para 1</p>	<p><a href="#">OHS Standard: Manual Handling</a></p>	<p>Applies to all work at the University involving transporting a load and/or supporting a load in a static position by the hand or bodily force (direct or indirect) of a human.</p> <p>Manual handling means the transporting or supporting of a load including lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving by hand or by bodily force.</p>
<p>The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999</p>	<p><a href="#">University Local Rule: New and Expectant Mothers</a></p>	<p>Regulation 16 of Management of Health and Safety at Work requires that all risk assessment include any specific risks to females of childbearing age who could become pregnant, and any risks to new and expectant mothers.</p>