To use example risk assessments from the Safety Office: ensure all the local controls are at least equal to those listed, update form where necessary. Remove this header before saving document for own use.

UV Transilluminator Risk Assessment Form

Date:	Assessed by:	Checked/Validated by:	Location:	Assessment ref no	Review date:
February 2010	Katharine Sullivan		University of Manchester		February 2011
Task / premises: Use of UV Transilluminator Units					

Activity	Hazard	Person(s) in danger	Existing measures to control risk	Risk rating	Result
Use of UV transilluminator to visualise DNA bands	UV Light	Operator, other labs users. Damage to eyes and tissue	Polycarbonate guard is always in place prior to use with hinge facing towards user. Switch off transilluminator when not in use. Hazard warning signs. Use transilluminator in designated area only with restricted access to other persons. Interlocks on door of Gel-doc systems are not to be overridden. Full UV face protection LABELLED 'SUITABLE FOR UV PROTECTION' CE marked to the following specification: - (See appendices). British Standards EN170 Note storage procedures of PPE. As well as eye/face protection, use protection for skin (hands, arms, and chin.) Transilluminator MUST NOT BE USED by anyone who has not received appropriate instruction.	Medium	A

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Appendix 1: Simple explanation of terms likely to appear on suitable PPE for protection against UV radiation

Mark or symbol which must appear on the frame, in this order	Explanation
Maker's mark	
BS EN 166	Indicates compliance with all the general specifications in BS EN 166 : 2002
9	Field of strength. 9 =molten metals
B	Mechanical strength, B = medium energy impact
Mark or symbol which must appear on the visor, in this order	**Explanation**
Scale No 2-# (or 3-# if good colour recognition is required)	For UV protection, the scales are defined in BS EN 170, and # varies depending on the UV sources and applications. For low pressure mercury lamps in transilluminators and germicidal lamps, the scale will need to be 2-1.2, 2-.4 or 2-1.7. For photochemical lamps, with medium pressure mercury lamps, it would be 2-2 or 2-2.5.
Markers mark	
Optical class e.g. 1-3	Class 1 is the best quality ocular.
Mechanical strength (S, F, B or A)	F = high speed particles, low energy impact, and is satisfactory for normal laboratory work.
Fields of use (3,4,5,9,or G for frames, 8,9 for oculars)	3 = resistant to liquid droplets (goggles) or liquid splashes (face shields) and it probably the most relevant field for our purposes. 9 = resistant to molten metals and hot solids