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**SSERC Risk Assessment** (revised version March 2018)

(based on HSE’s INDG 163 ‘Risk assessment - A brief guide to controlling risks in the workplace’)

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| Activity assessed | Cyanotypes - Blueprints |
| *Date of assessment* | 18th July 2019 |
| *Date of review (****Step 5****)* |  |
| *School* |  |
| *Department* |  |

| Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Step 4 | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *List Significant hazards here:* | *Who might be harmed and how?* | *What are you already doing?*  *What further action is needed?* | *Actions* | | |
| *by whom?* | *Due date* | *Done* |
| Iron ammonium citrate and potassium hexacyanoferrate III are irritants | Technicians (possibly) pupils while preparing solutions. | Wear eye protection. Avoid raising dust. |  |  |  |
| The sensitiser solution is of no significant hazard. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uv light, if used, is hazardous. | Pupils, teachers, technicians while image is being exposed. | Use a purpose built uv light box for exposure and ensure that it is not possible to see the uv source. (or use daylight). |  |  |  |

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| **Description of activity:**  This is a simple photographic process that uses iron compounds rather than the much more expensive silver ones in normal film photography.  A sensitiser solution is created (from one of three recipes) and used to coat paper.  Once dry, the paper is exposed to sunlight or uv light with a negative or mask on top to create an image.  The picture is ‘developed’ by running it under cold water. |

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| **Additional comments:**  If kept in the dark, the sensitiser solution can last a few weeks. You can tell if it has gone blue rather than being yellowish green. |