

**RISK ASSESSMENT FINDINGS**

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| **Department/Service** |  |
| **Date** |  |
| **Assessor** |  |
| **Approved By** |  |
| **Review Date** |  |

**Relevant Legislation:**

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

**RISK ASSESSMENT RECORD**

**ACTIVITY and/or ENVIRONMENT TO BE ASSESSED: Henna tattooing**

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| **KEY (People at risk)** | **Likelihood (L)** | **Severity (S)** | **Risk Calculation** | **Risk Rating** |
| E = Employee YP = Young PersonsP = Public C = ContractorsV = VisitorsEM = Expectant Mothers | 1. Very Low (rare/very unlikely)2. Low (unlikely)3. Medium (could occur/possible)4. High (likely to occur/probable)5. Very High (near certain to occur)  | 1. Insignificant (nuisance/discomfort)2. Minor (no lost time)3. Moderate (time loss)4. Significant (serious/incapacity to work)5. Major (Death) |  Likelihood x Severity=Rating | **1- 6** **LOW RISK** Monitor * 1. **MEDIUM RISK** Monitor, review & reduce risk where possible

**14-25** **HIGH RISK** Further Action Required |

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| **1.Hazards Identified and potential harm it could cause** | **2. People****At Risk** | **3.Controls in Place** | **4.Risk Rating** | **5. Further Action Required/ Recommendations** | **6.Target Date for Completion** |
| **L** | **S** | **Score** | **Risk** |

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| Reaction to products causing adverse effects. |  | * 100% henna tattooing is safe except in extreme cases eg allergic reactions. Pure 100% henna comes in orange, red, burgundy, brown and coffee colours. This can cause a condition known as ‘glucose 6 – phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency’ (G6PD) which is rare and occurs most commonly in infants.
* Black henna is rarely 100% henna and often contains a substance called para-phenylenediamine (synthetic coal tar dye). This can cause a severe skin reaction in some people with symptoms resembling burns eg redness, swelling, itching and blistering and even permanent scarring in extreme cases.
* School need to ensure a competent professional third party with their own public liability insurance is doing the henna treatments. Confirmation would be needed that products are ‘100% henna’ and the risks would need to be displayed on the stand / station where henna tattooing is being done along with restrictions eg children can only have a tattoo if parents accompany their child and consent is given etc.
 |  |  |  |  | Refer to Anaphylaxis management – Allergic reaction Risk AssessmentIt may be necessary for henna tattooists to be registered/ licenced etc. - this question would be worth asking to the provider. |  |
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