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Hazards recognition chart

Accidents can and do happen, and so everyone should be aware of the health and safety implications of hazards in the working environment.

As part of his or her own personal professional responsibility, the hairdresser needs to be able to recognise when a hazard can be dealt with immediately or when help may be needed, in which case the hazard should be reported to a supervisor/lecturer/technician or the salon's manager.

In the boxes below, make notes on how each type of hazard could be avoided or overcome. Would you need to report this type of hazard? If so, also make a note of this, giving the reasons 'why' you think this hazard should be reported, and who the hazard should be reported to.

Risks resulting from Ways	to avoid or overcome	Is it necessary to report this hazard? If so, why and to whom?
1 Unsafe behaviour		
2 Accidental breakages and spillages		

Legislation

What are your responsibilities under the following legislation?

1 The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974:

2 The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1999:

3 Legislation regarding electricity:

4 Legislation regarding manual handling operations:

5 Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992:

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Task

It is important that the salon is free from hazards at all times. All products, tools and equipment used in the salon may cause a hazard during the normal working day, so it is

important that you are aware of them and how to deal with them.

Method/guidance explain how you would deal with the following

Faulty or damaged products

Slippery floors

Faulty equipment/machinery

Obstructions to access

Fire extinguisher recognition

List the types of fire extinguishers you can use for electrical and non-electrical fires. Also include what colours these fire extinguishers are, what types of fire they can be used for and what types of fire they should not be used for.

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Health and safety quiz

- 1 What does PPE stand for?

- 2 What type of fire extinguisher has blue markings?

- 3 What type of fire extinguisher would you never use on an electrical fire?

- 4 What is butane?

- 5 What colour is the CO₂ fire extinguisher?

- 6 Of the four types of fire extinguisher, which one would you not use on a liquid fire?

- 7 Dry powder extinguishers work by interfering with the process of _____?

- 8 In a workplace, school, college, etc., how often must everyone be involved in a fire drill?

- 9 Dangerous materials should be used safely and _____ safely?

- 10 Give an example of what the Weights and Measures Act states.

- 11 COSHH states that all chemicals have to be handled, stored and _____ _____ correctly.

- 12 What is 'deportment' another word for?

- 13 What colour bin liner should infected waste be put into?

- 14 What are scissors and razors, etc. known as?

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15 Chemicals can enter the body through ingestion and _____.

16 All chemical containers should be clearly _____.

17 Before chemicals are disposed of, what should you refer to?

18 You are in the middle of a blow-dry when there is a gas leak. What should you not do?

19 You are in the salon and there are three clients: one perm and two cuts. There is a fire drill. What should you take?

Data protection and client confidentiality

1 What are your responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 1998?

2 Why is client confidentiality important?

3 If you are asked for a client's address or telephone number, what would you do?

Communication

One important type of communication is body language. The manner in which you position your body tells others a lot about your mood.

1 Can you think of three types of negative body language?

a

b

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c

Think about how you perceive others when you are out for the evening.

2 List at least six different ways of communicating.

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

3 Explain briefly what communication means to you.