

1. Damp & Mould Growth.

Caused by dust mites, mould or fungal growths caused by dampness and/or high humidity. It includes threats to mental health and social well being caused by living with damp, damp staining and/or mould growth.
Most vulnerable:
14 years or less

2. Excess cold.

From sub-optimal indoor temperatures.



Most vulnerable:
65 years plus

3. Excess Heat.

Caused by excessively high indoor air temperatures.
Most vulnerable:
65 years plus

4. Asbestos (& MMF).

Caused by exposure to asbestos fibres & manufactured mineral fibres (MMF)



Most vulnerable:
No specific group

5. Biocides.

Threats to health from those chemicals used to treat timber and mould growth in dwellings. Insecticides and rodenticides to control pest infestations (e.g. cockroaches or rats and mice), these are not considered for the purpose of the HHSRS.
Most vulnerable:
No specific group

6. Carbon monoxide and fuel combustion products.

Hazards due to excess levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and smoke in the dwellings atmosphere.
Most vulnerable:
CO₂ 65 years plus, NO₂, SO₂ and smoke,

Most vulnerable No specific group.

7. Lead.

Threats to health from the ingestion of lead.
Most vulnerable:
Under 3 years

8. Radiation.

This category covers the threats to health from radon gas and its daughters, primarily airborne, but also radon dissolved in water. While rare, leakage from microwave ovens might also be considered. Evidence of health risks from low-level exposure to electro-magnetic fields from phone masts have not, to date, been proven.
Most vulnerable:
All persons aged between 60 and 64 years who have had lifetime exposure to radon.

9. Uncombusted fuel gas.

The threat of asphyxiation due to fuel gas escaping into the atmosphere within a dwelling.



Most vulnerable:
No specific group

10. Volatile organic compounds.

VOCs are a diverse group of organic chemicals, which include formaldehyde, that are gaseous at room temperature, and are found in a wide variety of materials in the home.
Most vulnerable:
No specific group

11. Crowding and space.

Health hazards linked to a lack of living space for sleeping and normal family/household life.
Most vulnerable:
No specific group.

12. Entry by intruders.

Problems keeping a dwelling secure against unauthorised entry and the maintenance of defensible space.



Most vulnerable:
No specific group.

13. Lighting.

Threats to physical and mental health linked to inadequate natural and/or artificial light. It includes the

psychological effect associated with the view from the dwelling through glazing.



Most vulnerable:
No specific group.

14. Noise.

Threats to physical and mental health caused by noise exposure inside the dwelling or within its curtilage.
Most vulnerable:
No specific group.

15. Domestic hygiene, pests and refuse.

Health hazards due to poor design, layout and construction to the point where the dwelling cannot be readily kept clean and hygienic; access into, and harbourage within, the dwelling for pests; and inadequate and unhygienic provision for storing and disposal of household waste.



Most vulnerable:
No specific group

16. Food safety.

Threats of infection due to inadequate facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food.

Most vulnerable:

No specific group.

17. Personal hygiene, sanitation and drainage.

Threats of infection and threats to mental health associated with personal hygiene, including personal washing and clothes washing facilities, sanitation and drainage.

Most vulnerable:

Children under 5

18. Water supply.

The quality and adequacy of the water supply for drinking and for domestic purposes such as cooking, washing, cleaning and sanitation. Also threats to health from contamination by bacteria, protozoa, parasites, viruses and chemical pollutants.

Most vulnerable:

No specific group.

19. Falls associated with baths etc.

Falls associated with a bath, shower or similar facility.

Most vulnerable:

60 years plus

20. Falling on level surfaces etc.

Falls on any level surface such as floors, yards and paths. It also includes falls associated with trip steps, thresholds, or ramps, where the change in level is less than 300mm.

Most vulnerable:

60 years plus.

21. Falling on stairs etc.

Falls associated with stairs, steps and ramps where the change in level is greater than 300mm. It includes falls on internal stairs or ramps within the dwelling, internal common stairs or ramps within the building, access to the dwelling, and to shared facilities or means of escape in case of fire. It also includes falls over guarding (balustrading).



Most vulnerable:

60 years plus.

22. Falling between levels.

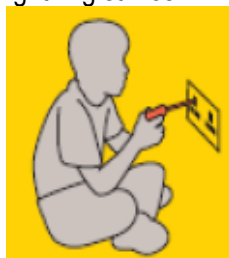
Falls from one level to another inside or outside a dwelling, where the difference in levels is more than 300mm. For example, falls out of windows, falls from balconies or landings, falls from accessible roofs, into basement wells, and over garden retaining walls.

Most vulnerable:

Under 5 years.

23. Electrical hazards.

Hazards from electrical shock and electricity burns, including from lightning strikes.



Most vulnerable:

Under 5 years.

24. Fire.

Threats from uncontrolled fire and associated smoke. It includes injuries from clothing catching alight, which appears to be common when people attempt to put out a fire. It does not include clothing catching alight from a controlled fire by reaching across a gas flame or an open fire used for space heating.

Most vulnerable:

60 years plus.

25. Flames, hot surfaces etc.

Burns or injuries caused by contact with a hot flame or fire, and contact with hot objects or hot non-water based liquids, and scalds - injuries caused by contact with hot liquids and vapours. It includes burns caused by clothing catching alight from a controlled fire or flame.

Most vulnerable:

Under 5 years.

26. Collision and entrapment.

This category includes risks of physical injury from:

A) trapping body parts in architectural features, such as trapping limbs or fingers in doors or windows. Most vulnerable under 5 years.

B) Striking (colliding with) objects such as architectural glazing, windows, doors, low ceilings and walls.



Most vulnerable:

16 years over.

27. Explosions.

Threat from the blast of an explosion, from debris generated by the blast, and from the partial or total collapse of a building as the result of an explosion.

Most vulnerable:

No specific group.

28. Position and operability of amenities etc.

Threats of physical strain associated with the functional space and other features at dwellings.



Most vulnerable:

60 years plus.

29. Structural collapse and falling elements.

The threat of the dwelling collapsing, or of an element or a part of the fabric being displaced or falling because of inadequate fixing or disrepair, or as a result of adverse weather conditions. Structural failure may occur internally or externally.

Most vulnerable:

No specific group.