


Title: Application of Insecticidal Dust
 Doc No: GRA003
 Revision No: 07
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Application of insecticidal dust (also please refer to Outline GRA1 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Application of insecticidal or rodenticidal dust formulations								
Location:	As required by site of infestation								
Hazard(s) identified:	Inhalation of substance, sensitisation, contamination								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS Pest Services staff, customer's staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed COSHH assessments have been made on all chemicals, including an assessment of the application process, the process location, the restriction of the process location and the assessment of exposure through the application process. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area to be inspected to determine if there is risk of contamination. Dusts should be used in areas where there is low risk of disturbance i.e. in walls and cavities. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the locations where contact dust is to be placed to minimise risk to people, non-target species and the environment. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider air currents before placing contact dust. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE: label requirements must be followed. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering controls to be carried out (i.e. physical restriction of insecticide) where possible. 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of dust is to be undertaken when there is the least staff or public activity. 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive staff training undertaken. 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover cuts with a waterproof dressing and wash hands before eating or smoking. 									
Typical injury:	Minor injury								
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	2	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	8	
Further control action requirement:	Site Specific Risk Assessment to be carried out before work activity begins.								
Person making assessment / carrying out review:	Name: Jason Cholerton				Signature: 				
	Position: Technical Director								

Risk Ratings:

Likelihood

- 1.Improbable
- 2.Low
- 3.Medium
- 4.High
- 5.Near Certainty

Severity

- 1.Minor Injury
- 2.Moderate Injury
- 3.Serious
- 4.Very Serious
- 5.Fatality

Likelihood x Severity = Risk



CALCULATING THE RISK RATING

Is to be read in conjunction with the General Risk Assessment (GRA)

		Severity				
		Minor injury	Moderate injury	Serious	Very serious	Fatality
Likelihood	Improbable	1	2	3	4	5
	Low	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	High	4	8	12	16	20
	Near Certainty	5	10	15	20	25

Risk Rating Bands:

RATING BANDS (a x b)		
LOW RISK (1-6)	MEDIUM RISK (7-14)	HIGH RISK (15-25)
Continue but review periodically to ensure controls remain effective.	Continue, but implement additional reasonably practicable controls where possible and monitor regularly.	-STOP THE ACTIVITY- Identify new controls. Activity must not proceed until risks are reduced to a low or medium level.

Definition of risk:

A risk is the likelihood of the harm occurring and the severity of the harm if it does. Thus, in terms of "likelihood" there may be a hazard associated with water and drowning, but the risk can only be evaluated when the proximity of people to the water, the weather conditions, the equipment used, the people's proficiency and many other factors are taken into account.

As for severity, a hazard associated with falling can be evaluated also in terms of the distance and therefore the degree of harm which could occur – tripping and falling on the same level rarely causes serious injury (although this is not impossible) whereas falling down a flight of stairs is quite likely to result in broken bones or worse.

Finally, the risk factor should also consider the numbers of people potentially affected. A risk faced by many people every day should be treated as a higher priority than the same degree of risk faced by one person very occasionally. A key element of the risk assessment process is the measurement of the degree of risk present – improbable, low, medium, high or near certainty – in order to decide on these priorities and accord appropriate weight to preventative measures.