


Title: Installation of Electric Fly Killers (general)
 Doc No: GRA010
 Revision No: 07
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	The installation of Electric Fly Killers (EFK) (general) (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	The removal of old EFK units, the fitting of new units into position and the relocating of existing units								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Electrical shock, asbestos, EFK or equipment falling onto personnel Persons falling.								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS Pest Services staff, customers staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All CSS Pest Services employees who carry out service & maintenance of EFKs must attend the in-house EFK training course After assessment, staff must select suitable access equipment to allow the task to be carried out safely A safe working area must be established, either by informing staff present, or by the use of barriers and / or tape to cordon off the area. After assessment, staff must determine the number of staff required to allow the task to be carried out safely The EFK that is to be removed must be isolated or unplugged. The unit will be removed to vehicle for appropriate disposal or left with customer The new unit will be fixed either to the ceiling by a chain with a breaking strain of over 10kg, or to a wall by screws and plugs. If drilling is required ensure that wall is checked with a cable detector and asbestos register is reviewed with customer before drilling takes place The EFK unit is to be installed to a plug socket, provided by customer. All items used in the fitting, such as old bulbs and starters are to be removed if not required or left safe and, in a condition, not liable to cause injury. 								
Typical injury:	Severe 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. A Working at Height Risk Assessment may also be required.								
Person making assessment / carrying out review:	Name: Jason Cholerton				Signature:				
	Position: Technical Director								

Risk Ratings:

<u>Likelihood</u>	<u>Severity</u>
1.Improbable	1.Minor Injury
2.Low	2.Moderate Injury
3.Medium	3.Serious
4.High	4.Very Serious
5.Near Certainty	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.

