


Title: Machinery Inspections
 Doc No: GRA012
 Revision No: 07
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Machinery Inspections (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Inspection of machinery for evidence of pest activity								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Trips, slips and falls, building work and associated hazards: falling equipment and debris, underfoot conditions, electrical hazards, unstable structures, operating machinery								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS Pest Services staff								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local safety rules must be obeyed. All safety signs must be observed and complied with. Complete any permit to work as indicated by the site contact. Identify machinery to be inspected & discuss site health & safety requirements with site contact. Ensure machinery is electrically isolated & non-operational before placing hands inside equipment. Ideally site engineers should remove any guards / inspection panels. CSS staff should, where practical, inspect visually not requiring access via placing hands inside the machinery. Wear appropriate PPE – e.g. overalls, ear defenders, safety shoes, bump cap as per site requirements Clothing and personal items must be kept away from equipment, which may trap and pull staff into equipment. All permits to work must be signed off & returned to the appropriate site contact on completion of all work activity Staff should not enter confined spaces without adequate training, equipment and support. Where access equipment is required, staff must select suitable access equipment, which will allow safe access to the area. Staff must have suitable training if necessary. 								
Typical injury:	Major injury.								
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	2	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	10	
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 Position: Technical Director				Signature: 				

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.