Title:	Heat Treatment
Doc No:	GRA014
Revision No:	05
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CSS Pest Services
A SAFER WAY TO A PEST FREE ENVIRONMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Heat treatment using T45, T70 and T100 Diesel Burners (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Use of heat to treat insect infestation								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Electrical shock, fire, combustion, heat exhaustion, burns								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS Pest Service staff, customers staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	• All equipment must be visually checked for damage before use. • Staff carrying out this activity must have attended an in-house heat treatment course. • If activity involves working at height, suitable access equipment should be selected and all staff should have adequate training • Liaise with customer to ensure all smoke/fire alarms are isolated before work begins and obtain permit to work								
	• Heat Treatment equipment must be placed away from non-combustible materials and surfaces. • Fire extinguishers should be placed beside burners in the event of fire.								
	• Cordon off treatment area. Access is to be denied to all personnel until declared safe by team leader.								
	• Where appropriate, warning notices are to be posted. • Burners should be located outside or vented to the outside of the building								
	• All appropriate personnel and authorities on site are to be notified.								
	• The treatment is only to be used on areas specified on initial survey. It must be established beforehand that heat treatment will not affect other areas or products nearby the area to be treated i.e. pressure vessels (fire extinguishers etc), paintings etc.								
	• It must be ensured that areas that become overly hot to touch are well insulated and/or adequately taped off to deny access.								
	• If engineering controls cannot be applied, PPE must be worn								
	• On completion of works liaise with customer return permit to work, sign out and leave site as it was found.								
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:**		

CALCULATING THE RISK RATING

Risk Ratings:

Likelihood	**Severity**
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

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

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Severity

Likelihood	Minor injury	Moderate injury	Serious	Very serious	Fatality
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)**	**HIGK 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.

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