


Title: Use of Spring Traps
 Doc No: GRA016
 Revision No: 07
 Issue Date: March 2011
 Revision Date: January 2023

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Use of traps e.g. spring and break back traps (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)									
Task on which assessment is made:	Setting and positioning of traps									
Location:	As required									
Hazard(s) identified:	Trapping of fingers, disease, distress caused to trapped animal									
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Services staff, customers staff, general public									
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	3	x	Severity	2	=	Risk:	6		
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field service staff must liaise with customer before work begins Only trained staff to set traps The position of all traps must be highlighted to customer Traps should be placed in areas where access by people and non target organisms is minimised. Traps must be set and checked following existing legislation and guidance Refer to codes of best practice as set out by the British Pest Control Association Traps should be handled using medium to heavy duty gloves. Any animals caught and still alive must be despatched using a humane method such as a sharp blow to the back of the head using a suitable weighted priest. All dead pests must be handled and disposed of properly 									
	Typical injury:	Major injury								
	Risk rating after:	Likelihood	1	x	Severity	2	=	Risk:	2	
	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

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.