


Title: Removal of Vertebrate/Bird Carcasses, Excreta and/or Nesting Material
 Doc No: GRA017
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Removal of Vertebrate/Bird carcasses, excreta and/or nesting. (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)							
Task on which assessment is made:	Collection and removal of carcasses, nesting material, waste in which animals have harboured, and the cull of chicks using humane dispatcher.							
Location:	As required							
Hazard(s) identified:	Contamination via skin and inhalation; Pathogenic bacteria and irritation from faeces and carcasses; Irritation from dust; Irritation from secondary infestation; Potential attack by birds (e.g. gulls); Slips from excrement on floor area; Parasite infestation.							
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Services staff, customers staff, general public, if located in working area							
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If indoors and dust can be generated by brushing/ scraping. Area should be dampened with disinfectant before start. Treat waste with a residual insecticide to combat insect infestation PPE: Nitrile gloves, respirator with filter, disposable coveralls, face shield or goggles. All local waste regulations must be complied with. Waste will be collected and sealed in suitable containers for disposal using an authorised and registered contractor. Transfer notes must be completed before removal and copies of these must be filed Coveralls will be disposed of with waste. Use two staff if there is the risk of staff from attack by birds. 							
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

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.