


Title: Application of aluminium phosphide tablets for  
Vertebrate Control  
 Doc No: GRA019  
 Revision No: 07  
 Issue Date: March 2011  
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### RISK ASSESSMENT

<b>Description of process:</b>	Application of aluminium phosphide in tablet form for Vertebrate Control (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)							
<b>Task on which assessment is made:</b>	Vertebrate control by gassing							
<b>Location:</b>	For outdoor use only against label specified pests. Application must not be made adjacent to watercourses and must not be used within a restricted distance of human or animal habitation – Please refer to pesticide label before treatment commences							
<b>Hazard(s) identified:</b>	Inhalation, absorption							
<b>Person(s) considered at risk:</b>	CSS PEST Service staff, customers staff, general public, non-target species							
<b>Risk rating before:</b>	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16
<b>Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tablets packaged in leak-proof containers and securely stored when being transported.</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customer liaison required before task begins</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each site must be surveyed prior to treatment to ensure that work can be undertaken safely in accordance Manufacturer's Data, COSHH Assessments and Pest Prevention Policy.</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product label requirements must be followed.</li> <li>Burrows should be checked before treatment to look for signs of non-target organisms</li> <li>Field service staff must establish wind direction, position themselves upwind and wear Full Face Visor when opening containers.</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flasks must be fully emptied once opened and disposed of correctly following manufacturer's instructions</li> </ul>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only trained personnel to carry out treatment.</li> <li>A suitable applicator must be used.</li> <li>Product must only be used outdoors in daylight hours in dry conditions.</li> <li>Warning signs will need to be erected if there is any risk to the public.</li> </ul>							
<b>Typical injury:</b>	Minor injury							
<b>Risk rating after:</b>	Likelihood	2	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	8
<b>Further control action requirement:</b>	Site Specific Risk Assessment to be carried out before work activity begins							
<b>Person making assessment / carrying out review:</b>	<b>Name:</b> Jason Cholerton				<b>Signature:</b> 			
	<b>Position:</b> 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 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.	<b>-STOP THE ACTIVITY-</b> 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.