Title:	Working at a Height from a Mobile Tower Scaffold
Doc No:	GRA026
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CSS Pest Services
A SAFER WAY TO A PEST FREE ENVIRONMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Working at height from a mobile tower scaffold (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Erection of tower, working at height, dismantling tower								
Location:	As required on site.								
Hazard(s) identified:	Falling objects; Operator falling from height; Tower tipping								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Service staff, Customer staff members, General public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	• The surrounding area at the base of the tower is to be cordoned off with high visibility bollards • Towers must not be erected in the vicinity of overhead power lines								
	• Specification of tower will take into account ground conditions, height restrictions and obstructions. • Supporting outriggers must be in place when over two sections high								
	• Must comply with manufacturer's instructions for erection • Wheels must be locked when tower is in use.								
	• Towers must be checked before use. • Appropriate inspection / performance tags must be attached.								
	• Person in charge of erecting/dismantling tower are trained to suitable level of competence, and in possession of a certificate • Maximum height to base ratio must not exceed 3:1 external • Any tower exceeding this height must be tied in and erected by a scaffolding contractor								
	• Safety Helmet to be worn. • Personnel and materials must be removed before tower is moved								
	• Tower Scaffold erectors are to be PASMA trained and certified.								
Typical injury:	Severe Injury Dangerous Occurrence								
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 A Work at Height Risk Assessment must be completed								
Person making assessment / carrying out review:	**Name:** Jason Cholerton **Position:** Technical Director			**Signature:** 					

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

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CALCULATING THE RISK RATING

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

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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