

Title: Working in a Confined Space

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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Working in a confined space (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)							
Task on which assessment is made:	General pest control and / or inspection within a confined space							
Location:	As required on site.							
Hazard(s) identified:	Access and egress; Atmosphere; Safe lighting; Right tools for the task; PPE/RPE - Breathing Apparatus; Emergency Procedures; Competence of personnel inside and out; Communication.							
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Service staff							
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	Х	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	 A permit to work system will be used The atmosphere in the confined space is tested before entry for oxygen level, flammable and toxic gases using appropriate measuring equipment. Testing will be carried out continuously during work activity Adequate ventilation must be present. Breathing apparatus will be provided if this is not possible. If no breathing apparatus is used, an emergency BA kit will be provided. PPE: Appropriate personal protective equipment must be worn at all times the minimum should be: safety shoes, Safety Helmet and Safety gloves. A Competent and trained second person must be present outside, while personnel are entering a confined space. A communications system with those in the confined space must be established. Harness, Safety lines and emergency equipment are available for rescue purposes. All manual and electrical equipment is suitable for use in a confined space Personnel are to be fully trained to work in a confined space An emergency plan must be in place before work starts 							
	Work in accordance with HSE Guidance Notes INDG258.							
Typical injury:	Severe injury (fumes or low levels of oxygen, leading to loss of consciousness)							
Risk rating after:	Likelihood			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:							

Risk Ratings: <u>Likelihood</u> <u>Severity</u>

1.Improbable1.Minor Injury2.Low2.Moderate3.MediumInjury

4.High 3.Serious
5.Near Certainty 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)

A SAFER WAY TO A PEST FREE ENVIRONMENT

Severity

Minor Moderate Very **Serious Fatality** injury injury serious **Improbable** 2 3 5 4 Low 2 Medium 3 6 9 12 15 High 4 8 12 16 20 5 **Near Certainty** 10 15 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.

