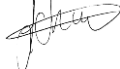


Title: Use of an Electric Drill
 Doc No: GRA029
 Revision No: 07
 Issue Date: March 2011
 Revision Date: January 2023

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Use of an electrically operated drill (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Drilling								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Electrical shock, entanglement, debris dislodged by drilling								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Service staff, customer's staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always liaise with customers regarding the building asbestos register, to ensure any locations, access points and walls to be drilled are free from asbestos containing material. A visual check must be carried out of the substructure, to ascertain whether cables, wires etc. are present. If cables and services suspected a cable detector must be used by staff to ascertain their position. When safe drilling positions have been ascertained the position of drill holes is to be marked on the substrate. Drilling is to take place only in positions marked as safe. The drill should only be used for purposes of and following manufacturer's instructions. Visual check must be carried out on drilling equipment before use. Electrical equipment must be tested and tagged on an annual basis. Eye protection must be used. If there is the risk of anyone being affected by flying or falling debris, the area around and below the work site should be cordoned off. All clothing and other items must be kept clear of moving parts during activity Trailing cables must be covered and warning signs erected if required. 								
Typical injury:	Severe injury (fumes or low levels of oxygen, leading to loss of consciousness)								
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	1	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	4	
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 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.	-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.