


Title: ULV Treatment & Cold Fogging Treatment
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	ULV Treatment & Cold Fogging Treatment (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)							
Task on which assessment is made:	Use of ULV & Cold Fogging Electrical Equipment							
Location:	As required by the site in an enclosed area							
Hazard(s) identified:	Combustion, contamination of foodstuffs and preparation area, inhalation, electrocution							
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS Pest Services staff, customers staff, general public, people in vicinity of application, people in areas adjacent to treatment area connected via ventilation ducts.							
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with customer to ensure all smoke/fire alarms are isolated before work begins and obtain permit to work. Equipment should be visually checked for damage before use. Electrical equipment must be tested on an annual basis and carry a tag to show date of next test. ULV & Cold Fogging equipment must be placed within a safe location for operation, 110v equipment must be used, where 110v can not be used RCD's must be used. Cordon off access to treatment area is to be denied to all personnel until declared safe by service staff. Extinguish all naked flames and heat sources before treatment. Where appropriate, warning notices are to be posted. Where appropriate shut down/seal ventilation system. All appropriate personnel and authorities on site are to be notified. The product is only to be used in enclosed areas. It must be established/calculated beforehand that ULV &/or Fog will not go into any areas other than the application site. It must be ensured that all non-target species are not within the same vicinity where the ULV &/or Fogging treatment is to take place. All foodstuffs and food handling equipment must be removed or covered before treatment. Engineering controls are to be applied. CSS Pest Services staff must ensure they are not within the area once the ULV &/or Fogging begins. If Engineering controls cannot be applied, full PPE must be worn: mask, gloves, disposable coveralls and goggles. 							
Typical injury:	Major 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: Mr 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.