Title:	Thermal Fogging Treatment
Doc No:	GRA040
Revision No:	07
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CSS Pest Services
A SAFER WAY TO A PEST FREE ENVIRONMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Thermal Fogging Treatment (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Use of Thermal Fogging Petrol Equipment								
Location:	As required by the site in an enclosed area								
Hazard(s) identified:	Combustion, contamination of food and preparation area, inhalation, burns								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST SERVICES staff, customers staff, general public People in vicinity of application, People in areas adjacent to the treatment area connected via ventilation ducts								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	4	=	Risk:	16	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	• Liaise with customer to ensure all smoke/ire alarms are isolated before work begins ad obtain permit to work								
	• Care must be taken and the filling the equipment with petrol and chemical must be done outside in a safe location • Petrol must be stored in a suitable canister								
	• Fire extinguisher must be available during this operation • Cordon off access to treatment area is to be denied to all personnel until declared safe by service staff								
	• Were appropriate, warning notices are to be posted.								
	• 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 Thermal Fog will not go into any areas other than the application site. • Doors, Windows and ventilation systems may be sealed as appropriate								
	• It must be ensured that all non-target species are not within the same vicinity where the Thermal Fogging treatment is to take place. • All food stuffs and food handling equipment must be removed or covered before treatment.								
	• PPE must be worn: Full face respirator, gloves, disposable coveralls. • Operator must take care to avoid touching hot surface on equipment during operation. • Equipment must be allowed to cool after use before transport and storage.								
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 **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

Health and Safety

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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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