


Title: Use of Portable Electrical Equipment
 Doc No: GRA042
 Revision No: 07
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Use of portable electrical equipment (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Task on which assessment is made:	Various								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Electrical shock, tripping, explosion								
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST SERVICES staff, customers staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment should be 110v. Where 110v equipment is not available the 240v equipment must be used with an RCS (Circuit Breaker). 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment should only be used for purposes of and following manufacturer's instructions. Visual check must be carried out on all equipment before use. Electrical equipment must be tested and tagged on an annual basis. 								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads and extension cables are to be routed as to minimise the likelihood of damage and trip hazards. Trailing cables must be covered, and warning signs erected if required. Damaged or broken equipment must be removed from service and this must be reported to the appropriate person. Intrinsically safe equipment must be selected when working in flammable atmospheres. Battery powered equipment should be selected when working in wet or damp environments. Extension leads or cables should not be used in wet conditions. 								
Typical injury:	Major injury								
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	1	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	5	
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	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



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.