Title:	Portable Heat Treatment
Doc No:	GRA043
Revision No:	07
Issue Date:	March 2011
Revision Date:	January 2023

CSS Pest Services
A SAFER WAY TO A PEST FREE ENVIRONMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Portable Heat Treatment								
Task on which assessment is made:	Use of Portable Heat Treatment to control insect infestation (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)								
Location:	As required								
Hazard(s) identified:	Fire, Burns, Electric shock, Manual Handling								
Person(s) considered at risk:	Service Technician, customers staff, general public								
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20	
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	• Staff carrying out this activity must have attended an in-house heat treatment raining course. • Heat Treatment Kit must be moved and transported by two staff. • A manual handling assessment may be required if the equipment cannot be wheeled to the treatment area or large items of furniture need to be moved. • Liaise with customer to ensure all smoke/fire alarms are isolated before work begins and obtain to work if required by site.								
	• Heat Treatment equipment should be checked for damage before use. • Heat Treatment equipment must be placed away from non-combustible materials and surfaces.								
	• Cordon off access to treatment area is to be denied to all personnel until declared safe by service specialist.								
	• Where appropriate, warning notices are to be posted.								
	• All appropriate personnel and authorities on site are to be notified.								
	• Care should be taken when locating power for the unit. Sockets must be selected in different areas to reduce the chance of overloading the supply. • Trailing cables must be covered, and warning signs erected if required. • The treatment is only to be used on areas specified on initial survey. It must be established beforehand that heat treatment will not affect other areas or products near by area to b treated i.e. pressurized vessels e.g. fire extinguishers, or flammable materials e.g. alcohol.								
	• It must be ensured that areas that become overly hot to touch are well insulated and/or adequately taped off to deny access.								
	• If engineering controls cannot be applied, PPE must be worn								
	• On completion of works liaise with customer return permit to work, sign out and leave site as it was found								
Typical injury:	Major injury								
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	2	x	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:** 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

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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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