


Title: Bird(s) of Prey
 Doc No: GRA044
 Revision No: 04
 Issue Date: January 2018
 Revision Date: January 2023

RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Control of pest birds by flying bird(s) of prey around the infested premises. A "no fly zone" is to be created around effected area. A natural form of bird control! (also please refer to Outline RA1 & Outline MS1)							
Task on which assessment is made:	Flying bird(s) of prey to control pest birds							
Location:	As required on site							
Hazard(s) identified:	Collision with bird(s): overhead electric cable collision, collision with other vehicles or equipment on arrival at site, risk of illness from contact with bird(s), bird(s) of prey absconding, hostile reaction from the public if bird(s) of prey catches a vulnerable pest bird							
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST SERVICES staff, customers staff, general public							
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	3	x	Severity	3	=	Risk:	9
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to site contact on arrival to confirm the best place to park vehicle and set up. Conduct a site assessment on the day to ensure that it is safe to fly the bird(s) of prey in the designated treatment area Only experienced and trained staff will be considered for bird(s) of prey handling and flights CSS staff handling the bird(s) of prey should wear a leather gauntlet during the works their job. They should clean their hands with an antiseptic wash after handling the bird(s) of prey. Each bird of prey is equipped with a transmitter, allowing its recovery using a Radio Telemetry Tracking (RTT) receiver. All CSS staff are adequately trained in power cable observation. They will also seek site specific instructions on any emergency procedures prior to commencing. Attacking of vulnerable pest birds. CSS staff will recover pest bird and despatch humanely. Members of the public who react adversely to this will be explained the process of this natural bird control and reassured that all actions taken are safe and humane. Hawks do perpetrate "the odd kill", but insist that it is "very rare" 							
Typical injury:	Minor injury							
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	2	x	Severity	2	=	Risk:	4
Further control action requirement:	Site Specific 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:

<u>Likelihood</u>	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