Risk Identification and Treatment - Working in closed & darkened commercial poultry shed - OHS

Area / property (where relevant):			
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Authorised by	Leader APFHEPR	**Date authorised**	8 October 2008

1 Specific Risk

Person being left in poultry shed during on site operations such as mass destruction of birds, decon, composting.

2 Source(s) of Risk

Closed and darkened poultry shed of either old style that has been closed and "sealed" for operational purposes and/or tunnel/controlled environment style shed that has been shut down.

3 Area(s) of Impact

Human health – consequences of being left in a shed including be trapped during mass destruction and exposed to high levels of CO_2 dehydration etc.

4 Current Risk Treatment

- Elimination – remove any need for personnel to enter shed during.
- Buddy system – all personnel operate in designated pairs.
- Entry point management – all entry/exit points be clearly marked with warning signs and security to restrict access through the entry points. There should be a nominated entry/exit(s). At each point (min no.) there should a system (T card) to track entry/exit of personnel from shed. This can be time based where time is a factor – that each pair must check in at designated times.
- Location of personnel – all personnel marshal at the designated Command Point/Assembly Area, and be accounted for at that location (T card roll call).
- Communications – each pair should have radio comms with the site Command Point and/or the designated entry/exit point.
- Alarm – there should be a mass alert alarm system such as a hooter and/or megaphone to be used to advise personnel of an emergency situation. All personnel should know the alarrm and the action to take when it is activated. Pre-determined triggers should be in place for the use of the alarm.
- Induction – a condition of entry to the site is all personnel complete site induction that includes explanation of this hazard and the measures in place they must follow.
- Training – all personnel who are involved in the operation must be trained for their role.
- Illumination – this should be in place where possible – subject to any need to shut down the electricity and/or provision of alternative/portable light sources eg headlights of vehicle, light tower.
- Doors entry/exit – these must be clearly identified on both the inside and outside with signs and also other markings to ensure visibility. The doors could also be fitted with "tamper tags" to show if they have been used.
- Pre ops inspection – prior to any activities in shed activities, an inspection be undertake to identify any hazards.
- PPE – all personnel entering the shed to wear high visibility clothing such as white disposable overalls, reflective vests, head lamps, and "chemy" lights..
- All clear – no in shed activities such as gas injection are to be given until all personnel are accounted for at the Command Point/Assembly Area and the "all clear" is given to commence the operation.

5 Current Risk Profile			6 Proposed Risk Treatment	7 Risk Profile After Treatment			8 Comment**
5a L Likelihood **C**	**5b C**Consequence **2**	**5c Risk Rating L**	• Personal alarms – each person could be issued with a personal alarm that is activated by them if they feel they are in a dangerous situation. The alarm would need to be "back to base" as an auditable alarm is not likely to be heard on site.	**7aL D**	**7bC 2**	**7cRisk Rating L**	• **BA crew operation – these crews should follow their normal operating procedures for operating under these conditions.** • **Activities such as the in shed mass destruction procedure is the preferred method of destruction where the disease causing agent may be zoonotic. It is the procedure of choice during this situation because it reduces the total number of people that will need to be on site during destruction. Furthermore, the procedure can be completed with few if any people needing to enter the shed at all – and least of all at the time when the CO_2 is being injected.**

****Mandatory requirement** if assessed level of risk rating is **X** (extreme) or **H** (high)

Sources of Risk
- Animal disease
- Trade and economic
- Organisation and management
- Environment and natural events
- Community and human behavior
- Commercial and legal
- Political
- Sabotage
- Technology
- Regulation and standards

Areas of Impact
- Livestock health
- Human health
- Economic
- Commercial
- Environmental
- Organisational capability
- Political
- Reputation and image

L-Likelihood Rating	C – Consequence Rating 1	2	3	4	5
A	M	M	H	X	X
B	L	M	M	H	X
C	L	L	M	H	H
D	N	L	M	M	H
E	N	N	L	M	H

Rating	Consequence	Consequence Description
1	Insignificant	No livestock deaths, single property, low financial loss
2	Minor	Livestock disease on single property, medium financial loss
3	Moderate	Multiple livestock deaths, high economic loss, high financial loss, limited public health risk
4	Major	Major public health risk; high economic / trade risk to region and/or state
5	Catastrophic	Major national economic implications; significant public health risk and/or human deaths

L	Likelihood
A	Almost certain
B	Likely
C	Possible
D	Unlikely
E	Rare

Combined Likelihood and Consequence Risk Rating

Level of Risk Rating	Response
X - Extreme	Urgent attention
H - High	Intervention required
M - Medium	Active management
L - Low	Ongoing monitoring
N - Negligible	Acceptable risk