

Risk Identification and Treatment - Effects of low temperature from CO₂ – OH&S

Area / property (where relevant):			
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<p>1 Specific Risk</p> <p>People being adversely affected e.g. cold burns, hypothermia, by low temperatures of CO₂ during mass in shed destruction of birds using CO₂</p>	<p>2 Source(s) of Risk</p> <p>CO₂ - liquid CO₂ at source (tanker) and during unloading/injection including from the vaporizer, and the packing up of the gas delivery equipment.</p>	<p>4 Current Risk Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination – remove any need for personnel to enter shed during injection and immediately post injection. Typically there should be no need for personnel to be in the shed at this time. • Location of personnel – all personnel except those directly involved in the unloading/injection operation (outside the shed) marshal at the designated Command Point/assembly Area, and be accounted for at that location (T card roll call) • Perimeter – with the exception of the trained and qualified personnel who routinely and regularly perform the unloading operation, no personnel enter a designated perimeter. The perimeter to be clearly identified using cones/barrier tape or similar, and be shown on a site map. • Entry point management – all entry/exit points be clearly marked with warning signs and security to restrict access through the entry points. • 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 – those personnel (typically industry professionals such as those from BOC) must be fully trained in the use of the equipment used to deliver the CO₂ and also have emergency procedures for a system failure during delivery. • Minimum no. of personnel – the min. no. of personnel should be involved in the unloading/injection process to safely complete the procedure. • PPE – the personnel mentioned above must wear industry std PPE for the unloading/injection operation. • Signage – standard signs normally used for unloading operations must be displayed at the unloading point. • Remote monitoring – any monitoring of the in shed CO₂ delivery be undertaken using remotely operated equipment such as video camera. • 1st Aid & response – BA qualified personnel with full PPE and appropriate 1st aid equipment to be on site and available for immediate response. They should have direct contact with any personnel who operate inside the designated perimeter during the unloading operation.
	<p>3 Area(s) of Impact</p> <p>Human health – hypothermia, cold burns</p>	

5 Current Risk Profile			6 Proposed Risk Treatment	7 Risk Profile After Treatment			8 Comment**
5a L Likelihood	5b C Consequence	5c Risk Rating		7aL	7bC	7cRisk Rating	
D	2	L		D	2	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 CO₂ is being injected. There should be minimal number of personnel on site.

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

