|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Consequences** | | | |
|  | **Extreme**  *Death or permanent disability* | **Major**  *Serious bodily injury* | **Moderate**  *Medical treatment and time away from work may be required\** | **Minor**  *First aid, no lost time* |
| **Likelihood** |
| **Very likely**  *Could happen frequently* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Likely**  *Could happen occasionally* | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Unlikely**  *Could happen, but rare* | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **Very unlikely**  *Could happen, but likely never will* | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**\*** Don’t underestimate “moderate” consequences. They could be very important — give them serious consideration.

The scores (1 – 7) indicate how important it is to do something about each risk

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1, 2, 3** | **HIGH, do something about these immediately** |
| **4,5** | **MODERATE, do something about these risks as soon as possible** |
| **6,7** | **LOW, these risks may not need immediate attention** |

**Factors to consider when determining:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Likelihood** | **Consequences** |
| Number of times a situation occurs | Potential for chain reaction |
| Number of people exposed and duration | Substance concentration |
| Skills/experience of persons exposed | Material volume |
| Position of the hazard relative to people and other hazards | Speed of projectiles or moving parts |
| Special characteristics of workers that may affect the likelihood of an incident | Height of worker or lanyard |
| Quantities of materials or point of exposure | Worker position relative to the hazard |
| Environmental conditions | Weight of worker or hazard |
| Condition of the equipment | Forces and energy level |
| Effectiveness of existing control measures |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Company Name:** | | | | **Workplace Location:** |
| **Prepared by:** | | | | **Date:** |
| **Sequence of Steps** | **Hazard(s)** | **Level of Risk** | **Control** | |
| **Mixing/Handling Pesticides** | Exposure to pesticides (skin, inhalation, eyes, ingestion) | **Low** | * See “Application of Pesticides” section | |
| **Application of Pesticides** | Sprayer/  Workers Exposure to pesticides (skin, inhalation, eyes, ingestion) | **Moderate** | * Ensure that a pesticide for use in the workplace has been registered and labelled by the manufacturer in accordance with the Pest Control Products Act (Canada). * Ensure that a worker or applicator who mixes, loads or applies a moderately or very toxic pesticide for use in a workplace or who cleans or maintains equipment used in the operations (a) is 16 years of age or over, and (b) holds a valid pesticide applicator certificate issued under the Integrated Pest Management Act. * Sprayed as per the manufacturers label * Sprayer informs all workers in the area that a pesticide is going to be sprayed so that they may be moved to a safe location * Ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the drift or spread of a pesticide from a workplace under the employer's control. If drift or spread to another employer occurs, the first employer must notify the second of the identity of the pesticide, the nature of its harmful characteristics and the precautions required for the safety of workers. * Emergency eye wash and shower facilities are available to workers as per Table 5-2 (Risk Assessment) * Make readily available to workers an SDS or its written equivalent for all pesticides used at the workplace. * Ensure that workers occupying, or who may access, that portion of a field, building, structure or area in which pesticides are to be applied are informed of the intent to use pesticides, the names and types of pesticides to be applied, the hazards associated with the use of those pesticides, and the precautions required during the operations. * Ensure that equipment used to mix, load or apply pesticides is, constructed of materials which are chemically compatible with the pesticide in use if contact with the pesticide is likely to occur, operated only by trained persons, used in accordance with instructions from the pesticide supplier, maintained in a safe operating condition, cleaned, repaired and maintained by workers who have been adequately instructed in safe work procedures, and in a safe condition before maintenance or repair work is carried out, including welding operations. * A tank, with a capacity of 200 litres (44 imp gal) or more, on mobile pesticide application equipment must have a device which indicates the fluid level, for equipment sold for first use after January 1, 1999, the openings secured to prevent spillage while the equipment is in use, and shut-off devices at the discharge end of hoses and pipes leading from the mixing tanks. * Before a moderately or very toxic pesticide is applied the employer must ensure that warning signs acceptable to the Board are conspicuously posted at normal points of worker entry to the area to be treated, and if a pesticide is applied in an enclosed space all entrances to the space are secured to prevent unauthorized persons from entering (signs can be obtained from AgSafe that meet all regulatory requirements) * Ensure that a person does not enter a treated area until the restricted entry interval has expired. * If a worker mixes, loads or applies pesticides or if a worker cleans, maintains or handles equipment, materials or surfaces contaminated with pesticide residues, the employer must ensure that the worker is provided with and wears suitable protective clothing and equipment, contaminated protective clothing and equipment is stored in a secure place and not used until it is laundered or otherwise cleaned, if required, adequate facilities or services to launder contaminated protective clothing are available, at least one change of outer protective clothing for each worker is available at the work site, and a change room or sheltered place is provided where workers can change clothes and store personal clothing while wearing protective clothing. | |
| **Storing Pesticides** | Incompatible pesticides mixing, spilling, collapsing shelves | **Low** | * See “Application of Pesticides” section * Ensure that pesticides are not stored in areas where food preparation occurs, in lunchrooms, or in food storage areas. * Supply a pesticide storage facility that meets the design criteria stated in the manual Standard Practices for Pesticide Applicators, published by the Workers' Compensation Board of BC, for the storage of bulk or reserve quantities of pesticides. * Factors that must be considered in the facility design include, maintenance of minimal quantities, compatibility of pesticides, strength of shelving materials, and containment of spills. | |
| **Pesticide Cleanup** | Workers exposed to pesticides while eating, splashed from pesticides, contaminated clothes | **Moderate** | * See “Application of Pesticides” section * Ensure that surfaces used for food preparation and eating, and work surfaces likely to come in contact with workers unprotected skin are cleaned and free of pesticide residues. * A worker must immediately cleanse anybody area contaminated with pesticide. | |
| **Other Recommendations:** | | | | |
| **Note:**  **Assistant applicator**  This section permits a worker or applicator who meets the "assistant applicator" qualifications in accordance with the provincial Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA) and its regulation to mix, load, or apply a moderately or very toxic pesticide for use in a workplace; or may clean or maintain equipment used in the operations, if permitted as an assistant applicator under the IPMA and its regulation.  Assistant applicators work under the supervision of a certified applicator and must undergo training as prescribed by the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. They are restricted from performing certain activities, such as mixing pesticide concentrates, handling or using fumigants, or using permit-restricted or restricted class pesticides. | | | | |

