

- Slips, trips and falls
- Thermal discomfort (Poor HVAC)
- Respiratory distress, due to exposure to cleaning chemicals/insecticides/aerosol sprays
- Noise
- Activities;
 - Listing of activities: Each process is broken down into major activities.
 - Categorization of activities (R/N): An identified activity is either routine or non-routine activity, e.g. a routine activity is denoted as 'R' while a non-routine activity is denoted as 'N'.
 - Hazards Identification: Against each activity the related hazard(s) is identified and documented.

Each hazardous event shall be considered at two levels:

- a) Maximum Risk: the risk posed if there were no preventive measures,
- b) Residual Risk: the risk posed after taking into account existing preventive measures.

Establishing the Maximum Risk associated with a hazard helps identify high priority risks. High priority risks shall be considered in detail and the focus of any emergency planning. Establishing the Residual Risk allows the safety plan team to decide whether existing preventive measures are sufficient or if additional measures are needed.

Consider also the human factors of those that will be involved as these could introduce further hazards or frustrate controls. Human factors would include:

- a) Attitude: to the implementation of procedures. If someone fails to implement the measures deemed necessary for their, or others, protection it may be that they cannot be allowed to work unsupervised.
- b) Perception of Risk: if people underestimate the risk they may put themselves, or others, at risk.
- c) Reasoning: will people recognise if the situation is different, or circumstances change, and be able to work out what to do.
- d) Physical Attributes: are people tall enough to reach, agile enough to access small areas, strong enough to lift, etc.
- e) Illness or Disability: do people have any disabilities or illnesses that may increase risk.

12.2.4 Hazard Risk Score

The risk arising from a hazard is the product of the likelihood and impact scores, the two figures are multiplied together to give the Risk Category.

Once the hazards have been identified, the likelihood of harm arising from each hazard has to be assessed. The likelihood is based on a consideration of the risk to an individual combined with the number of individuals who may have come into contact with the hazard.

The next item to consider is the impact of the harm should it occur, e.g. If a person touched a high voltage cable the result could be a fatality. If the same person touched a piece of paper the result could be a very minor injury such as a paper cut or more likely no injury at all.