Experiment:		Approved By:	
		Signature and Date	
Student Name:	Student Number:		Date:

Consequence

_		Insignificant eg. No injuries	Minor eg. First aid needed	Moderate eg Medical attention + several days off work	Major eg Long term injury or illness	Catastrophic eg. Kill or permanently maim	
5 E	Almost Certain Event is expected to occur in most circumstances	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME	EXTREME	
	Likely Event could occur some time/annually	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME	
	Possible Event could occur, but rarely - once every 1-10 yrs	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	EXTREME	
	Unlikely Even may occur but probably never will – once every 10 -100 yrs	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	
	Rare Event expected to occur only in exceptional circumstances.	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	

Summary of Requirements

Personal Protective	
Equipment	
Equipment	

Hazard Identification		Risk Assessment		t Co	Control	
What are the steps of the activity / items of equipment	What are the potential hazards	What could be the Consequence	(Low, Mod, High. Extreme) What is the Likelihood	What methods can be used to reduce the likelihood and/or the consequence?	Residual Risk: Re assess the risk taking into account the controls Residual risk score should be low (see below)	

What is a hazard?

A Could people be injured or made sick by things such as:	B What could go wrong?
Noise	What if equipment is misused?
• Light	What might people do that they shouldn't
Radiation	How could someone be killed?
 Toxicity 	How could people be injured?
Infection	What may make people ill?
High or low temperatures	Are there any special emergency procedures required?
Electricity	9, ,
 Moving or falling things (or people) 	
Flammable or explosive materials	
 Things under tension or pressure (compressed gas or liquid; springs) 	
Any other energy sources or stresses	
Biohazardous material	
• Laser	
C Can workplace practices cause injury or sickness?	D How might these injuries happen to people?
 Are there heavy or awkward lifting jobs? 	Broken bones
Can people work in a comfortable posture?	Eye damage
• If the work is repetitive, can people take breaks?	Hearing problems
Are people properly trained?	Strains or sprains
 Do people follow correct work practices? 	Cuts or abrasions
 Are there adequate facilities for the work being performed? 	Bruises
 Are universal safety precautions for biohazards followed? 	Burns
 Is there poor housekeeping? Look out for clutter 	Lung problems including inhalation injury/ infection
Torn or slippery flooring	Skin contact
Sharp objects sticking out	Poisoning
Obstacles	Needle-stick injury
E Imagine that a child was to enter your work area	F What are the special hazards?
 What would you warn them to be extra careful of? 	What occurs only occasionally-for example during
What would do to reduce the harm to them?	maintenance and other irregular work?

How to Assess Risk

Step 1 - Consider the Consequences

What are the consequences of this incident occurring?

Consider what could reasonably have happened as well as what actually happened.

Look at the descriptions and choose the most suitable Consequence.

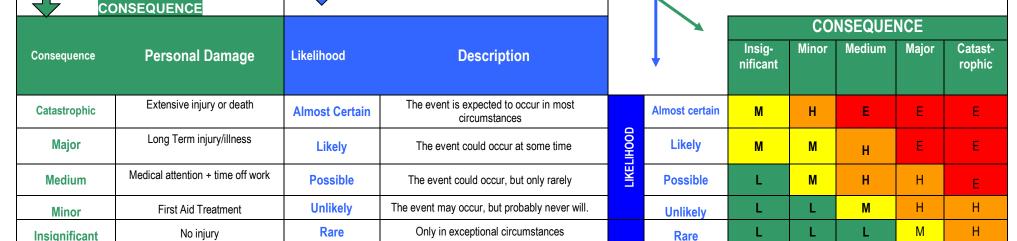
Step 2 – Consider the Likelihood

What is the likelihood of the consequence identified in step 1 happening? Consider this with the current controls in place.

Look at the descriptions and choose the most suitable Likelihood.







Step 3 – Calculate the Risk

C. The calculated risk score is where the two ratings

A. Take Step 1 rating and select the correct column.

B. Take Step 2 Rating and select the correct line.

-" The magnitude of consequences of any event, should it occur, and the likelihood of the event and its associated consequences, are assessed in the context of the effectiveness of existing strategies and controls." Section 3.4.3 AS/NZS 4360:2004, Risk Management.

Risk Control

Risk control is a method of managing the risk with the primary emphasis on controlling the hazards at source. For a risk that is assessed as "high", steps should be taken immediately to minimize risk of injury. The method of ensuring that risks are controlled effectively is by using the "hierarchy of controls". The Hierarchy of Controls are:

Order No.	Control	Example
Firstly	Eliminate	Removing the hazard, eg taking a hazardous piece of equipment out of service.
Secondly	Substitute	Replacing a hazardous substance or process with a less hazardous one, eg substituting a hazardous substance with a non-hazardous substance.
Thirdly	Isolation	Isolating the hazard from the person at risk, eg using a guard or barrier.
Fourthly	Engineering	Redesign a process or piece of equipment to make it less hazardous.
Fifthly	Administrative	Adopting safe work practices or providing appropriate training, instruction or information.
Sixthly	Personal Protective Equipment	The use of personal protective equipment could include using gloves, glasses, earmuffs, aprons, safety footwear, dust masks. NOTE: This is a last resort control and should be for interim periods only, while higher level control is developed or implemented.

Residual Risk

After the initial risk has been classified and the control measures considered, the risk assessment should be reconsidered taking into account the recommended control measures. The following actions should be followed when the residual risk assessment risk score has been determined.

Actions:

Extreme Risk: Stop the work until the risk is reduced. Immediate action required.

High Risk: Reduce risk urgently. Senior management attention required.

Medium Risk: Reduce risk as a priority. Management responsibility must be specified.

Low Risk: Reduce risk. Manage by routine procedures.