



This form is to be used in conjunction with the Environment Health and Safety Manual Procedure 3.2 Hazard Identification, Assessment and Control - Application.

Information of Activity

Activity: Use of base bath to clean glassware__ Location: __Chemistry_____
 Identified by: __G. Papadopoulos____ Date: __15/5/07_____
 Identified Hazard / Aspect: __Exposure to chemicals (KOH/NaOH and 2-Propanol) and broken glass____

Risk Analysis matrix – level of risk

Identified Hazards	Risk Assessment			Risk Score	Risk Level
	Exposure (E)	Likelihood (L)	Consequence (C)	E x L x C	
Exposure to KOH/NaOH and 2-Propanol (inhalation/absorption/ingestion)	3	0.3	5	4.5	M
Handling broken glassware	2	0.3	2	1.2	L
Chemical spill	3	0.1	5	1.5	L
Fire/explosion	3	0.05	10	1.5	L

Definitions						
Exposure	E	Likelihood	L	Consequence	C	Risk Score
Continuously	10	Almost Certain	1.0	Catastrophic	20	E >20
Frequently	6	Likely	0.6	Major	10	H >10
Occasionally	3	Possible	0.3	Moderate	5	M 3-10
Infrequently	2	Unlikely	0.1	Minor	2	L < 3
Rarely	1	Rare	0.05	Insignificant	1	

Hierarchy of Risk Controls
Elimination is a permanent solution and should be attempted in the first instance.
Substitution involves replacing the hazard or environmental aspect by one of lower risk.
Engineering controls involve physical barriers or structural changes to the environment or process.
Administrative controls reduce hazard by altering procedures and providing instructions.
Personal protective equipment last resort or temporary control.

LEGEND

E: extreme/significant risk; immediate action required; must be managed by senior management with a detailed plan, notify RMO immediately.

H: high risk, senior management attention needed, detailed research and management planning at senior levels

M: moderate risk, management responsibility must be specified; manage by specific monitoring or response procedures

L: low risk, manage by routine procedures; unlikely to need specific allocation of resources

Details of Risk Controls to be Taken

Risk Controls: (These should be determined by both the person(s) identifying the risk and the responsible manager and HSR or Environmental Representative). When determining risk controls refer to Hierarchy of Risk Control. Some examples are operating manuals, safe work procedures, licenses, permits to work, training and instruction etc

Bath must be labeled "Base bath", the chemicals making up the mixture and appropriate hazard diamonds. It should be kept in a fume hood at all times and should have a lid to minimise vapors released into the atmosphere. Regularly check that the container is not damaged or leaking. Place in a spill tray for secondary containment. Keep clear of ignition sources. Appropriate gloves to be worn, as well as lab coat and safety glasses. Broken glassware should be removed with tongs.

Person assessing the risk: __G. Papadopoulos____ Date: __15/5/07____



THE UNIVERSITY OF
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RISK ASSESSMENT 3D Model

EHS Manual

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Authorised by: _____ G. Papadopoulos _____ Planned completion date: 15/5/07

Risk Control Measures Completed
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Actions by: _____ G. Papadopoulos _____ Completed (Initials & date): 15/5/07