



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: Clean up of toxic or large chemical spill Location: Chemistry

Identified by: G. Papadopoulos Date: 20/6/07

Identified Hazard / Aspect: Exposure to toxic chemicals

## 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	
Inhalation/absorption of toxic chemicals	1	0.1	10	1	L
Release of toxic chemicals to public areas	1	0.1	10	1	L

Definitions							
Exposure	E	Likelihood	L	Consequence	C	Risk Score	Hierarchy of Risk Controls
Continuously	10	Almost Certain	1.0	Catastrophic	20	<b>E</b> >20 <b>H</b> >10 <b>M</b> 3-10	<b>Elimination</b> is a permanent solution and should be attempted in the first instance. <b>Substitution</b> involves replacing the hazard or environmental aspect by one of lower risk. <b>Engineering</b> controls involve physical barriers or structural changes to the environment or process. <b>Administrative</b> controls reduce hazard by altering procedures and providing instructions. <b>Personal protective equipment</b> last resort or temporary control.
Frequently	6	Likely	0.6	Major	10		
Occasionally	3	Possible	0.3	Moderate	5		
Infrequently	2	Unlikely	0.1	Minor	2	<b>L</b> < 3	
Rarely	1	Rare	0.05	Insignificant	1		

### 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

In the event of a toxic or major chemical spill, leave the area immediately. Close all doors on exit.

**ACTIVATE NEAREST BREAK-GLASS ALARM.** Warn people to avoid the affected area. Phone Security on 46666. They will contact the Emergency Response Team.

Chemical spill clean ups in general should only be conducted by personnel trained in the use of SCBA, and never alone. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN UP A MAJOR SPILL BY YOURSELF.** Depending on severity of the spill, either work in pairs, wait for the Emergency Response Team or call for assistance from the Emergency Services.

Where the toxicity of the spilt chemical is unknown, it is to be assumed that it is toxic. Rubber boots, disposable overalls and Barrier gloves are to be worn. If the name of the chemical is known, the MSDS should be consulted and the recommended spill clean up procedures and PPE requirements followed. The area



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## RISK ASSESSMENT 3D Model

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of the spill should be isolated using barricades or striped tape to prevent unauthorised access. Security should be notified to control pedestrian and/or vehicle traffic flow. The Building Emergency Controller or Head of Department to make the recommendation if a part or total building evacuation is required.

Person assessing the risk: G. Papadopoulos Date: 20/6/07

Authorised by: \_\_\_\_\_ Planned completion date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Risk Control Measures Completed

Actions by: G. Papadopoulos Completed (Initials & date): \_\_\_\_\_