RISK ASSESSMENT 3D Model

EHS Manual

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

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: Discovery of unconscious person in a room/lab Location: ___Chemistry_____

Identified by: _G. Papadopetros_____ Date: ____20/6/07_____

Identified Hazard / Aspect: _Would-be rescuer entering room not knowing what caused loss of consciousness, eg toxic gas release, depleted oxygen levels_____

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	
Entering oxygen depleted atmosphere	1	0.1	20	2	L
Toxic gas release in lab	1	0.1	20	2	L

Definitions

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

Under no circumstances should a person enter a room/lab to rescue an unconscious person, so they themselves don't fall victim by unwittingly entering an oxygen-depleted atmosphere or lab with a toxic gas leak. Immediately contact a person trained in SCBA and/or the Safety Officer. Only a person wearing SCBA is to enter a room to rescue an unconscious person. The Safety Officer is to use the oxygen level metre/gas detector to determine oxygen levels/presence of toxic gases. SCBA to be checked and tested accordingly by appropriate person. Have staff receive regular training in it's use. Gas detector to be calibrated as required and a spare battery kept charged at all times.

Person assessing the risk: ___G. Papadopetros_____ Date: ___20/6/07_____
Authorised by: ____ _____ G. Papadopetros _____ Planned completion date: _____

Risk Control Measures Completed

Actions by: _____ G. Papadopetros _____ Completed (Initials & date): _20/6/07