



**maxwell recruitment
& training** RTO41350

CONDUCT HAZARD ANALYSIS & LOCAL RISK CONTROL



**MSMWHS201 &
RIIWHHS201D**





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COURSE CONTENT

Context

Identify hazards

Assess risks including unacceptable risk

Control risks (ALARP)

Monitor risk controls

Complete records & reports

- Before starting a task you should inspect the site & identify:
 - Scope & Purpose of the hazard analysis
 - Work area conditions & potential Hazards
 - Relevant forms or procedures
 - Specialist knowledge that may be required
- You can also gain information by talking to safety officers, supervisors or other workers who have done the job previously



CONTEXT

- The **Scope** is a location, job or piece of equipment
- The **Purpose** is to eliminate or minimise any risk
- A **Hazard** is a thing, situation or event that has the potential to cause injury, harm or damage.
- A **Risk** is the chance of a hazard causing damage, and how much damage will occur. When analyzing risk we often talk about likelihood and consequence.
- If you can remove or manage a **Hazard** you can reduce the **Risk** involved in doing the job.

DEFINITIONS



- Break down the job into steps & identify hazards for each step.
- Hazards may include:
 - Energy sources including electrical & mechanical.
 - Hazardous products or chemicals
 - Weather conditions including wind & rain
 - Atmospheric conditions including smoke & dust
 - Poor lighting
 - Traffic, vehicles & pedestrians.



IDENTIFY HAZARDS

- Estimate the potential severity of each hazard
- Consider how hazards may cause harm
- Estimate the possible frequency of harm
- Use the risk matrix to prioritise each risk
- Priority must be given to the safety of personnel when developing controls



ASSESS RISKS

- Identify all possible risk treatment options
- Select the most appropriate control
- Ensure the selected option can be achieved with the resources that are available
- Review the risk assessment for each step after implementing controls

CONTROL RISKS



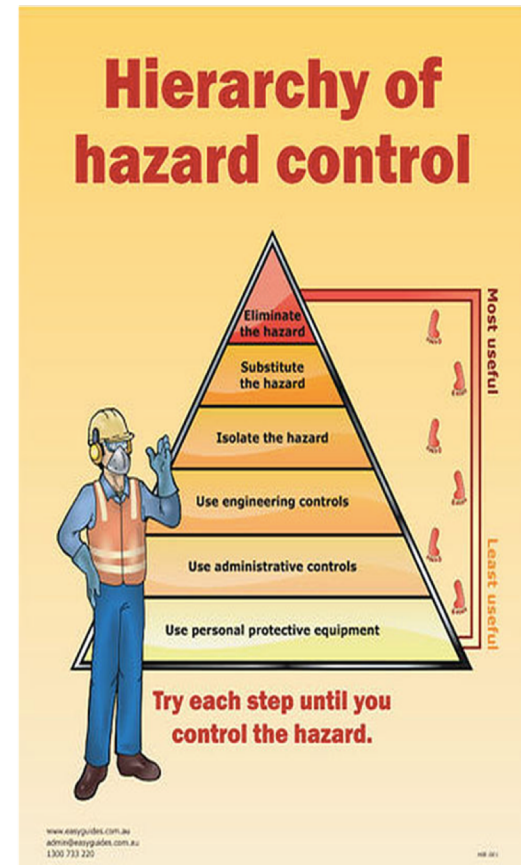
- After assessing risks you need to determine if a risk is unacceptable.
- Generally any risk that is ranked “Extreme” on the matrix is unacceptable.
- If a risk is unacceptable:
 - Work is not to proceed
 - The assessment needs to be reviewed to see if alternate controls are possible
 - The assessment may need to be referred to a supervisor or manager

	Consequence				
Likelihood	1. Insignificant	2. Minor	3. Moderate	4. Major	5. Catastrophic
1. Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
2. Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
3. Possible	Low	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
4. Likely	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
5. Almost Certain	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme

UNACCEPTABLE RISKS

- Controls should always aim to reduce risks to be As Low As Reasonably Possible (ALARP)
- The Hierarchy of Control will help achieve a risk that is ALARP
- Controls may include: following workplace procedures, obeying safety signs, wearing correct PPE, etc

ALARP



Continual management of hazards provides a safer work place

As your task continues you need to update your risk assessment when things change. You can do this by:

- Completing the risk assessment again (or adding to it)
- Completing a mini risk assessment (Take 5 or similar)

Failure to update your risk assessment can have legal implications



MONITOR RISK CONTROL

Carry out hazard identification & risk assessment on the appropriate forms.

These include Hazard & incident reports, risk assessments & job safety analysis

Significant hazards may need to be reported to other organisations

- SafeWork
- Environmental Protection Authority



COMPLETE RECORDS & REPORTS



Risk assessments shall:

- Identify the work scope
- Identify hazards & appropriate controls (ALARP)
- Comply with company & legal requirements
- Be completed by everyone on the job & clearly communicated
- Be signed by all people involved indicating they have understood the task & will implement all controls (you are legally responsible!)

COMPLETE RECORDS & REPORTS