

RISK METHODOLOGY

The Site Manager along with the HSE Team is responsible for conducting a risk rating for hazards identified on site. The risk assessment will determine the most likely consequences from a hazard and the probability of those consequences occurring.

Hazards with an Extreme (E) and High (H) risk rating are to be eliminated or have controls implemented to reduce the risk rating to an acceptable Medium (M) or Low (L). The hazards risk rating will be assessed as inherent risk rating (before controls in-place) and residual risk rating (after controls are in place). The risk assessment should be conducted using the following tables:

Likelihood Table		
Most likely probability of consequences following incident occurrence.		
Level	Likelihood	Description
A	Frequent	Consequence is expected to occur in most circumstances.
B	Often	Consequence will probably occur in many circumstances.
C	Sometimes	Consequence will probably occur in some circumstances.
D	Rarely	Consequence may occur in some circumstances.
E	Unlikely	Consequence may occur but only in exceptional circumstances.

Consequence Table		
Most likely harmful consequence expected following incident occurrence.		
Level	Consequence	Description
1	Major	Fatality or disability. High cost losses.
2	Significant	Lost time injury. Medium to high cost losses.
3	Moderate	Medical treatment. Low to medium cost losses.
4	Minor	First aid treatment. Minor cost losses.
5	Insignificant	Near miss (near hit) with possible minimal consequences.

Risk Assessment Matrix					
Likelihood	Consequence				
	1 Major	2 Significant	3 Moderate	4 Minor	5 Insignificant
A Frequent	E (1)	E (2)	E (4)	H (7)	H (11)
B Often	E (3)	E (5)	H (8)	H (12)	M (16)
C Sometimes	E (6)	H (9)	H (13)	M (17)	L (20)
D Rarely	H (10)	H (14)	M (18)	L (21)	L (23)
E Unlikely	H (15)	M (19)	M (22)	L (24)	L (25)

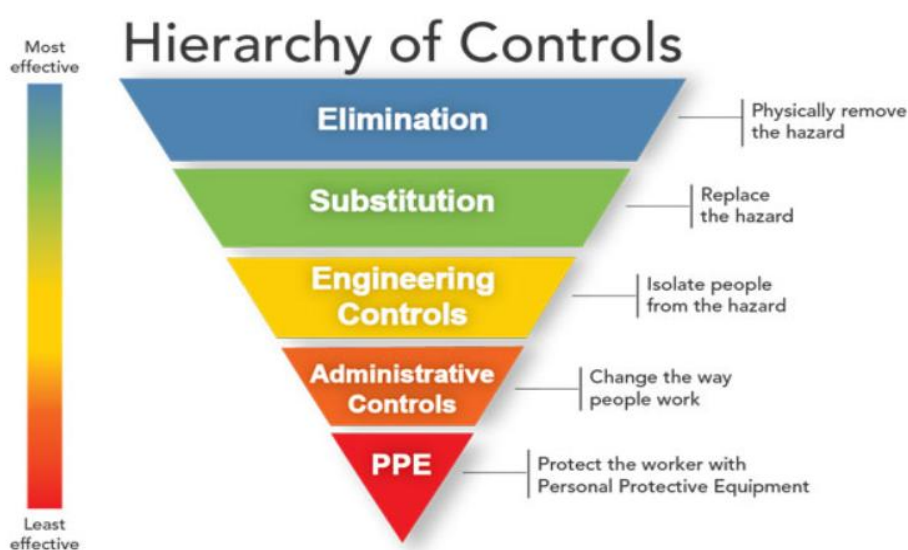
Likelihood x Consequence = Risk rating

Risk Score Table

Rating	Risk	Description
E	Extreme	Unacceptable level of risk. Interim corrective action required to reduce risk immediately, with permanent corrective action planned with high priority.
H	High	Undesirable level of risk. Interim corrective action required if practicable, with permanent corrective action required to reduce risk with high priority.
M	Medium	Marginal level of risk. Planned corrective action may be required to reduce risk to lower level if so far as is practicable with medium priority. Alternatively, risk may be tolerable and additional corrective action may not be required.
L	Low	Tolerable level of risk. Risk controlled to as low 'as reasonably practicable' and additional corrective action is not required.

Hierarchy For the Control of Hazards

1	Eliminate	The complete elimination of the hazard. Completely remove the hazard e.g. design hazard out of environment.
2	Substitute	Replace with a safer alternative e.g. replacing a hazardous chemical with a less hazardous alternative, or one of less concentration.
3	Engineering	The use of engineering modification to reduce the hazard. This includes enclosures, automation process, mechanical or structural modification e.g. the use of a mechanical device for heavy loads to reduce manual handling injuries.
4	Administrative	WHS safe work procedures, organising activities at appropriate times, rotation of people to reduce exposure, limiting exposure times etc e.g. a documented standard work instruction for a hazardous task or process
5	Personal Protective Equipment	Provide personal protective clothing and equipment. This is a last resort measure only or short term controls are being implemented e.g. the use of use of gloves to protect hands.



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