

TABLE 2:**Qualitative Measurement of How Likely or Probable the Consequence Will Occur**

Level	Consequence	Outcome Description
1	Rare	The consequence is not expected in CBS / Has never been heard of in the industry.
2	Unlikely	The consequence is possible in CBS / Has occurred in the industry.
3	Possible	The consequence is possible at a CBS workplace at some time in the foreseeable future (next 10 years / Has happened at CBS in past 10 years / Occurs annually within the industry.
4	Likely	The event is expected at a site/local level in the foreseeable future (next few years) / Occurs within CBS more than once per year.
5	Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur several times a year at a site/local level.

TABLE 3: Hierarchy of Control

Control	Description/Example
1 Elimination	Is there a need to use the plant, process or substance that created the risk?
2 Substitution	Can the hazardous item be substituted with another item that has less risk?
3 Isolation	Can the hazard be isolated from the person (e.g. machine guards)?
4 Engineering	Can the risk be minimised by redesigning the plant, substance or process (e.g. mechanical fitting aids, exhaust ventilator)?
5 Administrative	E.g. job rotation, SOP, training and signs.
6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	The least-desirable method which shall only be used in combination with other controls or if other controls are not suitable. PPE shall be fitted correctly and personnel be trained in its use and maintenance.

TABLE 4: Priority for Action

Risk Level	Action
E – Extreme Risk	Intolerable. Stop and seek specialist advice. Immediate interim risk reduction required.
H – High Risk	Tolerability to be endorsed by management. Additional long term risk reduction required.
M – Medium	Tolerable, provided risk is ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable).
L – Low Risk	Tolerable and continual improvement required.

Are there hazards that could cause harm?

Refer to hazards listed below.

How will you control the risks?

Implement controls to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.

Use the Hierarchy of Control – Elimination – Substitution – Isolation – Engineering – Administrative – PPE.

Always monitor and maintain controls.

Watch out for any changes in conditions that may make the controls ineffective.

Make immediate changes to ensure safe work task/environment. Clean up and make safe when the task is completed.

TABLE 5: Qualitative Risk Matrix – Levels of Risk

Consequence Likelihood	Incidental (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Severe (5)
Almost Certain (5)	M	H	E	E	E
Likely (4)	M	M	H	E	E
Possible (3)	L	M	H	H	E
Unlikely (2)	L	L	M	H	H
Rare (1)	L	L	L	M	M

No.	Hazard (circle)				
1	Atmosphere	Flammable	Contaminated	Dusty	
2	Chemical	Reaction	Absorb/Ingest/Inhale	Spill	Burn
3	Electrical	High Voltage	Overhead	Underground	Leads
4	Environment	Wind	Rain	Hail/Snow	Fog
5	General	Bites/Stings	Sharp Edges	Vibration	Body of Water
6	Gravity	Slip or Trip	Fall from height	Falling Objects	
7	Manual Handling	Twisting/Grip	Lift Lower	Push/Pull	Weight/Shape
8	Light	Too dark	Too bright	Poor Visibility	
9	Mechanics	Struck by	Strike against	Caught between	Caught in
10	Noise	Continuous	Intermittent	Impact	Environment
11	Pressure	Air	Fluid	Gas	
12	Propulsion	Flying object	Ejected object		
13	Radiation	UV	Radioactive	Laser	Infrared
14	Thermal	Hot Env.	Cold Env.	Cold surface	Hot surface
15	Traffic	Pedestrians	Vehicles	Mobile plant	Speeding
16	Other	Asbestos			