

Appendix B WHS Hazard and Risk Assessment Template

	Static Risk Assessment No.	Assessment Date		Review by Da	ite	Version
	ANU_FS_20-001	19/02/2024		19/02/2026		1
Name of the Task/Activity/Area/Hazards	Research Activities		Тор	Residual Risk		H, E)
to be assessed	Medium (12					
Detailed description of the activity/task & location	Attending the farm					
School/Service Division	All					
Location and Supervisor	Location	Spring Valley Farm			Ph	
	Supervisor	Sylvia Mansell			6125	9176
Risk Assessment Team	Name	Lisa Huntley			Ph	
Have you completed ANU WHS	Email	fs.springvalley@anu.edu.au			6125 4000-4	
Risk Management Training? ☐ Y	Name				Ph	
IF NO, DO NOT PROCEED	Email					
Who will be affected by this RA?	x□ All people in the local □ A single person (list be		o/s of p	eople (list below)		
Who will be consulted on this RA? (All persons affected or their representatives needs to be consulted)	List the names of people v	who are consulted – <u>Mand</u>	ator <u>y</u> u	nless there is only	l perso	on affected
WHS Legal and Other Requirements	Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (Cth)					
Type of RA	X Static RA (long term a and keep original locally a					er/Manager
	☐ Dynamic RA (short term and < 6 months or once off) – Keep the original locally (electronically or physically) near the activity/location, accessible to all people affecte					

Risk Assessment Instruction

- This form is used when a documented risk assessment is required in accordance with Appendix A of WHSMS Handbook Chapter 3.1.
- Original risk assessments must be in a convenient location in the local area accessible by all people affected by the risk assessment.

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 Risk assessments for static hazards/tasks/activities must be forwarded to local the WHS Officer/Manager for inclusion in the School/Service Division Static Risk Assessment Register.

Follow these steps to complete the risk assessment:

- 1. Select all applicable hazards from <u>Table 1</u> below and transfer them into the 'Hazards' column of the Risk Assessment (RA) Form.
- 2. Enter where and when this hazard exists. This may include specifying during which step(s) in the activity, this hazard exists.
- 3. Estimate the inherent risk of the hazard (without any controls in place) by using Likelihood against Consequences (defined in <u>Table 2</u>) and the ANU WHS Risk Matrix (<u>Table 3</u>). Record this in the 'Inherent Risk' column of the RA Form.
- 4. Identify appropriate control measures for each hazard in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control Principle (<u>Table 4</u>) and list them in the 'Control' column of the RA Form.
- 5. Estimate the residual risk of the hazard after implementing all controls. In estimating residual risk, remember that administrative controls can only reduce the 'likelihood' of an event occurring, not the 'consequences'.
- 6. Identify any controls that are not already in place as corrective actions in Figtree and ensure that they are implemented before undertaking the activity.
- 7. Obtain approval from relevant people as identified.
- 8. Identify if this is a static risk assessment (> 6 months) or dynamic risk assessment (< 6 months).
- 9. Send a copy of the static risk assessments to WHS Officers/Managers/Equivalent Keep on file for 7 years.
- 10. Keep originals of risk assessments in close vicinity of the activities. Dynamic risk assessments can be destroyed 1 year after the activity ceases.
- 11. Review the static risk assessments and associated safe work procedures in accordance with 3.1.2.6 Step 4: Review Control Measures.

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Risk Assessment							
Hazards	In	herent Ri	sk	Control Measures	Residual Risk		
Also list where and when can the hazards present?	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating	When control a hazard, always follow Hierarchy of Control Principle to go to the highest possible control before moving to less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls below. Do the same for all other hazards. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the following page.	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating
Slips/Trips/Falls	Possible	Moderate	High (15)	Watch for animal holes and burrows. Wear flat enclosed footwear. Be aware of the ground terrain	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (8)
Drones	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (8)	Do not enter area that drones are operating. Do not enter the area where planes are landing and taking off. Only licenced operators will be operating drones.	Rare	Moderate	Low (5)
Snakes	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme (23)	Wear enclosed shoes and long pants. Watch where you are walking and avoid walking in long grass. Do not attempt to move along a snake – stand still. Snake bite first aid awareness. Snake bite kit located in First Aid kit – Breeding Facility outside wall.	Rare	Major	Medium (11)
Wildlife	Possible	Moderate	High (15)	Do not approach wildlife. Do not pat/touch or pick up any wildlife, if injured please contact F&S 02 6125 4000-4 or email fs.springvalleyfarm@anu.edu.au	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (8)

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TEQSA Provider ID: PRV12002 (Australian University) | CRICOS Provider Code: 00120C



Risk Assessment								
Hazards	In	herent Ri	sk	Control Measures		Residual Risk		
When control a hazard, always follow Hierarchy of Control Principle to go to the highest possible control before moving to less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls below. Do the same for all other hazards. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the following page.		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating				
Weather Conditions Storms/Heat	Likely	Moderate	High (16)	Wear a hat and sunscreen. Do not stand under trees in a storm or when windy. Montior weather conditions.	Rare	Minor	Low(3)	
Bushfire	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High (17)	Farm to be closed on Extreme or Catastrophic fire days. Permission to be sought prior to the lighting of any fires for research activities. Bushfire Plan (available on website). Emergency Procedures in place and communicated to all persons accessing the arm. Evacuate immediately if there is an impending emergency on nearby properties.		Catastrophic	Medium (12)	
Livestock	Unlikey	Moderate	Medium (8)	Do not enter any paddocks that have cattle or horses in them. Do not approach or try and pat cattle or horses. Do not try and catch or move cattle and horses. Do not enter any paddocks with bulls or stallions.	Rare	. Moderate	Low	

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Corrective Actions

The activity must not be commenced until all controls are in place.

List below which controls are currently not in place, who will implement them and by when. Add additional rows as needed.

Identified corrective actions must be recorded in Figtree.

List of Controls not in place	Responsible person/s	Figtree corrective action number	Timeframe	Date Completed

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Approval for risk assessment

If the level of residual risk is assessed as **high** or **extreme**,

- 1. Stop the activity immediately; AND
- 2. Tag out the plant/equipment; and/or
- 3. Secure any chemical; and
- 4. Implement, or seek advice from WHS Officer or Subject Matter Experts to implement, additional controls to reduce the residual risk further to medium [Supervisor signature required];
- 5. If the above is not possible, seek approval from relevant authority (High School/Division Director/College Dean; Extreme COO).

NOTE: Approval will only be granted in exceptional circumstances after consultation with Associate Director, WEG and/or a Subject Matter Expert. See Chapter 3.1 for details.

Approval r	required		_			
Worker co	Worker conducted RA					
Residual Risk Level	Authority required	Signature and date				
Low	Author of RA	Subsign Many coll				
Medium	Supervisor	Sylvia Mansell 4/6/2024 2:23 Sylvia Mansell	PM AEST			
High	School/Service Division Director or					
	College Dean					
Extreme	соо					

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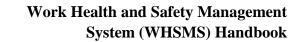




Table 1. Hazard Selection Table for Hazard Pr

Elec	etrical				
	Electrical Shock (both minor and major)				
	Electrical Burns (both minor and major)				
	Overheating and fire				
	Electrocution				
	Other (not listed above)				
Chemical					
	Airborne contaminants that poses a health hazard				
	Flammable				
	□ Liquid □ Solid □ Gas				
	☐ Airborne contaminants				
	Explosive substances				
	Self-reactive or self-heating chemicals				
	Organic peroxide or peroxide-forming chemicals				
	Oxidising substances				
	Hydrofluoric acid (HF)				
	Corrosive ☐ Substances ☐ Gas ☐ Airborne contaminants				
	Asphyxiate gas (e.g. CO_2 including dry ice, liquid N_2)				
	Toxic and health hazard substances				
	Toxic gas (e.g. Hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen)				
	Respiratory irritants (e.g. engineered nanomaterials, dust, asbestos)				
	Chemical spraying (e.g. agricultural, pesticides)				
	Chemicals requiring health monitoring (e.g. Schedule 14 Chemicals).				
	Prohibited and restricted carcinogens				

<u>rofiles</u>					
Chemical					
	Mutagens or reproductive system hazards				
	Hazards during storage (e.g. mixed hazards storage, dangerous when wet, temperature sensitive, heat & friction sensitive etc)				
	Mix two chemicals to form a new chemical				
	Chemical spill – Controlled or uncontrolled				
	Exposure to Hazardous Materials (e.g. Asbestos, Lead or Mercury).				
	Other (not listed above, e.g. hazard interactions)				
Rio	logical				
DIO					
	Live animal handling (e.g. bites, allergies)				
	Potential of uncontrolled outbreak of an infectious disease				
	Pathogen or body fluid contamination				
	Exposure to viruses including blood borne viruses				
	Infective microorganism exposure				
	Exposure to communicable or infectious disease as a research object				
	GMO exposure and security				
	Sharps and contaminated sharps				
	Biological material spillage				
	Other (not listed above)				
Pla	nt and Equipment				
	Entanglement and trapping parts				
	Crushing, rotating and cutting parts				

1 1a	nt and Equipment
	Serious burn/cold
	Ejection of piece/s; shattering or fragmentation; Explosion; Implosion
	Stabbing, puncturing, shearing, friction, abrasion
	Lifts or suspends a load (e.g. falling objects)
	Rollover or striking against the plant
	Pressurised vessels (e.g. autoclave, boilers, steam generator)
	Mobile lifting equipment and Elevated Work Platform (e.g. heavy load fall from height)
	Hazardous levels of heat or vibration (generated by plant to whole or part body)
	Potential exposure to fluids under high pressure
	Other (not listed above)
Noi	se
	Exposure to 85dB(A) LAeq, 8h
	Exposure to peak noise level of 130
	dB(C) any time during the work activity
	dB(C) any time during the work activity Exposure to ototoxic chemicals:
	Exposure to ototoxic chemicals:
	Exposure to ototoxic chemicals: ☐ At any noise level ☐ > 50% of the OEL of the chemical at
	Exposure to ototoxic chemicals: ☐ At any noise level ☐ > 50% of the OEL of the chemical at any noise level ☐ At over 100 dB noise level but any
	Exposure to ototoxic chemicals: At any noise level > 50% of the OEL of the chemical at any noise level At over 100 dB noise level but any level of exposure to ototoxic chemicals Exposure to vibration & ototoxic
	Exposure to ototoxic chemicals: At any noise level > 50% of the OEL of the chemical at any noise level At over 100 dB noise level but any level of exposure to ototoxic chemicals Exposure to vibration & ototoxic chemicals Nuisance level of noise causing

Exposure to artificial radiation (e.g. laser) Security of sealed and unsealed source Other (not listed above) Ergonomics and Manual Tasks Repetitive or sustained forces Sustained awkward static postures Repetitive movements	
UV, infrared) Exposure to artificial radiation (e.g. laser) Security of sealed and unsealed source Other (not listed above) Ergonomics and Manual Tasks Repetitive or sustained forces Sustained awkward static postures Repetitive movements	у,
□ laser) □ Security of sealed and unsealed source □ Other (not listed above) Ergonomics and Manual Tasks □ Repetitive or sustained forces □ Sustained awkward static postures □ Repetitive movements	
Other (not listed above) Ergonomics and Manual Tasks Repetitive or sustained forces Sustained awkward static postures Repetitive movements	
Ergonomics and Manual Tasks Repetitive or sustained forces Sustained awkward static postures Repetitive movements	es
 □ Repetitive or sustained forces □ Sustained awkward static postures □ Repetitive movements 	
 □ Repetitive or sustained forces □ Sustained awkward static postures □ Repetitive movements 	
☐ Sustained awkward static postures ☐ Repetitive movements	
☐ Repetitive movements	
T 1	
☐ Long duration	
☐ High Forces	
Long duration of the same posture (e.g standing, sitting)	3.
Animal handling or handling unbalanced/unpredictable load	
Transfer of item(s) up or down stairs, using both hands or requiring the use of lifting equipment from one level to another	of
Repetitive, monotonous work, at a hig pace	;h
Duress and Security Stress	
Personal life threat e.g. violence behaviour, attacking with knives, guns clubs, or any type of weapon	S,
Personal threat e.g. aggressive behavior physical abuse, assault (includes home visits, public interview)	
☐ Verbal abuse, threat	

Dui	Duress and Security Stress					
	Sexual assault/Raping					
	Bomb threat or unidentified package					
	Throwing objects, pushing, shoving, tripping, grabbing, kicking, hitting					
	Contact with body fluid (e.g. biting, spitting, scratching)					
	Kidnaping in a public location while conducting interviews					
	Unauthorised persons gained access to a building					
	Other (not listed above)					

Ш	Other (not listed above)
Pub	olic Safety
	Uncontrolled spread of hazardous materials to public
	Uncontrolled spread of GMO, communicable or infectious disease to public
	Natural disaster e.g. earthquake, flood, bushfire
	Explosion of liquid nitrogen tanks or other tanks that would injure public
	Loss of radioactive sources that are potentially hazards to students and public
	Hazardous wastes going into drinking water/public river/public sewage
	Use of industrial robots or University designed robots
	Use of VR, AI or emerging technology on experiment participants
	Provide experiment participants with confronting materials that would cause traumatic events
	Supply/inject/apply substances (e.g. alcohol, chemical, S4-S9 drugs) to experiment participants
	Other (not listed above)



Phy	sical/Environmental
<u>X</u>	Animals (e.g. hazardous wild animals, bees, snakes)
	Confined space entry (e.g. pit, tank, silo, entry through a hatch)
	Fall from a height (e.g. ladder, elevated platform, cliff, scaffolding)
х	Fire (potential for uncontrolled fire due to ignition sources)
х	Flying or moving items/plant/vehicles, falling object(s)
х	Hazardous terrain or environment including wet/slippery surfaces
	Lighting/visibility is compromised and hazardous
	Exceedingly strong lighting both natural and artificial
	Glare and reflections
	Temperature or weather extremes (e.g. hypothermia, major burns)
	Difficult to access work site, or a rescue effort would be difficult in the event of an emergency
	Poor air quality or ventilation at work
	Insufficient/poor amenities (e.g. toilets, lunch area, breakout area, airconditioner)
х	Fall on same level (e.g. slip, trip, wet or unstable surface)
	Other (not listed above)

Traffic Safety		
	Lack of separation of vehicles, delivery drivers and pedestrians	
	Lack of physical barriers to prevent interaction between vehicles, delivery drivers and pedestrians	

Tra	ffic Safety
	Vehicles queue in a way that could create risks to pedestrians, for example crossing walkways or obstructing people's view of vehicles
	Routes are not wide enough to separate vehicles and pedestrians
	Vehicles and pedestrians frequently interact
	Activities done close to public areas (e.g. students coming out from a School building)
	Unsuitable road conditions, uneven terrains, unregulated road routes
	Certain times of higher traffic volumes or interactions between vehicles, delivery drivers and pedestrians
	Poor lighting, visibility, shade or glare
	Potential contact with stationary objects e.g. overhead structures, stationary plant or stored or discarded items.
	Blind spots at the workplace caused by stationary equipment and vehicles and other areas of poor visibility or low lighting levels
	Other hazards e.g. noise, emissions or falling objects surrounding the building
	Pedestrian routes are not designed so pedestrians will not take short cuts
	Intersections and bottleneck areas around driveways and entrances
	'Blind' or convex corners
	Lack of disability access to and within a workplace
	Workers are not aware of insurance policy or emergency procedure on road
	Lack of maintenance of bikes and cars provided to workers
	Use of personal vehicle or bikes for work activities
	Other (not listed above)

Eve	ent Specific
	Access to the event is restricted/controlled
	Amenities, including disability amenities inadequate/insufficient
	Amusement structures/rides/inflatable structures
	Animals and wildlife
	BBQ using gas bottles
	Children under the age of 18 are part of the event or attending
	Hit by a vehicle (e.g. moving cars in proximity to pedestrians)
	Held in a remote area, difficult to access site)
	Crowding
	Communication problems/co-ordination of information/alerts
	Fatigue e.g. duration of the event, extreme heat
	Liquor license
	Medical emergency, difficult to administer or obtain first aid gain assistance e.g. access to medical facilities
	Scaffolding more than 4m in height
	Food services and preparation
	High risk work licence required in accordance with WHS Regs
Hig	h Risk Travel
	Risk of kidnapping in this city/region
	Current civil unrest/political tension
	Violent crime
	Threat of attack from bordering nations
	Region affected by natural disaster
П	Threat of regional disputes spreading

High Risk Travel Heightened risk terrorist attacks can Health risks from insect borne disease Health risks from water borne disease Health risks from other infectious disease in the destination countries Threat of assault and sexual assault in foreign countries Travel by some roads restricted due to risks Risk of violence or discrimination based on gender or LGBTI identity Unpredictable and potentially volatile security situation Other (not listed above) **Working Away from Campus** Lack of appropriate communication tools/aid Lack of tracking to know where the person is Remote or isolated work locations Use of poorly maintained vehicles or use of personal vehicles Wildlife or animals

Traffic accidents while going to or from

Duress situations including being

Poorly set-up/resourced offsite

Social isolation and lack of day to day

Loss of usual health/self-care routines

threatened by the public

such as exercise and sleep

Other (not listed above)

Campus

workspace

support

•	Work Health and Safety Manageme System (WHSMS) Handbo			
Psy	chosocial			
	Job Demands – High job demand, long working hours			
	Job Demands – High emotional effort responding to distressing situations and to aggressive colleagues or students			
	Job Demands –Shift work, casual employment, afterhours work, fatigue management			
	Job Demands – Low job demands, too little to do, monotonous tasks			
	Poor support - including emotional support, from employer, colleagues and managers			
	Poor support - Not having the things to do their job properly or on time (e.g. not having the necessary and well maintained tools, systems, equipment or resources)			
	Poor support – inadequate training, leadership, feedback and instruction from supervisor/manager			
	Poor Support – Unable to ask for help or collaborate with colleagues due to excessively competitive or unhealthy workplace culture			
	Low Job Control – High workloads, time pressure, fast work pace			
	Low Job Control – workers not able to determine methods of work, changes to work practices or otherwise have low autonomy in their role			
	Poor organisational change management – poor planning for change without			

considering WHS needs

processes for change.

reporting lines

Poor organisational change management-

poor consultation in change management

Poor organisational change management;

poor communication of needs and

Low role clarity - uncertainty about

changes or frequent changes to tasks and work standards; conflicting job roles or

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Psy	chosocial
	Low role clarity – No standardised WHS management practices across the University
	Remote and/or isolated work – working alone (eg nightshift) or away from usual workplace, reduced access to communications and usual support networks (friends/family)
	Remote and/or isolated work – working in locations requiring long travel, or difficult access, poor access to support and emergency services
	Poor Physical Environment – Workplace not compliant with WHS requirements
	Poor Physical Environment – Poor air quality, high levels of noise, extreme temperatures
	Poor Physical Environment – Frequently working in unpleasant conditions
	Poor Physical Environment – Frequently performing hazardous tasks
	Exposure to Traumatic Events – Direct exposure to traumatic events at work
	Exposure to Traumatic Events – Indirect exposure to traumatic events at work
	Harmful Behaviours - aggression, harassment and sexual harassment, discrimination based on race, gender, sexuality, disability or other.
	Harmful Behaviours - Violent events such as robbery, assault including sexual assault, being threatened by managers, colleagues, students, customers, managers or visitors to campus.
	Harmful Behaviours – workplace conflicts
	Harmful behaviours – Poor relationship between supervisors/line managers and staff or HDR students or other workers
	Bullying – Workplace bullying

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Psy	chosocial
	Poor Organisational Justice – Perceived or actual lack of fairness, equity and diversity; discrimination against community groups or members (e.g. LGBTQI)
	Poor organisational justice - ; inconsistent application of policy and procedures; bias on resource allocation
	Inappropriate rewards and recognition – receiving or witnessing unfair, insufficient or biased feedback or reward in the workplace
	Inappropriate rewards and recognition – limited or inequitable provision of development opportunities/ skill recognition
	Individual vulnerability-person without a disability; pre-existing mental and/or physical conditions; age and experience of worker, disclosed external stressors eg carer responsibilities, financial situation, relationship status.
	Other (not listed above)
co	VID-19
	Common Controls associated with COVID-19 (Appendix B.1)
	Other (not listed above)
Oth	er Hazard Profiles not listed above
	Please identify in the Hazard Profile here and hazards in the form below
	No hazards are identified. No Risk Assessment is required.



Table 2.1. Likelihood Table

Ranking	Description	Probability or frequency of event happening
Almost certain	The hazard is expected to lead to an event in most circumstances at the University	A daily to monthly occurrence
Likely	The hazard could lead to an event in most circumstances at the University	Occurs once monthly to once yearly
Possible	The hazard has led to an event at some time at the University	Occurs once between 1 to 5 years
Unlikely	The hazard could lead to an event at some time	Occurs once between 5 to 20 years
Rare	The hazard may lead to an event in exceptional circumstances	Occurs once between 20+ years

Table 2.2. Consequences Table

Ranking	Injury, Illness or Disease	Plant, Equipment and materials	Environment
Catastrophic	Fatality / fatalities or permanent disability. Permanently unable to work	Destroyed or cannot be reused	Long term permanent effect to ecosystems. Significant intervention required to remediate
Major	Requiring extensive medical treatment such as hospitalisation as in patient and possibly a Notifiable Incident. LTI >1 week	Damage requiring repairs/rebuild and possible recertification prior to reuse, lost use for one or more days	Notification to environmental agency, ecosystem will need time to recover, intervention required to remediate
Moderate	Minor medical treatment injury, such as treated by a health professional (eg physiotherapist/psychologist), hospital outpatient, no potential to be a Notifiable Incident. LTI < 1 week and can return to normal duties	Damage requiring a repair/service by a trade/technician within the day	Contamination event that does not impact on ecosystem. Short impact does not need intervention
Minor	Injury needing significant first aid/mental health first aid treatment and can return to work within shift	Equipment able to be reset or gotten back into operation by the operator	Minor contained contamination ceasing when the short event is over, can remediate (e.g. spill kit)
Insignificant	Report only, no injury OR minor first aid (e.g. bandaid); short-term discomfort	Report only, no damage	Report only, no contamination

Table 3. ANU WHS Risk Matrix

Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic

Almost certain	Medium (10)	High (14)	Extreme (21)	Extreme (22)	Extreme (25)
Likely	Medium (7)	High (13)	High (16)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (24)
Possible	Low (4)	Medium (9)	High (15)	High (18)	Extreme (23)
Unlikely	Low (2)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (17)	High (19)
Rare	Low (1)	Low (3)	Low (5)	Medium (11)	Medium (12)

Table 4. Hierarchy of Control

Level	Examples	Effectiveness
Elimination	 Remove the hazards completely. Cease the activity. Dispose of unwanted hazardous chemicals or plant etc. Individuals with COVID symptoms are not allowed on campus or attend class. 	Most Effective
Substitution	 Use less hazardous chemicals. Use safer plant equipment. Use handset instead of telephone. Move smaller weight loads instead of large weight. Remote teaching, learning and meetings (COVID). Outdoor gathering and functions (COVID). 	
Isolation	 Physical separation from the hazard by distance or complete shielding. Install guard rails around edges and holes to floors. Move workers to a new room away from hazardous noise. Install safety screens in customer service areas to reduce risk of aggressive behaviours. Use phone or online communications rather than face to face for high risk individuals. Provide quiet rooms for staff to have respite from noisy or busy work spaces. Maintain physical distancing in line with current state/territory requirements (COVID). Hire sufficient vehicles to ensure physical distancing during field trip (COVID). 	Less Effective
Engineering Control	 Use ventilation system. Use fume cupboard when working with hazardous chemicals. Install guarding around rotating and crushing parts. Use trolley or hoist to lift heavy loads. Use duress alarm system while doing home interview or offsite field work. Access to hand sanitizer/wash (COVID). 	Effective

Administrati	• Use Safe Work Procedures [See section 3.1.3.1] or instructions.	
ve Control	Induction and WHS information.	
	Training [See Handbook Chapter 3.2].	
	• Contingency Planning and Testing [See section 3.1.3.2].	
	Permit to Work system [See section 3.1.3.3].	
	Implement regular debriefing for staff working in high risk areas	
	for customer aggression or exposure (direct or indirect) to	
	traumatic events.	
	Promote available support resources such as EAP and Advisers	
	to Staff regularly in team meetings and events.	
	Signage.	
	QR Check-in system (COVID).	
Personal	Lab coat.	
Protective	Safety glasses/face shield.	
Equipment	Gloves/cryogenic gloves.	
(PPE)	• Respirators/Masks (e.g. P2/N95 for COVID protection).	
	Personal hearing protectors.	
		Least Effective

Table 5. Risk Assessment and SWP review timeframe

Use this Table to determine risk assessment and safe work procedure review timeframe and frequency and put in the front of the risk assessment.

Residual Risk	Review Frequency		What to do during the review.	
Extreme	6 monthly	And/or After an incident where deficiencies in identifying or controlling hazards	Stop work. Review the control measures and introduce additional control measures to reduce the residual risk to Medium as a maximum.	
High	Annually	When changes to the activity need to occur	Stop work. Review the control measures and introduce additional control measures to reduce the residual risk to Medium as a maximum.	
Medium	Two yearly	When significant changes (e.g. renovation) to the workplace need to occur	Review the control measures.	
Low	Three yearly	When HSRs request a review	Review the control measures.	