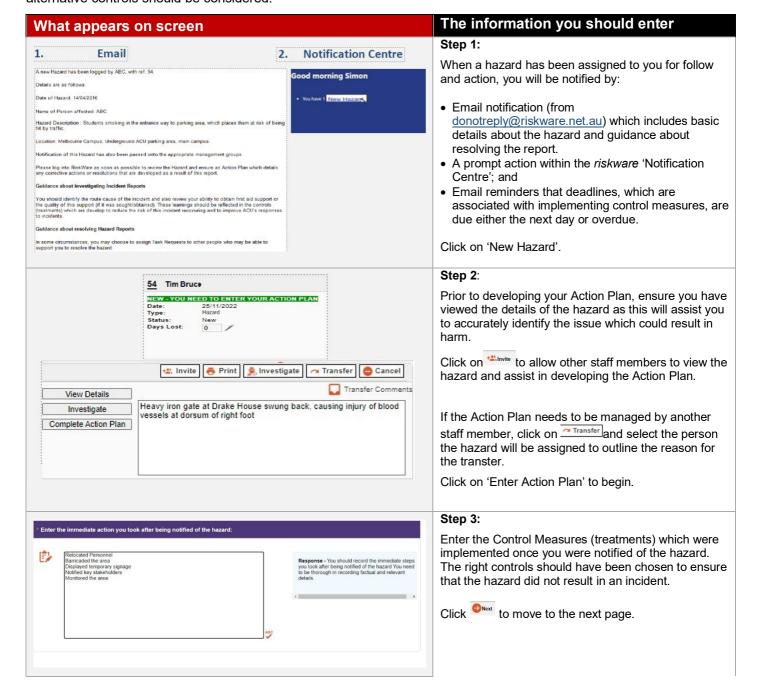
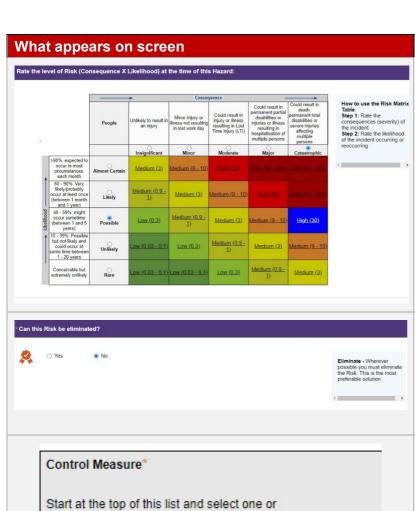


Developing an Action Plan to Resolve a Hazard

When developing an Action Plan to resolve a hazard (something which may cause harm, e.g. crossing roads in busy traffic conditions, stress or inadequate lighting in stairways), consult with everyone that will either develop it apply Control Measures (treatments) as their support is needed to ensure that these measures are applied.

When making decisions about these control measures within the Action Plan, it is always important to ask, 'Will these corrective actions prevent an incident?' If the answer is 'yes' then you are on the right track and if the answer is 'no' alternative controls should be considered.





The information you should enter

Step 4:

Rate the level of risk associated with the incident which involves taking into consideration the possible **consequences** of someone being exposed to an incident and the **likelihood** of this occurring.

In assessing the likelihood, it is important to consider the nature of the risj in addition to past incidents, frequency of task/activity, number of people exposed, etc.

Click one to the next page.

Step 5:

When making choices about how to control the risk, you should consider whether the risk can be eliminated by implementing controls such as performing a task from ground level instead of from a ladder to eliminate the risk of falling or using a non-hazardous chemical instead of a hazardous chemical.

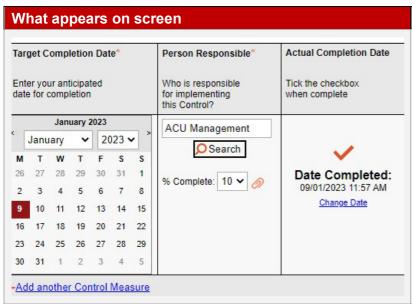
Step 6:

Chose a control(s), from the Hierarchy of Control, to prevent an incident from occurring. You should select higher level controls (the more effective controls are listed first) to manage significant risks.

Use the dropdown menu to select the control measure, based on the Heirarchy of Control:

- 1. Eliminate removing the risk.
- Substitute sourcing a less hazardous alternative.
- Isolate isolating the hazard from staff, students, etc.
- 4. **Engineering** sourcing mechanical aids, barriers, guaring, ventilation, etc, to manage the risk.
- 5. **Administration** using signage, procedures, training, etc. to reduce the risk.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) involves the use of clothing or equipment such has safety glasses, gloves, etc. to mitigate the rish though the hazard still exists.
- Controls not required no controls are available or required.

Once the relevant control (treatment) is selected, enter a description of the proposed Control Measure.



The information you should enter

Step 7:

Enter the Target Completion Date and the name of the staff member who will be responsible for implementing each control.

If you allocate Task Request to Another Person, you should contact this person to confirm that they can implement the control and the Target Completion Date is realistic. This person will receive a notification and reminders by email about the deadline.

If you have started to implement the proposed control(s), enter the % complete.

Click on we to the next page.

What will be the level of Risk (Consequence X Likelihood) after the Control Measures are put in place:

	2						
		People	Unlikely to result in an injury	Minor Injury or illness not resulting in lost work day	Could result in injury or illness resulting in Lost Time Injury (LTI)	Could result in permanent partial disabilities or injuries or illness resulting in hospitalisation of multiple persons	Could result in death, permanent total disabilities or severe injuries affecting multiple persons
			Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	O Major	Catastrophic
1	>90%: expected to occur in most circumstances, each month	Almost Certain	Medium (3)	<u>Medium (9 - 10)</u>			
	60 - 90%: Very likely/probably occur at least once (between 1 month and 1 year)	C Likely	Medium (0.9 - 1)	Medium (3)	<u>Medium (9 - 10)</u>		
LIKEIINOOG	40 - 59%: might occur sometime (between 1 and 5 years)	Possible	Low (0.3)	Medium (0.9 - 1)	Medium (3)	<u>Medium (9 - 10)</u>	
1	10 - 39%: Possible but not likely and could occur at some time between 1 - 20 years	Unlikely	Low (0.03 - 0.1)	Low (0.3)	Medium (0.9 - 1)	Medium (3)	Medium (9 - 1
	Conceivable but extremely unlikely	O Rare	Low (0.03 - 0.1)	Low (0.03 - 0.1)	Low (0.3)	Medium (0.9 - 1)	Medium (3

Step 8:

Reassess the Risk Rating, accounting for the new risk controls which you have developed. In most cases the consequence will remain the same but the likelihood will reduce due to the controls implemented. The Risk Rating numerical value must be lower than the previous Risk Rating (prior to consideration of controls).

Click on the relevant ratings to determine the overall level of risk e.g. Moderate Consequence x Rare Likelihood = Low Risk (100). Hover over the risk square to view the numerical value.

Click on the Summa button to finalise the Action Plan. You will receive a confirmation email once the plan has been logged.

Once the corrective measures are closed on *riskware*, the person who reported the hazard will receive email notifications and they may contact you for more information about the resolution. You will also receive a confirmation email.