

Consequence rating
1
2
3
4
5
6

Consequence criteria

Description
Health and Safety
No injuries or health effects(near misses)
First-aid treatment case, and temporary discomfort case
Medical treatment case; occupational disease with reversible/non-permanent effect
Lost Time Injury. Irreversible health effects/occupational disease with permanent consequence
Fatality or life threatening health effects
Multiple fatalities

Consequences	6	III	II	I
	5	III	II	II
	4	IV	III	II
	3	IV	III	II
	2	IV	IV	III
	1	IV	IV	III
		Likelihood		

R	Safety	1	A	Fully effective	I
N	Health	2	B	Mostly effective	II
		3	c	Mostly ineffectiv	III
		4	D	None	IV
		5	E		
		6			

I	I
I	I
I	I
II	I
II	II
III	III

Likelihood

Score	Descriptor	Safety
A	Highly unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than a “100 year event” ▪ Exceptionally unlikely, even in the long-term future ▪ < 5% probability.
B	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could occur in “years to decades” ▪ May occur but not anticipated ▪ ≥ 5% and < 20% probability.
C	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could occur within “months to years” ▪ May occur shortly but a distinct probability it will not, or ≥ 20% and < 70% probability.
D	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could occur within “weeks to months” ▪ Balance of probability will occur ▪ ≥ 70% and < 90% probability.
E	Unavoidable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could occur within “days to weeks” ▪ Impact is imminent ▪ ≥ 90% probability.

Good criteria

Occupational hygiene	
Exposure	Probability of exceeding OEL
Rare (once a year)	No exposure (or exposure < 10% of OEL)
Short periods of time, a few times per day/ intermittent (once in six months, three months, or a month)	Low exposure (< 50% of OEL)
Continuous for between one and two hours (often/ weekly)	Moderate exposure (chronic exposure > 50% of OEL or acute exposure \geq OEL)
Continuous for between two and four hours (frequent/daily)	High exposure (chronic exposure > OEL, or exposure exceeding OEL-STEL)
Continuous for eight-hour shift	Very high exposure (chronic exposure > 2 x OEL or exposure exceeding OEL-C)

RISK CON

RCE
<i>Fully effective</i>
<i>Mostly effective</i>
<i>Mostly ineffective</i>
<i>None</i>

CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS GUIDE

Guide

Nothing more to be done except review and monitor the existing controls. Controls are well designed for the risk, are largely preventive and address the root causes. Management believes that they are effective and reliable at all times. Reactive controls only support preventive controls.

Most controls are designed correctly and are in place and effective. Some more work to be done to improve operating effectiveness or management has doubts about operational effectiveness and reliability of the controls.

While the design of controls may be largely correct in that they treat most of the root causes of the risk, they are not currently operationally very effective. There may be an over-reliance on reactive controls, or some of the controls do not seem correctly designed in that they do not treat root causes.

Virtually no credible control. Management has no confidence that any degree of control is being achieved.

Consequences	6	I	I
	5	II	II
	4	III	III
	3	IV	III
	2	IV	IV
	1	IV	IV
		A	B

Priority	Risk ranking	Action r
I	Very high	
II	High	
III	Medium	Action required, possibl level.
IV	Low	Minor or no action requi

RISK MATRIX

I	I	I
II	I	I
II	I	I
II	II	I
III	II	II
III	III	III
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Likelihood		

required
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