

Score	Exposure	Impact Exposure	
		Management Control Action (MCA)	Timeframe
10 to 17	High	Act immediately to mitigate the risk. Either eliminate, substitute or implement engineering control measures. If these controls are not immediately accessible, set a timeframe for their implementation and establish interim risk reduction strategies for the period of the set timeframe. An achievable time frame must be established to ensure that elimination, substitution or engineering controls are implemented.	Immediate
20 to 25	Very High	Act immediately to mitigate the risk. Either eliminate, substitute or implement engineering control measures. Remove the hazard at the source. An identified very high risk does not allow scope for the use of administrative controls, even in the short term.	Immediate

Once the risks have been identified they are prioritised in terms of their impact upon the health and safety of our workers, each risk is assigned a significance rating to indicate the relative potential for harm. The impact rating is used to define those risks which are to be controlled through objectives and targets, or by the implementation of operational control procedures. The [Health & Safety Advisors](#) engage with our [Workers](#) and [Process Owners](#) to:

1. Identify the control measures already applied to each risk, i.e. existing control measures. These may be pro-active (reducing the probability) or reactive (reducing the impact);
2. Rank the probability of each risk occurring, after taking into account the actual effectiveness of the existing control measures;
3. Enter the existing control measures and the associated current impact scores;
4. Undertake a risk assessment to provide more detailed understanding of the risk's consequences;
5. Set objectives and targets for achieving impact mitigation.

By assigning a priority to the hazards and creating a ranking for an action list. The following factors play an important role:

1. Percentage of workforce exposed;
2. Frequency of exposure;
3. Degree of harm likely to result from the exposure;
4. Probability of occurrence.

There is no one simple or single way to determine the level of risk. Ranking hazards requires the knowledge of the workplace activities, urgency of situations, and most importantly, objective judgment.

Severity and likelihood estimations are established giving due consideration to the effectiveness of existing control measures.

1.4.3 Eliminating Hazards & Reducing OHS Risk

The [Health & Safety Advisors](#) engage with [Workers](#) and [Process Owners](#) to develop a satisfactory response to each hazard in order to:

1. Identify a response strategy to treat, terminate, tolerate or transfer the impact;
2. Identify response actions to improve control measures as required. These will be SMART;
3. Identify a response action owner for each action and confirm with them that they accept accountability for implementing the action within the time allowed.