

MWO On-site Critical Risk Register



Risk	Type	Risk Owner	Impact	Initial Likelihood	Initial Consequence	Initial Rating	Controls	Residual Likelihood	Residual Consequence	Final Rating
Drugs and alcohol	H&S		Misuse of drugs and/or alcohol causing incidents, accidents or psychosocial harm	3. Possible	4. Major	High (18)	(A) Drug & Alcohol Policy (A) Post-incident testing (A) Responsible Host Policy (A) Telus/EAP services available and encouraged	2. Unlikely	1. Insignificant	Low (2)
Hazardous behaviours	H&S		Misunderstanding or misrepresentation of fitness for work, misuse of drugs and alcohol, cutting corners and psychosocial harm are all behavioral choices that can put people at risk of harm.	4. Likely	4. Major	Critical (21)	(A) Policy & procedure - there are a number of possible policies and procedures which outline a behavioural expectation of workers. This may include Drug & Alcohol Policies which stipulate a testing schedule and zero tolerance work while under the influence. Both drugs & alcohol can severely impact your ability to complete your work in a safe manner, creating delayed reactions, absentmindedness and more. It is critical that you do not attend site while under the influence and report any prescription medications to your supervisor for a risk assessment to be undertaken. Additional policies may include Anti Bullying & Harassment, Anti Discrimination and Worker Engagement which you must make yourself aware of and adhere to. (A) Reporting - an important part in risk management is effective and regular reporting. These may be in the format of informal conversations, near misses, incident and injury reporting, inspections and Green Cards. By reporting information the organisation can address concerns and remedy them which in turn improves the overall safety of the site. (A) Making safe choices in your work can be the difference between an incident, near miss, or nothing. Always take the time to Take 5 - Stop before you start,	2. Unlikely	1. Insignificant	Low (2)

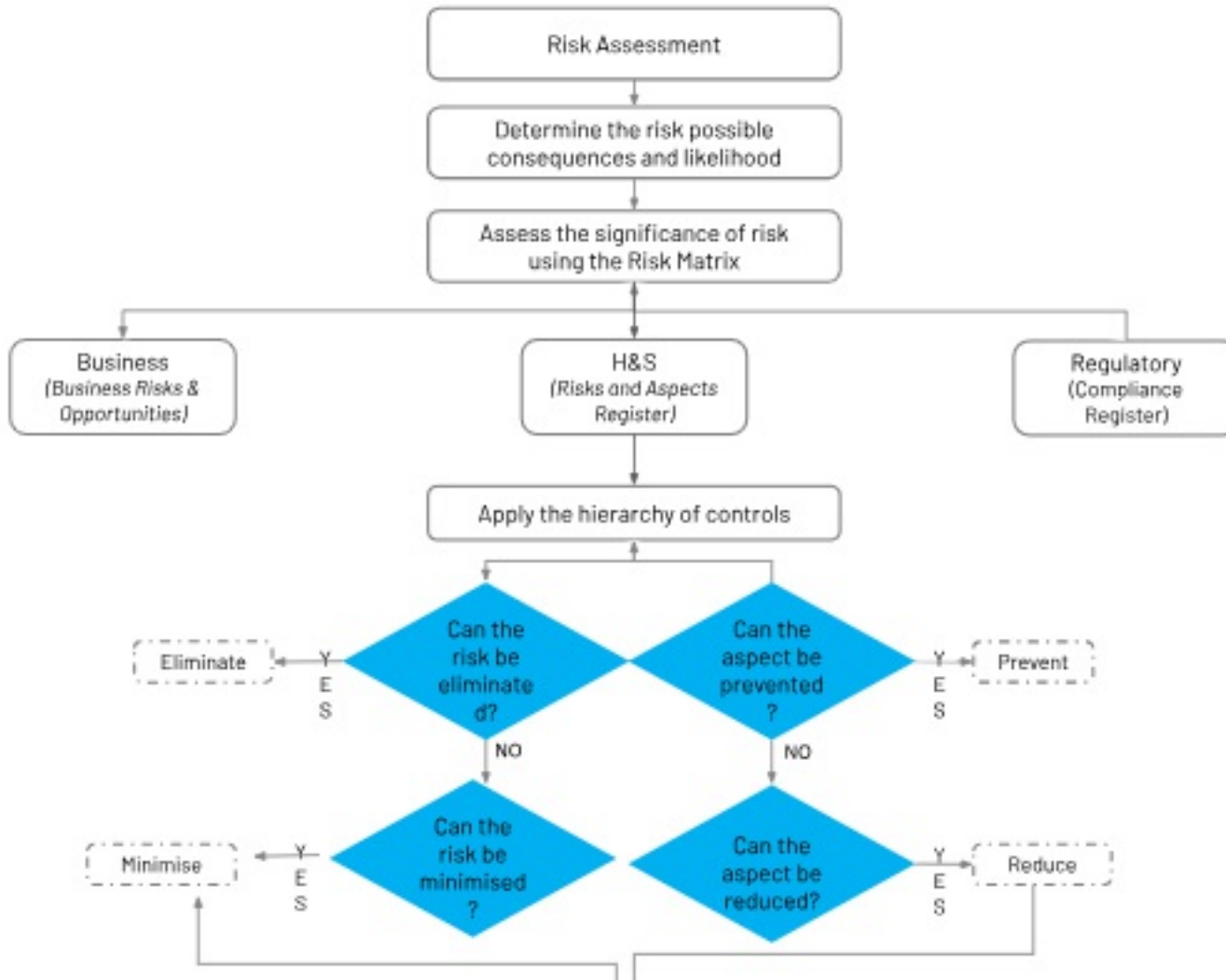
							Look at what you are about to do, Assess the hazards and risks, Control them, Monitor that the controls are effective. Communication among the team allows for widespread safe choices so if you see something that doesn't look right, speak up.			
Hazardous substances	H&S		Cleaning products stored on site such as products with bleach in them causing burns, irritation or poisoning due to contact, inhalation or ingestion	3. Possible	4. Major	High (18)	(S) Use of low risk cleaning products where possible (Eng) Secure storage in locked storage room that is inaccessible to unauthorised staff (A) Products kept in original containers with labels (PPE) PPE provided as required	1. Very Unlikely	2. Minor	Low (5)
On-site equipment/machinery (waterblasters, welders, generators, trailers)	H&S		Incorrect method of use of equipment and machinery leading to physical harm such as laceration, crushing, bruising and burns Machinery/equipment failure leading to physical harm such as laceration, crushing, bruising and burns	3. Possible	4. Major	High (18)	Incorrect method of use (A) Users must be trained in safe use and the risks associated. They must have received supervised instruction and training, (A) All pieces of equipment and machinery should have a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) associated with them that outline the correct way to operate it. These SOPs should be easily accessible to the user to refer to as required. (A) Incident and injury reporting procedures (E) When machinery or equipment is being serviced the energy source should be shut off, locked out and a tag applied to the item. This serves to notify any user not to switch the item on as it could cause harm tot he person using or servicing it. Tags can only be removed by the person who put them on. (PPE) Different types of equipment require different items of PPE. SOPs should indicate what is required. Consider things like wet weather gear to protect from the cold, safety gloves and glasses to protect from cuts or swarf, masks and safety boots. (PPE) Do not wear loose fitting clothes tie back or tuck in and avoid areas when you may become entangled in moving parts (E) Exclusion zones may need to be set up around machinery or equipment while it is being used to eliminate potential harm coming to others (Eng) Consider buying machinery with emergency stop options	2. Unlikely	1. Insignificant	Low (2)

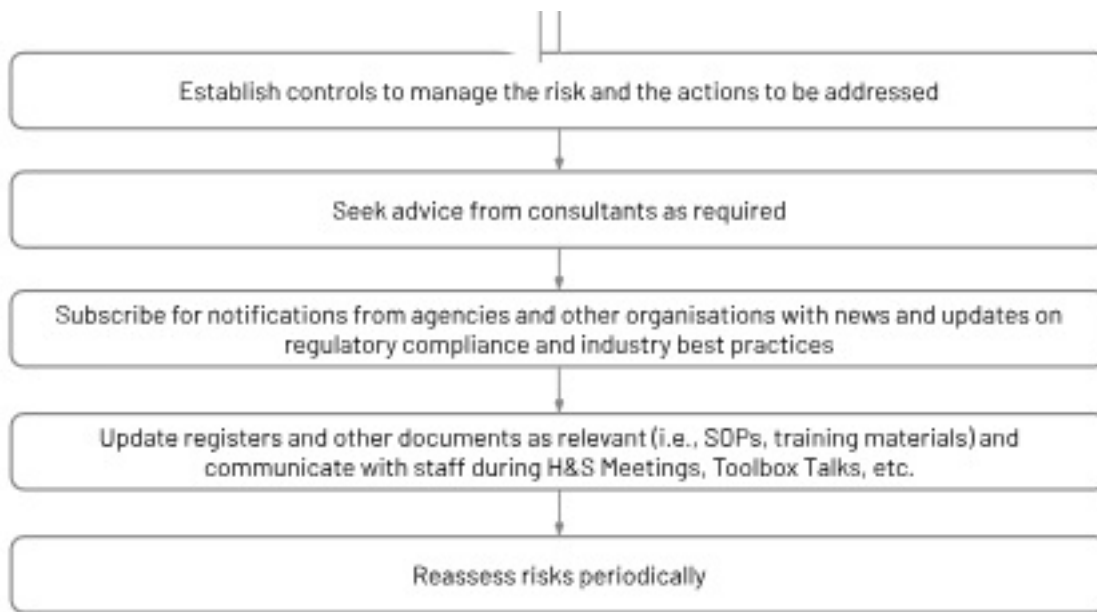
						<p>Equipment failure (E) A pre-start inspection should be completed by the user. This will address whether the equipment is compliant with legal requirements such as warrants, whether the scheduled servicing is up to date, or whether there is any damage or wear and tear to the item that may cause it to malfunction. Malfunctioning can be electrical, broken guards or parts like blades and hoses. (E) Defective equipment/machinery and hazard reporting procedures (E) Different types of equipment require different items of PPE. SOPs should indicate what is required. Consider things like wet weather gear to protect from the cold, safety gloves and glasses to protect from cuts or swarf, masks and safety boots.</p>			
On-site Lone worker	H&S	Member of the public acting aggressively/anti-socially leading to stress, psychosocial or physical harm Emergency situations putting worker at risk of harm due to lack of support and assistance	3. Possible	5. Significant	Critical (23)	<p>Member of the public acting aggressively/anti-socially (A) Lone workers must have at a minimum, one form of functional communication with them at all times. This may be a cellphone (consider cell coverage), radio transmitter or lone worker safety alarms. As the risks involve a medical event, incident or personal safety it is ideal that the method of communication can be used when the worker is not conscious. Lone workers must also advise another person of their expected return time before they go to site so that the alarm can be raised by another if they do not return. (A) Scheduling for when other managing companies are in the area. Ideally, lone work at night is to be avoided due to personal safety risks.</p> <p>Emergency situations (Eng) Emergency exits available, clearly marked and identified in induction (A) Provision of emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers and first aid kits (A) Familiarising yourself with the emergency procedures of the site is important for lone workers as there may be no one to assist should an emergency occur. This means knowing fire exits, exit routes, location of first aid kits, extinguishers and spill kits, location of alarms and any other relevant information</p>	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	High (14)

							for emergencies.			
On-site plant and vehicles	H&S		Pedestrian v plant/vehicle causing injuries such as crushing, broken bones and fatality Plant/vehicle contact causing property damage	3. Possible	5. Significant	Critical (23)	<p>(A) All people operating a vehicle or plant such as heavy machinery must be qualified and assessed as competent by way of licensing, qualifications and /or endorsement before driving on to site</p> <p>(A) Before work starts a traffic management plan must be in place to manage the flow, number and type of vehicles and plant on and around the site. It must include pedestrian walkways, speed limits and potentially the requirement for a spotter to assist operators. This plan must be shared with all site attendees. This may be verified by NZTA/Waka Kotahi if interfering with public roads or pedestrians.</p> <p>(A) Any breaches or failures of the traffic management plan must be reported immediately in order for it to be reviewed and updated.</p> <p>(A) Emergency procedures must be clear and accessible to all staff</p> <p>(PPE) PPE should be in good working order and worn at all times on site to ensure visibility (hi vis clothing) and reduce harm should personnel make contact with vehicles/plant such as steel capped boots and hard hat.</p>	1. Very Unlikely	4. Major	Medium (8)
Undertaking electrical work	H&S		Electrocution or electric shock	3. Possible	5. Significant	Critical (23)	<p>(A) Before any work takes place extensive planning including a thorough risk assessment must be done when working around live services. The risk assessment must be shared with all workers present on site for the work being undertaken.</p> <p>(E) Ideally, the services will be deactivated while work is being completed or isolate power supply while being worked on</p> <p>(A) Ensure personnel have suitable qualifications, on the job training and regular safety awareness</p> <p>(E) Only trained personnel to be operating machinery that comes near the power lines, that there is at minimum a 4 metre clearance between workers and their machinery for overhead powerlines or 6 metre clearance for transmission lines and trained spotters are to be used.</p> <p>(A) Treat all circuits as live until proven otherwise</p> <p>(A) Inspections of sites and incident and</p>	1. Very Unlikely	5. Significant	High (15)

						<p>accident reports</p> <p>(PPE) PPE and equipment to be non conductive e.g., rubberised soles, grips and gloves</p> <p>(A) Availability of First Aid supplies and emergency contacts (111) should be communicated with all staff and a clear outline of when contact should be made.</p>			
Weather	H&S		Exposure to extreme heat, extreme cold, electrical storms and high winds. These events can cause serious illness such as heat stroke and hypothermia as well as put workers in dangerous situations within their environment which could cause serious harm or fatality like lightning strike.	3. Possible	4. Major	<p>High (18)</p> <p>(E) Planning and communication - good planning prior to the start of works can eliminate the risk of adverse weather. This means reviewing expected upcoming weather patterns and undertaking a risk assessment into the effect they may have on workers. If the works are based outside and the weather is expected to extremely hot, extremely cold or involve storms and strong winds the work may need to be delayed until a more suitable opportunity. Organisations should have guidelines about appropriate weather in which staff can work and this should be communicated with staff that could be affected.</p> <p>(A) Behaviour - workers should take good care of their own health when working in hot or cold temperatures including drinking fluids, wearing sunscreen and taking breaks in the heat and wearing warm clothing, consuming warm drinks and taking time for breaks to warm up in the cold. Heat fatigue signs should be looked out for such as tiredness, excessive sweating, dizziness and nausea.</p> <p>(P) PPE - while working in heat loose cotton clothing should be worn, sun protection including hat, visor or neck shade should be considered as well as smoked safety glasses for UV protection. While working in cold conditions consider warm gloves, thermal clothing, multiple layers and snoods.</p>	2. Unlikely	1. Insignificant	Low (2)
Working at height/Falling objects	H&S		Exposure of workers to falls from height that could result in injury or death Objects falling from height	5. Very Likely	4. Major	<p>Critical (22)</p> <p>(E) Isolate the hazard using methods such as scaffolding, guarded work platforms, MEWPs and edge protection</p> <p>(A) All operators must be suitably trained and qualified in order to operate MEWP</p> <p>(P) Fall arrest or fall restraint to be used</p> <p>(P) Pre start checks to be completed on all PPE to check for wear and tear and</p>	3. Possible	4. Major	High (18)

Risk Assessment Guide





Risk Assessment Matrix

	Critical	DO NOT PROCEED! Detailed research and planning required with approval from management • Quarterly Review Required
	High	Proceed with caution! Work can only proceed with permission from management. Control measure must be directly supervised. Participants must be fully briefed for the full understanding of controls • Quarterly Review Required
	Medium	Check before starting work. Introduce new controls and/or maintain high-level controls to lower the risk level. Management to monitor frequently to ensure controls measures are working.
	Low	Start work. Maintain control measures and monitor.

Severity

	Health & Safety	Non-treatment, temporary pain	First Aid Treatment	Medical treatment injury, lost time injury	Injury/disease/illness/disability or traumatic event causing temporary physical incapacity	Permanent injury/disease/illness/disability or death
	Regulatory	Accidental breach of minor	Potential warning from authority	Stop work issued, rectification enforced	Litigation/ prosecution/ enforcement likely	Litigation/ prosecution/ enforcement

	legislation				expected	
	1. Insignificant	2. Minor	3. Moderate	4. Major	5. Significant	
Likelihood	1. Very Unlikely <i>May occur, but only in exceptional circumstances/ No known experience within the industry</i>	Low (1)	Low (5)	Low (7)	Medium (8)	High (15)
	2. Unlikely <i>Could occur at some time, but improbably/ Occurred less than yearly within the industry</i>	Low (2)	Low (6)	Medium (12)	High (14)	High (19)
	3. Possible <i>Could occur at some time/ Occurred at least once in the last year in your trade</i>	Low (3)	Medium (10)	Medium (13)	High (18)	Critical (23)
	4. Likely <i>Will probably occur in most circumstances/ Occurred at least once in the last 3 months in your trade</i>	Low (4)	Medium (11)	High (17)	Critical (21)	Critical (24)
	5. Very Likely <i>Expected to occur in most</i>					

*circumstances/
Occurred at least
once in the last
month in your
business*

Medium (9)

High (16)

Critical (20)

Critical (22)

Critical (25)

1.

Hazards Hierarchy of Controls

Most
effective

ELIMINATE:

Eliminate the hazard removing it completely

SUBSTITUTE:

Substitute the hazard wholly or partly with a safer alternative or replacing materials and processes with others with less impact

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Adapt tools, equipment, etc. to reduce risk

Least
effective

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Develop methods of work, processes, and procedures

PPE:

Protect staff with Personal Protective Equipment