

OHS017-2006

OHS Risk Assessment and Control Form

Risk assessment completed by: Christine WONG
Staff/student number: z3126479
Date: 29th April 2007
RA number: RA0028



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For additional information refer to the OHS Risk Assessment and Control Procedure, the OHS Risk Rating Procedure and the Hierarchy of Risk Controls.

Step 1: Identify the activity

Faculty/School/Unit: Cardiovascular Research, SOMS

Describe the activity:

Protocol MB0028: Isolation of Human Monocytes from Blood

Describe the location:
WW 402, Tissue culture lab

Step 2: Identify who may be at risk by the activity

A number of people may be at risk from any activity. This may affect the risk controls needed. These people may include fellow workers, visitors, contractors and the public. The location of the activity may affect the number of people at risk.

Person performing isolation and fellow workers in the room

Steps 3 to 7: Identify the hazards, risks, and rate the risks

1. An activity may be divided into tasks. For each task identify the hazards and associated risks.
2. List existing risk controls and determine a risk rating using the UNSW Risk Rating Procedure.
3. Additional risk controls may be required to achieve an acceptable level of risk. Re-rate the risk if additional risk controls used.

Tasks	Hazards (Step 3)	Associated risks (Step 4)	Existing risk controls	Risk rating with existing controls * (Step 5)			Additional risk controls required (Step 6) (Apply the hierarchy of risk controls)	Risk Rating with additional controls * (Step 7)		
				C	L	R		C	L	R
Decanting, diluting by pipetteing,	Direct blood contact and aerosol inhalation	Blood-borne diseases (e.g. HIV, HCV, HBV)	Class II biological safety cabinet; PPE: gown, safety glasses, gloves	3	E	Med				
Moving from hood to centrifuge	Bumping into people; Trips	Blood-borne diseases (e.g. HIV, HCV, HBV); Injury	(Same as above); Everyone in lab required to wear PPE e.g. gown	3	E	Med				
Centrifugation (refer to risk assessment for centrifugation)										
Transfer of TC plates to incubator	Bumping into people; Trips	Blood-borne diseases (e.g. HIV, HCV, HBV); Injury	(Same as above); Everyone in lab required to wear PPE e.g. gown	3	E	Med				
Disposal of Biological waste	Blood	Blood-borne diseases (e.g. HIV, HCV, HBV)	(Same as above); Decontamination with chlorine	3	E	Med				

* C = consequence L = likelihood R = risk rating from the UNSW Risk Rating Procedure

Step 8 Documentation and initial approval

Completed by: Christine Wong (signature)

Authorised by: Maaik Kockx (signature)

Date: 01/05/07

Step 9: Implement the risk controls

Indicate briefly what risk control was implemented, when and by whom.

Risk control:	Date:	Implemented by:
Risk control:	Date:	Implemented by:
Risk control:	Date:	Implemented by:
Risk control:	Date:	Implemented by:
Risk control:	Date:	Implemented by:

Step 10: Monitor and review the risk controls

It is important to monitor risk controls and review risk assessments regularly. Review is required when there is a change in the process, relevant legal changes, and where a cause for concern has arisen. Reviews could be scheduled on an annual basis. If the risk assessment has substantially changed a new risk assessment is warranted.

Review date: May 2008	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:
Review date:	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:
Review date:	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:
Review date:	Reviewed by:	Authorised by:
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