

Area/Activity	Aspect	Environmental Impact	Risk Rating	Significa nt Impact	Legal Requirement	Objectives and Targets	Controls
 Office Kitchens Bathrooms Manufacturing Kitchens Testing Products On site 	Water Usage:	Reduce Natural Resources	Likelihood: 4 Consequence: 1 (Moderate)	Yes	PA NSW Government office of Water Protection of Environmental Operations Act 1997	- Reduction of water usage throughout the office and factory. Refer to Improvement Plan	
Office – Computers, office equipment, lighting, air conditioner Manufacturing Plant/Equipment On site	Electricity Usage	Generates Greenhouse Gases	Likelihood: 4 Consequence: 1/2 (Moderate/High)	Yes	EPA Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism	- Reduction of electricity used throughout the office and factory. Refer to improvement Plan	 Turn off computers daily Turn off equipment, lights and air conditioners at end of day.
Washing trucks Washing out the floor Washing out the tankers	<u>Waste:</u> General Waste/Handling Storm Water	Waste to Landfill Use of Recycled Paper: Conservations for Natural Resources	Likelihood: 4 Consequence: 3 (high)	Yes	National Waste Policy EPA Protection of the Environmental Operations Act 1997	-Reduction of waste throughout the office and factory. - Refer to improvement plan	Recycling parts, products and packaging. Recycling materials – metals, cardboards and timber. Send containers back once finished using them (where possible)



Cleaning ProductsAll areas of Production	Chemical Usage	Pollution of Airways Soil and Ground Waste Contamination	Likelihood: 3 Consequence: 3 (High)	Yes	 Codes of Practice – Managing Hazardous Chemicals WHS Act 2011 WHS Regulation 2011 	N/A	 Correct Storage of chemicals Correct Labelling of chemicals Providing Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
Service Technicians – Transport	Fuel usage for service technicians	Air Pollution	Likelihood: 4 Consequence: 1 /2 (Moderate/High)	Yes	 Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Transport EPA 	- To ensure engine performance though servicing vehicles.	Regularly servicing vehicles.
• On Site	Redundant fuel tanks	Soil and Ground Waste Contamination	Likelihood: 1 Consequence: 1 (Low)	No	• EPA	- Minimise soil contamination	Fill with water Remove
• On Site	Water pit	Soil and Ground Waste Contamination	Likelihood: 1 Consequence: 1 (Low)	No	EPAWHS Act 2011WHS Regulation 2011	- Minimise soil contamination	Fill with water Remove
• On Site	External drainage system	Soil and Ground Waste Contamination	Likelihood: 2 Consequence: 2 (Low)	Yes	EPAWHS Act 2011WHS Regulation 2011	- Minimise soil contamination	 Audit through workplace inspections and external provider Housekeeping



			Consequences				
			1 – Insignificant	2 – Minor	3 - Moderate	4 – Major	5 - Catastrophic
Likelihood	5-	Almost certain to occur in most circumstances	High (H)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
	4 -	Likely to occur frequently	Moderate (M)	High (H)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
_	3 -	Possible and likely to occur at some time	Low (L)	Moderate(M)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
	2 -	Unlikely to occur but could happen	Low (L)	Low (L)	Moderate(M)	High (H)	Extreme (X)



	1 -	May occur but only in rare and exceptional circumstances	Low (L)	Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	High (H)
(7	treme or eater)	r implement engineering control measures.		Remove the hazard at the source. An identified extreme risk does not allow scope for the use of administrative controls or PPE, even in the short term.			

RISK RATING TABLE:

Injury/Environmental Risk Rating:



High (6 or 7) Medium (5)	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. Medium term environmental damage Take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk. Until elimination, substitution or engineering controls can be implemented, institute administrative or personal protective equipment controls. These "lower level" controls must not be considered permanent solutions. The time for which they are established must be based on risk. At the end of the time, if the risk has not been addressed by elimination, substitution or engineering controls a further risk assessment must be undertaken. Short Term environmental damage	An achievable timeframe must be established to ensure that elimination, substitution or engineering controls are implemented. NOTE: Risk (and not cost) must be the primary consideration in determining the timeframe. A timeframe of greater than 6 months would generally not be acceptable for any hazard identified as high risk. Interim measures until permanent solutions can be implemented: Develop administrative controls to limit the use or access. Provide supervision and specific training related to the issue of concern.
Low (< 5)	Take reasonable steps to mitigate and monitor the risk. Institute permanent controls in the long term. Permanent controls may be administrative in nature if the hazard has low frequency, rare likelihood and insignificant consequence. Environmental Damage which can be corrected.	