

Business Group:	
Section:	
Location:	
Project Name:	
Project Number:	
Project Manager:	
Date reviewed:	
Review team:	
Project Overview:	

Consequence / Severity	Probability / Likelihood				
	Almost Certain	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Rare
5 Catastrophic	Critical	Critical	High	High	Medium
4 Major	Critical	High	High	Medium	Low
3 Moderate	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
2 Minor	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
1 Insignificant	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low

Consequence	Consequence / Severity			
	Safety	Health	Environment	Program / Quality (meeting customer requirements)
5 Catastrophic	Death of member of the public. Multiple worker deaths.	Death of member of public. Multiple worker deaths e.g. asbestosis, cancers.	Extreme environmental incident, resulting in irreversible or long term or widespread harm.	Extreme product / service non-conformance resulting in catastrophic failure. Critical impact on customer business. Permanent stoppage.
4 Major	Single worker death. Multiple major injuries (worker or third party). Significant irreversible disability.	Single worker death. Life-shortening health effect. Health effect causing significant irreversible disability e.g. lung diseases.	Major environmental incident resulting in significant impact requiring management by external authorities and / or high level of resources for response and remedy. Environmental incident managed by external authorities e.g. contamination of potable water.	Major non-conformance or delay that adversely affects customer interests.
3 Moderate	Single major injury (worker or third party). Worker injury resulting in three days away from work.	Irreversible health effect e.g. loss of hearing, HAVS cases. Serious illness from which there is full recovery e.g. poisoning, legionnaires disease, MRSA.	Moderate environmental impact requiring management response to aid recovery. Reportable to authorities e.g. fuel tank spillage.	Partial delivery or delay to customer requirements.
2 Minor	Minor injury (worker or third party). Injuries resulting in one day away from work. Restricted work Medical treatment beyond first aid.	Reversible health effect, e.g. minor dermatitis, asthma, tinnitus. Minor illness, e.g. chronic poisoning. Restricted work. Medical treatment beyond first aid.	Local impact requiring management response, but from which there is natural recovery e.g. recovery of fly-tip waste, silt into spawning river.	Delayed or inconsistent delivery of customer requirements.
1 Insignificant	First aid case, with no lost time. Negligible safety impact.	Mild health effect for short period, with no lost time e.g. local skin irritation.	Minimal environmental impact e.g. minor oil drips.	Slight deviation from specification, of little customer concern.

Note: Consequence / Severity table extracted from WSP [Global] Standard 103 – Reporting Requirements: Appendix B – Scale of Severity. For Determination of Environmental Consequence / Severity Definitions, refer to PM-SHEQ-701 Risk and Hazard Management Procedure.

Probability / Likelihood				
Almost Certain	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Rare
Several times a year	Once annually	Once every 2 to 5 years	Once every 5 to 10 years	Less than once every 10 years

WSP Critical Safety Risks	
Construction risks	Working at height
	Working around plant and machinery
	Working around electricity
	Working around trenching and excavations
	Working around cranes and lifting operations
	Working in confined spaces
	Managing Traffic
People management	Working in and around the rail corridor
	Working around or over water
	Driving at work
Occupational health	Lone working
	Mental Health
	Working with asbestos
	Handling and storage of hazardous chemicals

Hierarchy of Control

Control	Ref.	Description
Eliminate	E	Remove the hazard or risk entirely.
Substitute	S	Minimise by substituting (wholly or partly) the hazard causing the risk, with something else that gives rise to a lesser risk. E.g. changing a highly hazardous chemical for a less hazardous one.
Isolate	I	Minimise by isolating the hazard to prevent any person coming into contact with it. An example is locking an electrical switchboard.
Engineering Controls	EC	Minimise by establishing engineering controls. Examples include any engineering solution that reduces a hazard (for example, noise, fumes) at the source such as welding fume extraction ventilation.
Administration Controls	AC	If a risk remains it must be minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable, by also implementing administrative controls. Examples include training, procedures, policies, signage and shift design that lessen the risk of a hazard. This includes job rotation, adjusting work schedules, and providing adequate staffing when the work output is increased.
PPE	P	If a risk remains, further minimise the risk through the provision and use of suitable personal protective equipment.
IF THE CONTROL MEASURE ELIMINATES THE HAZARD OR RISK, THEN THE HAZARD OR RISK SHOULD NO LONGER BE PRESENT		

Risk Ranking Requirements	
Critical	Operation at this level is not acceptable. Implement and/or review controls.
High	Only tolerated if examination proves that the hazard cannot be eliminated and is minimised as far as is reasonably practicable.
Medium	Only tolerated if examination proves that the hazard cannot be eliminated and is minimised as far as is reasonably practicable.
Low	Risk is acceptable. Review at next interval.