

FIRST AIDER RISK IDENTIFICATION TOOL

✓	POTENTIAL INJURIES	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	CURRENT RISK RATING
	ALLERGIC REACTION/ANAPHYLAXIS			
	ASTHMA ATTACK			
	BITES AND STINGS			
	BLEEDING			
	BONE FRACTURE AND DISLOCATION			
	BURNS AND SCALDS			
	CHOKING			
	CONCUSSION			
	DIABETIC EMERGENCY			
	ELECTRIC SHOCK			
	EPILEPTIC SEIZURE			
	EYE INJURIES			
	HEAT-INDUCED CONDITIONS			
	HYPOTHERMIA			
	MENTAL HEALTH EPISODE			
	POISONING			
	SHOCK			
	SPRAINS AND STRAINS			
	STROKE			
	SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST			
	OTHER _____			

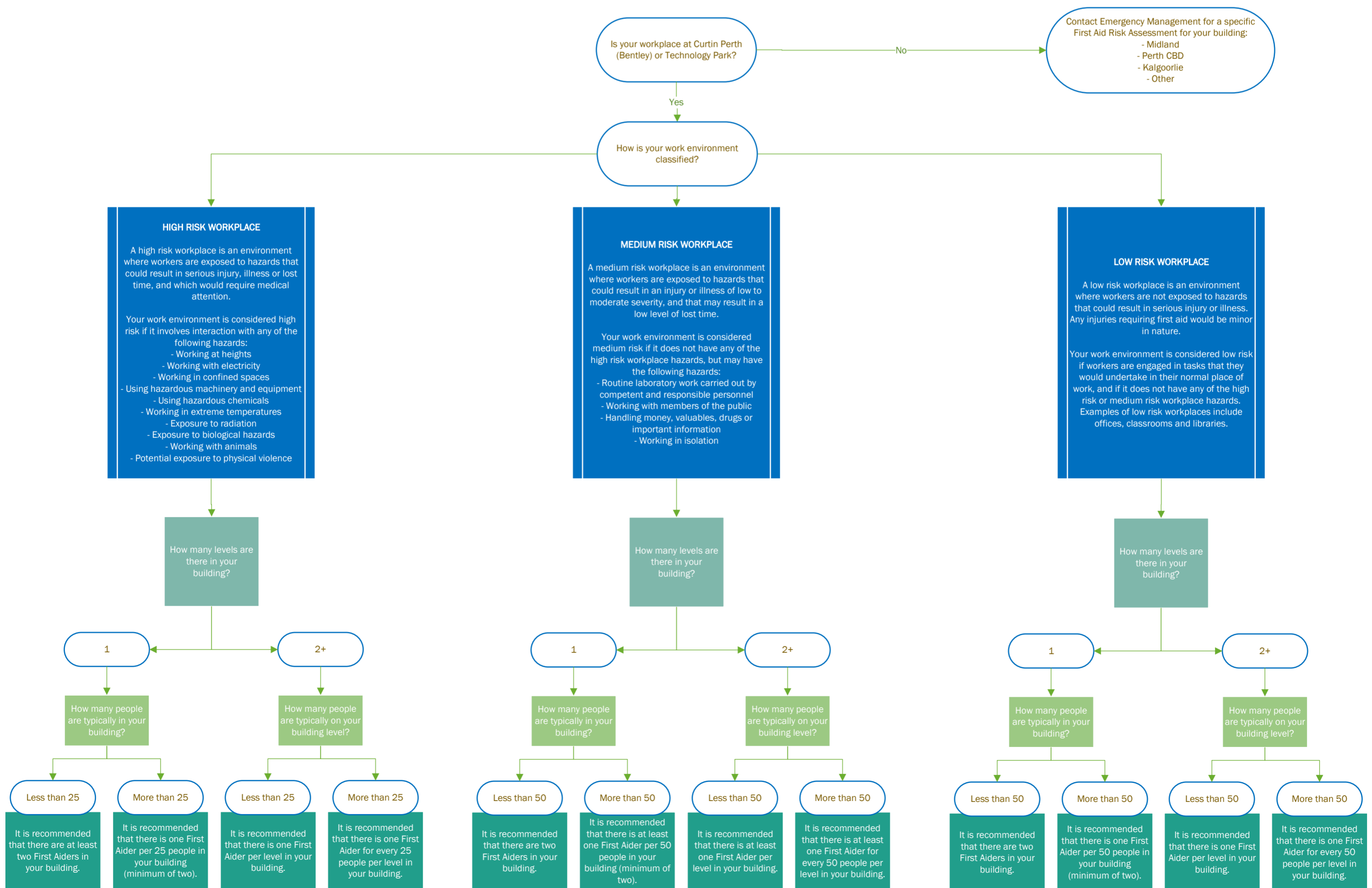
If your workplace has a combination of different risk levels, use the highest risk level for your assessment.

This assessment has been developed in accordance with the First Aid in the Workplace Code of Practice (2016). It takes into account:

- The nature of the work being carried out at the University;
- The potential hazards that could result in work-related injury or illness;
- The size and location of the University;
- The number and composition of workers at the University, plus others at the workplace who are not employees (i.e. students, contractors).
- The particular needs of workers who have a disability or known health concern;
- The proximity of the workplace to medical services and the availability of the Safer Community Team to provide assistance.

LIKELIHOOD DESCRIPTION					
LIKELIHOOD	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances.	Not expected but the event may occur at some time.	The event could occur at some time.	The event will probably occur in most circumstances.	The event is expected to occur or has occurred and is continuing to impact.
FREQUENCY	Less than once in 10 years.	At least once between 5 and 10 years.	At least once between 1 and 5 years.	Once per year.	More than once per year.
PROBABILITY	<10%	10% - <35%	35% - <65%	65% - <90%	>90%

IMPACTS		Likelihood Level				
Environment	Health and Safety	Critical	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant
Permanent environmental damage to an extensive area outside of campus; Sole contributor responsible for direct GHG emissions AND majority of current practice does not meet good practice standards.	Fatality Permanent Total Disability					
Long term environmental damage extending to a large area requiring high level of intervention; Significant contributor responsible for direct GHG emissions AND majority of current practice does not meet good practice standards.	Significant/extensive injury or illness. Permanent Partial Disability			High		
Short term environmental damage requiring some intervention; Partial contributor responsible for direct GHG emissions AND majority of current practice does not meet good practice standards.	Serious injury or illness. Lost time injury >10 days			Medium		
Short term environmental damage affecting a small area, easily remediated; Partial contributor responsible for indirect GHG emissions AND majority of current practice does not meet good practice standards.	Injury or illness requiring medical treatment Lost time injury <10 days		Low			
Minimal environmental damage affecting a very small area, immediately remediated.	Injury or illness requiring First Aid treatment No lost time injury days					



You may also consider training your First Aiders in advanced skills relevant to your workplace hazards (i.e. advanced resuscitation, low voltage rescue, etc)