Risk Control Method

The order of preference for selecting risk controls is as follows:

Control	Description / Examples
1. Elimination	Is there a need to use the equipment, process, chemical that created the risk? Is there an equally good and safer item of equipment, process or chemical available that will remove the risk? If there is, then use it!
2. Substitution	Can the risk be substituted with another piece of equipment or process, or is this a specific piece of equipment or process.
3. Isolation	Can the area or the equipment be isolated, within its own area.
4. Engineering Controls	Can the risk be removed or minimised by isolating, enclosing or redesigning the equipment, process or chemical (e.g.: safety devices, mechanical lifting aids, automatic doors, relocation, trolleys or workstation design etc)?
5. Administrative Controls	Examples include job rotation (i.e.: limit the number of people exposed to risk and minimise the time of exposure), procedures, training as well as and other awareness materials.
6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	PPE should only be used in combination with other controls or if other controls are not suitable. Employees issued with PPE should have it fitted correctly and be trained in its use and maintenance.

Where it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risks, implement risk controls that minimise the risks so far as is reasonably practicable. When deciding what steps need to be taken to minimise risks, have regard to the risk rating allocated to the risk using the Risk Matrix. The higher the risk rating, the greater the steps that need to be taken in order to minimise the risk "so far as is reasonably practicable".