Hierarchy of Management Risk Control

Where a risk assessment has identified hazards that require control, there are some considerations which, can be addressed before going on to setting priorities for controlling them. A hierarchy of control measures can be applied to all hazards as follows:

1. **Eliminate:**
   If the hazard is removed, all the other management controls, such as assessment, record keeping, training, auditing are no longer needed, with subsequent time cost savings. E.g. Materials are supplied pre-painted rather than having to paint them. or remote operations.

2. **Substitute:**
   If the hazard cannot be removed, substitute for a lower hazard. (Use of a water based paint rather than spirit based.)

3. **Reduce:**
   Use in small quantities, infrequently. (Duplicate in batches, rather carry out task in large concentrated quantities. Or use of low voltage electrical appliance)

4. **Adapt:**
   Where possible adapt work to the individual, taking account of the individuals mental and physical capabilities.

5. **Technical Progress:**
   Taking advantage of technical progress such as using robotics.

6. **Restricted areas:**
   Such as procedural measures protect everyone, such as those used for electrical cupboard access.

7. **Multiple controls**
   This may use multiple methods of controls such as technical and procedural controls.

8. **Planned maintenance:**
   Introduce planned maintenance and inspection of plant and equipment to ensure dexterity of components and elements such as cables and emergency switches.

9. **Personal Protective Equipment:**
   This should be used only as a last, after all other control measures have been considered, as a short term contingency during maintenance/ repair or as an additional protective measure.

10. **Emergency arrangement:**
    Such as alarm systems and back up controls.