

Oxygen Administration Risk Assessment

Business Name:	ABN:	
Business Address:		
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU ON THIS PROJECT

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.

Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS

Client:	SCOPE OF WORKS
Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date Risk Assessment supplied to Project Manager:	

RISK MATRIX

LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE			Elimination Remove the hazard.
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	Substitution Replace the hazard.
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.	Isolation Isolate People from the hazard
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Engineering Isolate the hazard
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records.	Administrative Change PPE

Risk Rating & Required Action:

4A	Stop work. The risk is intolerable. Eliminate the hazard or redesign the activity before proceeding. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) or higher-level authorisation is required.
3H	Review and approve additional controls before task starts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.
2M	Ensure all nominated controls are in place and effective. Proceed with caution; monitor conditions.
1L	Proceed, following standard operating procedures. Monitor and keep records.

Consequence Scale:

Consequence	People (injury/illness)	Project / Assets	Compliance / Reputation
Catastrophic	Fatality or permanent total disability	project shutdown	Significant regulator intervention; criminal prosecution
Major	Serious injury/illness (hospital > 5 days)	critical delay	Improvement notice; major media coverage
Moderate	Medical-treatment injury; lost-time > 1 day	moderate delay	Minor breach; adverse client comment
Minor	First-aid only, no lost time	negligible delay	Isolated non-conformance
Insignificant	No injury	no schedule impact	Deviation caught and corrected on site

Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:

Remember to apply controls in the preferred order shown by the coloured pyramid:

1. **Eliminate**
2. **Substitute**
3. **Isolate**
4. **Engineering**
5. **Administrative**
6. **PPE**

Always document **why** a lower-order control is accepted if elimination or substitution is not reasonably practicable.

aligned with Safe Work Australia's Managing the risk of fatigue at work (2023) and ISO 45001:2018 clauses 6–8.

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Unfamiliarity with equipment, Improper place setup	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training for proper equipment use - Set up equipment in a clutter-free environment - Ensure sufficient lighting and ventilation in the work area - Inspect equipment visually before use - Provide instruction manual availability - Ensure clear labels and instructions on equipment - Limit access to trained personnel only - Establish emergency protocols - Regularly check and replace deteriorated parts - Test functionality before patient use 	2M
2. Identifying Patient Suitability	Incorrect patient assessment, Lack of medical history	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a thorough medical assessment - Check patient's medical history - Verify doctor's prescription for oxygen use - Ensure patient identification procedures are in place - Communicate with patient about procedure - Evaluate patient's vital signs - Consult with healthcare professional if uncertain - Ensure up-to-date training on patient evaluation - Provide ongoing monitoring during administration - Use technology aids for assessment accuracy 	2M
3. Equipment Selection	Choosing incorrect equipment, Faulty equipment	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select equipment based on patient needs - Use equipment from reputable suppliers - Regular maintenance checks on all equipment - Follow manufacturer's guidelines - Implement equipment tagging system - Ensure equipment is stored correctly when not in use - Use equipment only within specified limits - Verify compatibility of components 	1L

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure training covers equipment availability - Document equipment selection 	
4. Setting Flow Rate	Incorrect flow rate, Flow meter malfunction	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify flow rate settings on the device - Check flow meter calibration - Ensure correct tubing is connected - Monitor flow rate continuously - Document flow rate settings - Verify flow rate with a secondary device - Check for any obstructions in the tubing - Ensure the flow meter is properly zeroed - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range - Check the flow meter for any leaks or damage - Ensure the flow rate is consistent with the patient's needs - Verify the flow rate is stable over time - Check the flow meter for any air leaks - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's condition - Verify the flow rate is within the manufacturer's specifications - Check the flow meter for any signs of wear or damage - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's age and weight - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range for the patient's condition - Check the flow meter for any signs of malfunction - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's respiratory status - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range for the patient's oxygen requirements - Check the flow meter for any signs of obstruction - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's level of consciousness - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range for the patient's level of distress - Check the flow meter for any signs of tampering - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety - Check the flow meter for any signs of tampering - Ensure the flow rate is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the flow rate is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety 	2M
5. Fitting Mask/Nasal Cannula	Improper fit, Patient discomfort	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the mask/cannula is the correct size for the patient - Check the mask/cannula for any leaks or damage - Verify the mask/cannula is properly positioned on the patient's face - Monitor the patient for any signs of discomfort or distress - Document the fit and patient response - Verify the mask/cannula is secure and comfortable - Check the mask/cannula for any signs of wear or damage - Ensure the mask/cannula is appropriate for the patient's condition - Verify the mask/cannula is within the manufacturer's specifications - Check the mask/cannula for any signs of obstruction - Ensure the mask/cannula is appropriate for the patient's level of consciousness - Verify the mask/cannula is within the recommended range for the patient's level of distress - Check the mask/cannula for any signs of tampering - Ensure the mask/cannula is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the mask/cannula is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety - Check the mask/cannula for any signs of tampering - Ensure the mask/cannula is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the mask/cannula is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety 	2M
6. Monitoring Patient	Inadequate observation, Delayed response	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor the patient's vital signs regularly - Check the patient's level of consciousness - Verify the patient's respiratory status - Document the patient's response to treatment - Verify the patient's level of cooperation - Check the patient's level of anxiety - Ensure the patient is comfortable and secure - Verify the patient is within the manufacturer's specifications - Check the patient for any signs of obstruction - Ensure the patient is appropriate for the patient's level of consciousness - Verify the patient is within the recommended range for the patient's level of distress - Check the patient for any signs of tampering - Ensure the patient is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the patient is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety - Check the patient for any signs of tampering - Ensure the patient is appropriate for the patient's level of cooperation - Verify the patient is within the recommended range for the patient's level of anxiety 	2M

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7. Response to Adverse Reactions	Delayed response, Incorrect intervention	4A		2M
8. Documentation	Inaccurate records, Incomplete data	3H		1L
9. Cleaning and Sanitisation	Cross-contamination, Exposure to cleaning chemicals	3H		1L

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10. Equipment Storage	Improper storage leading to damage, Unregistered equipment location	3H		1L
11. Training and Competency Assessment	Inadequate knowledge, Skill decay over time	4A		2M
12. Communication With Healthcare Team	Miscommunication, Incomplete information relay	3H		1L

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13. Emergency Preparedness	Lack of emergency equipment, Non-coordinated response	4A		2M
14. Evaluating the Risk Management Process	Unidentified procedural flows, New risks not addressed	3H		1L
15. Feedback from Patients	Negative patient experience, Miscommunication	3H		1L

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SAMPLE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES

Ensure to have an Emergency Management Plan in place as well as adequate numbers of trained first aid staff with easy access to fully stocked first aid kits, rescue equipment, material safety data sheets, adequate access to emergency communication equipment and fire-fighting equipment suitable for all classes of fire and ignition sources.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES IF ANY STATE THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Legislation ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Victoria

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004

Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice>

New South Wales

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislation>

Codes of Practice NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/list-codes-of-practice>

Western Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2020

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022

Legislation Western Australia: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation>

Codes of Practice WA: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice>

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011

Legislation NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Safe Work Australia Links

Law and Regulation (All States): <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation>

Model Codes of Practice: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model-codes-of-practice>

Model Codes of Practice

- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Confined spaces
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Welding processes
- First aid in the workplace
- Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Managing the risk of falls in housing construction
- Managing electrical risks in the workplace
- Demolition work
- Excavation work
- Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination
- Managing the work environment and facilities
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Construction work

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)

Legislation for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation>

Codes of Practice for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workplaces/codes-of-practice#COPs>

Tasmania

Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012

Legislation for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required):

- Permits from local council
- Authorisation to commence work
- Any required documents.