

Purpose

This Risk Management Standard forms part of the Brendan McKenna Earthmoving Integrated Management System (IMS).

The purpose of this standard is to define a structured and consistent approach to identifying, assessing and controlling risks across all business activities, projects and operations.

Scope and Application

This standard applies to all Brendan McKenna Earthmoving Pty Ltd business units, projects, functions and activities.

Risk management must be applied as an integral part of planning, operational activities and decision-making processes.

Risk management is required:

- during project planning and mobilisation
- when introducing new plant, equipment or processes
- when responding to incidents, hazards or changes in operations
- when identifying health, safety and environmental risks
- as part of ongoing business and project management

Definitions:

Hazard: a source of potential harm

Residual Risk: the level of risk remaining after controls are applied

Risk: the likelihood and consequence of an event impacting objectives

Risk Assessment: the process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risks

Risk Owner: the person responsible for monitoring and managing a risk

Risk Register: a documented record of identified risks, controls and actions

Risk Management Approach

Risk assessments are undertaken where there is potential for change, uncertainty or risk to health, safety, environment or business operations.

This includes, but is not limited to:

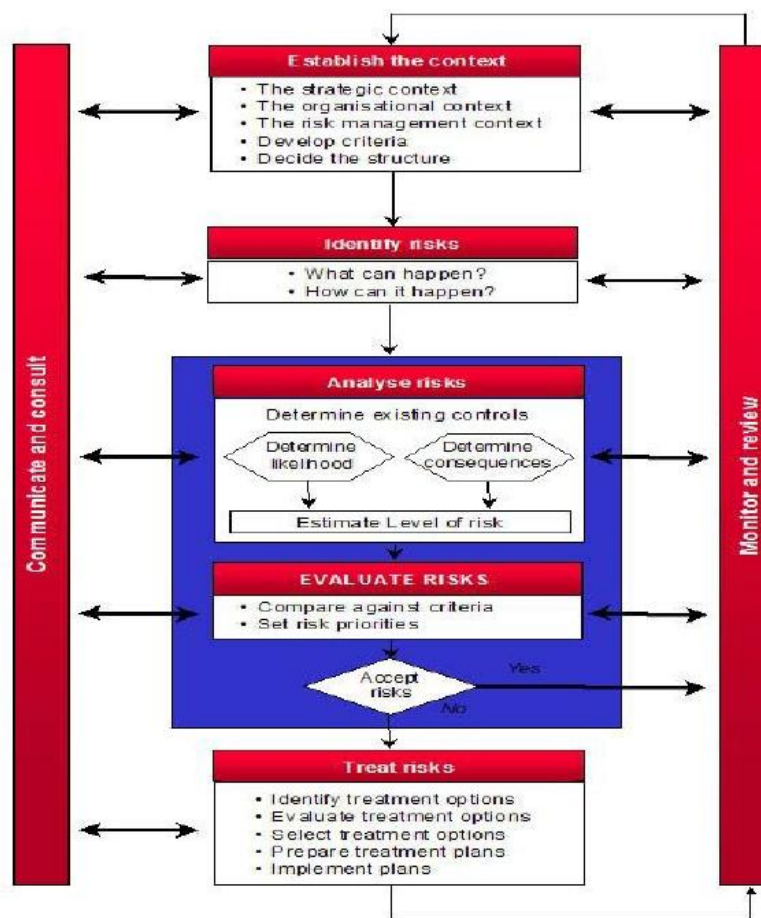
- commencement of new projects or work activities
- changes to existing projects, processes or operations
- introduction of new plant, equipment or substances
- identification of hazards or emerging risks
- incidents, near misses or unsafe conditions
- environmental or safety impacts

- planning and management of business activities

Risk management ensures that risks are identified, assessed and controlled to minimise impacts on workers, the environment and business operations.

Risk Management Process

Risk management is conducted in accordance with the Integrated Management System (IMS) using the following structured process:



1. Establish the Context

The context of the activity, project or operation must be defined, including:

- scope and objectives
- internal and external factors
- relevant stakeholders
- risk criteria and assessment requirements

2. Identify Risks

Risks must be identified by considering:

- hazards associated with tasks, plant and environment
- potential causes and consequences
- people, plant, environment and business impacts

Input from workers and relevant stakeholders must be considered during this process.

3. Analyse Risks

Risks are analysed by assessing:

- likelihood of occurrence
- potential consequences
- existing control measures

4. Evaluate Risks

Risk levels are compared against defined criteria to determine:

- whether the risk is acceptable
- whether additional controls are required
- priority for treatment

Risk levels are determined using the Brendan McKenna Earthmoving Risk Matrix.

5. Treat Risks

Risk treatment involves selecting and implementing appropriate control measures in accordance with the hierarchy of controls:

- elimination
- substitution
- engineering controls
- administrative controls
- personal protective equipment (PPE)

Control measures must be documented and implemented to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

6. Monitoring and Review

Risks and controls must be monitored and reviewed to ensure effectiveness.

Reviews must occur:

- following incidents or near misses
- when changes occur in work activities
- at regular intervals as part of ongoing operations

7. Recording and Reporting

Risk assessments and control measures must be recorded in risk registers.

Risk registers are maintained and reviewed in accordance with the Integrated Management System (IMS).

Records must include:

- identified risks
- control measures
- responsible persons
- review dates

8. Communication and Consultation

Risk management processes must include consultation with workers and relevant stakeholders.

Information relating to risks and controls must be communicated through:

- inductions
- pre-start meetings
- toolbox talks
- training sessions

Risk Levels

Risk levels are determined using the Brendan McKenna Earthmoving Risk Matrix.

Low Risk (1–5)

Low risks are managed at an operational level using Personal Risk Assessments (Take 5) or Job Hazard Analysis (JHA).

Medium Risk (6–10)

Medium risks require a structured risk assessment and are managed by supervisors or competent personnel.

High Risk (12–25)

High risks require detailed risk assessment and control measures, and must be managed by senior personnel or specialists where required.

Continual Improvement

Risk management processes are subject to continual improvement through monitoring, review and corrective actions in accordance with the Integrated Management System (IMS).