
Certificate in Safety in Film and Television Industry

Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification

As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP): A principle in risk assessment that requires risks to be reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable. This means that risks should be reduced to a level that is reasonably achievable, taking into account factors such as cost, time, and difficulty.

Control Measures: Steps or actions taken to reduce or eliminate risks associated with hazards. Control measures can include things like using personal protective equipment (PPE), implementing engineering controls, or changing work procedures.

Hazard Identification: The process of identifying and evaluating potential hazards in a workplace or on a film set. This can include things like chemical hazards, physical hazards, and ergonomic hazards. Hazard identification is an important step in the risk assessment process.

Hierarchy of Controls: A framework for managing hazards and reducing risks. The hierarchy of controls prioritizes elimination of hazards as the most effective control measure, followed by substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment.

Incident Reporting: The process of reporting and documenting incidents, accidents, or near misses in the workplace. Incident reporting is an important tool for identifying and addressing hazards and risks.

Job Safety Analysis (JSA): A process for identifying and analyzing the hazards and risks associated with a specific job or task. A JSA typically involves breaking down the job into individual steps, identifying potential hazards at each step, and implementing control measures to reduce or eliminate those hazards.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equipment or clothing worn to protect against hazards in the workplace. PPE can include things like hard hats, gloves, safety glasses, and steel-toed boots.

Quantitative Risk Assessment: A type of risk assessment that involves assigning numerical values to the likelihood and consequences of an event. Quantitative risk assessments can provide a more precise measure of risk than qualitative risk assessments.

Qualitative Risk Assessment: A type of risk assessment that involves evaluating risks based on descriptive categories rather than numerical values. Qualitative risk assessments can be useful when there is a high degree of uncertainty or when there is a lack of reliable data.

Risk: The likelihood and consequences of an event. Risk can be quantified using numerical values or evaluated based on descriptive categories.

Risk Assessment: The process of identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing risks associated with hazards. Risk assessments can be used to inform decision-making, prioritize control measures, and allocate resources.

Risk Management: The process of identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing risks, and implementing control

measures to reduce or eliminate those risks. Risk management is an ongoing process that involves monitoring and reviewing risks and control measures.

Residual Risk: The risk that remains after control measures have been implemented. Residual risk is the risk that cannot be eliminated or reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS): Documents that provide information about the hazards and safe handling procedures for chemicals. SDSs are required by regulations in many countries and are an important tool for hazard communication and risk management.

SWMS (Safe Work Method Statement): A document that outlines the steps and control measures required to safely perform a specific task or activity. SWMS are often used in the construction and mining industries, but can be useful in any industry where there are potential hazards.

Workplace Inspections: The process of systematically examining a workplace or film set to identify and address hazards and risks. Workplace inspections can be conducted by supervisors, safety professionals, or workers themselves.

Workplace Safety Culture: The attitudes, values, and behaviors related to safety in a workplace. A strong safety culture prioritizes safety and encourages workers to take an active role in identifying and addressing hazards.

In the Certificate in Safety in Film and Television Industry, risk assessment and hazard identification are critical components of ensuring a safe and healthy workplace. By understanding the concepts and terms outlined above, students can effectively identify and manage hazards, reduce risks, and promote a strong safety culture. Practical applications of these concepts might include conducting a job safety analysis, developing a safe work method statement, or conducting a workplace inspection. Some challenges in implementing these concepts might include dealing with resistance from workers or management, or working with limited resources. However, by following the principles of the hierarchy of controls, prioritizing elimination and substitution, and involving workers in the risk assessment and hazard identification process, students can overcome these challenges and create a safer workplace for everyone.