



RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Topic: Monarto Safari Park – Day programs

Date: 05-10-2019



Government of South Australia

Department for Education

This document can be used to identify the level of risk and help to prioritise any control measures. Consider the **consequences** and **likelihood** for each of the identified hazards and use the table to obtain the risk level.

		Consequences					
		1 – Insignificant Dealt with by in-house first aid, etc	2 – Minor Medical help needed. Treatment by medical professional/hospital outpatient, etc	3 – Moderate Significant non-permanent injury. Overnight hospitalisation (inpatient)	4 – Major Extensive permanent injury (eg loss of finger/s) Extended hospitalisation	5 – Catastrophic Death. Permanent disabling injury (eg blindness, loss of hand/s, quadriplegia)	
Likelihood	A -	Almost certain to occur in most circumstances	High (H)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
	B -	Likely to occur frequently	Moderate (M)	High (H)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
	C -	Possible and likely to occur at some time	Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	Extreme (X)	Extreme (X)
	D -	Unlikely to occur but could happen	Low (L)	Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	Extreme (X)
	E -	May occur but only in rare and exceptional circumstances	Low (L)	Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	High (H)

How to Prioritise the Risk Rating

Once the level of risk has been determined the following table may be of use in determining when to act to institute the control measures.

Extreme	Act immediately to mitigate the risk. Either eliminate, substitute or implement engineering control measures.	Remove the hazard at the source. An identified extreme risk does not allow scope for the use of administrative controls or PPE, even in the short term.
High	Act immediately to mitigate the risk. Either eliminate, substitute or implement engineering control measures. If these controls are not immediately accessible, set a timeframe for their implementation and establish interim risk reduction strategies for the period of the set timeframe.	An achievable timeframe must be established to ensure that elimination, substitution or engineering controls are implemented. NOTE: Risk (and not cost) must be the primary consideration in determining the timeframe. A timeframe of greater than 6 months would generally not be acceptable for any hazard identified as high risk.
Medium	Take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk. Until elimination, substitution or engineering controls can be implemented, institute administrative or personal protective equipment controls. These "lower level" controls must not be considered permanent solutions. The time for which they are established must be based on risk. At the end of the time, if the risk has not been addressed by elimination, substitution or engineering controls a further risk assessment must be undertaken.	Interim measures until permanent solutions can be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop administrative controls to limit the use or access. Provide supervision and specific training related to the issue of concern. (See Administrative Controls below)
Low	Take reasonable steps to mitigate and monitor the risk. Institute permanent controls in the long term. Permanent controls may be administrative in nature if the hazard has low frequency, rare likelihood and insignificant consequence.	

Hierarchy of Control Controls identified may be a mixture of the hierarchy in order to provide minimum operator exposure.

Elimination	Eliminate the hazard.
Substitution	Provide an alternative that is capable of performing the same task and is safer to use.
Engineering Controls	Provide or construct a physical barrier or guard.
Administrative Controls	Develop policies, procedures practices and guidelines, in consultation with employees, to mitigate the risk. Provide training, instruction and supervision about the hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal equipment designed to protect the individual from the hazard.



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Identify Hazards and subsequent Risks	Analyse Risks Evaluate Risks			Identify and evaluate existing risk controls	Further Risk Treatments		
Hazards/Issues/Risks	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk level	What we are doing now to manage this risk.	Effectiveness of our strategies	New risk level	Further action needed Opportunities for improvement
Transport to Monarto Safari Park and return	TEACHER RESPONSIBILITY						
Child gets lost	Ins-Minor	C	L-M	Sufficient free supervisors. Good maps, clear instructions Guidelines on night walk & supervision	Good	L-M	
Sunburn	Ins-Minor	C	L-M	Visiting Teacher advised with booking confirmation that students are required to bring and use hat and sunscreen.	Good	L-M	
Paedophile-related incidents	Minor-Major	D	L-H	Zoo allows for sufficient free supervisors. Teachers advised of adult free ratios with booking documents Teachers/visiting adults to supervise students and keep the group together	Good	L-H	
Tripping on rough surfaces	Ins-Minor	B	Mod-H	Instructions to walk on tracks. Report hazardous areas. Good time management Trained First Aid officer rostered onsite daily	Good	Mod-H	
Injury when using tools / equipment	Ins-Mod	C	L-H	Clear safety instructions – Zoo educator to demonstrate safe use. Sufficient free supervisors Use of Safety equipment: gloves, goggles supplied by Monarto	Good	L-H	
Slipping on wet surfaces	Ins-Minor	B	Mod-H	Instructions to walk on tracks. Report hazardous areas. Good time management Trained First Aid officer rostered onsite daily	Good	Mod-H	
Snake bite & First aid emergency	Minor-Catastrophic	E	H	Instructions to walk on tracks. Monarto staff to report incident via Radio/phone to Duty Manager. Trained First Aid officer rostered onsite daily. Ambulance access via gate 6.	Good	H	
Escape of dangerous animal	Minor-Catastrophic	E	H	Monarto staff to follow Zoos SA's Emergency Codes and procedures supervising and giving visiting group instructions where required. Visiting group to follow instructions in accordance with Zoos SA's emergency procedures.	Good	H	



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Person in Animal Enclosure	Minor-Catastrophic	E	H	Monarto staff to follow Zoos SA's Emergency Codes and procedures supervising and giving visiting group instructions where required. Visiting group to follow instructions in accordance with Zoos SA's emergency procedures.	Good	H	
Fire in scrub	Ins-Cat	E	L-Ex	Programs may be cancelled on high fire risk days. Sschools will be notified. Monarto staff to supervise and assist with evacuating visiting group and follow Zoos SA's Fire Plan.	Good	L-Ex	
Asthma attack	Ins-Cat	D	L-Ex	Trained First Aid officer rostered onsite daily. Sufficient free supervisors. Visiting Teacher to have information regarding asthmatic students or adults.	Very good	L-Ex	
Anaphylaxis reaction	Major-Cat	E	H	Zoo Education staff Epipen trained. Sufficient free supervisors. Teacher is required to notify zoo of any dietary requirements prior to visit. Enabling zoo to correctly cater for anyone with food allergies. Visiting teacher to be aware of any student's allergies.	Very good	H	
Burn from campfire	Min-Maj	C	Mod-Ext	Zoo Ed staff give clear instructions re campfire safety and behaviour. Sufficient free supervisor ratio with group.	Good	Mod - Ex	
Animal either Zoo or wild/native animal wandering through campsite	High – Catastrophic	E	L	Staff inform visiting group of evacuation process which is that the visiting group will be moved into bus if animal is considered dangerous	Good	Moderate	
Bees congregating around Rainwater Tank used for drinking water. Potential bee sting	High - Catastrophic	C	M-H	Staff verbally warn visiting groups about filling drink bottles to avoid doing so when bees are present at rainwater tank	Good	Low	