

RSPhys Risk Assessment: RA_076015_Parylene Coater

- This form is used when a documented risk assessment is required in accordance with Appendix A of WHSMS Handbook Chapter 3.1.
- Original risk assessments must be provided in a convenient location accessible by all people affected by the risk assessment.
- Static risk assessments must be forwarded to local WHS Manager for inclusion in the School Static Risk Assessment Register.

	Static Risk Assessment No.			Assessment Date	Reviewed by Date	Version	Тор	Residual Risk
	RA_076015_Parylene Coater			07.11.2024	07.11.2027	1.0		Low
Name of the activity	Use of Parylene coater for depos Hazards Assessed: Electrical, Pl	• • •	al, Ergonomi	nics and Manual Tasks				
Description of the activity	Deposition of Parylene coatings							
School/ Department	Research School of Physics, EM	E	Location	Building 160, Lev	/el 3, Room P3.51			
Risk Assessment Team	Person responsible for room	Horst Punzmann	Email	Horst.punzmann	Horst.punzmann@anu.edu.au			02 612 50001
Have you completed ANU WHS Risk Management Training?	Person responsible for equipment	Olivier Lee Cheong Lem	Email	laurent.leecheonglem@anu.edu.au			Ph	02 612 51698
⊠ Yes □ No	Name	Huma Latif	Email	Huma.latif@anu.edu.au			Ph	0406681584
IF NO, DO NOT PROCEED	Name	Rick Walsh	Email	Rick.walsh@anu.edu.au			Ph 02 6125 0105	
	Name		Email				Ph	
Who is affected by this RA?	☑ All people at the location☑ A group of people (list right)☑ A single person (list right)	People consulted on this (All persons affected, or their representatives need to be consulted)	representatives need to be					
WHS Legal and Other Requirements	Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (Cth) Hazard Management (WHSMS Handbook Chapter 3.1) Manual Tasks and Ergonomics Safety Management (WHSMS Handbook Chapter 3.11)							
Type of RA	Static RA (long term, > 6	months) Send a copy to	WHS Manag	er and keep original locall	y near the activity/location	n, accessible t	o all people	e affected.



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Risk Assessment Instruction

- 1. Using Error! Reference source not found. as a guide, list the hazards of the activity in the 'Hazards' column of the RA Form. Include information on when and where the hazard is present during the activity.
- 2. Estimate inherent risk of the hazard (without any controls in place) using the Likelihood against Consequences definitions described in <u>Table 1</u> and <u>Table 2</u> and the ANU WHS Risk Matrix (<u>Table 3</u>). List them in 'Inherent Risk' column of the RA Form for each hazard.
- Develop control measures in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control Principle (<u>Table 4</u>) and list them in 'Control' column of the RA Form.
- 4. Estimate the residual risk of the hazard after implementing all controls. Remember that engineering, administrative and PPE controls only reduce the likelihood of an event occurring, not the consequences.
- Identify any controls that are not in place as corrective actions and implement them before undertaking the activity.
- 6. Obtain approval from relevant people as identified.
- 7. Identify if this is a static risk assessment (> 6 months) or dynamic risk assessment (< 6 months).
- 8. Send a copy of the static risk assessments to WHS Managers– Keep on file for 7 years.
- 9. Keep originals of risk assessments in close vicinity of the activity. Dynamic risk assessments can be destroyed 1 year after the activity ceases.
- 10. Review the static risk assessments and associated safe work procedures in accordance with Section 3.1.2.6: Step 4 of Chapter 3.1 requirements



Risk Assessment							
Hazards Also list where and when can the hazards present? Consequence Consequence		Risk rating	Control Measures When designing controls, follow the Hierarchy of Controls Principle, assigning the most effective controls before less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls for each hazard below. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the next page.		sidual R Consequence	Risk rating	
Electrical → Electrical Shock (both minor and major) → Electrocution	Possible	Major	High	 Room access limited to trained staff through Cardax/Salto Testing and tagging of all electrical equipment and power cords. Residual Current Devices (RCDs) installed on all electrical circuits in the area. Emergency Off/ EPO (Emergency Power Off) button available in the room. Emergency Off/ EPO (Emergency Power Off) button available on the device. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Signage on lab door indicating type of hazards. 	Rare	Minor	Low
Plant and Equipment ➤ Cryo Chiller Cold surface (~ -20°C)		Moderate	High	 Room access limited to inducted workers through Cardax/Salto. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Tier 2 Training: ANU WHS Risk Management Training (WHSO03, Pulse) System to be operated according to 'Diener Parylene P6' manual. First Aid Equipment located in gowning area. Appropriate signs affixed to indicate possible cold surfaces and time required before cold-trap reaches touch-safe temperature. PPE Provide 'cryo-type gloves for surface cleaning of cold-trap 	Rare	Moderate	Low

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Risk Assessment								
Hazards Also list where and when can the hazards present?		Inherent Risk		Control Measures		Residual Risk		
		Consequence	Risk rating	When designing controls, follow the Hierarchy of Controls Principle, assigning the most effective controls before less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls for each hazard below. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the next page.		Consequence	Risk rating	
Plant and Equipment ➤ Heat Generating oven (max 750°C). Fully Insulated	Likely	Moderate	High	 Engineering Room access limited to inducted workers through Cardex/Salto Emergency Stops External housing designed to insulate from heaters. Equipment housing is touch safe. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Signage indicating type of hazards contained within. Tier 2 Training: ANU WHS Risk Management Training (WHSO03, Pulse) 	Rare	Moderate	Low	
Plant and Equipment ➤ Vacuum Chamber	Possible	Minor	Medium	Vacuum chamber design to withstand operational requirement. Room access limited to trained staff through Cardex/Salto. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction)	Rare	Moderate	Low	
Plant and Equipment ➤ Pinch when opening/closing deposition chamber lid	Possible	Moderate	High	Room access limited to inducted workers through Cardex/Salto. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Tier 2 Training: Manual Tasks (WHSO22, Pulse) Ensure hands are not placed under lid and not let go of lid handle until lid is fully opened or closed	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low	



Risk Assessment							
Hazards Inherent Ris		isk	Control Measures		Residual Risk		
Also list where and when can the hazards present?	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating	When designing controls, follow the Hierarchy of Controls Principle, assigning the most effective controls before less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls for each hazard below. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the next page.		Consequence	Risk rating
Chemical ➤ Flammable Liquid Isopropanol, Ethanol for part cleaning/wipe down	Unlikely	Minor	Medium	 Substitution Only small volumes of flammable liquids (no more than 1 L) to be stored in the lab space adjacent to the machine. Engineering Room access limited to inducted workers through Cardex/Salto. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Tier 2 Training: Hazardous Substances (WHSO11, Pulse) Tier 2 Training: ANU WHS Risk Management Training (WHSO03, Pulse) Tier 2 Training: Flammable Substances (WHSO16, Pulse) First Aid Equipment located in gowning area. Signage on lab door indicating Chemical hazards in the space. Chemical Register up to date (Chemwatch) Chemical storage containers to be appropriately labelled. PPE Enclosed shoes; Clean room suits; Gloves; safety goggles 	Rare	Minor	Low



Risk Assessment								
Hazards Also list where and when can the hazards present?	In Likelihood	erent R Consequence	is Risk rating	Control Measures When designing controls, follow the Hierarchy of Controls Principle, assigning the most effective controls before less effective controls (see Table 4). List the control category and the controls for each hazard below. For any controls that are not in place, fill in the Actions table on the next page.	Res Likelihood	sidual R Consequence	isk Risk rating	
Chemical → Parylene dimer	Unlikely	Minor	Medium	 Room access limited to inducted workers through Cardex/Salto. Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Tier 2 Training: Hazardous Substances (WHSO11, Pulse) Tier 2 Training: ANU WHS Risk Management Training (WHSO03, Pulse) First Aid Equipment located in gowning area. Signage on lab door indicating Chemical hazards in the space. Chemical Register up to date (Chemwatch) Chemical storage containers to be appropriately labelled. Parylene powder container must be stored in appropriate cabinet. Parylene boat will be filled by authorised person only. Clean up spills with vacuum cleaner. PPE Enclosed shoes; Clean room suits; Gloves; safety goggles 	Rare	Minor	Low	
Ergonomics and Manual Tasks ➤ Repetitive or sustained forces ➤ Repetitive movements ➤ Long duration of the same posture (e.g., standing, sitting)	Unlikely	Minor	Medium	 Administration Tier 3 Induction (160_L3_P3.51_Induction) Tier 2 training: Setting up your workstation (WHSO29, Pulse). Tier 2 Training: Manual Tasks at ANU (WHSO22, Pulse) Regular movement breaks. 	Rare	Minor	Low	



Actions							
The activity must not be commenced until all controls are in place.							
List below which controls are currently not in place, who will implement them and by when. Add additional	al rows as needed.						
List of Controls not in place	Who is to implement them?	Timeframe	Date Completed				

If the level of residual risk is assessed as high or extreme,

- 1. Stop the activity immediately; AND
- 2. Tag out the plant/equipment; and/or
- 3. Secure any chemical; and
- 4. Implement, or seek advice from WHS Officer or Subject Matter Experts to implement, additional controls to reduce the residual risk further to medium [Supervisor signature required];
- 5. If the above is not possible, seek approval from relevant authority (High School/Division Director/College Dean; Extreme COO). NOTE: Approval will only be granted in exceptional circumstances after consultation with Associate Director, WEG and/or a Subject Matter Expert. See Chapter 3.1 for details.

Approval requ	ired						
Worker condu	cted RA		Student conducted RA				
Residual	Authority required	Signature and date	Residual	Authority required	Signature and date		
Risk Level			Risk Level				
Low	Author of RA		Low	Supervisor			
Medium	Supervisor		Medium	Supervisor			
High	School Director		High	School Director			
Extreme	c00		Extreme	coo			



Table 1. Likelihood Table

Ranking	Description	Probability or frequency of event happening
Almost certain	The hazard is expected to lead to an event in most circumstances at the University	A daily to monthly occurrence
Likely	The hazard could lead to an event in most circumstances at the University	Between monthly to yearly occurrence
Possible	The hazard has led to an event at some time at the University	Occurs once between 1 to 5 years
Unlikely	The hazard could lead to an event at some time	Occurs once between 5 to 20 years
Rare	The hazard may lead to an event in exceptional circumstances	Occurs once between 20+ years

Table 2. Consequences Table

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Ranking	Injury, Illness or Disease	Plant, Equipment, and materials	Environment					
Catastrophic	Fatality / fatalities or permanent disability. Permanently unable to work	Destroyed or cannot be reused	Long term permanent effect to ecosystems. Significant intervention required to remediate					
Major	Requiring extensive medical treatment such as hospitalisation as in patient and possibly a Notifiable Incident LTI >1 week	Damage requiring repairs/rebuild and possible recertification prior to reuse, lost use for one or more days	Notification to environmental agency, ecosystem will need time to recover, intervention required to remediate					
Moderate	Minor medical treatment injury, such as treated by a health professional, hospital outpatient, no potential to be a Notifiable Incident LTI < 1 week and can return to normal duties	Damage requiring a repair/service by a trade/technician within the day	Contamination event that does not impact on ecosystem. Short impact does not need intervention					
Minor	Injury needing significant first aid treatment and can return to work within shift	Equipment able to be reset or gotten back into operation by the operator	Minor contained contamination ceasing when the short event is over, can remediate (e.g., spill kit)					
Insignificant	Report only, no injury OR minor first aid (e.g., Band-Aid); short-term discomfort	Report only, no damage	Report only, no contamination					

Table 3. ANU WHS Risk Matrix

	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Medium (10)	High (14)	Extreme (21)	Extreme (22)	Extreme (25)
Likely	Medium (7)	High (13)	High (16)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (24)
Possible	Low (4)	Medium (9)	High (15)	High (18)	Extreme (23)
Unlikely	Low (2)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (17)	High (19)
Rare	Low (1)	Low (3)	Low (5)	Medium (11)	Medium (12)

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Table 4. Hierarchy of Controls

Level	Examples	Effectiveness
Elimination	 Remove the hazards completely Cease the activity Dispose of unwanted hazardous chemicals or plant etc 	Most Effective
Substitution	 Use less hazardous chemicals Use safer plant equipment Use handset instead of telephone Move smaller weight loads instead of large weight 	
Isolation	 Physical separation from the hazard by distance or complete shielding Install guard rails around edges and holes to floors Move workers to a new room away from hazardous noise 	
Engineering Control	 Use ventilation system Use fume cupboard when working with hazardous chemicals Install guarding around rotating and crushing parts Use trolley or hoist to lift heavy loads Use duress alarm system while doing home interview or offsite field work 	
Administrative Control	 Use Safe Work Procedures [See section 3.1.3.1] or instructions Induction and WHS information Training [See Handbook Chapter 3.2] Contingency Planning and Testing [See section 3.1.3.2] Permit to Work system [See section 3.1.3.3] Signage 	
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	 Lab coat Safety glasses/face shield Gloves/cryogenic gloves Respirators/Masks Personal hearing protectors 	Least Effective

Table 5. Risk Assessment and SWP review timeframe

Use this Table to determine review timeframe and frequency for the risk assessment and any safe work procedures.

Residual Risk	Review Frequency		What to do during the review.
Extreme	6 months	 And/or After an incident where deficiencies in identifying or controlling hazards have been observed When changes to the activity need to occur When significant changes (e.g., renovation) to the workplace occur When HSRs request a review 	Stop work. Review the control measures and introduce additional control measures to reduce the residual risk to Medium as a maximum.
High	1 Year		
Medium	2 Years		Review the control measures.
Low	3 Years		