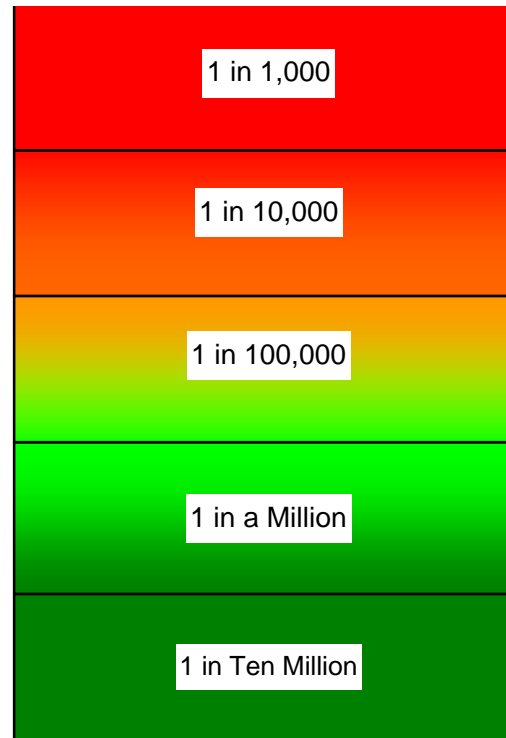
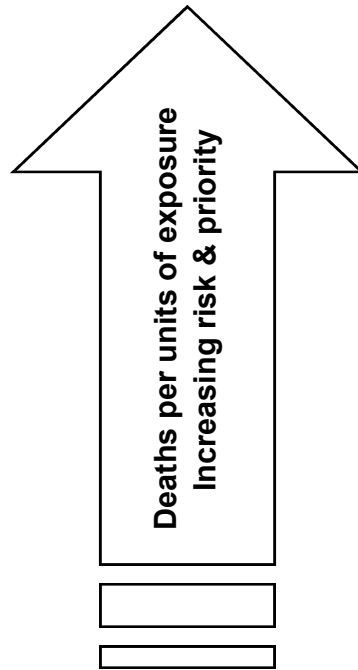


A Model for Prioritising Risk Management Policy and Resources



Description of Risk

Dangerous

-prohibition, constraints required, major re-engineering of culture

Intolerable

-unacceptable; rule making on process, introduce mandatory best practice standards

Tolerable

-acceptable; rule making on product, risk reduction utilising ALARP/ALARA, safety culture and COBP

De minimis risk

-negligible risk, less regulation, more reliance on code of best practice, safety culture

Ultra Safe

-don't become complacent

Sources: Health Canada, Renshaw, Amalberti, Leape, NZFSA **

** <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/english/pdf/spn/spn2000-01-e.pdf>; Renshaw, F. M. (1990). "A Major Accident Prevention Program." *Plant/Operations Progress* 9, no. 3 (July), 194-197; Amalberti, R. (2001) Revisiting safety and human factors paradigms to meet the safety challenges of ultra complex and safe systems, In B. Willpert, & B. Falhbruch, Leape cited in Norton et al...Challenges and pitfalls of safety interventions, Elsevier; Leape, L., (2002) *Safe Health Care: Are we up to it?* <http://www.vipcs.org/conf2002/leape.pdf>; NZFSA (2000) *A Risk Management Framework for Food Safety*, <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/policy-law/harmonisation/rmgmtpr.pdf>

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