PROJECT RISK ASSESSMENT

LIPMAN

PROJECT:	Coffs Harbour Cultural & Civic Centre		
PERSONS CONSULTED:	Brad Gleeson – Nigel Della – Paul Burke		
REVIEWED BY:	Name: Brad Gleeson	Title: Project Manager	Date: 25/3/21
APPROVED BY:	Name: Alex De Cosmi	Title: Safety Manager	Date:

RISK CLASS	Consequence		
Likelihood	Major	Moderate	Minor
Likely	1	1	2
Possible	1	2	3
Unlikely	2	3	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
			As applicable, the following controls shall be implemented in addition to the specific controls stated for the hazards/activities identified in the risk assessment below. - Establish, implement and maintain Project Plan in accordance with ISO 14001 and ISO 45001. - Establish, implement and maintain Management Systems procedures in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and Federal Safety Commissioner' WHS Accreditation Scheme Criteria. - State WHS Act and Regulations. - Conduct weekly hazard inspections to monitor effectiveness of control and action findings as per Project Plan. - Comply with Development Application/Consent Requirements	
Accessing Site E.g. Access for emergency vehicles, Parking in unsafe and illegal areas, Access for visitors, delivery drivers and workers.	1. No access for emergency vehicles or access obstructed.	1	1. Establish emergency and evacuation system (Refer Dealing with Emergencies section below).	2
	2. Lack of safe parking facilities on site.	1	2. Use public transport, park in authorized areas or parking stations.	2
	3. Persons accessing site are unaware of site conditions, hazards or rules.	1	3. Establish Site Induction containing site rules. Induct all workers. Communicate site rules to visitors accessing construction site. Supervise delivery drivers accessing designated material handling area only. Record attendance for visitors accessing site office only.	2
	4. Access to site office is unclear and may result in persons walking onto site.	1	4. Sign post entry areas and fence off site to public and monitor condition. Place signage around site (PPE, directions, etc).	2

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Establishing Site E.g. Establish fences, sheds, power, water, sewer, etc.	1. Injury caused by handling/moving materials around site.	1	1. Plan for and assign suitable area for storage and movement of materials. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Provide training for employees required to operate plant. Implement SWMS for working with or near powered mobile plant.	2
	2. Public entering site during or after hours.	1	2. Provide perimeter fencing and signage for the site. Lock gates after work or when site is not occupied.	2
	3. Inadequate Lighting (Emergency, Access specific, Task specific).	1	3. Provide general and emergency lighting.	2
	4. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	4. Engage electrician to confirm circuits are protected, wiring is labelled, and isolations are in place before excavation and or demolition. Dial before you dig 1100. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods. Obtain relevant work permits prior to work. Implement SWMS for working with electricity. 5. Electrical Contractors are to comply with State "Certificate of Compliance for Electrical Work" (NSW-CCEW)" or "Certificate of Testing and Compliance" (QLD) requirements including system verification (inspection & testing), recording of test values and notification to all required parties.	2
COVID-19 Assessment, communication, isolation/social distancing, travel, operational/contractual/financial impacts, IT systems	1. People worried about the risks leading to additional absences (e.g. self-quarantine), stress and anxiety	2	1. Implement COVID-19 Response Guide (Procedure 50.2). Communicate information about the coronavirus and good hygiene practices to employees and subcontractors (Newsflash, Intranet, posters, toolbox/prestart talks, etc.). Provide EAP services to employees and their family through Acacia Connect. Employees to seek medical advise if symptoms develop. Persons considered at higher risk categories through age, underlying medical conditions, or compromised health should seek medical advice. Persons who are unwell must not come to work. Implement "Social Distancing" measures with all people in accordance with federal government guidelines.	3

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COVID-19 (Continued)	2. Not identifying and isolating confirmed and/or high risk cases of infection	1	2. Implement COVID-19 Response Guide (Procedure 50.2). All travellers must isolate for a period of 14 days after they have entered Australia. Identify affected persons directly from employers, employee/person or through public health authorities. Assess suitability of workers on their exposure to affected persons or recent arrival from overseas during inductions. Communicate health department guidelines and restrictions to project team members through site inductions and site meetings. Check workers exposure to infected persons or arrival from overseas during prestart meetings/toolbox talks. Employer to advise persons who are known to/may have been in close contact with confirmed cases of the infection. Recommend personnel and visitors download and have running in the background of their device the COVID safe app to track and identify close contact cases. Communicate use of COVID safe app in meetings, via email, inductions and through posters. Site based premises are to complete COVID Safe Registration and obtain a QR Code for visitor/worker sign in. Personnel and visitors are required to download the Service NSW COVID Safe Check-In App and check in and out when attending any office or site premises. Persons in close contact with a confirmed case in the last 14 days to be sent home for isolation for 14 days after the date of last contact. Incident investigation to be conducted in accordance with Procedure 18 – Incident Management. Persons who have completed their 14-day isolation period and have had a negative COVID-19 test result notification can return to work	2
	3. Persons with casual contact with confirmed cases (i.e. <15min face to face or been in closed space for <2 hours)	2	3. Employees can continue work, closely monitor their health and seek medical advise immediately if symptoms develop. Implement "Social Distancing" measures with all people in accordance with government guidelines. Employees may take precautionary isolation measures in accordance with leave and flexible working arrangements as discussed with their manager. Persons considered at higher risk categories through age, underlying medical conditions, or compromised health should seek medical advice	3
	4. Absences and leave from work due to sickness (self/family/quarantine/close contact with known case)	2	4. Employees to arrange leave in accordance with leave policies or flexible working arrangements. Persons in NSW who are feeling unwell should get tested for COVID-19 at their closest testing collection center. Persons awaiting test results shall self-quarantine and not return to work until tests have been confirmed as negative. Provide EAP services to employees and their family through Acacia Connect. Persons who have completed their 14-day isolation period without showing signs or symptoms of being unwell can return to work. A medical clearance from a doctor will be required for a person who has recovered from coronavirus prior to returning to work. Implement COVID-19 Response Guide (Procedure 50.2)	3
	5. Disease spreading at work	2	5. Implement COVID-19 Response Guide (Procedure 50.2). Communicate health department guidelines and restrictions to project team members through site inductions and site meetings. Practice good hygiene practices. (wash hands often, covering	3

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			coughs/sneezing), Implement "Social Distancing" measures with all people in accordance with federal government guidelines. People who are unwell or sick to stay home, monitor their health and seek medical advise if symptoms develop. Ensure all kitchen and bathroom facilities have sufficient supplies of cleaning products. Provide hand sanitisers/surface wipes in all project kitchens. Increase frequency of cleaning of food preparation, shared equipment, bathrooms, entrances, etc. Postpone future events, functions, and/or meetings involving large groups which cannot accommodate Social Distancing principles. Conduct video conference in preference to face to face meetings where possible and practicable.	
COVID-19 (Continued)	6. Traveling to known high risk countries or areas as identified by authorities and return to work.	1	6. Prohibit work travel to other countries. Prohibit travel to domestic regions/areas under lockdown/isolation. Persons who are overseas or plan to travel overseas need to self-isolate for 14 days after entering Australia. All persons are advised not to travel overseas. Defer or limit domestic travel to essential needs only. Persons who have completed their 14-day isolation period without showing signs or symptoms of being unwell can return to work.	2
	7. Client closes down their facilities/site/operations	1	7. Follow client instructions and communicate to all project participants. Project Manager to monitor progress. Employees to be relocated to other projects. Manage project delays in accordance with the relevant contract.	2
	8. Workers absent	2	8. Identify alternate staff, contractors and casual labour sources as required. Organise a movement of employees between projects, regions and company in accordance with company travel policy. Administer actual and potential delays as per the contract as required	3
	9. Employees absent from work	1	9. Identify alternate staff or contractors and casual labour sources as required. Organise a movement of employees between projects, regions and company in accordance with company travel policy. Arrange remote access for employees to the network and systems (shared drive, Intranet, printers, video conferencing, emails etc.) to enable employees to work from home. Provide flexible working arrangement opportunities for employees in accordance with company policies as discussed and agreed with their manager. Cross train employees in important roles with limited contingency. Administer actual and potential delays as per the contract as required.	2
	10. Supply chain issues/delays/absence	1	10. Identify and action high risk products and milestones affecting projects. Identify alternative suppliers or products and submit the Client for acceptance as required. (e.g. glass, lifts, etc.). Obtain advise from major suppliers/importers of products from oversees to understand and share risk and controls. E.g. lifts. Administer actual and potential delays as per the contract as required.	2
	11. Commercial and financial impacts on projects	1	11. CFO and Group Manager – Commercial to review implications with Project Manager project by project to identify and confirm appropriate contract and insurance response/provisions generally.	2

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			Obtain legal advice on contractual implications to current projects e.g. force majeure conditions.	
	12. Contract obligations not met (e.g. program)	1	12. Administer actual and potential delays as per the contract as required. Issue/propose contingency plans (alternative suppliers or products, handover etc.) for Client acceptance as soon as risk is known. Stay abreast of clients concerns and drivers through client meetings and communications.	2
	13. Response to media	2	13. Follow client protocols defined in the contract. Only authorised employees are to respond to media in accordance with Procedure 39 - Responding to the Media.	3

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COVID-19 (Continued)	14. Access to IT systems and information not available on site.	2	14. Access internet based programs (Jobpac, Aconex, Payapps, Intranet, etc.). Avoid personal devises being used to access the network to reduce network security risk.	3
	15. Flexible working arrangements and greater mobility generally	2	15. Review and implement greater ability for video conferencing from mobile devices to office systems to facilitate more meetings by video. Communicate flexible working arrangements requirements regarding ITC.	3

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Dealing with Emergencies E.g. Fire, explosion (gas, equipment, hazardous goods, bomb), spills (oils, chemicals etc.), structural collapse, civil unrest, natural disaster, medical emergency, harassment/assault, excavation cave in, drowning, etc.	1. Lack of project emergency and response procedures in case of: • Evacuation, • Fire, explosion, • Chemical spill, • Medical emergency • Harassment/assault, • Traffic incident, • Mobile plant contact with overhead power line, • Mobile plant collision/ rollover, • Electrical emergency • Fall arrest • Excavation collapse • Extreme weather conditions (flood/cyclone)	1	1. Establish and maintain emergency response procedures using *Form 22.1* and Site Plan. (Refer *Procedure 22- Emergency Preparedness and Response*). Communicate emergency procedures to all workers and visitors in site Inductions.	2
	2. Lack of emergency provisions/resources to notify senior management and authorities and/or control the threat.	1	2. Provide and maintain fire extinguishers, Nurse Call systems, spill kit, emergency vehicle access, first aid facilities and assign assembly area. Provide signage for emergency equipment and areas. Install emergency lighting. Install operational fire hydrants and hose reels after the building has reached 12m in every story that is covered by a roof or floor structure above, except the 2 uppermost story's in accordance with BCA, Volume 1, Clause E 1.9 Fire precautions during construction.	2
	3. Ineffective emergency and evacuation program	1	3. Test Nurse Call/Sirens monthly. Test/inspect fire extinguishers 6 monthly. Conduct emergency tests/drills.	2
	4. Inadequate resources to manage injuries.	1	4. Review suitability of first aid requirements (*Form 22.5*) and implement. Establish and maintain Nurse Call systems, first aid facilities and qualified first aid personnel as per *Code Of Practice (COP) – First Aid in the Workplace.*	2

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Public Movement Around site E.g. Pedestrian access and thoroughfares, Local traffic conditions, protection.	1. Inadequate public notices	1	1. Ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
	2. Pedestrians and drivers unaware of alterations to access / thoroughfare conditions.	1	2. Implement SWMS for traffic control. Erect signage to direct visitors to the site office for assistance.	2
	3. Inadequate pedestrian access	1	3. Ensure all signage is suitably placed and is clearly visible to pedestrians and drivers.	2
	4. Inadequate alternative traffic conditions and or control	1	4. Ensure all alternative access / thoroughfares / traffic conditions meet requirements.	2
	5. Contact with pedestrians and or vehicles	1	5. Implement SWMS for traffic control. Assign resources to control pedestrians / traffic when vehicles are entering or leaving the site. Erect fencing around site to prevent un-authorized entry. Erect Hoarding over pedestrians as required. *COP Overhead Protective Structures*.	2
	6. Public Domain works	1	6. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control or working on/near roads. Obtain approval from Council to use footpaths or roads. *Local Government Act 1993*. All public protection issues are to follow Project Plan procedures. Ensure structural integrity of all external fences or walls to prevent collapse into public areas through bracing, weighting or other appropriate and approved method.	2
Working Within or Near Occupied Premises E.g. Public/tenant movement, movement of plant, authorizations to work (permit systems), closure of public areas, etc.	1. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for electrical work. Engage electrician to confirm existing circuits are protected, wiring is labelled, and isolations are in place before commencing work. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods. Implement permit to work systems (e.g. hot work, excavation, isolation of services, confined space and Drill/Core/Cut).	2
	2. Injuries to persons/public/tenant/or other entity located near or adjacent to the construction site.	1	2. Refer controls for "*Public Movement Around Site*" Fence off work site to prevent inadvertent access to the construction zone. Form 26.2 – "Site Establishment Checklist" completed. Conduct and record regular meetings with the entities/parties to discuss/review management of hazards impacting on them and their impacts on the project. Protect public areas from falling and flying objects, dust and fumes using appropriate barriers, screens and extraction. Monitor noise levels and install noise barriers, re-program works or source alternative solutions. Perform regular hazard inspections in areas of public movement around site. Issue project information/updates through letterbox drops. Liaise with community groups/individuals.	2

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Working Within or Near Occupied Premises (Continued)	3. Injuries to Client/public/tenant/or other entity accessing their premises/area through the construction work zone.	1	3. Confirm with Client/other entity their responsibilities for control of activities within their premises/work area (i.e. handover/PC). Establish and maintain clear and defined access paths through the work site to the occupied. Conduct brief induction for other entities applicable to their movement through the construction site to their premise/work area. Provide directional signage to guide persons to their premises. Fence off work site to prevent inadvertent access to the construction zone. Perform regular hazard inspections in areas of public movement around site. Conduct and record regular meetings with Client/other stakeholder) to discuss/review management of hazards impacting on them and on the project. Secure all gates to work areas when unattended and/or afterhours.	2
	4. Coordination of emergency response with Client or other entity working within the construction work zone.	1	4. Consult with the entities in control of their work area/premises and develop a master emergency response plan detailing roles and responsibilities. Client or other entities to induct their workers into a master emergency response plan. Conduct tests/drills together with Client or other entities ensure emergency response plans are effective.	2
	5. Plant colliding with existing structures, public vehicles or persons.	1	5. Conduct plant risk assessment and implement controls. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with/near powered mobile plant. Plant operators are to follow the Site Vehicle Movement Plan. Place physical barriers, delineation and or signage where needed between structures, other vehicles and people and moving plant	2
	6. Fire from hot works.	1	6. Implement SWMS for hot work activities. Implement hot work permit system and issue approved permit prior to work commencement. Communicate hot work permit process to site workers through site inductions. Do not conduct hot works when building fire protection systems are offline. *COP - Welding Processes.*	2
Employee Wellbeing E.g. Fatigue, - Drugs and Alcohol, Stress	1. Workers unable to concentrate or react to work situations effectively or safely.	1	1. Agree and define work hours and adhere to *Collective Agreement* (as relevant). Provide amenities as per *Procedure 26 Site Establishment.*	2
	2. Workers affected adversely by substances or acting in a way that puts themselves and or others in danger.	1	2. Implement *Drug and Alcohol Policy.*	2
	3. Workers experience anxiety and/or depression, which may lead to self- harm or harm to others.	1	3. Provide workers with access to Employee Assistance Professional Association of Australia through *Drug and Alcohol Policy.*	2

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Employee Wellbeing (Continued)	4. Working night shift	1	4. Reduce need to work nights if possible. Allow a 24-hour rest period between each set of shifts for night-shift workers. Keep sequential night shifts to a minimum (no more than four nights in a row). Provide an adequate period of non-work following a sequence of night shifts. Allow regular night workers periods of normal night's sleep to catch up on their sleep debts. Ensure that rosters allow for at least two full nights' sleep after the last night shift. Arrange shifts so that day sleep is not restricted, and except for emergencies, give at least 24 hours notice before night work.	2
	5. Travelling long distances to and from sites	1	5. Take a break every 2 hours. Share the driving with others if possible. Organize overnight stays. Place workers close to home where possible. Use public transport to move between sites, meetings etc. where practical or available. Employees to notify their managers if they are unfit to drive safely due to fatigue or any other reason.	2
	6. Working outdoors in remote areas	1	6. Regularly check in with other workers, what equipment should be carried Satellite phone, Radio etc.) weather conditions.	2
Design Implications E.g. Drawing changes, scope changes/variations leading to new risks. WHS Buildability issues.	1. Unidentified hazards and controls due to poor or no review of approved design.	1	1. Review the existing design documents to determine the buildability hazards and the construction methodology (as detailed in the scopes of work). Identify and assess the buildability hazards within this project risk assessment document under each construction activity. Implement design/buildability controls through Project Plan, Subcontractor SWMS(s), inductions etc.	2
	2. Unidentified hazards and controls due to poor or no review / monitoring of design changes.	1	2. Review and assess design and other changes prior to work being approved for construction, as per *Procedure 10 Design Management*. Review drawing changes for new hazards. Communicate new hazards to all affected organizations/work teams for action.	2
Procurement E.g. Purchasing and Subcontracting goods and services	1. Unsafe plant and equipment (hired or purchased).	1	1. Obtain safe operating instructions (in English) & maintenance/inspection records. Plant and equipment to comply with the relevant Australian Standards. Obtain registration records of plant as appropriate. Obtain noise emission information to ensure noise levels do not exceed an 8-hour noise equivalent of 85 dB(A), or peak at more than 140 dB(C). If not, source alternative equipment, or implement controls to reduce exposure such as providing safe distances from other workers, hearing protection, noise barriers etc. Electrical equipment to be tested and tagged as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition* sites. Provide licensed and competent operator in accordance with WHS legislation and company procedures.	2
	2. Substances are hazardous and/or dangerous to use.	1	2. Source low risk alternative product where possible. Request/obtain SDS. Use hazardous substances and dangerous goods as per SDS requirements. Provide spill response equipment. Provide first aid facilities. Provide fire response equipment near store. Provide appropriate store with signage and segregation of dangerous goods in accordance with *Procedure 21 - Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods*.	2

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Procurement (Continued)	3. Ineffective or inappropriate PPE.	1	3. Consult with HSR/workers affected on use and application to determine the most suitable product. PPE to comply with relevant Australian Standard. Provide Instructions on use, fitting, storage and maintenance to users. Maintain a PPE register record.	2
	4. Unsafe on-site work practices (Subcontractors)	1	4. Engage preferred Subcontractors (do not use those listed in *Document 5.2 - Non-Preferred Subcontractor List*). Evaluate new subcontractors (Refer *Procedure 5 – Subcontractors*). Issue WHS requirements in tender documentation including referenced WHS forms and documents. Obtain Subcontractor Risk Assessment Review records prior to work.	2
	5. Non-compliant and hazardous building products	1	5. Engage preferred Subcontractors/suppliers. Include subcontract conditions requiring certification or other evidence of compliance to relevant Australian Standards and National Construction Code (NCC). Nominate compliant products or systems during design and development. Use products/materials specified by consultants/engineers. Prior to installation, obtain certification of conformity from suppliers/subcontractors to verify compliance.	2
	6. Unsuitable labour hire workers.	1	6. Engage preferred labour hire companies with demonstrated past performances or evaluate new hire companies (Refer *Procedure 5 – Subcontractors*). Issue details of job requirements, work environment, relevant task health and safety risks and required skills/knowledge to the labour hire company as applicable. Obtain competency records as required. Site Induct all labour hire persons. Provide supervision and instruction. Work to be performed as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan for high risk work (refer to activities, hazards and controls below where relevant to the tasks).	2
	7. Modern slavery practices in the supply chain	2	7. Inform workers on modern slavery through inductions. Communicate Lipman's Supplier Code of Conduct to all subcontractors/suppliers. Ensure agreements/contracts include Modern Slavery clauses. Assess modern slavery performance an capabilities for new subcontractors/supplier. Report, investigate and remediate modern slavery incidents as per Procedure 18 – "incident Management". Comply with Modern Slavery legislation.	3

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General Work Activities on Site E.g. General construction activities including supervision, coordination and management of workers, their materials and equipment.	1. Voids or penetrations not covered leading to falls or injury from falling objects.	1	All general work activity hazards identified will be controlled by the project management team through Project Plan and the procedures within. 1. Implement SWMS for installing penetration covers/barriers. Install void & penetration covers, secure and label to prevent inadvertent/unauthorized removal. Install in-cast mesh (max mesh gauge of 50mmX50mm) where practicable. Alternatively fence off area to prevent access.	2
	2. Injuries caused by protruding objects (Reo, bars or similar)	1	2. Cap all starter bars.	2
	3. Improper use, malfunction and contact with other structures/materials when using Materials hoist and/or Man & Material hoists.	1	3. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for operating hoists. Obtain Handover certificates before use. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators. Refer *AS 1418.7 Parts 3&4*.	2
	4. Injuries from use of powered and non-powered plant and equipment and hand tools.	1	4. Implement SWMS for operating powered mobile plant. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Select and use correct tool for the task. Inspect tools for damage. Earthmoving machinery designed for seated operator must have operator protective structures fitted. Either ROPS/FOPS or both depending on application – Refer to Procedure 25 – "Plant & Equipment". Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	5. Fall from height whilst working on formwork decks, scaffold, roof areas, building edges, using ladders etc.	1	5. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with a risk of fall over 2m. Maintain clear access and working areas. Fall prevention in place around unprotected *edges COP – Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces*. Obtain Scaffold handover certificate upon completion and prior to use. Obtain Safety Mesh handover certificate upon installation and prior to access to roof. Where a fall prevention device does not have a handover certificate they are to be installed as per manufacturer's requirements and included in regular site inspections. Inspect mobile scaffold and ground conditions before use. Do not use ladders (except ones with working platforms) unless approved by the Site Manager.	2
	1. Falling objects whilst working at heights.	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with a risk of fall over 2m. Secure equipment and tools whilst working at heights. Provide mesh/screening as required. Establish exclusions zones as required.	2

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	2. Manual handling injuries.	2	2. Comply with *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Plan for and assign suitable area for storage and movement of materials. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Provide training for employees as required. Implement SWMS for working with powered mobile plant.	3
General Work Activities on Site, (Continued)	3. Working in confined spaces	1	All general work activity hazards identified will be controlled through Project Plan and procedures within. 3. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for confined space work. Comply with *WHS Regs Part 4.3 Division 3 Confined Spaces* and *COP – Confined Spaces*. Confined space signage, permit/checklist, stand by person, air monitoring, training and monitoring access.	2
	4. Working in enclosed areas without proper ventilation (e.g. basement) being exposed to hazardous fumes, vapours, odours, etc.	1	4. Implement SWMS. Provide sufficient ventilation through portable and fixed fans (where possible). Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*. Use water-based alternatives where possible. Provide ventilation to keep the solvent vapours below the Australian Exposure Standard (ES). Obtain and read SDS to determine what PPE is necessary, and what engineering controls are appropriate. Train workers on how to use PPE. Check work area to ensure there are no ignition sources.	2
	5. Injury caused by entering and leaving traffic from site.	1	5. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
	6. Fire from hot works (use of Oxy set/grinder etc.).	1	6. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for hot works. Implement hot work permit system as required (Obtain hot work permit prior to work commencement. *COP – Welding Processes*).	2
	7. Disposal of contaminated storm water.	2	7. Install silt and waste barriers for storm water runoff. Collect and remove contaminated storm water off site using licensed providers. Conduct inspections to monitor water wastage and spills.	3
	8. Noise disturbance to neighbours or community caused by operating plant and equipment.	2	8. Comply with DA requirements for noise management and control. -Work within the permitted hours. Monitor noise levels as per Project Plan.	3
	9. Damage to protected flora fauna, buildings and structures.	2	9. Fence off areas to be protected to prevent access or damage to protected areas. Inspect condition of fencing weekly.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
General Work Activities on Site, (Continued)	10. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	All general work activity hazards identified will be controlled through Project Plan and procedures within. 10. *COP – Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	11. Working in poor weather conditions causing slips, electrocution, disease, being hit by objects, heat stress.	1	11. Dewater working areas and access ways after rain. Check for frost/ice on working surfaces and remove prior to working. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather, ensure temporary electrical distribution boards are waterproof & secured in place and cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms. Reduce the spread of disease by providing clean washing and eating facilities and contagious persons to be sent home. Secure loose materials, re-schedule crane/lifting operations and damped areas to suppress dust in windy conditions. Provide drinking water, shaded areas, amenities with air-conditioning and induct workers on hazards in high heat conditions and sun exposure. Conduct hazard inspections of site after rain and prior to start or re-start of work.	2
	12. Collapse of structures.	1	12. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for temporary support of structures. Structural support systems and temporary structures to be designed, installed and inspected by suitably qualified persons. Proprietary items to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements Design drawings, risk assessment and engineer's certifications available. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections. Obtain Demolition Plan from Subcontractor (Refer "Demolition Work" section below). Ensure structural integrity of all external fences or walls to prevent collapse into public areas through bracing, weighting or other appropriate and approved method.	2
	13. Injuries to persons within the site boundaries caused by movement of vehicles and powered plant.	1	13. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working in an area with powered mobile plant. Prepare Site Vehicle Movement Plan to manage and control movement of powered plant and vehicles including trucks within the site boundaries. Communicate Site Vehicle Movement controls in induction and to Operators. Monitor effectiveness of controls daily and through weekly hazard inspections. Conduct plant risk assessment with Operator prior to work commencement.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
General Work Activities on Site, (Continued)	14. Exposure to asbestos discovered during works.	1	14. Implement SWMS for working with asbestos. Immediately cease works in the area. Protect and isolate area (i.e. place signage, encapsulate area). Conduct air monitoring and get clearance certificates. Engage Licenced Asbestos Assessor to test the material and provide instructions to safely remove the material. Asbestos removal & disposal by licensed Subcontractors as per *COP – How to Safely Remove Asbestos, State WHS Regulations* and *Clause 42 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation*. Asbestos management plan to be prepared and submitted. Form 5.19 – "Asbestos Checklist" to be completed prior to removal works commencing. Implement SWMS for working with asbestos	2
	15. Exposure to lead-based paint particles.	1	15. Implement SWMS for removing lead-based paints. Immediately cease works in the area. Protect and isolate area (i.e. place signage, encapsulate area). Conduct air monitoring and get clearance certificates. Engage Occupational Hygienists to test the material and provide instructions to safely remove the material. Remove and disposed as per Occupational Hygienists instruction.	2
	16. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	16. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	17. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	17. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Temporary Support Structures including formwork, falsework, shoring, panel bracing, edge protection, propping and other structural support systems	1. Unplanned collapse	1	1. Subcontractor to implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. Structural support systems and temporary structures to be designed by suitably qualified persons (designer or appropriate engineer). Support structures to be installed by a competent person and verified as correctly installed prior to use in accordance with drawings, Codes or Australian Standards. Proprietary items are to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections. Changes to the support structure design or installation to be approved by the relevant engineer.	2
	2. Fall from heights or falling objects	1	2. Subcontractor to implement controls as per approved SWMS. Provide safe access and perimeter fall protection. Penetrations to be covered or barricaded and suitable signage placed. Isolation/barricading of work areas as required. Engineer's certification for lifting points and method for lifting (such as wall or column formwork assemblies).	2
	3. Mechanical damage	1	3. Temporary support structures shall be adequately protected/isolated against mechanical damage or potential impact by mobile plant or traffic, and be designed to withstand foreseeable loads.	2
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	5. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	5. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Erection and Use of Loading Platforms	1. Falls	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with a risk of fall over 2m. Keep gates closed when not in use. Do not work above handrail height.	2
	2. Collapse of structure due to inadequate supports	1	2. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for temporary support of structures. Obtain engineers certificates for safe working load on suspended slabs/floor. Only competent person to install platforms. Proprietary items to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Platforms to be identified with Safe Work Load (SWL). Inspect platform and supports weekly and after any incident. Obtain installation certificate sign off.	2
	3. Plant & Equipment failure during installation and removal of platforms.	1	3. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers. Obtain competency records for operators. Refer "*Use of Mobile Cranes*" and "*Use of Tower Cranes*" hazard categories for crane specific control measures. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	5. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	5. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Cleaning & Disposal of Waste	1. Needle stick injuries sustained from removing syringes.	1	1. Implement SWMS for collecting & removal of sharps. Collect and dispose of used needles using PPE and approved containers. Communicate in Site Inductions.	2
	2. Disposal of general waste material (Soil, metals, timber, etc.) from construction activities.	2	2. Removal of waste activities conducted in accordance *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and *Protection of the Environment Operations (waste) Regulation 1996*. Provide bins for collection and/or recycling of all waste. Dispose of waste off site regularly. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	3. Material falling from vehicles whilst being transported to and from site.	2	3. Ensure vehicles removing waste from site are fully covered.	3
	4. Cleaning of concrete truck pumps, muddy truck tyres, paints, or other equipment associated with the construction.	2	4. No washing of plant/equipment into storm water drains. Concrete pumps to be washed off site. Establish wash down area for concrete truck chutes as required. Remove excess soil from truck leaving site and inspect and clean footpaths and streets. Establish wash down facilities for painters/plasterers or others.	3
	5. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	5. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
Chemical Storage	1. Injuries from contact with Hazardous substances and dangerous goods not stored properly within chemical store(s).	1	1. Maintain registers and review SDS. Establish suitable store as per *Procedure 21 -Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods*. Provide fire extinguisher and first aid facilities.	2
	2. Chemical spills from refuelling or storage activities contaminating soils.	2	2. Provide and maintain spill kits. Provide bunding.	3

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Surveying site	1. Working alone. (e.g. time taken to reach help)	1	1. Project management team member to supervise works. Provide first aid kit on site. Wear mandatory PPE (hard hat, high visibility vest and safety footwear). Worker to obtain approval from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to working outside normal hours.	2
	2. Workers struck by powered mobile plant.	1	2. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working in an area with powered mobile plant. Surveyors to place warning signs, barricades or other barriers to notify other workers of surveying works being conducted. Site Vehicle movement plan to detail the controls in place and be communicated to all workers via site inductions.	2
	3. Sun glare and UV exposure.	1	3. Wear required PPE (brim on hard hats, apply sunscreen every 2 hours, wear long sleeves, pants as appropriate) and limit exposure where possible.	2
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	5. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	5. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Set-Out Work	1. Injury from moving Plant and Equipment	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working in an area with powered mobile plant. Establish working zones on Site Plan. Induct all workers. Ensure all traffic control measures are in place. State WHS Regulations to be referenced when considering control measures for plant, tools and equipment.	2
	2. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	2. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	3. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	3. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Working Around Pier holes, Pad Holes & Footing Trenches	1. Falling into Pad Holes, Pier holes & Footing Trenches Falling into holes	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working in an area with a fall of 2m or more. Fence/barricade around exposed holes and excavated areas. Place Signage and cover.	2
	2. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	2. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	3. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	3. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Tree and Vegetation Clearing	1. Falling trees	1	1. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with or near powered mobile plant. Register and maintain Plant and Equipment. Test and tag (as applicable). Conduct Prestart, daily and weekly checks on plant. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Obtain competency certificates for operators. If using earthmoving machinery, FOPS are required to be fitted to the cabin.	2
	2. Injury from use of equipment (boom lifts, Chainsaws, etc.)	1	2. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working 2m above ground. Check weather conditions prior to work. Avoid working in high wind, heavy rain and storm conditions.	2
	3. Slips, falls and lighting strikes caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	3. Refer controls in 2 above. Contact the electricity authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines as per *AS 2550.1 Safe Use of Cranes, Section 6*. Implement *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	4. Electrocution (working near overhead power lines)	1	4. Contact the electricity authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines as per *AS 2550.1 Safe Use of Cranes, Section 6*. Implement *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	5. Damage to existing or protected flora or fauna.	2	5. Obtain council approval prior to clearing trees. Fence off areas to be protected to prevent access or damage to vegetation. Inspect condition of fencing weekly. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	6. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	6. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Underpinning, Shoring or Piling	1. Plant & Equipment	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan and *COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace*. 1. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists as per Project Plan. Obtain competency records High Risk work license obtained for operators as per *WHS Act and Regulations 2017*. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Earthmoving machinery designed for seated operator must have operator protective structures fitted. ROPS and FOPS required to be fitted to cabin – Refer to Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.	2
	2. Collapse	1	2. Prepare, submit and implement a *Safety Management Plan* for the structural support systems. Structural support systems and temporary structures to be designed, installed and inspected by suitably qualified persons Proprietary items to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Obtain structural certification for works before proceeding with demolition or excavation. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections.	2
	3. Working in confined space	1	3. Comply with *WHS Regs Part 4.3 Division 3 Confined Spaces and COP – Confined Spaces*. Confined space signage, permit/checklist, stand by person, air monitoring, training and monitoring access	2
	4. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	4. Locate and isolate existing services (where practical) before piling. Dial before you dig 1100, *COP - Work Near Underground Assets*. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods. Obtain relevant work permits including Excavation permit from Site Manager/Supervisor.	2
	5. Noise, vibration	2	5. Monitor noise levels so as workers not exposed to 85 dB continuously. Adhere to DA conditions. Wear PPE as per SWMS.	3
	6. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	6. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	7. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	7. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Demolition Work			Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. Demolition Plan to be developed in accordance with relevant legislation, *COP – Demolition Work, COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace, Australian Standard (AS 2601)* and other relevant codes applicable to the scope of work. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.* "Demolition Checklist" (Form 5.5) to be completed and approved prior works commencing.	
	1. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	1. Locate and isolate existing services before excavation and or demolition. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods. Obtain relevant work permits from Site Manager/Supervisor.	2
	2. Injury to workers and public from falling objects or projectiles.	1	2. Secure equipment and tools whilst working at heights. Provide mesh/screening as required. Establish exclusion zones as required. *COP - Overhead Protective Structures*	2
	3. Malfunction of plant and equipment or misuse.	1	3. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists as per Project Plan. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Obtain competency records for operators. Establish and maintain exclusion zones. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Earthmoving machinery designed for seated operator must have operator protective structures fitted. Where there is a risk of falling objects, ROPS and FOPS are to be fitted to cabin – Refer to Procedure 25 – "Plant & Equipment". Ensure physical barriers e.g. Wheel stops are in place to ensure that mobile plant and equipment is unable to roll or drive off the edge of a structure and fall from height. Wherever practicable, barriers shall be installed before plant and equipment is allowed to access the work area. Operators are to follow the Site Vehicle Movement Plan.	2
	4. Being hit by or Run over by machines	1	4. Wear high visibility vests and hard hats. Use delineated access and egress paths. Do not walk behind moving plant, if crossing paths with plant make eye contact with the operator and wait for a signal to proceed.	2
	5. Asbestos exposed during demolition.	1	5. Asbestos removal & disposal by licensed Subcontractors as per *COP – How to Safely Remove Asbestos, State WHS Regulations* and *Clause 42 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation*. Asbestos management plan to be prepared and submitted. Conduct air monitoring and get clearance certificates. Form 5.19 – "Asbestos Checklist" to be completed prior to removal works commencing. Implement SWMS for working with asbestos.	2
	6. Dust generated from construction activities in high winds.	2	6. Re- program activities during strong winds. Dampen areas and demolish in stages. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	7. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	7. Plant and equipment to be maintained and not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
Demolition Work (Continued)	8. Noise disturbance to neighbours or community caused by operating plant and equipment and demolition work.	2	8. Monitor noise levels as per *Procedure 13 - Noise Management*. - Comply with DA requirements for noise management and control. Work within the permitted hours. Monitor noise levels as per Project Plan.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
	9. Damage to protected vegetation, buildings and structures.	2	9. Fence off areas to be protected to prevent access or damage to vegetation, buildings of structures. Inspect condition of fencing weekly. Obtain relevant work permits from Site Manager/Supervisor.	3
	10. Waste disposed of illegally.	1	10. Waste to be segregated, recycled, re-used and if not possible, disposed of at approved waste facilities. Trucks removing waste to be covered. Obtain tip receipts/records.	2
	11. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	11. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	12. Exposure to lead-based paint particles.	1	12. Immediately cease works in the area. Protect and isolate area (i.e. place signage, encapsulate area). Remove and disposed as per Occupational Hygienists instructions.	2
	13. Fire from hot works (use of Oxy set/grinder etc.)	1	13. Notify Site Manager/Supervisor of proposed hot works. Obtain hot work permit prior to work commencement as directed. Implement hot work permit controls as defined (*COP – Welding Processes*). Monitor and inspect the area for smouldering material at least 30 mins after work is complete.	2
	14. Collapse of structures.	1	14. Structural support systems and temporary structures to be designed, installed and inspected by suitably qualified persons. Proprietary items to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Design drawings, risk assessment and engineer's certifications available. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections. Ensure structural integrity of all external fences or walls to prevent collapse into public areas through bracing, weighting or other appropriate and approved method.	2
	15. Using Mobile Plant in Crane Mode	1	15. Do not exceed manufacture's specifications. Ensure the rated lifting capacity will be the maximum load that can be safely handled at the maximum lift radius without strength and stability devices. All lifting points must form a closed eye to which a load rated shackle can be attached, and each lifting point must be tested. Burst protection must be fitted to all mobile plant used as a crane. Operators must be trained to use the particular equipment they are required to use.	2

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Demolition Work (Continued)	16. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	16. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	17. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	17. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	18. Truck Movements	1	18. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
Earthworks - Bulk and Detail Excavation (including establishing in-ground services).	1. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan, *COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace and COP – Excavation Work. COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace* 1. Obtain approved excavation work permit prior to excavation. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods in addition to Dial before you dig 1100. Place barriers, flagging and/or signage on surface along the path of the services. Issue services location plan to all operators. *COP - Work Near Underground Assets.* Isolate before excavation where possible. Contact the relevant authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Obtain isolation work permit from Site Manager/Supervisor. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines.	2
	2. Unsafe means of access and egress	1	2. Provide scaffold stairs for workers and emergency (stretcher) access. Obtain handover certificate and monthly inspection certificates from scaffolding company.	2
	3. Falls into trenches, excavations etc.	1	3. Provide safe access into and egress from trenches. Fence / barricade around exposed holes and excavated areas. Provide signage. Clear or bind loose earth or rock from excavation edges and 'zone of influence'. Establish exclusion zone for workers, plant, equipment and materials way from 'zone of influence' of an excavation and access and egress paths. Inspect weekly to ensure controls remain effective.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Earthworks - Bulk and Detail Excavation (Continued) E.g. (including establishing in-ground services).	4. Unsafe use of mobile plant in and around excavation.	1	4. Conduct risk assessment of mobile plant prior to use and implement controls. Obtain Geotech reports to assess suitability of ground conditions near excavation. Ensure that the use of mobile plant in or near excavations does not put workers at risk from airborne contaminants e.g. Fumes. Comply with controls and restrictions identified in the site vehicle movement plan. Verify effectiveness of controls through hazard inspections. -Obtain competency records for operators.	2
	5. Surrounding structures and areas adversely affected.	1	5. Engineers to assess the safety of existing structures for effects. Obtain Geotechnical reports. Measures to prevent damage or collapse of structures to be implemented as per drawings. Refer to Underpinning, Shoring or Piling section above.	2
	6. Malfunction of plant and equipment or misuse.	1	6. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists as per *Project Plan*. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Obtain competency records for operators. Establish and maintain exclusion zones.	2
	7. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	7. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. *Refer Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	8. Cave-in	1	8. Obtain excavation work permit from Site Manager/Supervisor. Obtain Geotech report from engineer. Use Shoring/battering or benching sides for trenches >1.5m deep. Structural support systems and temporary structures (shoring/battering) to be designed, installed and inspected by suitably qualified engineer prior to use. Obtain drawings indicating methods to be used and Engineers certifications. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections.	2
	9. Flooding	1	9. Identify possible water sources (in ground, storm, etc.). Isolate source if possible. Establish and maintain controls for removal of storm water. Cease work if flooding occurs. After heavy rain, inspect work area for hazards prior to entry. Prevent cave in as per above.	2
	10. Asbestos exposed during excavation	1	10. Asbestos removal & disposal by licensed Subcontractors as per *COP – How to Safely Remove Asbestos, State WHS Regulations* and *Clause 42 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation*. Asbestos management plan to be prepared and submitted. Conduct air monitoring and get clearance certificates. Form 5.19 – "Asbestos Checklist" to be completed prior to removal works commencing. Implement SWMS for working with asbestos.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Earthworks - Bulk and Detail Excavation (Continued) E.g. (including establishing in-ground services).	11. Working in confined spaces	1	11. Comply with *WHS Regulations Part 4.3 Division 3 Confined Spaces and COP – Confined Spaces*. Confined space signage, permit/checklist, stand by person, air monitoring, training and monitoring access.	2
	12. Process for responding to emergency situations above not defined or understood.	1	12. Develop emergency procedures for the excavation and communicate to workers via SWMS.	2
	13. Noise disturbance to neighbours or community caused by operating plant and equipment and excavation work.	2	13. Monitor noise levels as per *Procedure 13 - Noise Management*. Comply with DA requirements for noise management and control. Work within the permitted hours. Monitor noise levels as per Project Plan.	3
	14. Pollution of waterways with sediment, soil or other site refuse run off from site into storm water.	2	14. Erosion and sediment controls in place (including signage), maintained. Locate stockpiles away from footpaths or other areas that may lead to discharge into storm water. Inspect erosion and sediment controls weekly and after rainfall. Divert clean water runoff around the construction area. Backfill trenches as work progresses. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	15. Dust	2	15. Re- program activities during strong winds. Dampen areas. Cover stockpiles. Comply with DA Requirements. Avoid dry cutting or drilling.	3
	16. Airborne contaminants in excavation eg. Dust, fumes	2	16. Implement controls to ensure people are not exposed to risk of harm from airborne contaminants such as dust, fumes, asbestos etc.	3
	17. Odours generated from accessing sewer chambers and pipe work.	2	17. Cover sewer access chambers and pipe work when not in use.	3
	18. Damage to unknown heritage, aboriginal or archeologically items found whilst conducting earthworks.	2	18. Identify and control access to the area and notify Client and relevant authorities as per Project Plan.	3
	19. Damage to protected trees	2	19. Provide fencing around identified trees to be protected. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	20. Using Mobile Plant in Crane Mode	1	20. Do not exceed manufacture's specifications. Ensure the rated lifting capacity will be the maximum load that can be safely handled at the maximum lift radius without strength and stability devices. All lifting points must form a closed eye to which a load rated shackle can be attached, and each lifting point must be tested. Burst protection must be fitted to all mobile plant used as a crane. Operators must be trained to use the particular equipment they are required to use. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	21. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	21. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Earthworks - Bulk and Detail Excavation (Continued) E.g. (including establishing in-ground services).	22. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	22. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	23. Truck Movements	1	23. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
Use of Tower Crane	1. Falling objects from crane	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan and *COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace and Safework Australia Guide to Tower Cranes. In Queensland use COP – Tower Cranes.* 1. Obtain Engineers certificate. Conduct risk assessment and implement controls for use of crane on arrival (Tower Crane Checklist Form 25.9). Use ticketed operators. Obtain certificates for lifting gear and lifting lugs. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.* Use Ticketed operators to attach, sling and direct loads. Operator to review the rated lifting capacity chart in relation to the load and not proceed if crane is working over capacity. Fence/barricade around work area, exclusion zones and other systems in place for the safety of those on the ground.	2
	2. Mechanical Failures or Crane collapse	1	1. Conduct Prestart, daily and weekly checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.* Obtain operator competency certificates. *AS 2550.1 Cranes - Safe use, AS 2550.4 Tower Cranes, AS 1418.4:2004 Cranes AS 1418.7-1999 Cranes - including hoists and winches.* Operator to maintain, service and repair the crane in accordance to the manufacturer's specification. Operator to provide current competency certification and yearly inspection certification (Crane Safe). A major inspection is required for cranes over 10 years from the date it was first commissioned or registered by a competent person. Operator to monitor weather conditions and not operate the crane if the wind speed exceeds the manufactures specification or the operator deems it unsafe.	2
	3. Falls from heights cause by slips and trips	1	2. Maintain clear access for crane operator. *COP – Managing the Risk Of Falls at Workplaces.* Fence/barricade around tower. Restrict access to essential personal only. Report potential fall hazards to supplier. 2way radio communication established with operator in cabin. Standby person provided during accent/decent by operator for emergency response.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Use of Tower Crane (Continued)	4. Fire	1	3. Fire extinguishers provided at locations on the crane for safe evacuation at height of inspection / maintenance workers. Suction and feed hoses from the hydraulic oil tank are fire resistant (not IROFSD type). The maintenance manual reflects hose specifications.	2
	5. Electrocution (during use & working near overhead power lines)	1	4. Refer controls in 2 above. Contact the electricity authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines as per *AS 2550.1 Safe Use of Cranes, Section 6*. Implement *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.*	2
	6. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	5. Check for frost/ice on working surfaces and remove prior to working. Cease work during lighting storms. Secure loose materials/loads and re-schedule crane operations in windy conditions.	2
	7. Excessive fumes from exhausts polluting the air.	2	6. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods. Maintain plant as per manufacturer Req. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	8. Poor planning and provision for inspection/maintenance work leading to illness/injuries.	1	7. Develop and maintain maintenance program/schedule. Schedule the work in daylight hours where required for safe work. Comply with SDS when using hazardous substances. Provide adequate down time for the maintenance tasks. Ensure crane is safe to work on (e.g. engine not too hot to work on, maintaining hoist operation, access lighting provided etc.). Provide access to facilities during or after normal site hours (e.g. toilets, drinking water, washing facilities and eating facilities). Provide 2way radio communication with workers on crane and on ground. Supervise accent/decent by workers for emergency response. Access ladders and ladder cages, internal guardrails, and static lines to provide a safe means of access and egress.	2
	9. Collisions with low flying aircraft.	1	8. Contact the aerodrome operators to determine potential impacts within their airspace and the requirements for navigation obstacle lighting, if the crane is located within 30km of an aerodrome, Notify the Civil Aviation Authority (CASA) or The Department of Infrastructure and Transport as required. Notify CASA if the crane is more than 110m above ground level at or within 30km of a registered or certified aerodrome (*R139.365 of the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 (CASR 1998)*. Notify CASA if the crane is 150m or more above ground level irrespective of distance from aerodrome. Comply with all conditions for obstacle marking and lighting required by CASA, aerodrome operator, Department of Infrastructure and Transport and local government development consent conditions when erected.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Use of Tower Crane (Continued)	10. Crane hitting people or property (including loading and unloading activities form a public area)	1	9. Ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
Use of Mobile Cranes	1. Crane hitting people or property (including set up and establishment of the mobile crane, loading and unloading activities form a public area)	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan and *COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace and Safework Australia Guide to Mobile Cranes. In Queensland use COP – Mobile Cranes.* 1. Conduct risk assessment and implement controls for use of mobile plant on arrival. Use Ticketed operators. Wear high visibility vest. - create exclusion zone eg. Fence/barricade around work area.. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed. Conduct Hazard Inspections around crane works area.	2
	2. Crane overturning (ground instability, over balancing)	1	2. Establish setup area as per site plan. Project management team to survey work area for underground services (Dial before you dig 1100). Project management team to obtain Geotech report for ground stability and issue to subcontractor. Obtain plant operator competency certificates. Provide Site Plan layout to the operator of the crane identifying location for the crane to be setup and operated. Obtain lift plan/study for Complex Lifts (Refer *Procedure 25 – "Plant & Equipment"* and *AS 2550.1 Cranes - Safe use*).	2
	3. Falling loads.	1	3. Obtain certificates for all lifting equipment. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2 and Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Safe work load markings clearly visible and identifiable on lifting equipment. Obtain lift plan/study for Complex Lifts (Refer *Procedure 25 – "Plant & Equipment"* and *AS 2550.1 Cranes - Safe use*). Use Ticketed operators to attach, sling and direct loads. Operator to review the rated lifting capacity chart in relation to the load and not proceed if crane is working over capacity.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Use of Mobile Cranes (Continued)	4. Mechanical Failures	1	4. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment* and *AS 2550.1-2002 Cranes - Safe use*. Obtain current service/maintenance record for the plant. Operator to provide current competency certification and yearly inspection certification (Crane Safe).10 yearly inspection report required for cranes over 10 years old.	2
	5. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	5. Check for frost/ice on working surfaces and remove prior to working. Cease work during lighting storms. Secure loose materials/loads and re-schedule crane operations in windy conditions. Check. stability of ground conditions after heavy rain.	2
	6. Noisy machinery	2	6. Monitor noise levels as per *Procedure 13 Noise Management*. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	7. Excessive fumes from exhausts polluting the air	1	7. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods. Maintain plant as per manufacturer Req.	2
	8. Electrocution (working near overhead power lines).	1	8. Refer controls in 4 above. Contact the electricity authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines as per *AS 2550-1 Safe Use of Cranes Section 6*. Implement *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
Reo. / Steel Fixing and Post Tensioning	1. Trips and falls	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Maintain clear access and working areas. Coordinate with Lipman Management the optimal location for landing loads onto formwork decks for structural adequacy. Place bar caps and or impalement protection on any exposed reo. Cover PT pans until filled.	2
	2. Injuries from use of electrical equipment.	1	2. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS/NZS 3012 Electrical installations. Construction and demolition sites*. Check for damaged lead or equipment. Electrical leads to be elevated on insulated hooks or stands	2
	3. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	3. Dewater working areas and access ways. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather and cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms.	2
	4. Fire, cuts, burns from use of Oxy set	2	4. Implement controls as per SWMS. Obtain Hot Works permit	3
	5. Manual handling injuries	2	5. Comply with *COP - Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with project management team. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.) Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	6. Angle grinder faulty and fire from sparks.	2	6. Maintain equipment. Test and tag as above. Operate in accordance with OEM requirements. Obtain Hot Works permit	3
	7. Structural Failure	1	7. Installation of all reinforcement and post tension elements to be compliant to the approved drawings, Australian Standards and manufacturer's requirements. Obtain Engineer's inspection certificate prior to concrete pour.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Reo. / Steel Fixing and Post Tensioning (Continued)	8. Formwork collapse	1	8. Part deck handovers to allow access onto the formwork deck for other trades require a handover certificate from the formwork subcontractor supervisor to verify the structural integrity of the deck for other trades. Point load sign off/engineer's approval is required prior to landing loads onto the formwork deck.	2
	9. Fall from Heights	2	9. Comply with visual delineation/physical barriers i.e. handrail and "Formworkers only" signage or similar placed at least 2 meters from any live edge.	3
	10. Voids or penetrations not covered leading to falls or injuries from falling objects	1	10. Coordinate removal of a penetration cover with Lipman and or Formwork sub-contractor supervisor. Never leave an unprotected penetration unsupervised.	2
	11. Injuries form handling steel/metal objects	2	11. Use suitable hand protection when handling steel objects to protect against sharp edges, hot and or cold surfaces.	3
	12. Running Post Tension Coil	1	12. Coordinate with Lipman management the optimal travel path of the strand from the coil and create an exclusion zone with signage. Run the PT strand in a conduit/PT duct or similar.	2
	13. Stressing concrete/Blow out	1	13. Obtain engineer's approval prior to stressing activity. Coordinate works with Lipman Management. Implement clear communications between stressing team. Establish an exclusion zone and leave in place for at least 30 minutes after stressing.	2
	14. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	14. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	15. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	15. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Placing Concrete (Including rectification works)	1. Trips and falls	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan and *COP – Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace*. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*. 1. Maintain clear access and working areas.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Placing Concrete (Including rectification works)	2. Injuries from use of powered equipment.	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. -Use ticketed operators. Inspection, testing and maintenance of concrete placing equipment must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Where the manufacturer's requirements are not available, the recommendations of a competent person must be followed. Inspection, testing and maintenance must be undertaken by appropriately competent persons at designated intervals. Ensure concrete placing equipment is sited to ensure appropriate approach distances are maintained for overhead powerlines, pedestrian exclusion zones can be established and maintained around the equipment, and the risk of collision with structures is minimised so far as reasonably practicable. Use traffic management controls and/or spotters where necessary.	2
	3. Fire when re-fueling portable equipment.	1	3. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	4. Concrete boom pump overturning (ground instability, over balancing)	1	4. Establish setup area as per site plan. Project management team to survey work area for underground services (Dial before you dig 1100). Project management team to obtain Geotech report for ground stability and issue to subcontractor. Obtain plant operator competency certificates. Provide Site Plan layout to the operator of the concrete boom pump identifying location for the pump to be setup and operated.	2
	5. Boom Pumps not certified or maintained and operator competent	1	5. Obtain Item and Design registration for boom pumps. Obtain operator competency certificates for boom pumps. Ensure maintenance records are provided for pump and all associated equipment prior to work commencing. Obtain evidence of appropriate qualifications and/or VOC for Pump operator.	2
	6. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions	1	6. Re-schedule boom operations during lighting storms. Schedule pouring activities around forecasted clear weather reports. Provide wet weather clothing if commences during placement. Dewater access paths and provide safe access for workers.	2
	7. Manual handling injuries	2	7. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Place concrete pumps as close to the work area as possible. Use concrete boom pumps where possible. Use multiple workers when manually moving lines. Workers trained SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	8. Eye injuries and Skin irritations	2	8. Obtain and maintain SDS. *(Comply with COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*)	3
	9. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	9. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Placing Concrete (Including rectification works (Continued)	10. Excessive noise disturbance to workers and community	2	10. Monitor noise levels as per *Procedure 13 Noise Management*. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	11. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	11. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	12. Electrocution (booms working near overhead power lines).	1	12. Refer controls in 2 above. Contact the electricity authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines as per *AS 2550-1 Safe Use of Cranes Section 6*. Implement *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	13. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	13. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	14. Concrete pumping activities from a public area	1	14. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2
Formwork & Falsework	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide safe access and perimeter fall protection. *COP – Formwork*. Assess the suitability and consider the use of or a combination of perimeter scaffold, mobile scaffold, elevated work platform and or platform ladder etc. Erect formwork equipment, frames and timber from the level below using working platforms. Any live edges must have full catch decks and or 2 planks to all exposed edges and progressively move them forward so they are always protected.	2
	2. Injuries from use of electrical equipment	1	2. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*.	2
	3. Injuries from use of Explosive Powered Tools.	1	3. Use competent operators. Setup exclusion zone and place signage around use of EPT's.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Formwork & Falsework (continued)	4. Formwork collapse.	1	4. Erect formwork in accordance with approved drawings. Obtain Engineers Certificate prior to pour (through ITPs). Conduct weekly Hazard Inspections on work areas. *COP - Formwork. AS 3610 Formwork for concrete*. Part deck handovers to allow access onto the formwork deck for other trades require a handover certificate from the formwork subcontractor supervisor to verify the structural integrity of the deck for other trades. Point load sign off/engineer's approval is required prior to landing loads onto the formwork deck. Visual delineation/physical barrier i.e. handrail and" Formworkers only" signage or similar is required at least 2 meters from any live edge. Conduct periodic inspections of handrail/delineation for suitability. Changes to the formwork design or installation to be approved by the formwork designer.	2
	5. Manual handling injuries	2	5. Comply with *COP - Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, "Hiab", trolley etc.) Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	6. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	6. Dewater working areas and access ways. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather and cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms. Secure loose materials in windy conditions.	2
	7. Failure to formwork shutters lifting lugs	1	7. Inspect lifting lugs prior to lift. Obtain engineers certificate for the SWL and lifting points.	2
	8. Plant & Equipment failure during loading and unloading of materials.	1	8. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers. Obtain competency records for operators. Refer "Use of Mobile Cranes" hazard categories for crane specific control measures. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	9. Voids or penetrations not covered leading to falls or injuries from falling objects	1	9. Install void & penetration covers, secure and label to prevent inadvertent/unauthorised removal. Install in-cast mesh (max mesh gauge of 50x50mm) where practicable. Alternatively, fence off area to prevent access. Coordinate removal of the cover with Lipman and or Formwork subcontractor supervisor. Never leave an unprotected penetration unsupervised.	2
Formwork & Falsework (continued)	10. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	10. *COP – Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace* - Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
	11. Installation and use of vertical permanent formwork (e.g. Dincel/AFS etc)	1	11. Installation of permanent formwork and bracing/propping as per approved drawings and manufacturer's requirements. Obtain Engineer's Inspection Certificate prior to concrete pour to include adequacy of temporary supports, if any. Formwork subcontractor to supervise pour to monitor the condition of the wall structure and bracing during the concrete pour. Conduct periodic inspections of temporary supports. Bracing/propping only to be removed or modified upon engineer's approval.	3
	12. Installation and use of horizontal permanent formwork (e.g. Bondek structural steel decking etc)	1	12. Installation of permanent formwork and bracing/propping as per approved drawings and manufacturer's requirements. Obtain Engineer's Inspection Certificate prior to concrete pour to include adequacy of bracing or propping, if any. If the bracing or propping is not visible once the structure is to be complete, the formwork subcontractor is to arrange for the pre pour engineer's inspection to be conducted prior to the structure being fully enclosed to allow for a visual inspection. Implement the hot works permit system if cutting bondek. Use hand protection when handling sharp edges.	3
	13. Installation and use of handrails	1	13. Proprietary system perimeter handrails to be installed as per manufacturer's requirements. Installation and inspection by Formwork subcontractor and Lipman supervisor prior to and included in the formwork deck handover to Lipman. Conduct periodic inspection of handrails for suitability and adequacy.	3
	14. Temporary access to formwork decks	1	14. Temporary access to formwork decks via straight ladders is allowed until permanent access is available. The ladder is to be secured at the top and bottom. The top of the ladder must extend 1 meter past the work platform. Visual delineation/physical barrier i.e. handrail and "Formworkers Only" signage or similar is required at the top of the ladder. Maintain clear access around the ladder at all times. Conduct periodic inspections of the access, handrail/delineation for suitability.	3
Formwork & Falsework (continued)	15. Stripping formwork	1	15. Stripping of formwork to be conducted in accordance with approved drawings. Obtain Engineers approval prior to stripping activities commencing (through ITPs). Stripping shall be carried out in a controlled and planned manner that ensures the gradual transfer of load, from the formwork or the formwork supports, to the permanent structure or existing structure. Exclusion zone to be established in the stripping area. Establish an emergency response plan and provisions, access/egress and adequate lighting for the activity. Conduct periodic Hazard Inspections of work areas. No drop stripping	3
	16. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	16. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
	17. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	17. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Erection use and dismantling of Scaffold	1. Scaffold Collapse	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Scaffold design, erection, maintenance, altering and dismantling to comply with *AS 1576 Scaffolding General Requirements & SWA Scaffolds and scaffolding work general guide*. In Queensland comply with COP – Scaffolding. Obtain Scaffold Plan from a competent scaffold designer for scaffolding which is designed outside the above guidelines. Obtain Engineer's certificate(s) and or revised scaffold plan for scaffolding erected/modified outside the requirements of the guidelines above. Obtain monthly inspection checklists. Prior to conducting any scaffolding activities, obtain advise from an engineer regarding the suitability of the ground to support the proposed structure. A ticketed scaffolder shall build scaffolding where there is a risk of a person or object falling 4m or more. A competent person shall build Scaffolds where there is a risk of fall less than 4m All Scaffolding components are inspected prior to erection to assess the overall condition including the surface coatings to prevent corrosion, welds, fabrication issues and need for further maintenance. Regular inspections must also be undertaken of the Scaffold: • Before first use • Prior to use after an incident or repair • After adverse weather that could affect Scaffolding integrity or stability and • At regular intervals not exceeding 30 days. Scaffold Coordinator to check and control access to working decks as *per Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Conduct weekly Hazard Inspections on scaffolding.	2
	2. Ignition of containment netting / shade cloth	1	2. Obtain from scaffold supplier results of ignitability, flame propagation, flammability, or smoke release testing and analysis in relation to the proposed containment netting. Ensure that the amount of combustible materials placed on scaffolds are minimized as far as reasonably practicable. Ensure that any spillages of combustible or flammable liquids onto containment netting are reported immediately and that affected sections are replaced.	2
	3. Incomplete scaffolding	1	3. Obtain handover certificate upon completion and prior to use. Ensure barriers and or signage are in place to prevent unauthorised access to incomplete scaffold.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Erection use and dismantling of Scaffold (Continued)	4. Falls from height	1	4. Handrails in place around unprotected edges. *COP - Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces. AS/NZS 1576 – Scaffolding, AS/NZS 4576 – Guidelines for scaffolding, AS/NZS 1892.5:2000 Portable ladders selection, use and care.* Scaffold to be erected and dismantled with fully planked decks at 2 metre intervals. Handrails and mid-rails in place before erecting or dismantling scaffold. Install access ways, stairs and or ladders as scaffold progresses. Provide fall protection AS 1891 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices. COP –Managing the Risks of Falls in the Workplace, if using fall restraint/fall arrest systems during the work.	2
	5. Objects falling from scaffold / working decks	1	5. Secure equipment and tools whilst working at heights. Provide mesh/screening/kickboards as required. Establish exclusion zones as required.	2
	6. Trips	1	6. Maintain clear access and working decks.	2
	7. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	7. Check for frost/ice on working surfaces and remove prior to working. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather. Cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms. Secure loose materials and cease work in high wind conditions.	2
	8. Manual handling injuries.	2	8. Comply with *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, "Hiab", trolley etc.) Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	9. Electrocution (erecting/dismantling near overhead power lines).	1	9. Isolate lines where possible. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines (4m conductive material). Install non-conductive material (e.g. ply) to scaffold.	2
	10. Plant & Equipment failure during loading and unloading of materials.	1	10. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers. Obtain competency records for operators. Refer "Use of Mobile Cranes" hazard categories for crane specific control measures. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	11. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	11. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	12. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	12. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Bricklaying/Blockwork	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Provide fall protection (e.g. Scaffolding), *COP - Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces.*	2
	2. Injuries from use of Explosive Powered Tools.	1	2. Use competent operators as required. EPT signage, exclusion zones established	2
	3. Injuries from use of plant & equipment (e.g. noise, eye injuries, irritations from cement, use of forklifts etc.)	1	3. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. -Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Obtain and maintain SDS. Establish and maintain exclusion zones around mobile plant (e.g. forklift). Operators of mobile plant to be competent.	2
	4. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	4. Reschedule activities during rain. Do not operate electrical equipment (mixers cutters etc.) in rain. Inspect equipment after rain and before use. Dewater access paths and provide safe access for workers.	2
	5. Manual handling injuries.	2	5. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	6. Slip and Trip injuries.	2	6. Maintain clear access and working areas.	3
	7. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	7. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	8. Fire when re-fuelling portable equipment.	1	8. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.* Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
Bricklaying/Blockwork (Continued)	9. Inadequately secured masonry brick or block walls leading to collapse.	1	9. Prior to construction identifying walls that will need temporary support during construction and include temporary support locations and designs in the construction drawings. Proprietary items to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Sequencing construction so that masonry walls are constructed at the same time as cross walls or returns so they provide lateral support to each other. This may limit the amount of temporary bracing required. Limiting the height of each lift to avoid overloading green masonry. Providing additional temporary support for lintels or other structural elements that place concentrated loads onto green masonry. Avoid placing lateral loads on walls not yet secured into the structure, i.e. - do not lean materials against the walls. When extreme weather is imminent, cease work in the area of incomplete wall structures, prop walls if possible and establish an exclusion zone.	2

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	10. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	10. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	11. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	11. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Electrical work	1. Electrocution/Electric Shock	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and *COP – Managing Electrical Risks in the Workplace. COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace* 1. Provide licensed electrician to conduct or supervise all electrical wiring works. Conduct inspection of the project works with Site Manager/Supervisor prior to commencement of building works. Complete "*Pre-Commencement Checklist*" with Site Manager/Supervisor (Refer *Procedure 20 – "Electrical"*). Review project risk assessment and update as required. Isolate building/areas under Isolation of Services permit (Refer *Procedure 45 – Work Permits*). Personal Locks to be used to isolate switches, tags alone are not acceptable. Remove, terminate or cap off all exposed existing wiring on refurbishment Projects. Provide temporary power and label all wiring in accordance with *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites* and project management teams requirements ("Danger - Live Power" Signage positioned every 5m along wiring and on each temp. board). Provide earth leakage protection on electrical supply and installations. Conduct handover inspection with Site Manager/Supervisor prior to turning on main/permanent power to the building. Complete "*Pre-Energising Checklist*" Checklist with Site Manager/Supervisor Refer *Procedure 20 – "Electrical Safety"*. Electrical Contractors are to comply with all State "Certificate of Compliance for Electrical Work" (NSW-CCEW)" or "Certificate of Testing and Compliance" (QLD) requirements including system verification (inspection & testing), recording of test values and notification to all required parties.	2
	2. Falls (into trenches/pits, off ladders etc.)	1	2. Provide fall protection (e.g. Scaffolding, handrails, barricades)	2
	3. Injuries from use of electrical equipment	1	3. Implement *Procedure 20 Electrical Safety* -Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*, *AS 3000 Wiring Rules*	2

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	4. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	4. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather, ensure temporary electrical distribution boards are waterproof & secured in place and cease work on/with conductive structures/material during lighting storms.	2
	5. Slip and trips	2	5. Maintain clear access and working areas.	3
	6. Manual handling injuries (pulling cables etc.)	2	6. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. –Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. winch). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	7. Exposure to hazardous substances (glues)	2	7. Obtain and maintain SDS. Use less hazardous products if possible. Comply with SDS. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
Electrical work (Continued)	8. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	8. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	9. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	9. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	10. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	10. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Plumbers work (E.g. working on or establishing services, guttering/drainage, etc.)	1. Electrocution	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace* 1. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & Demolition sites*. Provide earth leakage protection on portable generators.	2
	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. - Obtain competency records for operators. Obtain relevant work permits from Site Manager/Supervisor. Establish and maintain exclusion zones.	2
	3. Fall from heights (e.g. ladders, mobile scaffolds etc.)	1	3. Provide fall protection. *COP –Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces.*	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
	4. Fire from hot works.	1	4. Obtain hot work permit prior to work commencement. *COP – Welding Processes.*	2
	5. Exposure to hazardous substances (glues)	2	5. Obtain and maintain SDS. Use less hazardous products if possible. Comply with SDS. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
	6. Exposure to biological hazards (sewer)	1	6. Implement controls as per SWMS (PPE, Immunisation etc.)	2
Plumbers work (Continued)	7. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	7. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	8. Pollution of waterways with sediment, soil or other site refuse run off from site into storm water.	2	8. Erosion and sediment controls in place, maintained. Locate stockpiles away from footpaths or other areas that may lead to discharge into storm water. Inspect erosion and sediment controls weekly and after rainfall. Divert clean water runoff around the construction area. Backfill trenches as work progresses. Comply with DA Requirements.	3
	9. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	9. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	10. Odours generated from accessing sewer chambers and pipe work.	2	10. Cover sewer access chambers and pipe work when not in use.	3
	11. Explosion when pressure testing pipes	1	11. Use Hydrostatic pressure testing pipe systems, using water or other suitable fluid.	2
	12. Using Mobile Plant in Crane Mode	1	12. Do not exceed manufacture's specifications. Ensure the rated lifting capacity will be the maximum load that can be safely handled at the maximum lift radius without strength and stability devices. All lifting points must form a closed eye to which a load rated shackle can be attached, and each lifting point must be tested. Burst protection must be fitted to all mobile plant used as a crane. Operators must be trained to use the particular equipment they are required to use. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.*	2
	13. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	13. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Plumbers work (Continued)	14. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	14. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	15. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	15. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods in addition to Dial before you dig 1100. Place barriers, flagging and/or signage on surface along the path of the services. Issue services location plan to all operators. COP - Work Near Underground Assets. Isolate before excavation where possible. Contact the relevant authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Obtain isolation work permit from Site Manager/Supervisor. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines.	2
Core Drilling / Saw Cutting	1. Unplanned Electrical Contact, electric shock	1	1. Ensure services are isolated, with isolation points identified where practical. Ensure services remaining live are appropriately identified and protected or exclusion zones established. Obtain Drill/Core/Cut permit from Site Manager/Supervisor.	2
	2. Contact with stressing tendons or other obstructions	1	2. Refer to "as built' drawings prior to set out to ensure location of services and/or stressing tendons. Obtain Drill/Core/Cut permit from Site Manager/Supervisor.	2
	3. Cores - Materials falling	1	3. Barricade exclusion zone directly beneath coring area. Spotter to remain on the floor below until coring is complete. Where cutting vertical elements which may result in fall from height risk, ensure fall prevention measures are established prior to cutting.	3
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (including silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Isolate and signpost the area to avoid exposure to others. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required.	2
	5. Manual Handling Injuries	2	5. COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Core Drilling / Saw Cutting (Continued)	6. Injuries from use of plant & equipment (e.g. noise, eye injuries, irritations from cement, use of road saws etc.)	2	6. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Refer Procedure 25 - "Plant & Equipment". -Check testing and tagging is current as per AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites. Establish and maintain exclusion zones around mobile plant (e.g. road saw). Ensure appropriate PPE e.g. ear, eye and respiratory protection as applicable.	3
	7. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	7. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Working on or installing Air Conditioning (E.g. ducting, A/C units, chillers etc.)	1. Electrocution	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Provide earth leakage protection on portable generators.	2
	2. Fall from heights (ladders, mobile scaffolds etc.)	1	2. Provide fall protection. *COP - Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces*.	2
	3. Manual handling injuries (e.g. moving equipment)	2	3. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. "Genie" lift, crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Use multiple workers to manually lift ducting. Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	4. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	4. Maintain plant and equipment, registers and checklists. Refer controls measures for Mobile Cranes and Tower Cranes above.	2
	5. Fire caused by grinding	1	5. Obtain hot work permit prior to work commencement. *COP – Welding Processes*.	2
	6. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	6. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	7. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	7. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Working with MDF (E.g. Activities involving cutting, drilling, sanding etc. of particle or fibre board products on site. Includes products such as MDF, particle board and chipboards.)	1. Exposure to wood dust causing: • Irritation wood dust of lungs – reduced lung capacity, • Skin allergies – dermatitis, • Eye irritation, • Asthma, • Increased risk of cancer; nasal, larynx, lung.	1	Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for working with MDF. Workers to be trained in and comply with approved SWMS. 1. Obtain and implement SDS recommendations. Pre-cut, off-site to minimize cutting on site. Wash face and hand s prior to eating. Cut MDF products in designated cutting room. Provide signage (no unauthorized entry), exhaust ventilation (away from other workers or public), close door at all times, install dust collection bag on the power cutting tools, vacuum work area or wet sweep daily, double bag and sealed dust prior to disposal in site bin.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Working with MDF (Continued)	2. Exposure to formaldehyde vapour leading to • Irritation to the nose, throat, eyes & skin, • Respiratory illness, • Asthma, • Cancer (long term exposure).	1	2. Purchase low hazardous products where possible. Australian made MDF product labelled Australian made LFE = low formaldehyde emission. Keep away from sources of heat, flame or sparks. Use sharp tools to avoid burning/overheating of materials.	2
	3. Waste products leaching chemicals into the environment.	2	3. Dispose as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines.	3
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including saw dust/silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
Cutting of Compressed Fibre Cement (CFC) sheeting and engineered stone products.	1. Exposure to hazardous substances (including silica dust)	1	1. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required. •	2
	2. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	3.			

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Structural Steel and Riggers			Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan.	
	1. Falls from heights	1	1. Provide fall protection *AS 1891 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices. COP –Managing the Risks of Falls in the Workplace.* Assess the suitability and consider a combination of using perimeter scaffold, mobile scaffold, elevated work platform and or platform ladder etc.	2
	2. Falling objects/materials	1	2. Fence/barricade around work area. Establish exclusion zones as required	2
	3. Slip and trips	1	3. Maintain clear access and working areas	2
	4. Injuries from use of plant & equipment including cranes	1	4. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Refer controls measures for Mobile Cranes and Tower Cranes above. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Obtain licenses/tickets	2
	5. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	5. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather and cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms. Ground stability to be checked after heavy rains when using mobile cranes. Re-schedule crane operations in windy conditions.	2
	6. Manual handling injuries	2	6. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, etc.) Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	7. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site.	2	7. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	8. Fire from hot works.	1	8. Obtain hot work permit prior to work commencement. *COP – Welding Processes.*	2
	9. Plant & Equipment failure during loading and unloading of materials.	1	9. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers. Obtain competency records for operators. Refer "Use of Mobile Cranes" hazard categories for crane specific control measures. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Establish an exclusion zone around the work zone.	2
	10. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	10. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required.	2
	11. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	11. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Unloading & Installing Curtain Wall / Pre-Cast Panels or Tilt-Up Panels	1. Falling panels (lack of bracing, damage to bracing, working in windy conditions & public protection during lifts, etc.)	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. Develop implement and maintain Construction safety management plan. Form 5.6 – "Precast Checklist" to be completed prior to erection/installation works commencing. Implement SWMS for installing/erection activity. Work in accordance with SWA Guide to managing risk in construction: Prefabricated Concrete. In Queensland work in accordance with COP – Tilt-up & Precast Construction. 1. Fence/barricade around work area to protect workers and prevent collision with panels/bracing. Erect hoarding/protection as required. –Obtain Engineers certificate(s) and drawings *AS 3850: Tilt-up concrete Construction*. Inspect panels for compliance to specifications on arrival to site / prior to installation.	2
	2. Falls from heights	1	2. Provide handrails on precast panels or perimeter scaffolding as required. *COP - Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces*. Fence off or cover, secure and label penetrations. Structural support systems to be designed installed and inspected by suitably qualified persons. Design drawings, risk assessment and engineer's certifications available. Effectiveness and condition of supports shall be inspected and monitored through weekly site inspections.	2
	3. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	3. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Refer controls measures for Mobile Cranes and Tower Cranes above. Use ticketed operators as required. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	4. Unloading of Trucks	1	4. Ensure all traffic controls measures are in place as per traffic management plan. Establish designated area (with suitable ground conditions) for unloading and maintain exclusion zones as per Site Vehicle Movement Plan. Communicate traffic plans to relevant personnel on arrival to site. Monitor the effectiveness of controls whilst unloading.	2
	5. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	5. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather. Ground stability to be checked after heavy rains when using mobile cranes. Reschedule crane operations in windy conditions.	2
	6. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	6. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	7. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	7. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Unloading & Installing Curtain Wall / Pre-Cast Panels or Tilt-Up Panels (Continued)	8. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	8. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
	9. Truck Movements	1	9. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Roofing (installing sunscreens, louvers, roof sheeting, safety mesh, insulation, roof tiles etc.)	1. Falls from heights	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide fall protection. *AS 1891 – Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices. COP Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces.* Assess the suitability and consider the use of or a combination of perimeter scaffold, mobile scaffold, elevated work platform and or platform ladder etc. to install roof access mesh. Prior to use, conduct a joint inspection with roofing sub-contractor supervisor and Lipman supervisor. Provide a roof mesh handover certificate to Lipman supervisor. Penetrations cut into the roof must keep the roof safety mesh in place. Roofing mesh to be cut out last, from below when the required item is ready to install.	2
	2. Falling objects	1	2. Isolate areas below/provide overhead protection.	2
	3. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	3. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators as required. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	4. Slips and trips	1	4. Maintain clear access and working areas.	2
	5. Unsafe access	1	5. Provide suitable access e.g. scaffold or fixed ladder, EWP, personnel hoist.	2
	6. Electrocution	1	6. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Provide earth leakage protection on portable generators. Maintain safe distance from overhead power lines (4m conductive material, 1.5m non-conductive).	2
	7. Sun glare and UV exposure	1	7. Wear required PPE and limit exposure where possible.	2
	8. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	8. Check for frost/ice on working surfaces and remove prior to working. Electrical tools not to be used in wet weather and cease work on/with conductive structures during lighting storms. Secure loose materials and cease work in high wind conditions.	2
	9. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	9. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	10. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	10. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	11. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	11. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Gyprock,Plastering and Hebal Wall Installation	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide fall protection. *COP –Manage the Risks of Falls at Workplaces.*	2
	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators as required. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2 and Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	3. Slips and trips	1	3. Maintain clear access and working areas.	2
	4. Exposure to dust when mixing and sanding plaster.	2	4. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals*) Provide washing facilities for equipment/tools.	3
	5. Fire from grinding	1	5. Obtain hot work permit prior to commencing work. *COP – Welding Processes.*	2
	6. Manual handling injuries	2	6. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.) Use multiple workers to manually lift sheets. Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	7. Spilling contaminated water into drains (when cleaning equipment)	2	7. Provide wash down areas (as per Subcontract agreement)	3
	8. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	8. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	9. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	9. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Window Fixing and Glazing	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide fall protection. *COP –Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces.*	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Window Fixing and Glazing (Continued)	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Refer controls measures for Mobile Cranes and Tower Cranes above. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Use ticketed operators as required. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	3. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	3. Reschedule activities during heavy rain. Provide wet weather gear for intermittent rain. Dewater access paths and provide safe access for workers. Provide warm clothing during winter.	2
	4. Working in windy conditions.	1	4. Cease work in high wind conditions. Secure loose materials. Reschedule crane operations in windy conditions. Refer to "Use of Mobile Cranes" hazard controls	2
	5. Injuries from poor storage and un-packing practices.	1	5. Provide adequate storage area for crates or glass sheets to allow access for workers and lifting equipment. Store and secure glass sheets on an angle using an A frame or other appropriately. Store and secure crates on an A frame or with appropriate chock wedging to prevent crate from overbalancing. Do not unpack crates which are not on an A frame or a lean. Assess the crates/packaging for damage before unpacking. Remain clear of fall zone and strap recoil when unpacking glass.	2
	6. Slips and trips	2	6. Maintain clear access and working areas.	3
	7. Cuts	2	7. Wear appropriate PPE and conduct work as per SWMS	3
	8. Manual handling injuries	2	8. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical devices to move glass where possible. Use appropriate lifting devices and restraints. Only lift using safe lifting points identified on package. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Use multiple workers to manually lift sheets. Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	9. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	9. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	10. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	10. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Installing Lifts	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Install lift cages or fully enclose lift opening. *COP - Managing the Risks of Falls at Workplaces.*	2
	2. Electrocution	1	2. Isolate electrical power. Obtain isolation permit from Site Manager/ Supervisor.	2
	3. Power failure to work area	2	3. Ensure communication equipment is available (phone)	3
	4. Injuries from use of equipment	1	4. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*	2
	5. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	5. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	6. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	6. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Rendering	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide fall protection. *COP –Managing the Risks of Falls At Workplaces.*	2
	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment.* Use ticketed operators as required. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites.*	2
	3. Slips and trips	2	3. Maintain clear access and working areas.	3
	4. Manual handling injuries	2	4. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks.* Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. material hoist, wheelbarrow etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	5. Exposure to dust and contact with cement and lime when mixing.	2	5. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.*)	3
	6. Spilling contaminated water into drains (when cleaning equipment)	2	6. Provide washing facilities for equipment/tools.	3
	7. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	7. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Rendering (Continued)	8. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	8. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	9. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	9. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Tiling	1. Injuries from use of equipment	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*.	2
	2. Slips and trips	2	2. Maintain clear access and working areas.	3
	3. Exposure to hazardous substances (sealants, adhesives).	2	3. Obtain and comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*). Use less hazardous products if possible. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
	4. Manual handling injuries	2	4. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	5. Spilling contaminated water into drains (when cleaning equipment)	2	5. Provide washing facilities for equipment/tools.	3
	6. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	6. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	7. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	7. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Installing Doors and Hardware	1. Injuries from use of equipment	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*.	2
	2. Exposure to dust from sawing/drilling etc (MDF)	2	2. Obtain and comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*). Use less hazardous products if possible. Provide cutting room/area (where MDF is to be cut indoors)	3
	3. Manual handling injuries	2	3. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use two workers to carry solid core door. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	4. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	4. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	5. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	5. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Landscaping	1. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Obtain competency records for operators. Obtain relevant Work Permits including Excavation Permit from Site Manager/ Supervisor. Operators are to follow the Site Vehicle Movement Plan	2
	2. Exposure to hazardous substances (fertilizers)	2	2. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*). Use less hazardous products if possible. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
	3. Sun glare and UV exposure	2	3. Wear required PPE and limit exposure where possible.	3
	4. Manual handling injuries	2	4. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. wheelbarrow, forklift, trolley etc.) Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	5. Generating dust	2	5. Reprogram activities during strong winds. Dampen areas. Cover stockpiles.	3
	6. Public Domain works.	2	6. Obtain approval from Council for a barricade. Permit to use footpaths or roads. *Local Government Act 1993*. All public protection issues are to follow *Project Plan* procedures.	3

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
Landscaping (Continued)	7. Pollution of waterways with sediment, soil or other site refuse run off from site into storm water.	2	7. Erosion and sediment controls in place and maintained. Locate stock piles away from footpaths or other areas that may lead to discharge into storm water. Comply with DA Requirements. Inspect erosion and sediment controls weekly and after rainfall. - Divert clean water runoff around the construction area. Backfill trenches as work progresses	3
	8. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site.	2	8. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	9. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	9. Secure loose materials at all times. Reschedule activities during heavy rain. Provide wet weather gear for intermittent rain. Do not operate electrical equipment (saws) in rain. Inspect equipment after rain and before use. Dewater access paths and provide safe access for workers. Provide warm clothing during winter.	2
	10. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	10. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*. Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	11. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	*11.* Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	12. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	12. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Landscaping (Continued)	13. Truck Movements	1	13. Where needed, ensure pedestrian and traffic control plan is approved and is reviewed periodically to maintain public safety. Implement SWMS and work specific emergency plan for traffic control. Traffic to be directed, in accordance with the work zone traffic management plan. Work zone traffic management plan/s are to be established and maintained using the nominated traffic control devices as per the approved plan. Traffic controllers must hold a current traffic control work training card or temporary card for the type of traffic control work being performed.	2

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	14. Isolations to existing services not carried out leading to injury.	1	14. Positively locate above and in ground services using non-destructive and vacuum pot holing methods in addition to Dial before you dig 1100. Place barriers, flagging and/or signage on surface along the path of the services. Issue services location plan to all operators. COP - Work Near Underground Assets. Isolate before excavation where possible. Contact the relevant authority on the proposed work and comply with any special conditions. Obtain isolation work permit from Site Manager/Supervisor. Install tiger tails to power lines. Maintain minimum safe distance from overhead power lines.	2
Pest Control	1. Exposure to hazardous substances (poisons)	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*). Use less hazardous products if possible.	2
	2. Spills into drains or soil	2	2. Store in suitable storage areas. Provide Spill kits protect drains. Reprogram spraying activities in windy conditions or during inclement weather.	3
Paving	1. Sun glare and UV exposure	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Wear required PPE and limit exposure where possible.	2
	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators as required. Establish and maintain exclusion zones around mobile plant (e.g. forklift)	2
	3. Exposure to hazardous substances (acid wash, cement etc.)	2	3. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*). Use less hazardous products if possible. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
	4. Generating dust	2	4. Reprogram activities during strong winds. Dampen areas.	3
	5. Public Domain works.	1	5. Obtain approval from Council for a barricade. Permit to use footpaths or roads. *Local Government Act 1993*. All public protection issues are to follow *Project Plan* procedures.	2
	6. Manual handling injuries	2	6. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. forklift, wheelbarrow, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	7. Pollution of waterways with sediment, soil or other site refuse run off from site into storm water.	2	7. Erosion and sediment controls in place and maintained. Locate stockpiles away from footpaths or other areas that may lead to discharge into storm water. Inspect erosion and sediment controls weekly and after rainfall.	3
Paving (Continued)	8. Fumes from plant and equipment used on site	2	8. Plant and equipment not to be left running whilst not in use for extended periods.	3
	9. Injury or illness caused by working in poor weather conditions.	1	9. Secure loose materials at all times. Reschedule activities during heavy rain. Provide wet weather gear for intermittent rain. Do not operate electrical equipment (saws) in rain. Inspect equipment after rain and before use. Dewater access paths and provide safe access for workers. Provide warm clothing during winter	2

Hazard Categories/Activities	Site Specific Hazards Each hazard documented below must be given a risk class	Risk Class	Control Measures Detail actions required to mitigate or eliminate the risk, including legal and other requirements that need to be followed.	Residual Risk Class
	10. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	10. Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	11. Fire when refuelling portable equipment.	1	11. *COP – Managing Risks of hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.* Provide and maintain fire extinguisher(s). Turn portable equipment off and cool down before refuelling. Remove equipment from inside vehicles, trailers or surfaces (e.g. Plastic or rubber) to ground out static charge build up. Wear the appropriate PPE (Gloves, eye protection, Safety Boots etc.). Refuel in well ventilated area, away from heat & ignition sources. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of static electricity & fuel spillage. Refuel only from approved labelled fuel containers. When transporting fuel containers ensure fuel caps are on tight and secure in the upright position in a well-ventilated space. Refer *Procedure 21 Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods* for the storage of fuel containers on site.	2
	12. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	*12.* Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Waterproofing	1. Working in confined spaces	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Comply with *WHS Regulations Part 4.3 Division 3 Confined Spaces* and *COP – Confined Spaces.* Confined space signage, permit/checklist, stand by person, air monitoring, training and monitoring access.	2
	2. Falling from heights	2	2. Provide fall protection. *COP - Managing the Risks of Falls At Workplaces*	2
	3. Injuries from use of equipment	2	3. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites.*	2
Waterproofing	4. Exposure to and injuries from hazardous substances (waterproofing membrane application)	2	4. Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace.* Use water-based alternatives where possible. Provide ventilation to keep the solvent vapours below the *Australian Exposure Standard (ES).* Obtain and read SDS. to determine what PPE is necessary to prevent absorption, and what engineering controls are appropriate. Train workers on how to use PPE. For areas that are enclosed or partially enclosed, if possible, apply chemicals from outside the area using long-handled tools. Check work area to ensure there are no ignition sources when using solvents in an enclosed or partially enclosed area.	3

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Metal Working/Balustrades	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and *COP – Welding Processes*. 1. Provide fall protection. *COP - Managing the Risks of Falls At Workplaces*	2
	2. Injuries from use of equipment	1	2. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*. Register, inspect, maintain and use lifting equipment as per *AS 3775.2, AS 1353.2* and *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*.	2
	3. Fires from welding sparks	1	3. Maintain a clean work area and provide fire extinguisher. Obtain hot work permit prior to works. *COP – Welding Processes*.	2
	4. Exposure to Welding flash, and burns	2	4. Provide specific area for welding/fabrication work. Install welding screens	3
	5. Manual handling injuries	2	5. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. crane, forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions.	3
	6. Exposure to hazardous substances (Including silica dust)	1	*6.* Dry cutting of products containing crystalline silica with a power tool unless controls are in place is prohibited. Use a combination of a water delivery system that supplies a continuous feed of water over the area being cut to suppress the generation of dust, or an extraction system attached to the tool to capture the dust produced, or a ventilation system that captures the dust produced and transports it to a safe emission point, filter or scrubber and RPE which complies with AS/NZS 1716-2012, Respiratory protective devices, to be worn as per SDS and SWMS. Implement air monitoring, store and make records available when required	2
	7. Work involving the penetration into or through any existing finished floor, wall or ceiling surface where there is risk of contact or damage to and injury from existing services and structures (e.g. post tension cables)	1	7. Obtain Drill/Cut/Core permit from Site Manager/Supervisor prior to starting work. Assess if other work permits are required to complete the activity safely (i.e Hot Works Permit, Isolation Of Services Permit, Excavation Permit, Working At Heights permit, Confined spaces permit)	2
Painting	1. Falls from height	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS and work specific emergency plan. 1. Provide fall protection. *COP –Managing the Risks of Falls At Workplaces*	2
	2. Injuries from use of plant & equipment	1	2. Conduct Prestart and daily checks on plant. Maintain registers and checklists. Refer *Procedure 25 Plant & Equipment*. Use ticketed operators as required. Check testing and tagging is current as per *AS NZS 3012 Electrical installations - Construction & demolition sites*.	2
Painting	3. Exposure to hazardous substances (paints, thinners etc)	2	3. Comply with SDS. (Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals*). Use less hazardous products if possible. Store in suitable storage areas.	3
	4. Working in enclosed areas without proper ventilation (e.g. basement) being exposed to fumes, vapours, odours, etc.	1	4. Provide sufficient ventilation through portable and fixed fans (where available) Refer *Procedure 21 - Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods,*	2
	5. Spilling contaminated water into drains (when cleaning equipment)	2	5. Provide washing facilities for equipment/tools.	3

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Carpet Laying	1. Cuts	2	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS for working with/near powered mobile plant. 1. Maintain clear access and working areas. Wear appropriate PPE as per SWMS.	3
	2. Manual handling injuries	2	2. *COP for Hazardous Manual Tasks*. Store and move materials as agreed with Site Manager/Supervisor. Use mechanical means where possible (e.g. forklift, material hoists, trolley etc.). Workers trained in SWMS or referenced instructions	3
	3. Fire/explosion from glue fumes.	1	3. Ventilate rooms. Source alternate/non-flammable glues.	2
Epoxy Flooring	1. Workers and nearby persons overcome with fumes.	1	Subcontractor to Implement controls as per approved SWMS. 1. Use low solvent chemicals. Implement all SDS controls and recommendations. Persons who have signed on the SWMS are allowed to access these areas whilst work is being conducted. Apply coating when workers have left site and there is no work planned for the next day. Provide adequate ventilation must be ducted to direct the fumes to an open area away from surrounding buildings and people. Operate ventilation or extraction fans for at least 1 full day after application. Where non and low toxic/hazardous substances cannot be used Air monitoring and testing is be conducted during application and prior to allowing access for person to carry out other activities. Put into place barricades and warning signs indicating necessary PPE and authorisation for access.	2
	2. Fire/explosion from glue fumes.	1	2. Ventilate rooms. Source alternate/non-flammable glues.	2
	3. Slip and trips	2	3. Maintain clear access and working areas. Wear appropriate PPE as per SWMS.	3
	4. Exposure to and injuries from hazardous substances (epoxy products).	2	4. Comply with *COP - Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*. Obtain and read SDS to determine what PPE is necessary, and what engineering controls are appropriate. Train workers on how to use PPE. Check work area to ensure there are no ignition sources when using solvents in an enclosed or partially enclosed area. Use low solvent alternatives where possible. In enclosed areas, provide ventilation to keep the solvent vapours below the *Australian Exposure Standard (ES)*. Store in suitable storage areas.	3