Site SWMS & Risk Assessments

QR Code	934668
Principal Contractor	All Plumbing NQ
Date Provided to PC	14/08/2024
Revision Due	14/08/2025
Project	Shed 3 partition wall removal
Construction Site Location / Address	Glencore Port Operations
Person Responsible for implementing SWMS onsite	Dayle Faint 0413 697 886
After Hours Contact	Barry Davies 0409 753 229

1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to explicitly outline the Hazards and Risks associated with high-risk work activities and general construction site tasks. This Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) must be maintained and accessible for inspection until the completion of the high-risk construction work it pertains to. In the event of a revision to the SWMS, all versions must be retained. Should a notifiable incident occur in relation to the high-risk construction work covered by this SWMS, it must be retained for a minimum of 2 years from the date of the incident.

2 Evaluation

Process effectiveness is evaluated through internal audits and site safety inspections. This document remains relevant until the specified review dates, unless it is found that controls may not be effective, new tasks or hazards/risks are introduced due to changes in the workplace, or in the event of a notifiable incident. In such cases, the SWMS will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised. Ultimately, everyone is responsible for upholding their duties regarding workplace safety.

The SWMS includes a provision at the end for adding or amending it. If these changes are implemented, workers must promptly notify Barry Davies to ensure they are properly incorporated. Once the SWMS is amended and controls are deemed adequate for the identified hazards, all workers must re-sign the SWMS to confirm their awareness of the changes.

3 Doc Control Details

PCBU Name:	**All Plumbing NQ**		**ABN:**	**11169623125**	
PCBU Address:	**35 Fleming Street, Aitkenvale QLD, Australia**			**Contact Number:**	**0409 753 229**
Document Name	**Shed 3 - Glencore Port SWMS APN05 V1 Aug 24**				
Document Code	**APN05**				
Document Owner	**All Plumbing NQ**			**Maintained By**	**Erker Safety Pty Ltd**
Consulted By	**Barry Davies & Erker Safety Pty Ltd**			**Approved By**	**Barry Davies**
Created By	**Erker Safety Pty Ltd**			**Date Created**	**14/08/2024**
Version Number	**Modified By**	**Modifications Made**		**Date Modified**	**Review Date**
V1	NW	Document Creation		14/08/2024	14/08/2025

Table of Contents

4 Definitions:

High Risk Work (As defined by WH&S Qld):

Work carried out at a workplace deemed as high risk by WH&S Regulation 2011 (s291):

1. involves a risk of a person falling more than 2m; or
2. is carried out on a telecommunication tower; or
3. involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load bearing or otherwise related to the physical integrity of the structure; or
4. involves, or is likely to involve, the disturbance of asbestos; or
5. involves structural alterations or repairs that require temporary support to prevent collapse; or
6. is carried out in or near a confined space; or
7. is carried out in or nearby—
   (i) a shaft or trench with an excavated depth greater than 1.5m; or
   (ii) a tunnel; or
8. involves the use of explosives; or
9. is carried out on or near pressurised gas distribution mains or piping; or
10. is carried out on or near chemical, fuel, or refrigerant lines; or
11. is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services; or
12. is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere; or
13. involves tilt-up or precast concrete; or
14. is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor that is in use by traffic other than pedestrians; or
15. is carried out in an area at a workplace in which there is any movement of powered mobile plant; or
16. is carried out in an area in which there are artificial extremes of temperature; or
17. is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning; or
18. involves diving work.

5 Legislation that relates to this Safe Work Method Statement

Legislation

- Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011
- Electrical safety Act 2002
- Electrical Safety Regulation 2013

Current Codes of Practice – relevant to the task undertaken

https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

- How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks Code of Practice 2021
- Excavation Work Code of Practice 2021
- Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2021
- Managing Electrical Risks in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021
- Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021
- Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces Code of Practice 2021
- Traffic Management for Construction or Maintenance Work Code of Practice 2008
- Work Health and Safety Consultation, Co-operation and Co-ordination Code of Practice 2021

6 PPE Requirements

PPE Requirements will be listed at the beginning of each activity with the recommended requirements using the below Pictograms:

Safety Glasses medium impact (clear indoor use and tinted outdoor use)

Safety Footwear with a steel cap toe or composite toe.

Safety Gloves suitable for the task

Ear Protection either plugs or muffs suitable to the task

Hard Hat for all work where there is work overhead

Hi Visibility Clothing, reflective tape is only recommended at nighttime

Respiratory Protection (RPE), specific to the task & as shown on fit test certificate

Protective Clothing, long sleeves and long pants

Clear High Impact Visor

Wide Brim Hat or ring worn over hard hats

Height Safety PPE specific to the task

7 Qualifications, Training Requirements

QBCC Licence – Plumbing and Drainage
HRWL – Knuckle Boom
EWP (Scissor Lift) – Complently Trained
EWP (Scissor lift to Access Roof) – Compently Trained
Apprentice Training, if applicable
Industry White Card(s)
Supervision from Barry Davies
Spotter for mobile plant, as required. Competently trained for the type of machinery with a full understanding of the tasks being conducted.

8 Hierarchy of Control Measures

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
• Eliminate the Hazard	• Substitute the Hazard • Isolate the Hazard • Engineer the Hazard out	• Administration Controls • PPE

9 Parties responsible for implementation of Controls

Supervisor

Worker

Operator

Engineer

Management

Spotter

10 Risk Calculator

HOW TO USE THIS RISK TABLE
Step 1: Identify potential hazards.
Step 2: Decide what a possible **Consequence** could be.
Step 3: Decide **How Likely?** it is to happen
Step 4: Line up your choices in the table to get a number
Step 5: Use the Priority table to the right.

Appendix B - Risk Calculator

RISK RATING CALCULATOR			Likelihood		
Consequence What injury/damage could it cause?	**Rare - 3** Could only happen once in 25 years	**Unlikely - 2** Could happen, once in 5 years	**Possible - 1** Could happen each year	**Likely - 0** Could Happen more than once a year	**Almost Certain - 0** Could happen anytime
Catastrophic - 0 Multiple Fatalities	3	2	1	0	0
Major - 0 Death or serious disability	3	2	1	0	0
Moderate - 1 Long term illness or serious injury	4	3	2	1	1
Minor - 2 Medical attention & several days off work	5	4	3	2	2
Insignificant - 3 First aid needed	6	5	4	3	3

Risk Rating	Prioritisation
0, 1 or 2	**Action to rectify must be done immediately before work may commence**
3	**Consider control measure as necessary and implement further controls to reduce risk**
4, 5, 6	**Continue to use correct controls selected and maintain communication**

11 Workers Sign on and Consultation of SWMS

By signing the below I:

- **Acknowledge that I have had input into the development of the SWMS or have had opportunity to comment on the content**
- **Understand and agree to abide by all of the requirements stated within the SWMS**
- **Have appropriate certification, licences and/or training to competently undertake the task or, where permitted, will be directly supervised by persons with appropriate level of certification, licensing, training and competence**
- **Understand that where task changes or the controls stated are ineffective, that I will immediately notify my supervisor and cease work till the controls are modified and I re-sign an updated SWMS**

First & Last Name:	Signature:	Date:

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
1C. Working at Height – Edge Restraint (Fall Restraint)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Working on a structure where height safety PPE is used as the main control of falling	Hazard: Exposed edge/ fall from height, **Risk: Personal injury**	1	• The use of a harness system is PPE and is a lower hierarchy of control and should be avoided where possible, however, if this control measure is the only viable option, the following elements must be adhered to • Worker must be competent and has been trained in the safe and correct use of the system • The restraint system must control the person from reaching a position at which there is a risk of a fall • The harness must be connected by a lanyard to an anchorage or horizontal lifeline. It must be set up to prevent the wearer from reaching an unprotected edge. • The anchorage point must be certified to the number of persons connected to it • The anchorage point must be selected for the pitch of the roof, the number of persons that will be connected to anchorage point and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications • The length of travel should not allow a pendulum whereby a person could fall from the edge • Use an Australian Standards Approved (AS/NZS 5532) Fall Restraint System which has three components: ○ Anchorage system (e.g., a 15kN for single user & 21kN for 2 persons) ○ Connection system with ability to adjust length ○ Harness with a rear attachment point. • A harness system should **not** be used: ○ In a position where fall is possible either through or from an edge ○ The slope of the roof is greater than15 degrees ○ The type of surface may be fragile giving rise for a person to fall through the surface • Prior to commencing work, a risk assessment shall determine whether a rescue plan and competent person who can implement the plan are required	5
1DC. Work at Height - Use of an EWP (Knuckle Boom)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Preparing to use knuckle boom,	Hazard: Pre-start not completed with	2	• Workers to be trained/instructed/competent in the safe operating procedures for the brand and type of knuckle boom, as well as safe work procedures to avoid crushing and electrical hazards • Flashing Lights are always on when machine is in use	4

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Assign a Spotter	potential to use faulty machine **Risk:** **Personal injury**		• Logbooks are in date and easily accessible • Operators to be licenced/competent for that plant • Ensure correct operation of movement alarms, emergency stop controls and emergency lowering controls • Remove obstructions or reposition equipment • Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machinery • Assign a Spotter to remain on the ground in visual contact at all times of the project. To assist when the knuckle boom makes any movements and keep area clean • Never use the knuckle boom lift as a crane for lifting materials • Never try to climb on, sit or stand on platform guard rails **Spotter is responsible for:** • Monitoring activity from around the base of knuckle boom • Activating emergency lowering mechanism if required • Maintaining exclusion zones (Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater) • Drop Zones • Signage to keep unauthorized person out	

Preparing job site	Hazard:
	Unauthorised access
	Risk:
	Collision with other workers/ plant
		2	• Only those authorised may access site
			• Ensure relevant site personnel have been consulted and are familiar with plan of work for knuckle boom
			• Ensure work area is barricaded and signed to allow adequate exclusion zone**s**. Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater.
			• When using a knuckle boom for installing edge protection ensure:
			  ○ Poles/rails are secured individually to the boom
			  ○ Poles/rails are centrally located and evenly balanced
			  ○ Poles/rails are untied one item at a time
			  ○ Edge protection equipment must not exceed the SWL of the boom
			  ○ Any item that is stood up in the boom meets the above requirements.
				4

Working from a knuckle boom basket with under 11 metres reach	Hazard: Inexperienced operator with potential consequence of	1	• Although there is no high-risk work license to operate a knuckle boom under 11m, workers to be trained/instructed in the safe operation of that brand and type of machine and be supervised by an experienced person • Workers to wear approved EWP safety harness and harness to be attached to the correct harness attachment point, as per manufacturer's specifications • High visibility clothing to be worn • Never get between lift and an immovable object	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	rollover/crushing/ falling objects **Risk:** **Injury, death**		• Make sure there are no overhead obstructions or powerlines • If there is an emergency in any situation release the dead man switch	
Working from a knuckle boom basket with 11 metres or greater reach	Hazard: Fall from height **Risk:** **Injury, death**	1	• High-risk work license to operate a knuckle boom 11m or greater is required, other workers inside the basket must be competent in working at heights • Provided safety rails and self-closing gates must be in good working condition • Workers to be trained/instructed in the safe operation of the plant, fall arrest equipment and emergency rescue procedures • Workers to wear approved EWP safety harness and harness to be attached to the correct harness attachment point, as per manufacturer's specifications • High visibility clothing to be worn • Never get between lift and an immoveable object. • Make sure there are no overhead obstructions or powerlines • If there is an emergency in any situation release the dead man switch • All operations shall be at a slow speed. • Remove excess personnel from the work area while inspection is being undertaken.	**4**
Rescue of collapsed/ injured/fallen operator	Hazard: Stuck at height while suspended in height safety harness **Risk:** **Suspension trauma/injury**	**1**	• Workers to be trained in emergency rescue procedures • Clear area of all unnecessary persons • Establish communication with operator if still conscious • Check for hazards in or around the work area, i.e., power lines • Competent person to lower knuckle boom using ground controls if disabled use hydraulic release valves • In the case of operator suspended from harness, instruct operator to place legs into leg straps of harness and take weight off body • If available, use 2nd EWP to retrieve the injured/fallen operator (in the basket) • Once retrieved from harness, do not lay the conscious/unconscious person down. Support in sitting knees raised position to prevent suspension trauma for 30 to 40 minutes. Administer first aid if required • Do no attempt to retrieve personnel if it is unsafe or other hazards exist. Contact rescue services immediately	**4**
Contact With Powerlines	Hazard: Contacting powerlines	**1**	• Stay calm • Do not climb out of the machine, as it may be 'live' • Warn others to keep clear	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Risk: **Electrocution**		• Try to move the machine away from the powerlines, if possible • If there is a danger of fire, jump clear from the machine onto dry ground and move away from the machine. Do not step down. • Stay near the machine until help arrives	
Machine shut down	Hazard: Incorrectly secured machine **Risk:** **Plant obstructing other plant**	**2**	• Shut down machine as per manufacturer's specifications. • Park equipment in designated area. • Plant to be locked and demobilized at end of day with basket elevated and ground controls disabled	**4**
1DD. Working at Height - Use of an EWP (Scissor Lift)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Preparing to use scissor lift Assign a Spotter	Hazard: Pre-start not completed resulting in use of faulty machine **Risk:** **Personal injury**	2	• Operator to be trained/instructed/competent in the safe operating procedures for that type of scissor lift, inexperienced operators are to be always supervised by an experienced person. • Flashing Lights are always on when machine is in use • Logbooks are in date and easily accessible • Exclusion zone established, depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater • Ensure correct operation of movement alarms, emergency stop controls and emergency lowering controls • Remove obstructions or reposition equipment • Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machine • Assign a Spotter to remain on the ground in visual contact with the operator. • Spotter to ensure any sensor type door openings (i.e. truck bay curtain door) are isolated prior to EWP moving towards/through the sensor **Spotter is responsible for:** • Monitoring activity from around the base of scissor lift • Aiding when the scissor lift makes any movements and keep area clean of obstructions • Activating emergency lowering mechanism if required	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
			• Maintaining exclusion zone (Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater) • Drop Zones • Signage to keep unauthorized person out • Isolating sensors on door openings	
Working from a scissor lift	Hazard: Fall from height **Risk:** **Personal injury**	2	• Operator must ensure operation is authorised and in accordance with SWMS • Carry out a prestart inspection, and include how to lower machine in an emergency • When unit is travelling: ○ Always use safe speed ○ Platform is at a safe level and for clear vision in direction EWP is travelling ○ Body is kept fully within the confines of the platform (If a worker leans outside of the handrail, a Harness attached to the labelled anchor point must be used to prevent the fall risk.) ○ Ensure gates of the cage remain closed. • Never jump or swing down from unit while it is elevated, except in an emergency • Always maintain 3 points of contact when exiting EWP • Do not carry loads on the handrails unless specified by manufacturer • Do not climb, sit, or stand on platform guard rails	**4**
Preparing job site	Hazard: Unauthorised access **Risk:** **Collision with other workers or persons**	2	• Only those authorised may access site • Ensure the work area is barricaded and signed to allow adequate exclusion zone. Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater • Ensure relevant site personnel have been consulted and are familiar with the plan of work for scissor lift • Secure all loose objects. Use a lanyard where appropriate such as carrying hand tools. Maintain control of materials on the work platform. • When using a scissor lift for installing edge protection ensure: ○ Poles/rails are secured individually to scissor lift ○ Poles/rails are centrally located and evenly balanced ○ Poles/rails are untied one item at a time ○ Edge protection equipment must not exceed the SWL of the scissor lift ○ Any item that is stood up in the scissor lift meets the above requirements.	**4**
Working from basket	Hazard:	1	• Ensure safety rails and self-closing gates are in place • Operators to be trained in the safe operation of that brand and type of machine	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Fall from height **Risk:** **Personal injury**		• Workers to attach harness, if required, to certified anchor points, as per manufacturer's specifications • High visibility clothing to be worn • Never get between lift and an immoveable object. • Make sure there are no overhead obstructions or powerlines • If there is an emergency in any situation release the dead man switch	
Rescue of Injured / distressed operator	Hazard: Stuck at height **Risk:** Distress injury i.e., health issue	1	• Clear area of all unnecessary persons. • Establish communication with operator if still conscious. • Where the normal upper control functions fail, the operator will use the upper auxiliary controls to lower the platform • If the operator is incapable of lowering the raised platform using the upper controls, an appointed person familiarised in the use of the 'ground' controls will lower the platform safely using the normal ground controls. • Where the normal ground controls fail, an appointed person familiarised in the use of the 'ground' controls will use the ground auxiliary controls to safely lower the platform. • If available, use 2nd EWP to retrieve the injured/distressed operator (in the basket). • Administer first aid if required. • Do no attempt to retrieve personnel if it is unsafe or other hazards exist.	**4**
Contact With Powerlines	Hazard: Contacting powerlines **Risk:** **Electrocution**	1	• Stay calm • Do not climb out of the machine, as it may be 'live' • Warn others to keep clear • Try to move the machine away from the powerlines, if possible • If there is a danger of fire, jump clear from the machine onto dry ground and move away from the machine. Do not step down. • Stay near the machine until help arrives	**4**
Machine shut down	Hazard: Incorrectly secured machine **Risk:** **Obstruction, Mechanical damage, Theft**	2	• Park equipment in designated area • Shut down machine as per manufacturer's specifications • Make sure work area if left neat and tidy - remove tools and equipment from the basket • Make sure EWP is secure against unauthorised entry. Plant to be locked and demobilized at end of day/when not in use with basket elevated and ground controls disabled.	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
1DE. Working at Height - Use of an EWP (Scissor Lift to access Roof)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Roof Access via Scissor Lift	Hazard: Contact with electricity, Fall from height, Falling Objects **Risk: Electrocution/ personal injury**	1	• Roof Access via scissor lift will only be considered if access via ladder or scaffolding stairs is impractical due to cost restraints or access restraints. • Any operators in control of the scissor lift shall have been deemed competent via yellow card or other means of training, e.g., high risk work licence to operate boom. **Scissor lift may be used for access in 2 scenarios:** **Scenario #1:** • No Edge Protection Installed: ○ All workers who will be accessing the roof will be additionally trained in working at heights. ○ Once the scissor lift has been situated so the gate can be aligned to the edge of the roof a gap of 150mm or less will be maintained. If practical the platform will be extended over the roof to essentially remove the "Gap". ○ If practical to do so the scissor lift will be either "strapped or clamped to the structure as well and the machine being turned off. ○ Workers will then access the roof via the gate and immediately attach their temporary anchor point as part of their height safety system. ○ Once anchor point is established the worker will attach the height safety system to the anchor point, as per manufacturer's specifications. (Adjustable rope system.) ○ Only when the height safety system "Fall Restraint" is properly set up can the worker grab tools and equipment to begin set tasks ○ Note: Care should always be taken to install a height safety system in a manner that it does not impede the work being undertaken, causing trips or slips. Systems should also be installed to prevent the worker from working in a "fall arrest" situation **Scenario #2:** • Edge Protection in Place: ○ If edge protection has been installed prior to work, by a competent installer, workers will not be required to use height safety harnesses ○ Scissor lift gate must be aligned to the gate of the edge protection	4

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
			○ Once scissor lift is level to the platform a "Gap" of no more than 150mm or less will be controlled by strapping the scissor lift to the edge protection and turning off the scissor lift ○ Once the scissor lift is secured and turned off the gates may be opened to access the roof and work may commence ○ Care should always be taken when lowering the scissor lift: ▪ The straps should be removed to prevent damage to structure ▪ The opening or gate isn't left exposed to put workers remaining on the roof at risk of a fall.	
1E. Working at Height - Fall Arrest				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Working in an area where a worker uses height safety PPE to prevent a worker striking a lower level or object if they were to fall.	Hazard: Incorrect use and fitting of harnesses and devices **Risk:** **Personal injury**	**1**	• Fall Arrest PPE is a last resort when controlling falls from height. All other controls will have been considered and deemed unacceptable in this circumstance • Fall arret system will only be comprised of items that are compatible with one another and have negligible risk of accidental release of connections • System must not be used when the person using the system is alone • Only trained and competent workers in WAH will be permitted to use this method: ○ Anchorage identified and secured ○ Lanyard and shock pack will be used and be as short as reasonable, but will not exceed 2m ○ Full body harness with the rear D ring use ○ Some form of rescue system will be applied • The length of travel should not allow 'swing down' whereby a person could hit the ground	**5**
	Hazard: Exposed edge, **Risk:** **Injury, death,**	**1**	• System must be installed according to the instructions of manufacturer, supplier, engineer, or competent person • System must be maintained and inspected according to the instructions of manufacturer, supplier, engineer, or competent person • Anchorage points must be able to support: ○ 1 person and could have a limited free fall 12kN ○ 1 person and could have a free fall 15kN ○ 2 persons 21kN • A person must be attached to an anchorage point prior to the person reaching a position at which there is a risk of a fall	**5**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
			• Under work position, make sure adequate fall clearance is available	
	Hazard: Suspension intolerance/trauma **Risk: Injury/death**		• As fall arrest provides no controls to stop the worker from falling, rescue and emergency procedures must be in place • The rescue plan/procedure is job specific and will be attached as a separate document • The emergency and rescue procedures must be tested to ensure that they are effective, and workers must be provided with suitable and adequate information, training, and instruction in relation to the emergency procedures. • The rescue plan will include: ○ Who created the rescue plan ○ Who is responsible for applying the rescue plan ○ All workers who are using fall arrest systems ○ What method will be used for rescue. ○ Equipment required on site	
1L. Working at Height - Installing Cladding, Gutters, Downpipes, Soffit/Ceiling Sheets				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Installation of fascia & guttering	Hazard: Fall through a framed structure, fall from height **Risk: Injury, death**	1	• Work shall not commence until: ○ Workers are wearing the correct safety PPE (harness and lanyard attached to certified anchor points), ○ EMP is in place and used correctly ○ Scaffolding has been supplied, has been fully erected, and a certificate of compliance has been handed over. • Where fascia & gutter installation exceeds 2m (>2m) the use of platforms with a guard rail to prevent a fall is required • Contractors/subcontractors who use the scaffold as part of their work will be responsible for reporting any faults in the erection and/or maintenance of the scaffold to their supervisor. • If any risk to health and safety of workers or the public is identified work shall cease until the risk is controlled. • Work in fall restraint, where required • All flashings/ capping/ eaves guttering shall be sealed and riveted • Materials to be secured by lanyard whilst installing and secured lanyards to be attached to tools whilst working over exclusion zones / edges, where required • Working at height competency required • Limit access to overhead work by setting up no go areas / barricading – exclusion zones • Signage to warn of workers above • Stop work when wind lift is too great to allow safe work	5

High Risk Work Activity: 3. Demolition				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
3A. Non-structural Demolition				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Plan to demo site structures	Hazard: Fall from height, falling objects, unknown services and structural stability, unexpected collapse, damage to services **Risk: Injury**	**1**	• If appointed, consult with the engineer/principal contractor/client where reasonably practicable, to obtain a written report specifying the hazards associated with the design and the structure in the planning stage of the demolition work • Specific hazards may be outlined in a demolition plan: ○ Asbestos containing materials ○ Lead in paint, old water pipes and other plumbing fittings, solders, etc	**4**
Public protection	Hazard: Falling objects, struck by plant **Risk:** **Injury**	**3**	• Wherever required, make sure the Principal Contractor has provided the following: ○ A heavy-duty scaffold that is fully sheeted with shade cloth & mesh. In accordance with Australian Standards. Only certified personnel can erect scaffolds ○ Signs installed at various locations on the barricades denoting: “Demolition in progress - Keep Out” • **Plant movement**: ○ Do not go beyond specified speed limits. ○ Make sure the flashing light/beeper is on. ○ Use a spotter wherever practical/available. ○ Ensure high visibility PPE is always worn. • Check the work area for other plant before commencing work/movement.	**5**
Strip out of fixtures & fittings and non-fixed items	Hazard: Work at height, manual handling sharp edges **Risk:** **Injury, lacerations, death**	**1**	• Use hand removal techniques for salvaging fixtures and fittings – use handheld tools and equipment. • During this initial work phase, make sure no load bearing components of the structure are demolished. • Wherever possible, provide access for workers above floor level by way of an approved internal staircase or a suitably restrained ladder. • Strictly follow all procedures for working at heights.	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 11. Electricity				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
11K. Electrical - Isolation Lockout Tagout Verification				
PPE Recommended 			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	
Confirming electrical isolation, lockout tagout has occurred prior to commencing work activities	Hazard: Electric shock **Risk:** **Personal injury**	**1**	• Work must not be performed near energised sources until a competent and licenced electrician has: ○ Positively identified the electrical equipment/plant, all energy sources, and their isolation points ○ Isolated and discharged the electrical equipment from all sources of electrical supply, where necessary ○ Secured the isolation • The competent and licensed electrician must follow a lockout tagout procedure: ○ Lockout – a device put in place to stop inadvertent energization of equipment and machinery ○ Tagout - a "Danger" tag is applied to visually warn against operating the equipment/plant • Before starting work undertake a visual inspection of your surroundings to confirm lockout and tagout procedure has been followed • If not able to confirm that a licenced electrician has followed a procedure to ensure electrical energy isolation, lockout tagout has been completed, **STOP** work and check with your supervisor for additional instructions	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
15BA. Mobile Plant - Driving Work Vehicles Onsite				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Driving work vehicles onto site	Hazard: Traffic **Risk:** **Uncontrolled contact between vehicles and people**	**1**	• Driver is responsible for conducting prestart vehicle checks • Only licensed drivers are permitted to drive vehicles • Always drive according to road and weather conditions • Driver to be aware of site instructions and any specific hazards/risks that may be relevant • Flashing lights are always used on mobile plant and vehicles • Adherence to site safety plan, exclusion zones, communication, consultation. • Follow the site safety plan relating to traffic control safety • Increase awareness of pedestrians if works are adjacent to the existing footpath • All pedestrians to be diverted around work area	**5**

Mobilising on site	Hazard:
	Obstruction
	Unauthorised access
	Risk:
	Crush death
	Inadequate PPE
	Crushing
		2	• Do not work within 3m of live traffic unless:
			  ○ A Traffic Management Plan is in place
			  ○ A Traffic Control system is in place – under the direction of ticketed traffic controllers
			  ○ There is a safety barrier in place (such as concrete new jersey curbs), water filled Triton barriers and or a shadow vehicle
			• Remove obstructions or reposition equipment
			• Ground condition and slope must be assessed prior to loading/unloading
			• Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machinery
			• Only those authorised may access site
			• Ensure work area is barricaded and signed to allow adequate exclusion zones. Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater
			• High visibility clothing to be always worn
			• Transport driver shall be responsible for tie down of load and removing tie downs, straps etc
			• Maintain visual contact between plant operators and other personnel at all times. Spotters to be used where required for reversing operations, tight areas etc.
			• Avoid unloading/loading plant under power lines
				4

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Unloading of plant	Hazard: Plant and equipment falling off deck uneven ground **Risk:** **Damaged equipment, crush death**	**1**	• Qualified and competent operator to always unload vehicle • Warning signage and exclusion zones installed indicating hazard • Align machinery with ramps prior to unloading • Using a spotter when reversing • Adjust ramps to suit wheel width • Use winch cable and remote where possible • Remove excess personnel from the work area • Unloading to be done on level ground	**4**
Moving machinery around site	Hazard: Obstruction (Overhead, at ground level or underground), faulty equipment, plant tipping or rolling over **Risk:** **Crush death**	**1**	• Remove obstructions or reposition equipment • Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machinery • Check all electrical systems are operational • Check all warning systems and devices are operational • Only authorised personnel shall carry out maintenance checks • Only qualified person shall carry out repairs and maintenance • Check tyre tread and pressure are satisfactory (where applicable) • Provide tilt alarm system to advise operator of machine operating beyond safe working angles • Ensure the machine is an “outdoor rated” machine if operating where there is a risk of external wind • Operator is responsible to not exceed the safe working load and wind rating of the plant • Operator to be trained and competent in the safe operation of the plant	**5**
Stationary equipment	Hazard: Accidental movement of plant **Risk:** **Crush death**	**1**	• Ensure tools and equipment are stored appropriately • Ensure emergency stop switch is pushed in when equipment function completed and work to commence • Ensure shutdown procedures are followed as per the manufacture’s manual	**5**
Refueling with diesel or petrol	Hazard: Spills, exposure to hazardous substances **Risk:**	**1**	• Use a designated refuelling point where practical • Ensure machine is turned off before refuelling • Fire extinguisher to be available in mobile plant. Extinguisher to be maintained according to Australian Standard • and training in the correct use of extinguisher has been undertaken • Refuelling of portable containers must be done on the ground	**5**

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Fire, skin irritation, ground contamination		• All hot work or sources of ignition will be kept away while refuelling takes place • Appropriate size spill kits are to be available to implement if required • All workers will wash their hands and arms with water when finished handling diesel/petrol • Any contaminated clothing will be removed • All workers will read the Safety Data Sheet prior to use	
15BB. Working Near Onsite Mobile Plant				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Working near onsite mobile plant. (Under or beside)	Hazard: Road traffic **Risk:** **Contact between persons and vehicles**	**2**	• When establishing work areas consider mobile plant onsite has right of way • All personnel to have undergone site specific familiarisation • Erect any barriers & signage necessary to keep others safe and aware of the work being undertaken • Designated pedestrian routes to be established where required • Personnel not to enter the swing zone of equipment without positive communications with operator • Restrict access to work area. Ensure: ○ Exclusion zones surrounding work area using barricades and signage is in place ○ Any other workers within the exclusion zones are wearing PPE as required ○ Communicate with onsite mobile plant operators to get an understanding of their tasks and areas they need to access as well as times they operate. Work in with onsite operators and ensure tools, equipment and work doesn't unnecessarily block their work areas or travel paths • When new workers come to site ensure they understand the movements of onsite mobile plant as it may not be consistent and start up without notice • Mobile phones or personal entertainment devices (PEDS) are not to be used while working around mobile plant. If necessary to use such a device, move to a safe area. • **Never work under a load being lifted by any type of crane**	**5**

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
15F. Mobile Plant - Forklift				
PPE Recommended 			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	

Setting up to use Forklift	Hazard: Untrained or incompetent operators used
	Risk:
	Expose workers to being struck by plant movements causing death or serious bodily injury.
		1	• Complete a site Induction/familiarisation of local conditions
			• All induction processes should include the principles of traffic and pedestrian flow plus a site map. Induction should especially reinforce the "traffic management rules"
			• Ensure flashing lights or beacons/reversing beepers are functioning
			• All operators must hold an in date high risk forklift licence in Queensland
			• Operators are trained and competent to operate the type of forklift and attachments they are using
			• Operators are suitably experienced in the work they are to perform
			• All persons on site should attend toolbox talk (safety briefing) to receive update on:
			  ○ Exclusion zones for pedestrians
			  ○ Any hazards present on that day
			  ○ Communication methods and emergency procedures
			• Ensure operators:
			  ○ Using public roads have the appropriate driver's licence
			  ○ Hold a valid high risk work licence for the type of industrial lift truck they are operating
			  ○ Are trained to operate the type of forklift and attachments they are using
			  ○ Are provided with information, training and instruction on the hazards, risks, and control measures relevant to the workplace
			• Ensure all relevant workers have undertaken training and/or received instruction in the use of control measures. Include:
			  ○ Reporting procedures for incidents
			  ○ Correct use of equipment including operation and maintenance
			  ○ Use of supervision where required (e.g., new starters or new equipment)
			  ○ Supervisors, foremen etc. are suitably experienced in the type of work
			  ○ Trained in this SWMS
			• Workers must be fit for work, e.g., no signs of fatigue, alcohol, or drugs
				4

Entering or	Hazard:		• Face the forklift whenever you mount and dismount the forklift	

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
exiting cab	Slips, trips, falls **Riks:** **Personal injury**		• Maintain a three-point contact with the steps and with handholds (three-point contact can be both feet and one hand or both hands and one foot) • Use provided steps/handholds when entering or exiting the cabin (see operations manual for instruction). • Never mount or dismount a moving forklift • Do not jump off the forklift • Do not carry tools or supplies when you try to mount / dismount • Do not use any controls as handholds when you enter / exit the operator compartment • Never leave operator seat with the engine running	
Assess onsite conditions	Hazard: Lack of a clear assessment **Risk:** **Personal injury, property damage**		• Operators must ensure: ○ There is suitable access/egress for all equipment required ○ The ground conditions for operation of equipment are stable and there are no uneven surfaces or drop offs ○ Suitable lighting, including night-works (include flood lighting and operator head lamps as applicable) ○ Work not near power lines ○ The area of operation is not in close proximity to power lines ○ Other trades and/or equipment does not impact the area of operation ○ Exclusion zones are set up around the area of operation where there is pedestrian activity	
Working with other workers	Hazard: Untrained or incompetent operators used **Risk:** **Expose workers to being struck by plant movements causing death or serious bodily injury**	**1**	• Establish an effective system of communication between forklift operator and ground workers before work commences • Relevant workers must be trained in the procedures involved prior to the work commencing • Ground workers are instructed not to approach forklift until the operator has agreed to their request to approach. • Ground workers are instructed on set distances to maintain from the forklift while in operation • Ground workers and forklift operators are aware of traffic management plan and exclusion zones • Ground workers are made familiar with the blind spots of the forklift • Forklift operator and ground workers are required to wear high-visibility clothing	**4**
Using attachments or implements	Hazard: Untrained or incompetent operators used	**1**	• Remove and attach as per manufacturer's instructions • Inspect quick-hitch device (if applicable) • Ensure attachment is on a flat, level surface • Ensure forklift designed for use of an attachment	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk

	Risk:
	Expose workers to being struck by plant movements causing death or serious bodily injury.
			• Ensure plant maintained and in good working order
			• Ensure all locking pins are secured in place and marked with the following (manufacturer's name, make, model and serial number, quick hitch weight, maximum rated capacity.
			• If damage or faults detected, do not use. Follow tag-out/lock-out procedures and report to supervisor immediately
			• Operator to raise shaft slowly and test attachment is secured prior to use
			• Operator not to overload the capacity of attachment
			• Attachments kept in lowest working position possible
			• **Note**: If attachment is alternate brand – seek advice from manufacturer to ensure the different attachment does not affect the centre of balance.
			• When changing hydraulic attachments, wear gloves and eye protection:
			  ○ Turn plant off
			  ○ Release hydraulic pressure
			  ○ Cover quick connect with rag and disconnect
			  ○ Reconnect new attachment
			  ○ Check for proper hydraulic connection, hose routing and hose length
			  ○ Check for leaks
			• Only use compliant forklifts with a load capacity data plate that says a person lifting attachment may be used
			• Ensure forklift is fitted with a method to prevent free fall of the box/platform in the event of a hydraulic hose failure
			• Only to be used as specified by manufacturer	

15H. Working Around Cranes and Lifting Operations				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Public protection, Staying clear of Other Workers and General	Hazard: Mobile Plant, Poor communication, Pedestrian traffic **Risk:**	**1**	• Exclusion zones surrounding work area to be established by crane operator • During the erection of any object via a crane, public/other workers will remain out of the designated lift area which is the area below or adjoining where persons could be struck by falling equipment / materials • Area is to be either barricaded or sign posted to prevent unauthorised entry • Safety helmets must be worn always when working in vicinity of loads being lifted	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
awareness of activity	**Falling objects, Personal Injury to public or other workers**		• Workers will remain out of the lifting area and ensure no pedestrians or bystanders enter the area while the lifts are being conducted • The crane operator and rigger will always remain in control of the lift. In the event where workers may be required to assist in the placement of loads all workers involved will sign onto the Crane Operators SWMS and any additional hazards will be managed through that document. This SWMS does not cover these tasks. • Take all directions from Crane Crew	

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Manual Handling				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	

Manual Handling	Hazard: Locations of the loads and distances to be moved
	Risk: Musculoskeletal strain, Fatigue
		3	• Use mechanical handling equipment where possible
			• Correct lifting technics will be used whenever a lift is required
			• **Preparation**: The first step in any lifting operation is preparation. Plan how you will carry out the lift and clear away any obstacles. By visualising the lift, you will automatically make your stomach muscles contract. These muscles brace your back and will significantly contribute to injury prevention
			• **Size up to load**: By moving the load sideways and forwards you will be able to ascertain whether it is within your capacity. Always imagine that the object you are about to lift is much heavier than it is
			• **Proper foot position**: As a general rule the front foot should be beside the object. The back foot should be slightly behind and be hip width from the front foot. This achieves a stable base and allows for even distribution of weight
			• **Proper hold**: Ideally with the proper hold the hands should be diagonally opposite for security and comfort. Use the full length of the fingers and where possible the palms to avoid fatigue
			• **Bend at the knees**: Bend your knees to get down to the load and use the legs to lift it. This way thigh and leg muscles are used, and these are the strongest part of your body (your back muscles are only for bracing)
			• **Straight back**: Keep your back as near to straight as possible, raise your head, keeping your chin in. This will keep your spine straight and enable you to see where you are going
			• **Keep the load close to you**: During the lift, keep the arms as straight as possible, and the elbows into the side. Don't change your grip while carrying and directly face the spot on which the load will rest. Never combine lifting with the twisting of your body. If you must turn, do it by moving your feet. Twisting causes the worst type of back injuries
			• **When a team lift is required, good communication will be used to co-ordinate the lift**: Whenever team lifting is used, it is essential to co-ordinate and carefully plan the lift. When organising a lift, ensure:
			  ○ An adequate number of employees are chosen to help in the lift.
			  ○ Team members are of similar height.
			  ○ One person is appointed "leader" of the team to perform the lift.
			  ○ There is enough area for the team members to maneuver as a group.
			  ○ Team members know their roles and responsibilities.
			  ○ Training in team lifting has been provided and the lift is rehearsed.
				5

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Use of Hand and Power Tools				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	
Prestart check at site	Hazard: Site hazards may impair works **Risk:** **Personal injury**	**3**	• Undertake pre-site inspection verify conditions on site will enable works to be carried out in accordance with the SWMS. • Discuss site specific works with the Site Supervisor reviewing site signage, Safety Management Plan, for site specific hazards • Ensure all employees are made aware of any site specific hazards to works and these SWMS • Construction Inducted employees are only allowed to undertake construction works • Ensure all leads tagging & testing are up to date, if applicable	**5**
Use of drills, saws, planner, sander, hand tools	Hazard: Untrained workers **Risk:** **Personal injury**	**3**	• Workers are to use the right type and right size of tool for the job • Workers to follow the correct procedure for using every tool • Worker to check the condition of tool prior to use • Always carry pointed tools by your side with the points and heavy ends down • Never carry tools in your pockets • Keep cutting tools sharp and in good condition • Cut away from yourself when using chisels and other edged tools • Handle sharp-edged and pointed tools with care • Handles must have no sharp edges or areas that dig into the fingers or palm of the hand • Do not use tools which are loose or cracked • When power tools are used follow the manufacturer's instructions for the correct PPE to be worn and the safe use instructions • Workers to be competent in the use of the PPE and risk assessments must be undertaken prior to using PPE to show that the hierarchy of control was used in determining if to use PPE • If an item of plant or equipment creates excessive noise, that is where you need to raise your voice to talk, wear appropriate hearing protection • If there is a risk of injury to the head by falling objects then wear hard hats	**5**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Hazard: Contaminated atmosphere **Risk: Respiratory illness**	**3**	• If you don't know or you suspect area being worked on may contain crystalline silica, STOP work and talk to supervisor for further directives • Assess whether to wet down areas to reduce dust emission from works conducted • Where the risk of dust production, worker will wear appropriate PPE	**5**
	Hazard: Flying debris **Risk: Personal injury**	**3**	• Guards on tools and equipment will be maintained and working effectively before being used on site • Guarding on tools will not be removed to perform any work activity • All tools and equipment will be inspected prior to work activity for any faults or defects • If a fault or defect is found the item will be removed from services and reported to the supervisor as soon as practicable • All persons performing work where there is a risk of a foreign object striking the eye, eye protection must be worn	**5**
	Hazard: Poorly maintained electrical tools **Risk: Electrocution**	**3**	• All corded tools will be tested and tagged in accordance with current legislation and conducted every **three months** on construction sites • All corded tools will be connected directly to an RCD switch box which is also inspected and tagged in accordance with current legislation	**5**
Powered tools with discs: grinders	Hazard: Incorrect disc or fragmented disc resulting in flying parts striking people **Risk: Personal injury**	**3**	• If worker doesn't know or suspects area being worked on may contain silica then follow the steps listed in the crystalline silica component of this SWMS for specific controls of respirable crystalline silica • Grinders will always be inspected before use • If a cutting or grinding disk has been left on, carefully inspect disc prior to use • If damage to disc is noted, swap out for a new one • Never change any type of disk on a grinder without unplugging or removing battery • Checking for dead is also essential to prevent accidental operation during disk change • Never over tighten disk as this may also damage them • Guards are always manditory on a grinder. If the guard is in the way, the grinder is the wrong tool for the job • Do not remove guards for any reason while grinder is in use	**4**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Working in Hot/ Humid Environments (Excess 30°or +60% Humidity)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Working in excessively hot environments or during a heat wave (i.e., working on open fields, concrete structures, etc.	Hazard: Heat and high humidity on the body, Radiant heat, High humidity, Hot objects, or Strenuous physical activity **Risk:** **Heat stress,** **Dehydration,** **Headaches,** **Nausea**	**2**	• Extended working hours, excessive heat and more strenuous activities will be carefully monitored • Have in place emergency procedures for heat stress • Supervisors to consider: ○ Length of shifts - depends on physical and mental load of the work ○ Previous hours and days worked ○ Type of work being performed ○ Level of physical and/or mental effort required to complete tasks ○ Time of the day when the work is being performed. ○ Rotating workers • Supervisors to implement, as far as is reasonably practicable: ○ Increased supervision/monitoring of workers and regular communication with them ○ Work to be carried out under shade/portable shade structure ○ Increased work to rest ratio i.e., 1 hour work to 15 minutes, minimum, rest period ○ Buddy system where workers keep an eye on each other for signs of heat effects ○ Where possible schedule work for early morning, late afternoon or at night ○ Utilize 5 min hydration breaks away from sun and work ▪ Hydration Stop: Is a controlled break facilitated by the supervisor or safety rep to bring the work crew together and re-hydrate, (water, sqwincher or hydrolytes.) will be used. This is not a normal break as the sole purpose of this is to re-hydrate • Shaded or cool area(s) for rest breaks with good ventilation - use fans if needed	**4**
Hot/ Humid environments - Emergency Response Procedures	Hazard: Unidentified heat stress or exhausted worker **Risk:** **Dehydration,** **Collapse,**	**1**	• Workers will: ○ Look after each other and ensure that there is drinking water, co-workers are taking breaks and not showing signs of heat stress ○ Ensure they have plenty of cool water to drink - not icy water ○ Use electrolyte icy blocks if not contra indicated ○ Take regular rest breaks in shade • If a worker shows symptoms: ○ Remove the worker from the heat or work area	**4**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Permanent disability, Death		○ Loosen their clothing, remove PPE including shirts and masks ○ Have them rest in a cool, well-ventilated area ○ Encourage them to drink cool (not cold) fluids ○ If symptoms do not reduce quickly, seek medical help immediately • As far as is reasonably practicable, sites to have available ice towels (i.e., esky, ice, water, and towels) as part of a first aid response. Ice towels have been shown to be an effective cooling method for heat related illness • To relieve acute symptoms, such as painful muscular cramps, hydrolytes may be used in the single serve • **DRSABCD** – Implement basic first aid • **See site First Aiders** • Each day ensure workers know who the onsite first aiders are	
End of Shift				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Clean up and re-packing.	Hazard: Loading vehicle **Risk: Muscular strains**	**3**	• When cleaning up and repacking good manual handling techniques will be used, e.g., such as bending the knees and not the back, team lifts where possible and avoid carrying very heavy items	**5**
Leaving Site	Hazard: Environmental **Risk: Environmental damage**	**4**	• When leaving site, make sure to take away any of the left-over materials • When cleaning ensure that all environmentally sensitive products are disposed of correctly • Any leftover hazardous substances will be taken off site and disposed at the correct facility	**5**

Site Risk Assessments – Additional Tasks or Activities to be Added				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Additional Tasks to Add to Job				
Task 1:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**
Task 2:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**
Task 3:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**