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| THIS FORM IS TO IDENTIFY PROJECT HAZARDS AND TO MINIMISE THE RISKS TO PERSONS AND/OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. | | | | | | |
| Project: |  | Work Order No. | WO-000020 | Start Date | 24/11/2020 | |
| Principal Contractor: |  | Working Contractor |  | Finish date | 24/11/2020 | |
| Site Manager: |  |  |  | Phone |  | |
| Address: |  | | | | | |
| Scope of Work: | Read the Risk Assessment and then sign it to indicate you have read it. Complete the 5-minute survey if attached. | | | | | |
| Hazardous Materials: |  | | | | | |
| Referenced Legislation: |  | | | | | |
| Licenses and Permits: |  | | | | | |
| Person Responsible for SWMS Compliance: |  | Date SWMS Received: | 24/11/2020 | | |
| What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS: | The SWMS are sent electronically via an automated system that ensures that each worker has read and signed the SWMS before the work starts | | | | | |

PPE SECTION

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| PPE Required |  | PPE Required |  |
| Safety glasses |  | Gloves |  |
| Protective footwear |  | High vis clothing |  |
| Hard hat |  | Long sleeve/trouser |  |
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| RISK LEVEL | POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION (Table explanation = back page) |  | CONSEQUENCES (C) | | | | |
| LIKELIHOOD (L) | 1 INSIGNIFICANT | 2 MINOR | 3 MODERATE | 4 MAJOR | 5 CATASOPHIC |
| NEGLIGIBLE | Task Supervisor / Leader to monitor | 5 Almost Certain | Medium 5 | High 10 | High 15 | Extreme 20 | Extreme 25 |
| LOW | Task Supervisor / Leader to manage by routine procedures. | 4 Likely | Low 4 | Medium 8 | High 12 | High 16 | Extreme 20 |
| MEDIUM | Manager to manage by specific monitoring or procedures. | 3 Possible | Low 3 | Low 6 | Medium 9 | High 12 | High 15 |
| HIGH | Manager to manage via detailed Task JSEA. | 2 Unlikely | Negligible 2 | Low 4 | Low 6 | Medium 8 | High 10 |
| EXTREME | Manager to manage via detailed plan to reduce risk. | 1 Rare | Negligible 1 | Negligible 2 | Low 3 | Low 4 | Medium 5 |

Steps-table Section

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| Item | Task & or Category of Hazard(Delete & Add items that are / not relevant) | What are the Specific Hazards? | Area of Impact | Risk | Before | Controls | Methods of Controlling Hazards | Risk | After | Controls | Who is responsible |
| L | C | S | L | C | S |
| 1 | Refer to site safety rules for information on signing in and starting work | Slips, trips, and falls can happen in almost any environment. As construction sites often have uneven terrain, buildings at various stages of completion, and unused materials on site, it is unsurprising that slips, trips, and falls are a common hazard. | Working at Height. The construction and/or demolition of buildings frequently requires tradesmen to work at height. ... Moving Objects. ... Slips, Trips, & Falls. ... Noise. ... Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome. ... Material & Manual Handling. ... Collapse. ... Asbestos. |  | 84 |  | Effective controls protect workers from workplace hazards; help avoid injuries, illnesses, and incidents; minimize or eliminate safety and health risks; and help employers provide workers with safe and healthful working conditions. ... Identify and evaluate options for controlling hazards, using a "hierarchy of controls." |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 2 | Report to site foreman before commencing work in any area and confirm whether asbestos is present and in what condition it is. | Confined spaces may contain hazardous atmospheres, including insufficient oxygen, toxic (poisonous) air, or an explosive atmosphere. These spaces may also have physical hazards that may result, for example, in workers falling, being crushed or buried, or drowning. | Initiate new ideas. Take the time to be proactive and originate new concepts. ... Update coworkers on your progress. A good colleague supports his or her coworkers. ... Be positive. ... Let others count on you. ... Pay attention to what your coworkers say. ... Speak up. ... Go the extra mile. |  | 84 |  | The best way to protect workers is to remove or eliminate the hazard from the workplace using the following hazard control methods: Substitution. Substitute dangerous chemicals, equipment or work methods with safer and less hazardous ones to eliminatethe hazard altogether. |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 3 | Sub contract staff will be inducted onto sites by the principle contractor; all members of staff are obliged to follow the principle contractor rules and regulations whilst on site. | Sudden changes in temperature and humidity affect the respiratory system. It has a drying effect on skin and mucous membranes. It adds to ambient noise, contributing to noise pollution. The air circulation can transmit infectious respiratory diseases. Airborne dust and fungi can cause allergic reactions. | Air contamination can become a severe problem that contributes to respiratory ailments in people. Additionally, air conditioning at work and home can lead to problems, such as colds, fevers, headaches and fatigue. |  | 77 |  | Keep Windows Closed During the Day. This might seem counter-intuitive, but keeping your windows closed will keep your house much cooler than keeping your windows open. ... Keep Windows Covered During the Day. ... Use Fans. ... Keep the Stove Off. |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 4 | The sub contractors site foreman will ensure that all safety measures are followed by his staff, the site foreman will set up and manage work patterns, equipment storage, control of visitors and protection of clients and members of the public | Sudden changes in temperature and humidity affect the respiratory system. It has a drying effect on skin and mucous membranes. It adds to ambient noise, contributing to noise pollution. The air circulation can transmit infectious respiratory diseases. Airborne dust and fungi can cause allergic reactions. | Unless systems are cleaned regularly, air conditioners can be a source of health issues. Air contamination can become a severe problem that contributes to respiratory ailments in people. Additionally, air conditioning at work and home can lead to problems, such as colds, fevers, headaches and fatigue. |  | 77 |  | To provide the comfort conditions throughout the year, the air-conditioning systems are fitted with three controls: temperature controls, humidistats and airstats that control the temperature, relative humidity and flow of air inside the room respectively. |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 5 | All materials and equipment will be delivered to site by suppliers and kept in designated storage areas | Strains and sprains from lifting loads improperly or from carrying loads that are either too large or too heavy, Fractures and bruises caused by being struck by materials or by being caught in pinch points, and Cuts and bruises caused by falling materials that have been improperly stored or by incorrectly cutting ties or other securing devices. | Material handling equipment (MHE) is mechanical equipment used for the movement, storage, control and protection of materials, goods and products throughout the process of manufacturing, distribution, consumption and disposal |  | 77 |  | Keep storage areas free from accumulated materials that cause tripping, fires, or explosions, or that may contribute to the harboring of rats and other pests; Place stored materials inside buildings that are under construction and at least 6 feet from hoist ways, or inside floor openings and at least 10 feet away from exterior walls; Separate noncompatible material; and Equip employees who work on stored grain in silos, hoppers, or tanks, with lifelines and safety belts. |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 6 | The site foreman will ensure staff are competent to complete the job safely and that apprentices are properly supervised. | As an employer, you must identify hazards in your workplace and take steps to eliminate or minimize them. Develop a safety plan. Tell your employees what you will do to ensure their safety and what you expect from them. Make sure your employees have access to a first aid kit. | Workplace safety is very important for each and every employee in the industry because all the workers desire to work in a safe and protected atmosphere. Health and safety is the key factor for all the industries in order to promote the wellness of both employees and employers |  | 77 |  | identify the hazard by carrying out a workplace risk assessment; determine how employees might be at risk; evaluate the risks; record and review hazards at least annually, or earlier if something changes. |  | 66 | 66 |  |
| 7 | Physically check all equipment for signs of undue wear or damage, particularly plugs and cables | electric shock and burns from contact with live parts. injury from exposure to arcing, fire from faulty electrical equipment or installations. | Thermosetting Insulating Cables Low Fume Hazard (LFH) .... has a direct or indirect impact to the safety adopted at the installation ... kept clear of unnecessary electrical equipment, lighting and sockets unless it meets ..... inspected annually for signs of mechanical damage, corrosion, overheating, loose. |  | 77 |  | Replace or repair damaged power cords. Exposed wiring is a danger that cannot go overlooked, the NFPA wrote. ... Don't overload your outlets. ... Avoid extension cords as much as possible. ... Keep electrical equipment or outlets away from water. ... Protect small children from hazards. ... Put us to the test! |  | 66 | 66 |  |

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| # | Name of Employee | Signature | Date Signed |
|  | James Cameron | &&James\_Cameron\_88 | &&SignJames\_Cameron\_date\_88 |
|  | &&Employee2\_Name | &&Emp2\_Signature | &&Signature2\_Date |
|  | &&Employee3\_Name | &&Emp3\_Signature | &&Signature3\_Date |
|  | &&Employee4\_Name | &&Emp4\_Signature | &&Signature4\_Date |
|  | &&Employee5\_Name | &&Emp5\_Signature | &&Signature5\_Date |
|  | &&Employee6\_Name | &&Emp6\_Signature | &&Signature6\_Date |
|  | &&Employee7\_Name | &&Emp7\_Signature | &&Signature7\_Date |
|  | &&Employee8\_Name | &&Emp8\_Signature | &&Signature8\_Date |
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| LIKELIHOOD | DESCRIPTION | | | | |
| PERCEPTION (PE) | ANECDOTAL (AN) | FACTUAL (FA) | OPPORTUNISM (OP) | PROBABILITY (PR) |
| 1 RARE | May occur only in exceptional circumstances. | - | - | - | Less than 1% (e.g. less than 1% chance of occurring during the project period). |
| 2 UNLIKELY | Is not expected to occur. | No recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence. | No recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities. | Little opportunity, reason or means to occur. | % |
| 3 POSSIBLE | Might occur at some time. | Few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence. | Very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities. | Some opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 5% |
| 4 LIKELY | Will probably occur in most circumstances. | Regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence. | - | Considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 20% |
| 5 ALMOST CERTAIN | Is expected to occur in most circumstances. | High level of recorded incidents and / or strong anecdotal evidence. | Strong likelihood the event will recur. | Great opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 100% |

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| CONSEQUENCES | IMPACT | | | |
| HEALTH AND SAFETY | ENVIRONMENT | COMMUNITY | OPERATIONS |
| 1 INSIGNIFICANT | Near Miss Incident or Minor Injury requiring first aid treatment only. | Brief spill incident. No environmental damage. | No impact, issues or delays. | No impact, issues or delays. Staff able to function at 100%. |
| 2 MINOR | Medical Treatment only | Minor spill. Pollutant on site. No environmental damage | Minor impact, issues or delays easily resolved. | Minor impact, issues or delays easily resolved. Staff able to function well. |
| 3 MODERATE | Lost Time Injury | Escape of pollutant causing environmental damage. | Moderate impact, issues or delays. | Moderate impact, issues or delays. Staff inconvenienced and ability to perform duties is impacted. |
| 4 MAJOR | Death or permanent disability | Significant pollution on and off site < $500k. | Major impact, issues or delays. | Major impact, issues or delays. Staff seriously impacted and have difficulty in performing duties. |
| 5 CATASTROPHIC | Multiple deaths | Long term environmental damage. | Significant impact, issues or delay. | Significant impact, issues or delay. Staff unable to perform their duties. |

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