

SITE SPECIFIC Risk Assessment

Date:		New	✓	Revised		Page	
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TRADE: CARPENTER

Job No:	7718/15	Client:	СНОІ
Address:	15 Sutherland Street, Lane Cove NSW 2066	Supervisor:	Matt Saunders

Key:	"1" action now	"2" action ASAP	"3" action ASAP
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Note 1: Refer to the general Safety Plan and Safe Work Method Statement.

Note 2: Safe work procedures shall be implemented for the supply and use of a *hazardous chemical / substance/s* on site that complies with the *current material safety data sheet* recommendations and also complies with the requirements of WHS Regulation 2011 Chapter 3 - Part 3.2

Note 3: All *manual tasks* are to comply with the requirements of Safe Work Australia – National Code of Practice for Manual Handling 2009 [or as amended] or WorkCover NSW Code of Practice - Hazardous manual tasks

Note 4: Management of the risk of fall from one level to another must comply with Part 3.1 and the requirements of Part 4.4 Falls Clauses 78-80 of WHS Regulation 2011

Note 5: Review of Control Measures - If there are any tasks that may be included by way of variation to the plans or an alternative approach to the set task, it is a requirement to carry out a "Specific Risk Assessment" for the task or tasks.

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Access to site / work areas - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Access ways not clearly defined	Slips, trips and falls		√			✓		3	Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed all weather access to site and work areas. Unload and move equipment and materials to designated area to keep footpath / work place access clear	Site Supervisor /all 'workers'	
Stored materials - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Access ways not clearly defined	Slips, trips and falls		√			✓		2	Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas. Provide and maintain barricades to isolate material and to restrict access Provide designated waste areas.	Site Supervisor / all 'workers'	
Manual tasks	Muscle strain - back injuries and cuts		✓			√		2	Assess travel path and distance to work area Use mechanical assistance	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
	Over exertion or repetitive movements								where practicable; provide training in the use of the equipment		
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
									Ensure one [1] person is appointed to plan and take charge of the task		
									Plan the task in stages - e.g. ensure grip is secure; lift to waist height; place support under load; team 'workers' to re-group then lift load into position		
									Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting - rotate 'workers' and vary tasks		
									Ensure enough space is available for the team 'workers' to safely manoeuvre as a group		
									Where possible, use team 'workers' of a similar height and capability		
									Provide additional team 'workers' to assist that are proportional to the weight and difficulty of the task		
									Ensure load is shared evenly		
									Ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the lift		
									On sloping sites, ensure safe footing is provided		
Exposure to noise	Hearing damage		√			√		2	Isolate plant and equipment	All 'workers'	
Plant / equipment	_								Use appropriate PPE Apply appropriate procedures		
Exposure to dust / fibres / chemical	Dust / fibres inhalation -								necessary to contain dust /		
vapours -	respiratory								fibres / chemical vapours.	Contractor / all	
Hazardous chemicals -	Skin and eye		√			√		2	Use appropriate PPE - disposable dust / fibres / chemical vapour protection.	'workers'	
Biological -	allergies/ irritations.								Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres		
Exposure to lead based paints - Hazardous	Dust inhalation - respiratory problems		√			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers'	Contractor / all 'workers'	
chemicals - Biological	Skin and eye							_	Apply appropriate procedures necessary to contain dust /		

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
	allergies/ irritations.		<u> </u>						flaking paint surfaces. Use appropriate PPE - disposable contact / dust protection.		
Exposure to UV light / weather - UV light - glare Extreme temperatures	Skin cancer / sun burn - Dehydration - heat stroke or fatigue Sight damage		√			✓		2	Regularly monitor for airborne dust Reduce exposure where possible. Regularly monitor 'workers' condition Adequate fluid intake Use appropriate sun screen. Wear appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Protection of other 'workers' and the public - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Access ways not clearly defined - Hazardous chemicals - Biological	Slips, trips and falls Wind- borne dust / fibres Struck by falling objects		√			✓		2	Provide and maintain barricades to materials stored on footpath Provide and maintain barricades to isolate and to restrict access to work areas Use of shade cloth around the work area Wet down dust Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	
Location of services - Electricity - insulation to old wiring frayed or brittle [conduit] or easily damaged - water pipe electrified Gas - Hazardous chemical Biological	Electric shock or electrocution Gas service - explosion Inhalation and exposure to hazardous chemicals.		√		✓			3	Isolate / relocate electrical supply / wiring. RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator Isolate / relocate gas supply	Site Supervisor / all 'workers'	
General working at height - [over 2.0m] Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Old brittle / corroded roofing material /skylight/s Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the	Fall from roof edge/ work platform/ through roof or roof framing Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Provide guardrails, perimeter edge protection / catch scaffold. Scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter. Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

middle of battens - Gravity - overbalancing Windy and or wet conditions Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust Provide perimeter guardrail / scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter.					lt	Resul	od	keliho	Lil		
Gravity - overbalancing Windy and or wet conditions Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust Working at height-stripping existing tiled roof covering and frame - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / Inadequate fall prevention system / Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' in Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust Provide perimeter guardrail / scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter. Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure 'workers' in	Date		Possible Controls	Priority						Potential Harm	Job Step / Hazard
work platform - Old / brittle roofing tiles Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions. Struck by falling object. Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems. Electric shock or electrocution Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions. Controlled removal / disposal of the roofing tiles - provide debris chute Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Controlled removal / disposal of the roofing tiles - provide debris chute Regularly monitor stability of the roof structure / ceiling frame Provide barricade to restrict access to the work area. Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area Don't stack / store tiles on roof or on scaffold. Don't remove roofing tiles on wet or windy days.	Date	Contractor / all	'workers' know their responsibility during the work process SWMS Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust Provide perimeter guardrail / scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter. Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the removal process Use safety harness Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Controlled removal / disposal of the roofing tiles - provide debris chute Regularly monitor stability of the roof structure / ceiling frame Provide barricade to restrict access to the work area. Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area Don't stack / store tiles on roof or on scaffold. Don't remove roofing tiles on	Priority Priority				Possible		Slips, trips and falls from work platform. Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions. Struck by falling object. Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems. Electric shock or	middle of battens - Gravity - overbalancing Windy and or wet conditions Working at height- stripping existing tiled roof covering and frame - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Old / brittle roofing tiles Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous chemicals - Biological -
Electricity Wet or windy days. Use of appropriate PPE plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers'			Use of appropriate PPE plan the tasks in consultation								
Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access work areas. Use designated drop areas to restrict traffic across the			distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access								

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Working at height- stripping existing sheet metal roof covering and frame Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Old / corroded roofing material or brittle skylight/s Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Electricity	Slips, trips and falls from work platform. Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions. Struck by falling object. Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems. Electric shock or electrocution		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust / fibres. Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter. Provide perimeter guardrail / catch scaffold to roof surface. Use safety harness Controlled lowering of sheet metal roofing Regularly monitor stability of the roof structure / ceiling frame Provide barricade to restrict access to the work area. Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area Don't stack materials on roof or on scaffold. Use trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the removal process Don't remove sheet metal roofing on wet or windy days. Use of appropriate PPE	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Removal of eave and porch soffits 'that may' contain asbestos cement [ACM] - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Brittle roofing material / skylight/s	Inhalation and exposure to ACM fibres / dust - respiratory problems Slips, trips and falls from work platform / through frame Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries Exposure to ceiling dust - eye and skin irritations		✓			√		3	Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Adequate consultation with relevant "workers" Appropriate removal	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Walking on brittle roofing material - walking in the middle of roofing battens Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public	- respiratory problems.								procedures to contain dust / fibres. Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the work / removal process Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area. remove eave and porch soffits with minimal breakage Wet down to minimise dust / fibre release. Seal residues of ACM that cannot be removed from timber framed members Wrap all removed material in heavy duty plastic sheeting and seal. Use appropriate PPE SWMS		
Removal of SMF batt and foil backed insulation 'that may' contain or be contaminated by lead dust / asbestos cement [ACM] or [ACD] - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Windy conditions - Gravity - overbalancing Hazardous chemicals - Biological -	Slips, trips and falls from work platform / through ceiling frame Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries Inhalation and exposure to dust / fibres - respiratory problems		✓			✓		2	Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust / fibres Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Use planks as temporary work platform Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' ensure 'workers' know their responsibility associated with the removal process Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Carry and install tarpaulins to exposed roof space - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls Back injuries - strains and sprains Struck by flying object		✓		✓			1	heavy duty plastic bags Vacuum residual dust / fibres from ceiling area Use appropriate PPE Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access work area Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting to position tarp. Additional 'workers' to assist where required Ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the positioning of the tarp Ensure all tarps are securely tied down and not weighted with tiles	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Hand demolish rendered brickwork at ground level - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Access ways not clearly defined - Electricity - Exposure to dust - Manual tasks - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Gravity - stability of the structure - Proximity to other 'workers'	Slips, trips and falls Electric shock or electrocution Muscle strain - back injuries and cuts Over exertion or repetitive movements. Inhalation and exposure to dust - skin and eye irritations and allergies. Exposure to lead based paints - Injuries due to collapse		✓		✓			2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Ensure openings and voids in floors are fully covered. Regularly monitor stability of the structure Use task specific trained 'workers ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process Rotate 'workers' and vary tasks Guards to plant and equipment fully operational Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area Wet down to minimise dust release Regularly monitor airborne dust	Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
									Use appropriate PPE SWMS		
Cutting brickwork with petrol driven saw - Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Tools and equipment Struck by flying objects	Hearing loss - Inhalation of exhaust fumes/dust - respiratory problems – Exposure to lead based paints - Sight damage		✓			√		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Guards to equipment fully operational Monitor the air quality for exhaust fumes / dust Regularly monitor the condition of the 'workers' within the work area Adequate ventilation and lighting - where required provide for two [2] fan air circulation system.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Removal of ceiling linings 'that may' be contaminated by lead dust, asbestos cement ACM dust or fibres-Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public	Inhalation and exposure to fibres / dust - respiratory problems Slips, trips and falls through frame Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries Exposure to ceiling dust - eye and skin irritations - respiratory problems. Exposure to lead based paints -		✓			✓		3	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to work commencement of the works. Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust / fibres Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the work / removal process Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area Remove ceiling sheets with minimal breakage Wet down to minimise dust / fibre release Use appropriate PPE SWMS	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carrying materials, floor timbers / joists / deep composite	Slips, trips and falls Back injuries - strains and		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
beams / joists and sheet flooring up ramp / scaffold - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Slope of ramp Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks	sprains								Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp surface clean and dry. Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry. Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process Order timber in short lengths. SWMS Use crane to deliver / position materials to work		
Positioning floor timbers / joists / composite beams / joists on to existing walls - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall arrest system / work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Use task specific trained 'workers' and team liftingensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process Use planks as temporary work platform. SWMS	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Manual tasks Carrying and positioning of structural steel beams and posts [if required] - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Access ways not clearly defined - Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls Back injuries - strains and sprains Damage to ramp or scaffolding		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp surface clean and dry. Ramp adequate to carry combined load of men and material	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
									Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry.		
									Where practicable use mechanical means [crane]to lift and position beams and posts		
									Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting - additional 'workers' to assist-		
									Ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the carrying and positioning of the structural steel beam / post		
									Use short beams where possible SWMS		
									Use crane to deliver and position structural steel components to work area		
Carrying and placing floor sheets to first floor work areas - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls through open floor joists Back injuries - strains and sprains		✓			√		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas Use planks as temporary work platform Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting Ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the carrying and positioning of the sheets upon the open	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carry rolls of poly- fabric up ramp /scaffold and install to cover first floor platform - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing- Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls Back injuries - strains and sprains		√		✓			1	Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access work area Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting to position and to roll out the poly-fabric	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carrying frames	Slips, trips and		√			√		2	Identify the risks and plan the	Contractor	
-ajig italiiloo	falls.								in the same plan the	30111140101	-

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
up ramp / scaffold Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Slope of ramp - Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks	Back injuries - strains and sprains		3d	5		S			task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp surface clean and dry. Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process Remove guardrail from ramp to allow easy carrying Have large prefab frames delivered with loose lintels. Use site cut frames on first floor Have frames made in smaller lengths. Use mechanical assistance where practicable - provide training in the use of the equipment Use crane to deliver /	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Cutting brickwork / timber frame with power saw - Electricity -	Electric shock or electrocution								position frames /materials to floor platform Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' RCD installed on mains supply		
Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Tools and equipment Struck by flying objects	Hearing loss - Inhalation of dust - respiratory problems - Sight damage		✓			✓		2	/ portable generator Guards to equipment fully operational Monitor for airborne dust Use task specific trained 'workers'. Use appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Lifting and erection of roof trusses - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -	Slips, trips, falls Back injuries - muscle strain / sprain		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Use planks as temporary work platform Use mechanical assistance to position trusses on top of wall plates	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks									Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the lifting and positioning of the roof trusses Replace truss with cut roof. Have girder trusses made in two [2] sections i.e.: not nailed together Use crane to deliver / position trusses to top of wall plates / walls		
Lifting large strutting and hanging beams onto top wall plate Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls Back injuries - strains and sprains		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access work area. Use planks as temporary work platform Use mechanical assistance where practical to lift and position Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting - additional 'workers' to assist ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work task Use crane to deliver materials to top of wall plates / walls	Contractor / all 'workers' Site Supervisor	
Fixing of timber fascia / barge boards, eaves and windows - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Pitch of roof - roofing material - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing -	Slips, trips and falls from work platform and accessibility. Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries Back injuries - strains and sprains.		√		√			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting Guardrails to scaffold, work platform complete, clean and dry Perimeter guardrail / catch scaffold to roof surfaces when working from roof surface Use safety harness when working from roof surface Don't use step ladder to gain extra height from scaffold work platform.	Contractor / all 'workers' Site Supervisor	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Manual tasks									Use of appropriate PPE		
Carry rolls of aluminium breather foil up ramp / scaffold to wrap first floor frame - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing- Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls . Back injuries - strains and sprains		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting to position and to roll out and fix breather foil Additional 'workers' to assist where required	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Cutting and fixing fibre-cement [FC] sheet eaves and wall cladding - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Pitch of roof - roofing material - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls from work platform Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries Back injuries - strains and sprains Dust inhalation - respiratory problems		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry Perimeter guardrail / catch scaffold to roof surfaces when working from roof surface Use task specific trained 'workers'. Monitor for airborne dust/ fibres. Don't use step ladder to gain extra height from scaffold work platform.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carry packs / rolls of 'polastic' insulation blanket up ramp /scaffold - fixing of battens and insulation - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall protection system / work platform - Slope of ramp - Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks Exposure to dust -	Slips, trips and falls from ramp or work platform Muscle strain - back injuries and cuts Dust inhalation - respiratory problems Eye and skin irritations / allergies		✓			√		3	Use of appropriate PPE. Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work areas Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp and work platform clean and dry Scaffold guardrails and work platform is complete - use of toe boards /dust screening Provide barricades to restrict access to around / under work areas Team lifting and carrying.	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Hazardous chemicals - Biological									Rotate 'workers' and vary tasks Appropriate procedures to contain dust resulting from cutting of the foil backed polystyrene insulation rolls Use appropriate PPE - disposable dust protection. Use task specific trained 'workers' SWMS		
Exposure to polystyrene dust	Eye and skin irritations / allergies		√			✓		2	Appropriate procedures to contain dust Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Use appropriate PPE - disposable dust protection Provide Safety Data Sheet.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Use of gap filling flexible fillers / sealants - Hazardous chemicals Biological	Inhalation of fumes - respiratory problems. Eye and skin irritations/ allergies	√			<		3	√	Identify the risks / hazards and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Monitor air quality for chemical vapours Use task specific trained 'workers'. Use appropriate PPE. Provide SDS.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Working at height - from roof surface to install skylight assembly - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Pitch of roof and roofing material - Gravity - overbalancing - Windy and or wet conditions	Slips, trips and falls from scaffold or roof surface - Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓			✓		3	Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access to work area. Scaffold guard rails and work platform is complete - clean and dry Perimeter and edge protection / catch scaffold in place when working from roof surface. Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure	Site Supervisor / Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
									'workers' know their responsibility during the work / removal process		
									Use safety harness when working from roof surface - use task specific trained 'workers'		
									Wear appropriate footwear.		
Stairwell opening - roughed-in stair no guardrail -	Falls through open stairwell								Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Prevent access to opening	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Provide guardrail / edge protection to stairwell void	Staircase Installer	
Gravity - overbalancing	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								Cover stairwell with temporary sheeting / scaffold		
Ladder access to work areas -	Fall from ladder								Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Use task specific trained 'workers'.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Gravity - overbalancing									Use approved ladder.		
Work from extension ladder - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing	Fall from ladder Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		√		√			3	Limit the use of ladders. Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Use scaffold as working platform. Ensure ladder is at 4:1 slope. Secure ladder at base and top. Ensure 'workers' face the ladder when climbing up and down ladder. Provide and maintain barricades to restrict access to work area. Limit the use of ladders	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Use of electrical powered / battery operated tools in confined space - Electricity - Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological Tools and equipment	Electric shock or electrocution Hearing loss Inhalation of dust - respiratory problems Sight damage		>			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator Guards to equipment fully operational Protect power lead from damage - power saw blade / sharp edges / vehicular traffic Use stands and hooks for leads in trafficable areas	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
									Use task specific trained 'workers' and rotate tasks		
									Adequate light and ventilation		
									Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres		
									Use of appropriate PPE.		
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
									Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area		
Use of pneumatic operated tools and	Impact injury from projectiles								Ensure unobstructed access work areas		
equipment - Compressed air -	Hearing loss Inhalation of dust - respiratory		√			√		2	Regularly monitor that air hoses are securely engaged	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust -	problems.		V			•		2	and not damaged	WOINEIS	
Hazardous chemicals Biological -	Eye and skin irritations / allergies -								Guards to tools fully operational		
Plant / equipment	Sight damage								Protect air line from damage - power saw blade / sharp edges / vehicular traffic		
									Use of appropriate PPE.		
									Use task specific trained 'workers'. Identify the risks and plan the		
Carrying vanity									task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
units up ramp / scaffold or up stairs -									Assess travel path and distance to work area		
Slips, trips, falls and	Slips, trips, falls and accessibility.								Ensure unobstructed access work areas	Contractor	
accessibility - Slope of ramp -	Back injuries - strains and sprains		√			✓		2	Guardrails to ramp are in place. Ramp surface clean and dry.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Windy and or wet conditions -									Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete,		
Manual tasks									Use task specific trained		
Cutting chamically									'workers' and team lifting. Identify the risks and plan the		
Cutting chemically treated timber, pine and particleboard / MDF sheets -	Hearing loss Inhalation of dust					,			task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'	Contractor / all	
Exposure to noise -	respiratory problems		√			√		2	RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator	'workers'	
Exposure to dust -	Sight damage								Guards to plant and		

		Lil	keliho	od		Resul	t				
Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Hazardous chemicals - Biological Equipment									equipment fully operational. Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Train 'workers' in the safe handling and cutting of hazardous materials Monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Adequate ventilation Use of appropriate PPE Provide SDS for product.		
Site clean up on completion of work Manual tasks Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals Biological -	Inhalation of dust - respiratory problems. Eye and skin irritations / allergies Personal injuries - cuts and abrasions.		✓			✓		3	Place all building waste and rubbish in the designated waste area / skip bin Leave site / work areas in a clean and tidy condition Remove any temporary barricades if no longer required	Contractor / all 'workers'	

I / We have consulted with Cape Cod Australia Pty. Limited and have mutually agreed on the above procedures. This risk assessment provides details on how I/we will manage my/our work on this Cape Cod Australia Pty. Limited work site.

Company Name:	Signed by:	Las Squain
		Cape Cod Australia Pty. Limited
Signed by:		ABN: 54 000 605 407
(Contractor PCBU)		Builder's Licence No.: 5519
ABN:		
Address:		
Phone:		
Email:		