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**TRADE: CARPENTER**

<b>Job No:</b>	<b>7632/14</b>	<b>Client:</b>	<b>MOLONEY</b>
<b>Address:</b>	12 Brown Street, Bronte NSW 2024	<b>Supervisor:</b>	David Wahba

<b>Key:</b>	<b>"1"</b> action now	<b>"2"</b> action ASAP	<b>"3"</b> 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.*

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
Access to site / work areas -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Access ways not clearly defined	Slips, trips and falls		✓			✓		3	Assess travel path and distance to work area  Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas	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  Over exertion or repetitive movements		✓			✓		2	Assess travel path and distance to work area  Use mechanical assistance where practicable; provide training in the use of the equipment	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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									<p>Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'</p> <p>Ensure one [1] person is appointed to plan and take charge of the task</p> <p>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</p> <p>Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting - rotate 'workers' and vary tasks</p> <p>Ensure enough space is available for the team 'workers' to safely manoeuvre as a group</p> <p>Where possible, use team 'workers' of a similar height and capability</p> <p>Provide additional team 'workers' to assist that are proportional to the weight and difficulty of the task</p> <p>Ensure load is shared evenly</p> <p>Ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the lift</p> <p>On sloping sites, ensure safe footing is provided</p>		
Exposure to noise Plant / equipment	Hearing damage		✓			✓		2	<p>Isolate plant and equipment</p> <p>Use appropriate PPE</p>	All 'workers'	
Exposure to dust / fibres / chemical vapours -  Hazardous chemicals - Biological -	Dust / fibres inhalation - respiratory problems  Skin and eye allergies/ irritations.		✓			✓		2	<p>Apply appropriate procedures necessary to contain dust / fibres / chemical vapours.</p> <p>Use appropriate PPE - disposable dust / fibres / chemical vapour protection.</p> <p>Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres</p>	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Exposure to lead based paints -	Dust inhalation - respiratory problems		✓			✓		2	<p>Identify the risks and plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers'</p>	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Hazardous chemicals - Biological	Skin and eye allergies/ irritations.								Apply appropriate procedures necessary to contain dust / flaking paint surfaces.  Use appropriate PPE - disposable contact / dust protection.  Regularly monitor for airborne dust		
Exposure to UV light / weather -  UV light - glare  Extreme temperatures	Skin cancer / sun burn -  Dehydration - heat stroke or fatigue  Sight damage		✓			✓		2	Reduce exposure where possible.  Regularly monitor 'workers' condition  Adequate fluid intake  Use appropriate sun screen. Wear appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Contact with o/head electrical services / point of attachment - Power lines not isolated, covered or enclosed - Working too close to electrical supply - Strong winds causing power lines to swing close to work area - Wet conditions making 'tiger tails' ineffective	Electric shock or electrocution		✓			✓		3	Identify that the electrical supply is isolated prior to the work commencing  Provide 'tiger tails' [insulation] - adequately boxed adjacent to scaffold - extended an appropriate distance past the boundary	Licensed Electrical Contractor or Approved person  Site Supervisor  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 -	Electric shock or electrocution		✓		✓			3	Isolate / relocate electrical supply / wiring.  RCD installed on mains supply	Site Supervisor / all 'workers'	

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insulation to old wiring frayed or brittle [conduit] or easily damaged - water pipe electrified Gas - Hazardous chemical Biological	Gas service - explosion  Inhalation and exposure to hazardous chemicals.								/ portable generator  Isolate / relocate gas supply		
Access to and work in confined space - under floor  Hazardous chemicals -  Biological -  Ergonomic	Dust and chemical exposure - respiratory problems  Skin and eye irritations / allergies  'Worker' trapped in confined space  Dehydration		✓			✓		3	Identify the risks / hazards and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'  Use task specific trained, experienced 'workers' and rotate 'workers'.  Train 'workers' in safe working in confined spaces.  Use of appropriate PPE  Monitor the air quality for chemical vapours  Regularly monitor the condition of the 'workers' within the work area  Adequate fluid intake.  Adequate ventilation and lighting.	Contractor / 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  Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens -  Gravity -	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 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process	Site Supervisor  Contractor / all 'workers'	

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
overbalancing  Windy and or wet conditions									SWMS		
<p>Working at height-stripping existing tiled roof covering and frame -</p> <p>Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -</p> <p>Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -</p> <p>Old / brittle roofing tiles</p> <p>Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens -</p> <p>Windy and or wet conditions -</p> <p>Gravity - overbalancing -</p> <p>Hazardous chemicals -</p> <p>Biological -</p> <p>Manual tasks -</p> <p>Electricity</p>	<p>Slips, trips and falls from work platform.</p> <p>Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions.</p> <p>Struck by falling object.</p> <p>Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems.</p> <p>Electric shock or electrocution</p>							2	<p>Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'</p> <p>Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works</p> <p>Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust</p> <p>Provide perimeter guardrail / scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter.</p> <p>Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the removal process</p> <p>Use safety harness</p> <p>Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres</p> <p>Controlled removal / disposal of the roofing tiles - provide debris chute</p> <p>Regularly monitor stability of the roof structure / ceiling frame</p> <p>Provide barricade to restrict access to the work area.</p> <p>Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area</p> <p>Don't stack / store tiles on roof or on scaffold.</p> <p>Don't remove roofing tiles on wet or windy days.</p> <p>Use of appropriate PPE plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers'</p> <p>Assess travel path and distance to work area</p> <p>Ensure unobstructed access work areas.</p>	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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									Use designated drop areas to restrict traffic across the roof surface		
<p>Working at height-stripping existing sheet metal roof covering and frame</p> <p>Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -</p> <p>Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -</p> <p>Old / corroded roofing material or brittle skylight/s</p> <p>Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens -</p> <p>Windy and or wet conditions -</p> <p>Gravity - overbalancing -</p> <p>Hazardous chemicals -</p> <p>Biological -</p> <p>Manual tasks -</p> <p>Electricity</p>	<p>Slips, trips and falls from work platform.</p> <p>Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries / cuts and abrasions.</p> <p>Struck by falling object.</p> <p>Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems.</p> <p>Electric shock or electrocution</p>		✓			✓		2	<p>Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'</p> <p>Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works</p> <p>Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust / fibres.</p> <p>Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres</p> <p>Scaffold / work platform to outer perimeter.</p> <p>Provide perimeter guardrail / catch scaffold to roof surface.</p> <p>Use safety harness</p> <p>Controlled lowering of sheet metal roofing</p> <p>Regularly monitor stability of the roof structure / ceiling frame</p> <p>Provide barricade to restrict access to the work area.</p> <p>Provide "Spotter" to stop others entering work area</p> <p>Don't stack materials on roof or on scaffold.</p> <p>Use trained / experienced 'workers' in safe working at heights - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the removal process</p> <p>Don't remove sheet metal roofing on wet or windy days.</p> <p>Use of appropriate PPE</p>	Contractor / all 'workers'	
<p>Working at height-stripping existing acrylic roofing sheets and timber pergola structure -</p> <p>Slips, trips, falls</p>	<p>Slips, trips and falls from work platform.</p> <p>Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries /</p>		✓			✓		2	<p>Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'</p> <p>Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works</p> <p>Appropriate removal</p>	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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and accessibility -  Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -  Brittle roofing sheets  Increased traffic on roof surface - walking in the middle of battens -  Windy and or wet conditions -  Gravity - overbalancing -  Hazardous chemicals -  Biological -  Manual tasks -  Electricity	cuts and abrasions.  Struck by falling object.  Exposure to ceiling dust and insulation fibres - respiratory problems.  Electric shock or electrocution								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 <i>others</i> entering work area  Use trained / experienced ' <i>workers</i> ' in safe working at heights - ensure ' <i>workers</i> ' know their responsibility during the removal process  Don't remove roofing on wet or windy days.  Use of appropriate PPE		
Removal of eave soffit ' <i>that may</i> ' contain asbestos cement [ACM] / fibre-cement [FC]-  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -  Windy and or wet conditions -  Gravity - overbalancing -  Hazardous chemicals -	Inhalation and exposure to ACM / FC 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 - respiratory problems.		✓			✓		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 ' <i>workers</i> '  Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to commencement of the works  Adequate consultation with relevant " <i>workers</i> "  Appropriate removal procedures to contain dust / fibres.	Site Supervisor  Contractor / all ' <i>workers</i> '	

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Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public									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 soffit with minimal breakage  Wet down to minimise dust / fibre release.  Seal residues of ACM / FC that cannot be removed from timber framed members  Wrap all removed material in heavy duty plastic sheeting and seal.  Use appropriate PPE SWMS		
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	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	Slips, trips and falls  Electric shock or electrocution  Muscle strain - back injuries and		✓		✓			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	Supervisor  Contractor / all 'workers'	



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clearly defined - Electricity - Exposure to dust - Manual tasks - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Gravity - stability of the structure - Proximity to other 'workers'	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								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 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. Use appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Removal of ceiling linings 'that may' be contaminated by lead dust - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Hazardous chemicals -	Inhalation and exposure to fibres / dust - respiratory problems Slips, trips and falls through frame		✓			✓		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	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public	Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries  Exposure to ceiling dust - eye and skin irritations - respiratory problems.  Exposure to lead based paints -								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		
Demolish internal framed walls 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  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	Supervisor  Contractor / all 'workers'	

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									Regularly monitor for airborne dust  Use appropriate PPE SWMS		
Carry wall frames, and tools to ground floor work area -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Access ways not clearly defined  Manual tasks	Slips, trips and falls Muscle strain - back injuries and cuts  Over exertion or repetitive movements		✓			✓		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  Ensure openings and voids in floors are fully covered.  Use task specific trained 'workers' - ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process  Rotate 'workers' and vary tasks.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carrying materials, floor timbers / joists / deep composite beams / joists and sheet flooring up ramp / scaffold -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Slope of ramp  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 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 area	Site Supervisor  Contractor / all 'workers'	
Positioning floor timbers / joists /	Slips, trips and falls		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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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	Back injuries - strains and sprains								relevant 'workers'  Assess travel path and distance to work area  Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting.- ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process  Use planks as temporary work platform.  SWMS		
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 floor joists	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	

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up ramp / scaffold  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Slope of ramp -  Windy and or wet conditions -  Manual tasks	falls.  Back injuries - strains and sprains								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 / position frames /materials to floor platform	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Cutting brickwork / timber frame with power saw - Electricity - Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Tools and equipment Struck by flying objects	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  Monitor for airborne dust  Use task specific trained 'workers'.  Use appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Lifting and placement of roof	Slips, trips, falls  Back injuries -		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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trusses -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -  Windy and or wet conditions - Manual tasks	muscle strain / sprain								Use planks as temporary work platform  Use mechanical assistance to position trusses on top of wall plates  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 barge boards, eave soffits, windows and shading devices -	Slips, trips and falls from work platform and accessibility.  Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'  Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting	Contractor / all 'workers'  Site Supervisor	

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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	Back injuries - strains and sprains.								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  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  Use of appropriate PPE.	Contractor / all 'workers'	

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
Carry 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 -  Hazardous chemicals -  Biological	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	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. 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	Contractor / all 'workers'	
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.	Contractor / all 'workers'	



Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
									Monitor air quality for chemical vapours  Use task specific trained 'workers'.  Use appropriate PPE. Provide SDS.		
Working at height - balcony / deck  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -  Gravity - overbalancing  Windy and or wet conditions	Fall from balcony / deck edge / work platform  Fall through balcony / deck framing  Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'  Assess travel path and distance to work area  Ensure unobstructed access work areas  Provide guardrails, perimeter edge protection / catch scaffold  Scaffold / work platform to balcony / deck area  Use task specific trained / experienced 'workers'  SWMS	Site Supervisor  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 'workers' know their responsibility during the work / removal process  Use safety harness when working from roof surface -	Site Supervisor /  Contractor / all 'workers'	

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
									use task specific trained 'workers'  Wear appropriate footwear.		
Stairwell opening - roughed-in stair no guardrail -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Gravity - overbalancing	Falls through open stairwell  Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'  Prevent access to opening  Provide guardrail / edge protection to stairwell void  Cover stairwell with temporary sheeting / scaffold	Contractor / all 'workers'  Staircase Installer	
Ladder access to work areas -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Gravity - overbalancing	Fall from ladder  Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'  Use task specific trained 'workers'.  Use approved ladder.  Limit the use of ladders.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
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	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	Contractor / all 'workers'	

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
									leads in trafficable areas  Use task specific trained 'workers' and rotate tasks  Adequate light and ventilation  Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres  Use of appropriate PPE.		
Use of pneumatic operated tools and equipment -  Compressed air - Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals Biological - Plant / equipment	Impact injury from projectiles  Hearing loss  Inhalation of dust - respiratory problems.  Eye and skin irritations / allergies -  Sight damage		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'  Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area  Ensure unobstructed access work areas  Regularly monitor that air hoses are securely engaged and not damaged  Guards to tools fully operational  Protect air line from damage - power saw blade / sharp edges / vehicular traffic  Use of appropriate PPE.  Use task specific trained 'workers'.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Carrying vanity units and bath up ramp / scaffold or up stairs -  Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -  Slope of ramp -  Windy and or wet conditions -  Manual tasks	Slips, trips, falls and accessibility.  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 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	Contractor  Contractor / all 'workers'	

Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likelihood			Result			Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
		Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor				
									'workers' and team lifting.		
Building in bath - Manual tasks	Back injuries - sprains and sprains		✓			✓		2	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'  Use trained and experienced 'workers' and team lifting	Carpenter / Plumber	
Cutting chemically treated timber, pine and particleboard / MDF sheets -  Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological Equipment	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 plant and 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.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
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:



for and on behalf of: Cape Cod Australia Pty. Limited

Signed by:

ABN: 54 000 605 407

(Contractor PCBU)

Builder's Licence No.: 5519

ABN:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

Email: