

SITE SPECIFIC Risk Assessment

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TRADE: CARPENTER

Job No:	7669/15	Client:	ELLSMORE & WHITEMAN
Address:	43 Gore Street, Greenwich NSW 2065	Supervisor:	Matt Saunders

Key: "1" action	on now " 2 " a	ction 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 material data sheet recommendations and also complies with the requirements of WHS Regulation 2011 Chapter 3 Part 3.2
- **Note 3:** all *manual tasks* to comply with the requirements of Safe Work Australia National Code of Practice for Manual Handling 2009 or WorkCover NSW Code of Practice Hazardous manual tasks

Note 4: 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	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 Identify the risks and plan the	Contractor / all 'workers'	

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Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
								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		
Hearing damage		✓			✓		2	Isolate plant and equipment Use appropriate PPE	All 'workers'	
Dust / fibres inhalation -								Apply appropriate procedures necessary to contain dust / fibres / chemical vapours.	0 1 1 1 1	
respiratory problems Skin and eye allergies/ irritations.		✓			✓		2	Use appropriate PPE - disposable dust / fibres / chemical vapour protection.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Dust inhalation -								airborne dust/ fibres Identify the risks and plan the	Contractor / all	
respiratory problems		✓			✓		2	tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Apply appropriate procedures	'workers'	
	Hearing damage Dust / fibres inhalation - respiratory problems Skin and eye allergies/ irritations. Dust inhalation - respiratory	Potential Harm Hearing damage Dust / fibres inhalation - respiratory problems Skin and eye allergies/ irritations. Dust inhalation - respiratory	Potential Harm Image: Potential Harm Image: Poten	Hearing damage Dust / fibres inhalation - respiratory problems Skin and eye allergies/ irritations.	Potential Harm Apply Sod Ap	Potential Harm A B B B B B	Potential Harm A Sod So	Potential Harm An Potential Harm P	Potential Harm Potential Harm Poten	Potential Harm A

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Biological	Skin and eye allergies/ irritations.								necessary to contain dust / flaking paint surfaces.		
									Use appropriate PPE - disposable contact / dust protection.		
									Regularly monitor for airborne dust		
Exposure to UV	Skin cancer / sun burn -								Reduce exposure where possible.		
light / weather - UV light - glare	Dehydration - heat stroke or		✓			✓		2	Regularly monitor 'workers' condition	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Extreme	fatigue								Adequate fluid intake		
temperatures	Sight damage								Use appropriate sun screen. Wear appropriate PPE.		
Contact with o/head electrical services / point of attachment - Power lines not isolated, covered or enclosed - Working to 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 - insulation to old	Electric shock or electrocution Gas service - explosion		✓		√			3	Isolate / relocate electrical supply / wiring. RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator	Site Supervisor / ' all 'workers'	

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
wiring frayed or brittle [conduit] or easily damaged - water pipe electrified Gas - Hazardous chemical Biological	Inhalation and exposure to hazardous chemicals.								Isolate / relocate gas supply		
General working at height - [over 2.0m] 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 - Gravity - overbalancing Windy and or wet conditions	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 SWMS	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	
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 -	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 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	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 - Manual tasks - Electricity									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. Use of appropriate PPE plan the tasks in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area Ensure unobstructed access work areas. Use designated drop areas to restrict traffic across the		
Removal of eave soffits 'that may' contain asbestos cement [ACM] - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Walking on brittle roofing tiles-walking in the middle of roofing battens Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous	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 - respiratory problems.		✓			\		3	roof surface 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 procedures to contain dust / fibres. Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres Use task specific trained /	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
chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public									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 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		
Removal of SMF batt insulation or foil backed sarking 'that may' contain 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 Place removed material in heavy duty plastic bags	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
									Vacuum residual dust / fibres from ceiling area Use appropriate PPE		
Removal of gable cladding 'that may' contain asbestos cement [ACM] - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform - Windy and or wet conditions - Gravity - overbalancing - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public	Inhalation and exposure to ACM fibres / dust - respiratory problems Exposure to lead based paints - 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	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. Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to 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 gable cladding 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 Identify the risks and plan the	Site Supervisor Contractor / all 'workers'	
brickwork to internal firewall to Garage - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	falls Electric shock or electrocution Muscle strain - back injuries and		✓		√			2	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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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Access ways not 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	Г	Po Po	un	A	85	N		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		
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	Use appropriate PPE SWMS 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'	
Removal of ceiling linings 'that may' be contaminated by lead dust, asbestos cement	Inhalation and exposure to fibres / dust - respiratory problems		✓			✓		3	Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and	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
ACM dust or fibres- Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Manual tasks - Proximity to other 'workers' and public	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 -								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		
Cutting brickwork with petrol driven saw - Exposure to noise - Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological - Tools and equipment Struck by flying objects Removal of internal ceiling linings 'that may' contain asbestos cement [ACM] -	Hearing loss - Inhalation of exhaust fumes/dust - respiratory problems – Exposure to lead based paints - Sight damage Inhalation and exposure to ACM fibres / dust - respiratory problems Slips, trips and		\			✓		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. Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers' Assess travel path and distance to work area	Contractor / all '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
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	falls through frame								Ensure unobstructed access to work areas		
Hazardous chemicals - Biological -	Fractures, bruises lacerations and personal injuries								Conduct hazardous chemical assessment prior to work commencement of the works.		
Manual tasks -	Exposure to								Appropriate removal		
Proximity to other 'workers' and public	ceiling dust - eye and skin irritations - respiratory problems.								procedures to contain dust / fibres		
	Exposure to lead based paints -								Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres		
	baseu pairits -								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 wall / ceiling sheets 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		
Demolish internal framed walls at ground level -	Slips, trips and falls								Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Electric shock or electrocution								Assess travel path and distance to work area		
Access ways not clearly defined -	Muscle strain - back injuries and cuts								Ensure unobstructed access to work areas	Supervisor	
Electricity -	Over exertion or		✓		✓			2	Regularly monitor stability of the structure	Contractor / all	
Exposure to dust -	repetitive movements.								Use task specific trained	WUINGIS	
Manual tasks - Hazardous	Inhalation and exposure to dust								'workers ensure 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process		
chemicals -	- skin and eye irritations and allergies.								Rotate 'workers' and vary		
Biological -	unorgios.								tasks		

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
Gravity - stability of the structure -	Exposure to lead based paints -								Guards to plant and equipment fully operational		
Proximity to other 'workers'	Injuries due to collapse								Appropriate warning signage and barricades to restrict access into the work area		
									Wet down to minimise dust release		
									Regularly monitor for airborne dust		
									Use appropriate PPE SWMS		
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
									Assess travel path and distance to work area		
Carrying materials, floor timbers / joists /									Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas		
deep composite beams / joists and sheet flooring up	Slips, trips and								Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp surface clean and dry.	Site Supervisor Contractor / all	
ramp / scaffold - Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	falls Back injuries - strains and sprains		✓			✓		2	Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete, clean and dry.	'workers'	
Slope of ramp Windy and or wet conditions -	opranie								Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting - ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process		
Manual tasks									Order timber in short lengths. SWMS		
									Use crane to deliver / position materials to work area		
Positioning floor timbers / joists / composite beams /									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
joists on to existing wall frames -	Slips, trips and falls								Assess travel path and distance to work area	Contractor / all	
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility - Inadequate fall arrest system / work	Back injuries - strains and sprains		√			✓		2	Use task specific trained 'workers' and team lifting ensure team 'workers' know their responsibility during the work process	'workers'	
platform –									Use planks as temporary work platform.		

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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 –									SWMS		
Gravity - overbalancing											
Manual tasks											
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers' Assess travel path and		
Carrying and									distance to work area		
placing floor sheets to first floor work	falls through open								Ensure unobstructed access to site and work areas	Contractor / all	
areas - Slips, trips, falls and	floor joists Back injuries -		✓			✓		2	Use planks as temporary work platform	Contractor / all 'workers'	
accessibility - Manual tasks	strains and sprains								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		
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 up ramp / scaffold									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Slips, trips and falls.								Assess travel path and distance to work area	Contractor	
Slope of ramp -	Back injuries - strains and sprains		√		2	Guardrails to ramp are in place - ramp surface clean	Contractor / all 'workers'				
Windy and or wet conditions -									and dry. Guardrails and toe boards to		
Manual tasks									scaffold are in place and work platform complete,		

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									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		
Cutting brickwork / timber frame with power saw -	Electric shock or								Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
Electricity - Exposure to noise -	electrocution Hearing loss -								RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator	Contractor / all	
Exposure to dust - Hazardous	Inhalation of dust - respiratory		✓			✓		2	Guards to equipment fully operational	'workers'	
chemicals - Biological -	problems -								Monitor for airborne dust		
Tools and equipment Struck by flying	Sight damage								Use task specific trained 'workers'.		
objects									Use appropriate PPE.		
Lifting / placement of roof trusses -									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Slips, trips, falls								Use planks as temporary work platform	Contractor / all	
Inadequate fall prevention system / work platform -	Back injuries - muscle strain / sprain		✓			✓		2	Use mechanical assistance to position trusses on top of wall plates	'workers'	
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		

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
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	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 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, fascia, 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 Use of appropriate PPE	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											
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 / fixing fibre-cement [FC] sheet eaves / 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'	
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	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	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
conditions - Manual tasks Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals - Biological									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		
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'	
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	
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 -	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	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
overbalancing - Windy and or wet									in place when working from roof surface.		
conditions									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 - use task specific trained 'workers'		
									Wear appropriate footwear.		
Ladder access to work areas -	Fall from ladder Fractures, bruises								Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	lacerations and personal injuries		✓		✓			1	Use task specific trained 'workers'.	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Gravity - overbalancing									Use approved ladder. Limit the use of ladders.		
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	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	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
Tools and equipment									Use stands and hooks for 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.		
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the 'workers'		
	land a strict of the same								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 -	Hearing loss								Regularly monitor that air		
Compressed air - Exposure to noise -	Inhalation of dust - respiratory problems.		✓			✓		2	hoses are securely engaged and not damaged	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Exposure to dust - 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'.		
Carrying vanity									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
unit and bath up ramp / scaffold or up stairs -									Assess travel path and distance to work area		
Slips, trips, falls and accessibility -	Slips, trips, falls and accessibility.		✓			✓		2	Ensure unobstructed access work areas	Contractor / all	
Slope of ramp -	Back injuries - strains and sprains							_	Guardrails to ramp are in place. Ramp surface clean and dry.	'workers'	
Windy and or wet conditions -									Guardrails and toe boards to scaffold are in place and work platform complete,		
Manual tasks									clean and dry		
									Use task specific trained		

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Job Step / Hazard	Potential Harm	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Major	Severe	Minor	Priority	Possible Controls	Responsible Person/s	Date
									'workers' and team lifting. Identify the risks and plan the		
Building in bath - Manual tasks	Back injuries - strains and sprains		✓			√		2	task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'	Carpenter / Plumber	
									Use trained and experienced 'workers' and team lifting		
									Identify the risks and plan the task in consultation with the relevant 'workers'		
Cutting chemically									RCD installed on mains supply / portable generator		
treated timber, pine and particleboard / MDF sheets - Exposure to noise -	Hearing loss Inhalation of dust					·			Guards to plant and equipment fully operational. Regularly monitor for airborne dust/ fibres	Contractor / all	
Exposure to dust - Hazardous chemicals -	respiratory problemsSight damage		✓			\		2	Train 'workers' in the safe handling and cutting of hazardous materials	'workers'	
Biological Equipment									Monitor for airborne dust/ fibres		
									Adequate ventilation		
									Use of appropriate PPE		
									Provide SDS for product.		
Site clean up on completion of work	Inhalation of dust respiratory problems.								Place all building waste and rubbish in the designated waste area / skip bin		
Manual tasks Exposure to dust -	Eye and skin irritations / allergies		✓			√		3	Leave site / work areas in a clean and tidy condition	Contractor / all 'workers'	
Hazardous chemicals Biological -	Personal injuries - cuts and abrasions.								Remove any temporary barricades if no longer required		

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

Signed by:

Name:	Signed by:	Jos Sprace
	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:		