

Residual Stress Relief Operations Risk Assessment

Business Name:	ABN:	
Business Address:		
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU ON THE PROJECT

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.

Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS

Client:	SCOPE OF WORKS
Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date Risk Assessment supplied to Project Manager:	

RISK MATRIX									
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE			Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	Substitution Replace the hazard.	
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.	Isolation Isolate People from the hazard	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Engineering Isolate the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records.	Administrative Change	
								PPE	
Risk Rating & Required Action:								Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:	
4A Stop work. The risk is intolerable. Eliminate the hazard or redesign the activity before proceeding. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) or higher-level authorisation is required.								Remember to apply controls in the preferred order shown by the coloured pyramid:	
3H Review and approve additional controls before task starts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.								1. Eliminate	
2M Ensure all nominated controls are in place and effective. Proceed with caution; monitor conditions.								2. Substitute	
1L Proceed, following standard operating procedures. Monitor and keep records.								3. Isolate	
								4. Engineering	
								5. Administrative	
								6. PPE	
Consequence Scale:								Always document why a lower-order control is accepted if elimination or substitution is not reasonably practicable.	
Consequence	People (injury/illness)		Project / Assets		Compliance / Reputation				
Catastrophic	Fatality or permanent total disability		project shutdown		Significant regulator intervention; criminal prosecution				
Major	Serious injury/illness (hospital > 5 days)		critical delay		Improvement notice; major media coverage				
Moderate	Medical-treatment injury; lost-time > 1 day		moderate delay		Minor breach; adverse client comment				
Minor	First-aid only, no lost time		negligible delay		Isolated non-conformance				
Insignificant	No injury		no schedule impact		Deviation caught and corrected on site				
								<i>aligned with Safe Work Australia's Managing the risk of fatigue at work (2023) and ISO 45001:2018 clauses 6–8.</i>	

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Unsecured tools, Slippery surfaces	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a toolbox talk before commencing work - Ensure all tools are secured and fit for purpose - Clean the work area to eliminate slip hazards - Use appropriate signage to warn of any potential hazards - Verify competence and training of all personnel involved in the operation. Conduct a pre-job briefing. - Ensure site access is controlled and authorised personnel only - All personnel must wear non-slip safety footwear - Examine the area for any obstacles and remove unnecessary items - Implement a buddy system to monitor conditions. Ensure lighting is adequate. Ensure all equipment is appropriately tagged and tested. Ensure spill kits are available. Conduct a test run without load. Ensure PPE is worn by all personnel. Maintain clear communication among team members. Provide regular breaks to the workers to mitigate fatigue risks. Ensure ergonomic assessments are conducted when lifting heavy tools. Monitor weather conditions for outdoor activities. Reduce distractions in the area. Provide hydration stations and shaded rest areas for outdoor operations. Maintain records of maintenance for equipment. Ensure the availability of first aid kits. Limit the number of personnel in high-risk areas. Establish an emergency response plan and ensure all personnel are familiar with it. Conduct regular safety audits and inspections. Use appropriate tools for different environmental conditions. 	2M
2. Setting up Equipment	Electrical risks, Inappropriate equipment use	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform a visual inspection of all equipment before use - Ensure all electrical equipment is tested and tagged - Check all cables and connections for integrity - Use equipment according to manufacturer's instructions - Provide training specific to the equipment being used - Implement a lockout/tagout system for faulty equipment - Set up barriers to prevent unauthorised access - Ensure equipment is set on stable and level surfaces - Confirm that PPE is used when handling electrical equipment - Consult with electrical personnel if any doubt arises 	2M
3. Heat Treatment	High temperatures, Burns	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement heat control measures such as cooling systems - Use heat-resistant gloves and PPE - Clearly mark hot zones and restrict access 	3H

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate the risks of heat exposure to all personnel - Schedule regular breaks to avoid heat fatigue - Monitor temperature levels continuously - Ensure fire extinguishers are accessible - Have an emergency plan in place for heat-related incidents - Conduct regular maintenance on heat equipment - Ensure operators are fully trained for heat treatment processes 	
4. Moving Heavy Loads	Manual handling injuries, Crushing	4A	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	2M
5. Monitoring and Inspection	Exposure to dangerous environments, Fatigue	3H	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	1L
6. Completion and Clean-up	Falling tools, Slip hazards	2M	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	1L

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7. Documentation	Data entry errors, Confidentiality breaches	2M		1L
8. Training and Assessments	Insufficient training, Assessment inaccuracies	3H		1L
9. Emergency Drills	Panic, Injury during drill execution	4A		2M

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10. Fatigue Management	Reduced alertness, Decision-making impairment	3H		1L
11. Removal of Temporary Barriers	Tripping hazards, Obstructed pathways	3H		2M

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12. Equipment Maintenance	Unexpected machinery start-up, Exposure to machine hazards	4A	[REDACTED]	2M
13. Manual Handling	Musculoskeletal disorders, Injuries from improper lifting	3H	[REDACTED]	1L
14. Fire Prevention	Fire hazards, Chemical exposure	4A	[REDACTED]	2M

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15. Chemical Handling	Chemical burns, Inhalation of fumes	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear appropriate PPE (goggles, gloves, lab coat) Work in a fume hood Use proper chemical handling techniques Label all containers Store chemicals properly Dispose of waste properly Have a spill kit available Know the location of safety equipment Get training on chemical safety Read MSDS before use Never eat or drink in the lab Wash hands after handling 	2M

EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES

Ensure to have an Emergency Management Plan in place as well as adequate numbers of trained first aid staff with easy access to fully stocked first aid kits, rescue equipment, material safety data sheets, adequate access to emergency communication equipment and fire-fighting equipment suitable for all classes of fire and ignition sources.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES IF ANY STATE THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Legislation ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Victoria

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004

Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice>

New South Wales

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislation>

Codes of Practice NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/list-codes-of-practice>

Western Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2020

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022

Legislation Western Australia: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation>

Codes of Practice WA: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice>

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011

Legislation NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Safe Work Australia Links

Law and Regulation (All States): <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation>

Model Codes of Practice: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model-codes-of-practice>

Model Codes of Practice

- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Confined spaces
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Welding processes
- First aid in the workplace
- Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Managing the risk of falls in housing construction
- Managing electrical risks in the workplace
- Demolition work
- Excavation work
- Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination
- Managing the work environment and facilities
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Construction work

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)

Legislation for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation>

Codes of Practice for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workplaces/codes-of-practice#COPs>

Tasmania

Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012

Legislation for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required):

- Permits from local council
- Authorisation to commence work
- Any required documents.