

Abrasive Blasting

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

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU ON THIS 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:	

SAMPLE

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:	
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.
3H	Review and approve additional controls before task starts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.
2M	Ensure all nominated controls are in place and effective. Proceed with caution; monitor conditions.
1L	Proceed, following standard operating procedures. Monitor and keep records.

Consequence Scale:			
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

Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:
Remember to apply controls in the preferred order shown by the coloured pyramid:

1. **Eliminate**
2. **Substitute**
3. **Isolate**
4. **Engineering**
5. **Administrative**
6. **PPE**

Always document **why** a lower-order control is accepted if elimination or substitution is not reasonably practicable.

aligned with Safe Work Australia's Managing the risk of fatigue at work (2023) and ISO 45001:2018 clauses 6–8.

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. WHS Governance, Duties and Regulatory Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to clearly allocate WHS duties for abrasive blasting under WHS Act 2011 leading to gaps in oversight and decision-making Inadequate consideration of specific abrasive blasting regulations, Codes of Practice and Australian Standards (e.g. AS 1627, AS/NZS 1715, AS/NZS 1716, AS 1894, AS 1210, AS/NZS 60079, Safe Work Australia Abrasive Blasting Code of Practice) Lack of documented WHS policy covering all abrasive blasting operations (cabinets, open blasting, shot peening, pipelines, boats, architectural components, vehicle smash repairs, industrial manufacturing, mechanical engineering templates, diesel mechanic work, signwriting and shopfitting) Poor change management when introducing new blasting media, machinery (sandblasters, shot blasting machines, glass bead units, grit blasting systems) or new work environments (boat yards, pipelines, confined spaces) Inadequate consultation with Workers and Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) on blasting-related risks and controls Insufficient integration of contractor management for external abrasive blasting specialists or hire equipment providers Lack of formal WHS objectives, performance indicators and review processes specific to abrasive blasting exposures (silica, dust, noise, vibration, high-pressure energy) 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and endorse a WHS Policy that explicitly references abrasive blasting activities across all business lines (architectural windows and doors, boat and yacht manufacturing, industrial manufacturing, diesel mechanic works, mechanical engineering, shopfitting, smash repairs, pipelines and sign manufacturing) Formally assign PCBUs, Officers, Managers and Supervisors clear WHS responsibilities for abrasive blasting under WHS Act 2011, including due diligence obligations for ensuring resources and verification of controls Develop a documented WHS Management Plan for abrasive blasting operations, aligned with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations and relevant Codes of Practice, and ensure it is accessible to workers and contractors Implement a governance schedule for regular WHS meetings where abrasive blasting risks, incidents, monitoring results and improvement actions are standing agenda items Create and maintain a legal and standards register listing applicable legislation, Codes of Practice and Standards for abrasive blasting, and review at least annually or when operations change Manage formal management of change (MoC) procedures for new blasting technologies, media, plant and blasting machines, shot blasting, glass bead units, cabinets, portable units) or process changes (new substrates, coatings, boat hull types, pipeline specifications) Embed documented consultation and communication procedures for engaging workers and HSRs on abrasive blasting hazards, risk assessments and selection of controls, with records of meeting minutes and feedback Establish contractor and labour-hire WHS engagement requirements (pre-qualification, induction, documented SWMS, insurance, licences, health surveillance arrangements) specific to abrasive blasting tasks Set WHS performance indicators for abrasive blasting (e.g. health surveillance completion rates, airborne contaminant exceedances, respirator fit test compliance, noise levels, incident and near-miss trends) and review against targets Conduct annual management reviews of the abrasive blasting WHS system, incorporating internal audit outcomes, worker feedback, incident trends and regulatory changes, with documented improvement actions 	Medium
2. Planning, Design and Layout of Abrasive Blasting Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor facility layout leading to worker exposure to dust, noise and rebound media from blasting cabinets, blast rooms and open-air blasting areas 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a formal design-stage risk assessment for each abrasive blasting facility or workfront (cabinet rooms, blast rooms, outdoor blasting zones, boat hull staging areas, pipeline corridors) prior to construction or modification 	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate separation of abrasive blasting from other trades (diesel mechanics, smash repairs, signwriters, shopfitters, mechanical engineering, boat building) causing cross-contamination of dust and noise Insufficient design of ventilation, extraction and dust collection for blast cabinets, blast rooms and booths leading to build-up of respirable crystalline silica and other hazardous dusts Inadequate segregation of noisy blasting operations (grit blasting, shot blasting, glass bead blasting) from quiet workspaces and offices Poor planning of blasting in shared environments such as marinas, dry docks, pipelines and construction sites resulting in uncontrolled drift of dust and spent media to public areas Lack of engineered containment when prepping surfaces on architectural windows and doors, vehicle boats or large structures, relying solely on PPE Insufficient consideration of access, egress and emergency response within and around blast rooms, cabinets and temporary blasting enclosures Inadequate structural design/rating of booths, cabinets and enclosures for negative pressure, explosion risk and media rebound 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design facility layout to physically separate blasting areas from other trades and office spaces using fixed barriers, distance and dedicated rooms, considering prevailing winds for outdoor blasting Specify and install engineered ventilation and dust extraction systems for blast cabinets and rooms in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer guidance, with adequate capture velocity and filtration for blasting media and substrates used Implement negative-pressure blast rooms with interlocked extraction systems to prevent dust escape into adjacent work areas, with air discharge points located away from air intakes and neighbouring properties Design and document standardised containment methods (curtains, temporary screens, shrink-wrap, tarping, partial enclosure) for blasting in open areas (boats, pipelines, architectural elements, shopfronts) with approval processes for their use Plan acoustic controls such as isolation of blasting rooms, acoustic linings, barriers and distance to reduce noise transmission to other workgroups and neighbouring properties Ensure facility design includes clearly marked emergency exits, illuminated exit signage, non-slip floors, adequate headroom and safe access platforms around blast cabinets, machines and shot blasting conveyors Incorporate blast-resistant construction materials and linings for booths and cabinets to withstand erosion and rebound, and ensure windows and viewing panels are correctly rated and protected Define designated clean and dirty zones, including change rooms, decontamination showers and separate storage areas for clean and used PPE, to prevent cross-contamination Document design specifications, commissioning reports and plans for all blasting facilities and keep them controlled within the WHS management system 	
3. Plant, Equipment and Procurement Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of abrasive blasting equipment (sandblasters, shot blasting machines, sandblasting cabinets, glass bead systems, portable pots, compressors) without WHS specification or compliance checks Use of plant lacking appropriate guarding, interlocks, pressure relief devices or explosion protection for blast pots and dust collectors 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a formal plant procurement procedure that requires WHS risk assessment and specification of safety standards before purchase or hire of any abrasive blasting or associated plant Specify minimum WHS requirements for blasting equipment, including compliance with relevant Australian Standards, CE / AS certification, integrated guarding, emergency stops, interlocks, pressure relief valves and documentation Prohibit procurement and use of uncontrolled high-silica sand as a blasting media; require selection of low-silica or silica-free media where reasonably practicable and document material safety data Require suppliers to provide design registration (where applicable) and verification documentation for pressure vessels, blast pots, receivers and piping, with records maintained in a plant register 	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incompatible or unsafe blasting media (e.g. high-silica sand) leading to excessive respirable crystalline silica exposure Poorly specified or undersized compressors, hoses and fittings leading to hose whip, sudden failure or uncontrolled high-pressure release Lack of design verification and records for pressure vessels and piping used in grit blasting and shot blasting systems Inadequate procurement controls for hire equipment or contractor-supplied blasting units with unknown maintenance histories Failure to standardise on quality-assured respiratory protection and blasting helmets across operations and sites Insufficient spare parts and consumable planning leading to bypassing of safety devices or makeshift repairs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardise on approved blasting PPE systems (air-fed helmets, respiratory protection, gloves, suits, hearing protection) and ensure compatibility with air quality and flow requirements Include WHS performance and maintenance history as a criterion in supplier selection and tender evaluations for blasting plant and media Mandate pre-acceptance inspections and commissioning tests (including functional safety checks) for new or hired blasting machines, dust collector compressors and shot peening systems Establish a controlled system for plant modifications, ensuring engineering review and updated documentation for changes to blasting pots, nozzle cabinet interlocks or dust extraction systems Maintain a centralised inventory and plant risk register for all abrasive blasting and associated equipment, including location, inspection and maintenance status Plan and budget for adequate stock of genuine spare parts, filters, hoses, gaskets and blast nozzles to avoid unsafe improvisation or bypass of safety controls 	
4. Hazardous Substances, Dust, Silica and Fume Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic exposure to respirable crystalline silica from sandblasting and certain grit media, leading to silicosis and other occupational diseases Exposure to toxic metals and compounds (e.g. lead, chromium, copper, zinc, isocyanates) when blasting coated architectural windows, doors, structural steel, vehicle bodies, boats, pipelines and industrial components Inadequate classification, labelling and storage of abrasive media, coatings and removed waste material leading to uncontrolled exposure and environmental contamination Insufficient air monitoring to detect excessive airborne contaminant levels in blast cabinets, rooms and open blasting operations 	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate cleaning methods (dry sweeping, compressed air blow-down) resulting in dust re-suspension and exposure of non-blasting workers in mechanical workshops, smash repair shops, sign manufacturing and industrial facilities Poor control over substitution of blasting media resulting in re-introduction of higher hazard materials without risk assessment Lack of documented decontamination processes for workers, PPE and equipment, causing secondary exposure to families or other workers 		[REDACTED]	
5. Noise and Vibration Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive noise from abrasive blasting equipment, compressors, dust extractors, shot blasting machines and impact of media on workpieces leading to noise-induced hearing loss Hand-arm vibration exposure from handheld blasting nozzles, portable sandblasters and associated tools increasing risk of vascular and neurological disorders Inadequate noise mapping and lack of zoning resulting in unprotected workers in adjacent areas (diesel mechanic bays, smash repair paint shops, signwriters, shopfitters, industrial manufacturing lines) being over-exposed Poor maintenance of mechanical plant leading to increased noise levels over time Reliance solely on hearing protection without higher-order controls such as isolation or engineering noise reduction 	High	[REDACTED]	Medium

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6. Ventilation, Atmospheric and Confined Space Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ventilation and oxygen levels when blasting inside tanks, hulls, ship voids, pipelines and enclosed architectural structures leading to asphyxiation or contaminant build-up Accumulation of flammable vapours or combustible dust near blasting operations, especially in confined or poorly ventilated spaces Uncontrolled use of compressed air for ventilation or breathing air without quality control, leading to exposure to carbon monoxide, oil mists or other contaminants Inadequate monitoring of airborne contaminants and oxygen in challenging environments such as boat hull interiors, pipework and mechanical engineering templates with restricted access Lack of formal confined space entry systems when blasting inside vessels, large ducts, silos or tanks 	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium
7. Maintenance, Inspection and Integrity of Plant and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of high-pressure hoses, couplings, blast pots and shot blasting machinery due to inadequate inspection and maintenance regimes Dust collector or filter failures resulting in uncontrolled dust discharge to workplaces or the environment Deterioration of blast cabinet linings, viewing windows, doors and seals leading to leakage of media and dust Lack of systematic inspection of pressure relief devices, gauges, valves and safety interlocks Improvised or undocumented repairs to blasting equipment by unqualified personnel 	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglected maintenance of mobile and fixed blasting plant used across multiple sites (boat yards, mechanical workshops, industrial facilities) 		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	
8. Safe Systems of Work, Procedures and Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of standardised safe work procedures for different abrasive blasting applications (architectural windows and doors, boats and yachts, pipelines, vehicle smash repairs, shopfitting, sign manufacturing, diesel mechanic components) Inconsistent control application when blasting is performed at multiple sites, marinas or remote industrial locations without clear system requirements Lack of permit-to-work interface procedures when blasting occurs near other high-risk activities such as hot work, confined space entry, etc. Inadequate controls for simultaneous operations where multiple trades and contractors work in proximity to abrasive blasting areas Failure to define access control systems for blast rooms, cabinet areas and temporary blasting zones, resulting in inadvertent entry by unprotected personnel 	High	<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>	Medium

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9. Training, Competency and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate training for operators using abrasive blasting cabinets, sandblasting machines, shot blasting and glass bead blasting equipment Lack of competency verification for workers performing blasting in complex or high-risk environments such as boat hulls, pipelines and mechanical engineering templates Insufficient supervisor understanding of WHS duties, risk management principles and specific abrasive blasting hazards (silica, noise, pressure, atmospheric risks) Over-reliance on informal on-the-job instruction without structured competency assessments Failure to ensure contractors and labour-hire workers are trained to the same standard as direct employees 	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium
10. Personal Protective Equipment and Respiratory Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect selection, use or maintenance of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) for blasting tasks involving silica, metal dust, paint residues and other hazardous contaminants Failure to ensure adequate breathing air quality and flow to air-fed blasting helmets Inconsistent use of PPE (RPE, eye and face protection, hearing protection, protective clothing, gloves, safety footwear) due to poor systems, supply issues or cultural factors Lack of formal fit testing for tight-fitting RPE where applicable 	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate storage, cleaning and replacement of PPE leading to contamination and reduced effectiveness 		[REDACTED]	
11. Health Surveillance, Medical Monitoring and Fitness for Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undetected early-stage health effects from chronic exposure to silica, dust, noise and vibration in abrasive blasting roles Failure to identify workers with pre-existing conditions that may be exacerbated by exposure (respiratory, cardiovascular, hearing loss) Lack of systems for monitoring cumulative exposure across worksites (e.g. working between mechanical workshops, boat yards and industrial plants) Inadequate processes for responding to adverse health surveillance findings 	High	[REDACTED]	Medium
12. Contractor, Client and Supply Chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent WHS standards where abrasive blasting is performed by or for contractors in smash repairs, boat yards, construction projects, mechanical engineering workshops or sign manufacturing facilities Poor coordination and communication between PCBUs with shared duties, 	High	[REDACTED]	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leading to gaps in control of blasting risks • Use of low-cost suppliers of blasting media or equipment that do not meet quality or safety standards • Lack of clarity around responsibilities for health surveillance, monitoring, waste disposal and emergency response when multiple parties share a site 		[REDACTED]	
13. Emergency Preparedness and Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate planning for emergencies arising from abrasive blasting operations, such as high-pressure injection injuries, eye injuries, respiratory distress, fires or explosions • Lack of clear response procedures for incidents in confined spaces, on boat hull scaffolding, inside industrial plants or along remote pipelines • Poor communication systems in noisy, dusty blasting environments leading to delayed response • Insufficient first aid resources and competency among workers and supervisors • Inadequate planning for environmental incidents such as uncontrolled release of contaminated dust or spent blasting media 	High	[REDACTED]	Medium
14. Monitoring, Auditing and Continuous Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to detect deteriorating WHS performance in abrasive blasting 	Medium	[REDACTED]	Low

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	<p>operations due to inadequate monitoring and review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with procedures for blasting cabinets, shot blasting machines, sandblasting machines and open-air operations going unnoticed • Lack of systematic follow-up on corrective actions from incidents, inspections and audits • Inadequate worker involvement in identifying and resolving blasting-related WHS issues 		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	

SAMPLE

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 FOR 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 2025
 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) Regulation 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>

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>

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

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.