Anchor Point and Static Line Installation

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

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF 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:

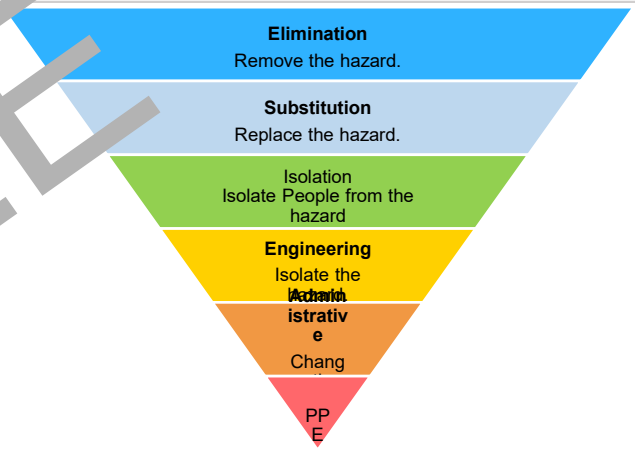
CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS

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
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE		
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Rev before work
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACU	2M MO RATE	Ensure control measures in place.
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 H	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records.

HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS



Risk Rating & Required Action:

4A	Stop work. The risk is intolerable. E inate the hazar redesign the activity before proceeding. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) or hi er-level authorisati is required.
3H	Review and approve additional c rols b ask arts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.
2M	Ensure all nominated controls are in ace and effe ive. 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, Roles and Legal Compliance	• Lack of clear WHS governance structure for work at height and fall-arrest systems • Unclear duties and accountability for anchor point and static line installation, inspection and use • Failure to align company procedures with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations and relevant Codes of Practice • Inadequate review of changes to legislation, Australian Standards and manufacturer requirements • Insufficient consultation with workers, contractors and PCBUs sharing the workplace	4A	• Establish a documented WHS management pl[an] for fall protection systems, referencing the WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations, Safe Work Australi[a] odes of Practice and applicable Australian Standards (e.g. AS/NZS 1891, AS/NZS 5532, AS/NZS 448[1] AS/NZS IS[O] 1000) • Define roles, responsibilities and authorities [f]o[r] designers, installers, competent persons, PCBU representatives and building owners in relation t[o] anchor point a[nd] static line systems • Implement a legal and stand[ard]s register, with a s[che]dul[ed] six-monthly review to capture regulatory changes and updated standards relevant to fall prote[ct]i[on] and anchor systems • Require formal WHS con[sul]tation [ar]rangement[s] (HSCs, HSRs, toolbox meetings) specific to roof access and anchor s[ys]tem risks, in[clu]ding c[o]mmuni[ca]tion with other PCBUs on multi-employer sites • Inclu[de] anch[or] point an[d] static line risk[s] in the organisation's WHS objectives, targets and annual audit progra[m] with lea[d]ership review of performance and incident trends	3H
2. System Design, Engineering Verification and Suitability	• Inadequate engineering design of anchor points, static lines and deadman systems for expected loads and configurations • Use of generic designs that do not su[it] specific roof structures, substrates or building geometry • Failure to conside[r] load paths, structural capacity [a]nd edge dist[a]nces for fixings • Incompatibility between anchors, lifelines, lanyards, connectors and harness systems • Insufficient consideration of fall arrest versus fall restraint design philosophies and clearance distances	4A	• Re[qu]ire[] all permanent anchor and static line systems to be designed or verified by a suitably qualified engine[er] competent designer in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer [te]chnical data • Implement a formal design review process that assesses structural adequacy, load paths, substrate suitability, corrosion exposure, rescue access and safe travel paths • Mandate use of system components that are fully compatible and tested as an integrated system (anchors, static lines, energy absorbers, harnesses and connectors) with manufacturer documentation retained • Use design checklists to ensure consideration of working positions, potential fall distances, pendulum risks, clearance below work area and rescue reach for all proposed anchor locations • Implement a change-management process whereby any variation to roof structure, loading, cladding or building usage triggers engineering re-assessment of existing anchor and static line systems	2M
3. Procurement, Product Selection and Traceability	• Procurement of non-compliant, substandard or counterfeit anchor devices or static line components • Use of products not rated or certified for fall arrest or for the specific substrate (e.g. metal deck, concrete, timber) • Lack of product traceability, batch information and certificates of conformity	3H	• Develop a procurement standard for fall protection systems that mandates selection of certified products meeting relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer installation criteria • Approve a preferred-supplier list requiring provision of test certificates, product data sheets, installation manuals and warranty documentation for all anchor and static line components • Implement a product verification and incoming-goods inspection process to confirm ratings, labelling, serial numbers and compatibility prior to installation or deployment to site	2M

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	• Inconsistent anchor types and brands across a site creating confusion for users and inspectors • Poor control of hired or temporary deadman anchor systems without proper verification		• Standardise anchor types and brands across the organisation where practicable, and maintain a register of approved products and their intended applications (permanent, temporary, deadman, static line intermediates and end-anchors) • Require hire suppliers of temporary and deadman anchor systems to provide inspection records, operating instructions and engineering data before use, with internal verification by a competent person	
4. Structural Assessment of Roofs and Supporting Elements	• Insufficient structural capacity of roof framing, sheeting or parapets to support anchor and static line loads • Undetected corrosion, rot, concrete cancer or previous damage compromising anchor performance • Assumptions made from drawings without on-site verification of as-built conditions • Failure to consider cumulative loading from multiple anchors, static lines and mechanical equipment • Inadequate assessment of substrate used for deadman anchor systems, such as unstable soil or fragile surfaces	4A	[redacted]	2M
5. Anchor System Installation Governance and Competency	• Installation works carried out by personnel without appropriate competency or supervision • Inconsistent installation practices between different crews and subcontractors • Failure to follow manufacturer installation instructions or engineering drawings • Lack of systematic verification that installed anchors match the design in type, location and fixing detail • Insufficient control over re-certification works that involve modifications to existing systems	3H	[redacted]	2M
6. Inspection, Re-Certification and Maintenance Regime	• Overdue or missed periodic inspections leading to degraded or unsafe anchors and static lines	4A		2M

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	• Inadequate inspection criteria that fail to detect damage, corrosion or improper alterations • Re-certification conducted by persons lacking competency or independence • Failure to remove from service anchors that no longer meet standards or manufacturer requirements • Poor record-keeping of inspection outcomes and follow-up corrective actions		[redacted]	
7. Asset Register, Labelling and System Identification	• Workers unable to distinguish certified anchors from non-rated roof fixtures or plant • Confusion about the rating, purpose (fall arrest vs restraint) and inspection status of each anchor • Missing or illegible ta[illegible], pla[illegible]ques and labels leading to in[illegible]vertent misuse • Lack of clear ide[illegible]fication [illegible]ne routes and designat[illegible] paths • Inability to link individual anchors t[illegible] inspection records or engineerin[illegible] documentation	[illegible]	[redacted]	1L
8. Safe Access, Roof Layout and Fall Protection Strategy	• Inadequate planning of roof access paths leading to uncontrolled exposure to edges and fragile surfaces • Anchor layout that encourages unsafe movement patterns or pendulum (swing) fall risks • Over-reliance on personal fall arrest systems where higher-order controls could be implemented	4A	[redacted]	2M

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	• Insufficient safe zones for connecting and disconnecting from static lines and anchors • Failure to consider interaction with other rooftop hazards such as skylights, plant, electrical and brittle roofing		[redacted]	
9. Worker Competency, Training and Authorisation	• Use of anchor points, static lines and deadman systems by workers without appropriate height safety training • Misunderstanding of system limitations, anchor ratings and correct connection methods • Inadequate training in anchor inspection before use and identification of out-of-service equipment • Failure to train workers in fall-arrest system use, energy absorbers and clearance requirements • Lack of verification of contractor competencies and licences	4A	[redacted]	2M
10. Documentation, Procedures and Information for Users	• Absence of clear written procedures for installation, inspection, re-certification and safe use of anchors and static lines • Workers not having access to current manuals, engineering reports or certifications while on site • Procedures that are overly generic and do not reflect specific system designs or site conditions • Incomplete handover documentation for newly installed or modified systems • Reliance on verbal instructions leading to inconsistent practices	3H	[redacted]	1L
11. Planning, Permits and Work Authorisation for Height Activities	• Ad-hoc roof work without formal planning or risk assessment for use of anchors and static lines	3H		1L

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	• No permit system to control concurrent works, weather exposure or after-hours tasks at height • Inadequate assessment of suitability of deadman anchors or temporary systems for each job • Insufficient consideration of exclusion zones below overhead work areas • Work proceeding despite adverse wind, rain or lightning conditions due to schedule pressure		[redacted]	
12. Emergency Response, Rescue and Incident Management	• No effective rescue plan for a worker suspended from an anchor or static line following a fall • Reliance on emergency services only leading to delayed recovery and suspension trauma • Lack of rescue equipment compatible with installed anchor systems and roof layout • Inadequate training and drills for rescue teams and spotters • Poor incident reporting and investigation of near misses or anchor system failures	4A	[redacted]	2M
13. Environmental and Site Condition Management	• Anchor and static line performance compromised by corrosion, UV exposure, chemical attack or environmental contamination • Wind, rain, heat or lightning increasing the risk of falls or anchor system overload • Debris, plant installations or temporary works obscuring or damaging anchor points and static lines	3H	[redacted]	2M

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	• Roof surfaces becoming slippery, fragile or unstable due to moss, dust, condensate or degradation • Deadman anchors affected by erosion, waterlogging or soil movement		[redacted]	
14. Contractor, Subcontractor and Multi-PCBU Coordination	• Multiple PCBUs installing or using anchors and static lines without coordination of responsibilities • Contractors operating under different procedures or standards leading to inconsistent risk controls • Conflicting modifications to roof structures or anchors without shared information • Lack of clarity about who owns, maintains and re-certifies specific anchor systems on shared sites • Inadequate communication of ancho status, load limits or out-of-service notices between parties	3H	[redacted]	2M
15. Health, Fitness for Work and Fatigue Management	• Workers using fa protection ms while impaired by f gs, alc ol or medical conditions • Reduced concentration leading incorrect attachment to a or mis-use of static lines • Stress or time pressure encouraging shortcuts with inspections and system checks • Inadequate consideration of physical capability for rooftop access and use of harness systems	3H	[redacted]	1L
16. Information Management, Records	• Loss or fragmentation of design, installation and inspection records across different systems or sites	3H		1L

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and Continuous Improvement	• Inability to demonstrate compliance with WHS Act 2011 duties due to poor documentation • Repeated issues or failures not identified because data is not analysed for trends • Outdated drawings, manuals or certificates remaining in circulation and being acted upon • Lack of feedback loop from incidents and user experience to design and procedure updates		[redacted]	

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

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-of-codes-of-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/forms-and-resources/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

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.

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

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

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