| Asbestos Containing Materials Removal | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Business Name: | | ABN: | |
| Business Address: | | | |
| Contact Person: | Phone: | Email: | |

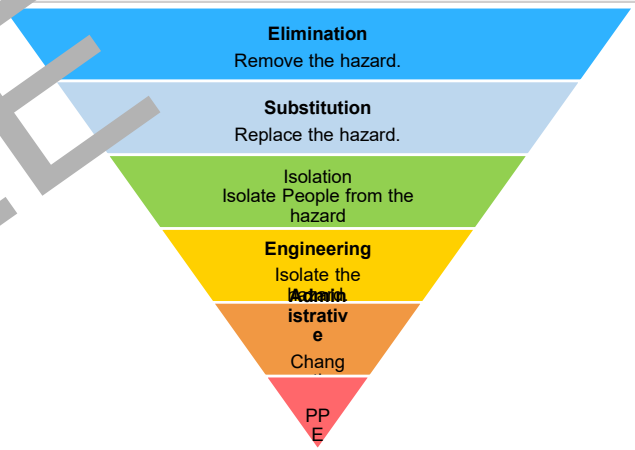
| THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts. | | |
| Full 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. Governance, WHS Duty of Care and Asbestos Management Framework | • Absence of a documented asbestos management plan compliant with WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations (e.g. Part 8 Asbestos)<br>• Officers and PCBUs not fully understanding due diligence obligations relating to asbestos containing materials (ACM) removal and associated work (e.g. work on asbestos roofs, fences, pipe, soil, barns/outbuildings)<br>• Inadequate integration of asbestos risk controls into the broader WHS management system (policies, procedures, consultation, reporting, auditing)<br>• Failure to clearly define responsibilities between client/PCBU, principal contractor, licensed asbestos removalist and competent persons (e.g. hygienists, assessors, air monitoring providers)<br>• Poor consultation with workers, health and safety representatives (HSRs), subcontractors and affected persons about asbestos risks and controls<br>• No formal process to ensure work around asbestos (e.g. excavation, potentially contaminated soil, debris removal, textured ceilings, tree work near asbestos, painting asbestos fibres) is identified as asbestos-related work before it commences<br>• Insufficient oversight of non-licensed asbestos related tasks (e.g. short-term disturbance of non-friable ACM within legal limits, old parts repair and restoration) leading to uncontrolled exposure<br>• Inadequate consideration of vulnerable persons (e.g. visitors, neighbouring properties, school children) potentially affected by ACM removal or asbestos-contaminated soil works | H | • Establish and maintain an asbestos management framework that aligns with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations and relevant Codes of Practice for How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace and How to Safely Remove Asbestos<br>• Develop a corporate asbestos policy endorsed by senior management that explicitly commits to elimination or minimisation of asbestos risks, including for work around asbestos (e.g. in outbuildings, barns, asbestos-based fences, asbestos roofs, contaminated soil, old machinery insulation, tile adhesive, textured ceilings)<br>• Clearly define PCBU, officers, managers and supervisors' roles and accountabilities for asbestos risk management within position descriptions, contracts and project WHS documentation<br>• Implement a formal governance structure (e.g. WHS committee or asbestos governance group) that reviews asbestos risk registers, management plans, monitoring data and incident trends at defined intervals<br>• Integrate asbestos risk management requirements into the overarching WHS management system, including document control, consultation procedures, change management and contractor management processes<br>• Ensure due diligence training for officers includes asbestos-specific legal duties, licensing requirements, notification triggers, air monitoring obligations and enforcement consequences<br>• Mandate that any project with potential ACM (including renovations of old buildings, barn demolitions, fence removal, asbestos-impacted soil work, debris clean-ups after storms, tree works near ACM) undergoes a formal asbestos risk screening before planning proceeds<br>• Require that an asbestos management plan is developed, implemented and periodically reviewed for each site where ACM is present or suspected, including arrangements for emergency works and unplanned discoveries<br>• Embed consultation mechanisms (toolbox talks, pre-start briefings, HSR discussions) specifically addressing asbestos projects, ensuring workers can raise concerns about suspected materials and control adequacy<br>• Establish a formal change management process to review asbestos risks when there are design changes, changes in sequencing, or introduction of new methods (e.g. new removal techniques, new encapsulation or soil management approaches) | Medium |

| 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 |
| 2. Asbestos Identification, Registers and Survey Quality | • Incomplete or outdated asbestos registers for older buildings, barns, sheds and outbuildings, leading to unrecognised ACM during renovation, repair or demolition<br>• Failure to identify asbestos-containing products in less obvious locations such as tile adhesive, textured ceilings, gaskets in old machinery, pipe insulation, asbestos-backed vinyl, debris piles and asbestos-contaminated soil<br>• Inadequate sampling methodology or non-competent persons undertaking asbestos surveys, resulting in false negatives and underestimation of risk<br>• No structured process to identify asbestos risk in external elements such as asbestos-based fences, soffits, eaves, cement sheeting on roofs and walls, ACM debris in gardens and asbestos risk trees (e.g. branches entangled with ACM or growing through contaminated soil)<br>• Poor documentation of asbestos condition (friable vs non-friable, deterioration, damage), hampering the ability to prioritise removal or remedial works<br>• Failure to update the asbestos register after asbestos removal, encapsulation, repair, painting or disturbance during emergency works (e.g. storm damage, fire clean-ups, excavation)<br>• Unclear or inaccurate labelling and signage for identified ACM, especially in plant rooms, old machinery, pipe chases, barns and concealed voids | High | • Implement a corporate standard that all asbestos surveys and re-inspections are carried out by competent and, where required, licensed asbestos assessors using recognised survey methodologies<br>• Maintain an up-to-date asbestos register for each workplace, including detailed information on ACM type, location, condition, friability and risk rating, and extend this to outbuildings, barns, fences, roofs and external grounds where asbestos-contaminated soil may exist<br>• Adopt a conservative assumption policy that suspect materials in older structures (e.g. tile adhesive, textured coatings, sheets, pipe insulation, old panels) are treated as ACM until laboratory analysis confirms otherwise<br>• Introduce a formal process for updating the asbestos register following any removal, encapsulation, painting, repair, breakage, storm event, excavation or discovery of previously unidentified ACM or asbestos-contaminated soil<br>• Use standardised templates and spatial plans (drawings, marked photos) to clearly record ACM locations and extent, including external asbestos risk trees and buried or surface debris areas<br>• Implement a robust quality assurance process for surveys, including sample tracking, laboratory accreditation checks, peer review of reports and periodic independent audits of survey quality<br>• Ensure all identified ACM are clearly labelled or signposted where reasonably practicable, including plant rooms, concealed void access points, barns and fences, and cross-referenced to the asbestos register<br>• Provide controlled access to asbestos registers (digital and physical) to all PCBUs, contractors and workers prior to work commencing, with clear instructions on how to interpret and query the information | Medium |
| 3. Planning, Scoping and Work Authorisation for Asbestos Activities | • Inadequate pre-planning of asbestos removal and asbestos-related work, leading to scope gaps and unplanned disturbance of ACM or asbestos-contaminated soil<br>• Failure to distinguish between licensed asbestos removal work and limited | High | • Implement a formal asbestos work planning procedure that requires documented scoping, risk assessment and selection of appropriate methods for each category of work (removal, encapsulation, soil management, repair, painting, working around ACM)<br>• Establish clear criteria and decision trees to determine when a licensed asbestos removalist must be engaged and when limited non-licensed work is permitted, referencing WHS Regulations and jurisdictional guidance | Medium |

| 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 |
| | non-licensed asbestos tasks, resulting in unlicensed persons undertaking high-risk work<br>• Lack of formal work authorisation processes (e.g. permits to work, excavation permits) for activities with potential asbestos contact such as debris removal, excavation, scraping textured ceilings, work near asbestos-affected trees and repair of old plant with asbestos insulation<br>• Poor assessment of interaction between asbestos works and concurrent activities (e.g. other trades in the area, building occupants, public access routes)<br>• Inadequate planning for staged removal, including sequencing of roof, fence, pipe, soil and internal ACM removal, leading to cross-contamination or inefficient isolation<br>• Failure to consider environmental and weather conditions (e.g. wind, rain) and their impact on airborne fibre spread during external works such as asbestos roof removal, painting asbestos roofs, or handling fences and soil<br>• No contingency plan for discovery of hidden or unexpected ACM during excavation, demolition or restoration of old parts and equipment | | • Introduce a permit to work system for asbestos-related tasks, including specific permits for asbestos removal, excavation in suspected asbestos-contaminated soil, work at height on asbestos roofs and tree work near ACM<br>• Require formal pre-start planning meetings involving the principal contractor, asbestos removalist, hygienist/assessor and key subcontractors to coordinate sequencing, isolation, access and egress<br>• Incorporate planning for concurrent works in project WHS plans to avoid unprotected persons entering asbestos work areas or adjacent zones affected by potential fibre migration<br>• Ensure planning documents address weather contingencies and specify criteria for suspending or modifying external ACM works in high wind or adverse conditions<br>• Develop contingency and escalation procedures for unexpected ACM finds, including immediate stop-work authority, temporary isolation, rapid engagement of competent assessors and communication protocols with the PCBU and regulator where required<br>• Mandate documented review and approval of the asbestos removal control plan (ARCP) for licensed work, confirming that it aligns with the asbestos management plan and broader site WHS arrangements | |
| 4. Licensing, Competency, Training and Awareness | • Use of asbestos removal contractors who do not hold the appropriate class of licence for friable or non-friable removal, including soil remediation involving friable asbestos<br>• Supervisors and workers undertaking asbestos-related tasks (e.g. repairing old parts with asbestos, removing ACM tile adhesive, scraping textured ceilings, painting asbestos roofs) without mandated asbestos awareness or specific competency training | High | [redacted] | Medium |

| 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 |
| | • Inadequate training for health and safety representatives, site managers and project engineers on asbestos risk management and legal duties<br>• Lack of training for plant operators and ground workers on asbestos exposure during excavation and handling of asbestos-contaminated soil or debris<br>• No refresher training or competency reassessment for licensed removal workers and supervisors, leading to outdated work practices<br>• Contractor induction processes that do not adequately cover site-specific asbestos locations, control zones, air monitoring arrangements and emergency procedures<br>• Poor understanding by workers of cross-contamination controls when moving between asbestos work areas (e.g. from soil remediation zones to clean areas, or from asbestos roof wo to internal spaces) | | [redacted] | |
| 5. Asbestos Removal Control Planning and Methodology | • Asbestos removal co plans (ARCPs) that are g eric, incomplete or not tailored to spe c ACM types such as asbestos roofs, aces wo ile adhesive, textured c gs, outbuildi linings, asbestos-contaminated soil machinery insulation<br>• Failure to adequately consider friability, condition and access constraints when selecting removal methods and equipment, increasing risk of fibre release<br>• Inadequate planning for progressive cleaning, waste handling, and verification steps during staged removal of multiple ACM types on a site<br>• Over-reliance on encapsulation or painting (e.g. painting asbestos roofs) without ongoing management plans or future removal strategies, leading to unmanaged deterioration | High | [redacted] | Medium |

| 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 |
| | • Insufficient integration between the ARCP and the hygienist's air monitoring strategy and clearance criteria<br>• No clear criteria for when work must cease due to damage, uncontrolled breakage or loss of engineering controls (e.g. negative pressure failure, enclosure breach) | | [redacted] | |
| 6. Air Monitoring, Clearance and Health Surveillance Systems | • Lack of a systematic approach to asbestos air monitoring for high-risk or licensed removal work, resulting in undetected elevated fibre levels<br>• Using non-independent or non-competent persons to conduct air monitoring and clearance inspections, creating conflicts of interest or technical deficiencies<br>• Failure to undertake background, control, personal and clearance monitoring where required, especially for friable removal and asbestos-contaminated soil remediation<br>• Inadequate interpretation and communication of air monitoring results to workers, management and affected persons (e.g. adjacent tenants, neighbours, schools)<br>• No structured process to respond to air monitoring exceedances, near misses or repeated elevated readings<br>• Absence of a system for identifying workers who require health surveillance due to significant asbestos exposure risk (e.g. repeat asbestos removal, extensive soil remediation, frequent work around deteriorated ACM)<br>• Poor record-keeping of health surveillance, air monitoring and clearance certificates for future reference or regulatory review | High | [redacted] | Medium |
| 7. Site Isolation, Access Control and | • Inadequate delineation and isolation of asbestos work areas from occupied zones, resulting in uncontrolled access | High | | Medium |

| 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 |
| Public/Occupant Protection | by workers, building occupants or the public<br>• Poor management of access routes leading to cross-contamination between asbestos removal zones (including soil remediation areas) and clean areas<br>• Insufficient signage and communication about asbestos works in and around residential complexes, public buildings, farms, barns and shared access ways<br>• Failure to consider impact on neighbouring properties during external works, such as roof removal, fence removal or remediation of asbestos-contaminated soil<br>• Uncontrolled movement of vehicles and plant through contaminated zones, tracking asbestos-contaminated dust onto public roads or clean site areas<br>• Lack of systems to manage emergency egress through or around asbestos work areas without exposing occupants to airborne fibres | | [redacted] | |
| 8. Decontamination, Waste Management and Transport Systems | • Inadequate decontamination facilities and procedures for workers, tools and equipment involved in asbestos removal, soil remediation, debris removal and old parts restoration<br>• Improper packaging, labelling or storage of asbestos waste, increasing risk of fibre release and regulatory non-compliance during transport or on-site handling<br>• Unclear responsibilities and procedures for waste tracking from point of generation to final disposal at licensed facilities<br>• Cross-contamination of reusable equipment, vehicles or storage areas due to poor segregation between clean and contaminated items | High | [redacted] | Medium |

| 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 |
| | • Engagement of waste transporters who are not authorised or not adequately informed of the asbestos nature of the waste<br>• Inadequate record-keeping for asbestos waste volumes, destinations and disposal receipts, hindering traceability and compliance demonstration | | [redacted] | |
| 9. Plant, Equipment and Engineering Controls for Asbestos Work | • Use of unsuitable or poorly maintained plant and equipment (e.g. vacuums, negative air units, water suppression systems) leading to inadequate fibre control<br>• Failure to specify and enforce the use of H-class (or equivalent) asbestos-rated vacuum cleaners and filtration systems for cleaning and enclosure management<br>• Insufficient maintenance and testing of negative pressure units, HEPA filters and monitoring devices, resulting in undetected equipment failures<br>• Inappropriate selection or modification of excavation plant, ha[redacted] or high-pressure equi[redacted]ent that increases fibre release durin[redacted]ork on ACM or asbestos-contami[redacted]d soi[redacted]<br>• Lack of a formal system for inspect[redacted]n, testing and tagging of electrical equipment used in wet co[redacted]ditio[redacted]during asbestos work (e.g. roof and external removal with water suppression)<br>• No structured process for assessing and approving new technologies or equipment (e.g. encapsulants, remote tools) used for asbestos tasks | High | [redacted] | Medium |
| 10. Personal Protective Equipment and Respiratory Protection Programs | • Over-reliance on PPE and respiratory protection in lieu of higher order controls, leading to systemic exposure risk if engineering or administrative controls fail<br>• Inadequate selection, fit, use and maintenance of respirators for workers involved in asbestos removal, soil | Medium | [redacted] | Low |

| 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 |
| | remediation, debris clean-up and work around deteriorated ACM<br>• Lack of a formal respiratory protection program, including fit testing, medical assessment and training, particularly for frequent or high-risk tasks<br>• Poor management of disposable PPE (e.g. coveralls, gloves) and re-usable items (e.g. half-face respirators), leading to cross-contamination between work areas<br>• Inconsistent enforcement of PPE requirements among workers, subcontractors and visitors entering or near asbestos work areas | | [redacted] | |
| 11. Emergency Preparedness, Incident Management and Unplanned Asbestos Disturbance | • Lack of clear procedures to manage accidental disturbance of ACM or asbestos-contaminated soil during excavation, demolition, debris removal or tree work<br>• Inadequate response plans for enclosure failures, fibre release incidents, severe weather impacts on external asbestos works or vehicle accidents involving asbestos waste transport<br>• Poor communication and escalation pathways for asbestos emergencies, leading to delays in securing areas and engaging competent assessors<br>• Failure to investigate and learn from asbestos-related incidents, near misses and monitoring exceedances, resulting in repeated systemic issues | High | [redacted] | Medium |
| 12. Contractor Management, Procurement and Supply Chain Controls | • Engaging asbestos removal contractors or consultants based on cost alone without adequate assessment of competence, licensing, safety performance or capacity<br>• Fragmented responsibilities between multiple PCBUs, subcontractors and consultants (e.g. removalists, hygienists, | Medium | [redacted] | Low |

| 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 |
| | transporters, demolition contractors) leading to gaps in control implementation<br>• Procurement of unsuitable materials or products for encapsulation, sealing or painting of asbestos roofs and surfaces without assessing long-term performance and compatibility<br>• Inconsistent requirements for asbestos management across different projects or regions, creating confusion among contractors and workers | | [redacted] | |
| 13. Monitoring, Audit, Review and Continuous Improvement | • Absence of systematic monitoring and auditing of asbestos management practices, leading to drift from procedures over time<br>• Failure to integrate findings from air monitoring, incidents, complaints and regulator feedback into continuous improvement processes<br>• Inadequate management review of asbestos risk performance indicators and emerging issues<br>• No benchmarking against industry best practice or regulatory updates, resulting in outdated methods and controls | Medium | [redacted] | Low |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

## 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 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