Concrete Pump and Spraying			
Business Name:		ABN:	
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:	

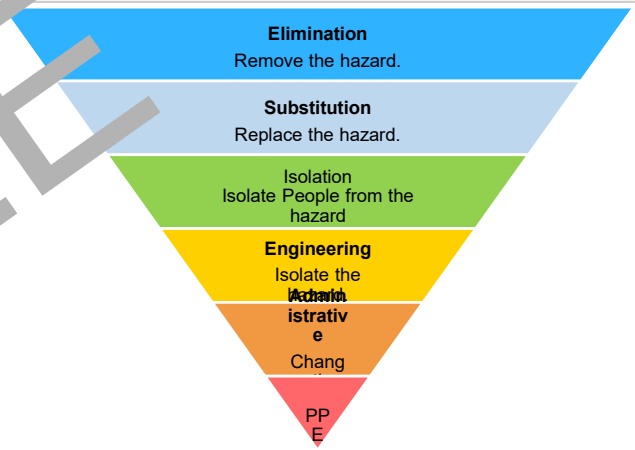
THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.		
Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS	SCOPE OF WORKS
Client:	
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. Procurement and Design of Concrete Pumping and Spraying Systems	• Selection of concrete pumps, booms and spraying equipment that do not comply with relevant Australian Standards or manufacturer specifications • Inadequate consideration of pump capacity, line pressure, boom reach and stability relative to intended sites and work environments • Failure to specify safety-critical features (emergency stops, interlocks, guarding, stability systems, pressure relief, remote controls, exclusion-zone monitoring) • Procurement decisions driven primarily by cost rather than WHS performance, lifecycle safety and maintainability • Lack of consultation with operators, maintenance personnel and WHS representatives during equipment selection • Inadequate assessment of supplier competence, service s[illegible]nd access to spare par[illegible]leading to unsafe improvisations or e[illegible]ended operation with defects • Insufficient consideration of integra[illegible]n with other plant on site (cranes, agitators, MEWPs, scaffo[illegible]ls, ha[illegible]ing systems) • Incompatible or mixed-brand line, hose, coupling and clamp systems increasing risk of hose failure or line bursts • Failure to ensure spray nozzles, hoses and pump components are compatible with admixtures, fibres and pumping pressures • Lack of consideration for safe access, working platforms and controls layout for set-up, operation, cleaning and maintenance	Hig[illegible]	• Establish and implement a fo[illegible]l procurement pro[illegible]du[illegible]that requires verification of compliance of concrete pumps and [illegible]ing eq[illegible]ment with relevan[illegible]ustralian Standards (e.g. AS 1418 series, AS 2550 series) and [illegible]HS Re[illegible]lation[illegible]uirements b[illegible]fore purchase or hire • Include WH[illegible]erformance[illegible]riteria (s[illegible]ty[illegible]atures, guarding, stability systems, noise and vibration levels, dust su[illegible]ression c[illegible]patibility, e[illegible]rgency controls, remote operation capability) as mandatory requi[illegible]nts in [illegible]d[illegible]nd procurement documentation • Unde[illegible]ak[illegible]docum[illegible]ed pre-purchase risk assessments for new or hired concrete pumping and spraying plant, i[illegible]olv[illegible]operat[illegible]s, maintenance personnel, supervisors and Health and Safety Representatives Requir[illegible]supp[illegible]s to provide current design registrations (where applicable), plant registration details, lo[illegible]ooks[illegible]est ce[illegible]ficates, structural verifications, safe use instructions and maintenance histories as part of pro[illegible]e[illegible]ent evaluation Standardise on compatible hose, pipe, coupling and clamp systems across the fleet and mandate the us[illegible]of rated, documented components from approved suppliers only Specify that all new plant must be delivered with comprehensive operator and maintenance manuals, OEM safe operating procedures and training materials suitable for site-specific induction • Ensure concrete pumps and spraying systems are selected with suitable performance margins for intended work (pump pressure, output, boom length, articulation, clearance envelopes) and for typical site conditions, including high-rise, tunnels and confined spaces • Include requirements for integrated guarding around moving parts, lockable isolation points, pressure-relief and anti-roll-back systems, and clearly labelled emergency stop devices at key operating positions • Formally assess and document how new plant will interface with other site plant and traffic flows, including pumping from public roads, shared loading areas and congested construction zones • Implement a plant acceptance inspection checklist to be completed before first use on site, confirming that procured or hired concrete pumps and spraying systems match specification, documentation and WHS requirements	Medium

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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. Contractor Selection, Pre-Qualification and Commercial Arrangements	• Engagement of concrete pumping or spraying contractors without adequate verification of WHS systems, competency and licensing • Commercial pressure and unrealistic program timeframes leading contractors to compromise on safety (e.g. extended shifts, reduced inspections, operating in unsafe weather conditions) • Lack of clear allocation of WHS duties and responsibilities between principal contractor, concrete pump contractor, supplier and client • Use of informal arrangements, cash jobs or subcontractors without WHS pre-qualification or insurance verification • Insufficient review of incident history, enforcement notices or previous non-conformances of pumping contractors • Contract documentation that focuses on production outputs (m3 per hour, spray coverage) without embedded WHS performance requirements • Failure to require a review job-specific risk assessments and procedures for complex pumping or spraying tasks (e.g. [illegible], tunnel, night works, rail corridors) • Inadequate checks that contractors hold and maintain relevant licences, plant registrations and inspection records for all concrete pumps, booms and associated equipment	High	• Implement a formal contractor pre-qualification process for all concrete pumping and spraying providers, including assessment of WHS management systems, safe work procedures, training records and incident statistics • Require contractors to provide evidence of compliance with the WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulation, including insurances, plant registrations, high risk work licences and verification of competency for operators and line hands • Include explicit WHS obligations, minimum safety standards and right-to-stop-work clauses within all concrete pumping and spraying contracts and purchase orders • Make WHS performance, past incident history and regulatory enforcement outcomes key selection criteria alongside cost and capability when awarding contracts • Require contractor submission and approval of high-level risk assessments, safe work methodologies and emergency plans for complex or high-risk pumping and spraying environments prior to mobilisation • Ensure contracts specify minimum staffing levels, supervision requirements, rest breaks and maximum shift lengths for pumping and spraying operations to reduce fatigue-related risks • Include audit and review rights in contracts, allowing the principal contractor to conduct WHS system and site audits of concrete pumping and spraying contractors • Establish a documented process for reviewing contractor performance after significant events (incidents, near misses, non-compliance) and for suspending or removing poorly performing contractors from approved supplier lists • Set out clear responsibilities in contracts for plant inspection, maintenance, provision of inspection reports and testing results, especially for boom pumps and high-pressure systems • Require contractors to adopt and integrate with principal contractor WHS policies, site rules, traffic management plans and communication protocols as a condition of engagement	Medium
3. Governance, WHS Management System and Documentation Control	• Absence of a documented WHS Management System for concrete pumping and spraying activities leading to inconsistent practices across sites • Policies and procedures that exist on paper but are not implemented, communicated or monitored • Outdated or incomplete safe operating procedures, manuals and emergency	High	• Develop and maintain a documented WHS Management System that specifically addresses concrete pumping and spraying operations, aligned to the WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulation and relevant Australian Standards • Create and control a suite of high-level procedures covering plant selection, contractor management, training, maintenance, inspections, incident reporting, emergency response and change management for pumping and spraying • Implement a centralised document control system with clear version control, approval workflows and regular review dates for all WHS documents relating to concrete pumping and spraying	Medium

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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
	response plans not reflecting current legislation or equipment • Poor document control resulting in multiple versions of risk assessments and procedures circulating simultaneously • Lack of a systematic process to review and update WHS documentation following incidents, near misses, regulatory changes or equipment modifications • Inadequate integration of the pumping and spraying safety documentation with broader site WHS systems, such as permit-to-work, traffic management and contractor management • Failure to clearly define WHS roles, responsibilities and reporting lines related to concrete pumping and spraying at site and organisational levels • Insufficient internal auditing of concrete pumping and spraying activities and associated systems		• Assign clear accountability to a competent manager for overseeing the WHS aspects of concrete pumping and spraying across the organisation, including coordination with site supervisors and contractors • Integrate concrete pumping and spraying WHS procedures with site-wide systems such as induction processes, permit-to-work regimes, traffic management plans and emergency management plans • Establish a documented procedure for reviewing risk assessments, procedures and checklists following incidents, near misses, regulator advice or changes in equipment, and ensure these changes are communicated effectively • Schedule and conduct regular internal WHS audits and compliance inspections focusing on concrete pumping and spraying systems, using structured audit tools and action tracking • Ensure that policy statements, responsibilities and high-level procedures are communicated to all relevant workers, supervisors and contractors through inductions, toolbox talks and accessible intranet or site documentation • Introduce lagging and leading WHS performance indicators (e.g. incidents, near misses, audit findings, training compliance) specific to concrete pumping and spraying, and review them at management meetings • Provide resources and support for continuous improvement initiatives targeting systemic issues found in concrete pumping and spraying activities, including consultation with workers and Health and Safety Representatives	
4. Competency, Licensing, Training and Supervision	• Operators, line managers and supervisors performing concrete pumping and spraying tasks without appropriate competency, verification of competency or required high risk work licences • Reliance on informal, on-the-job training without structured assessment or documentation • Insufficient training in site-specific hazards such as overhead powerlines, confined spaces, underground services and unstable ground conditions • Supervisors lacking technical understanding of pumping and spraying systems, leading to poor risk decisions and ineffective oversight • Failure to keep competence records current, including for short-term hire operators and subcontractors	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 in emergency procedures, including line blockages, hose whip, boom strikes, entrapment and pump failure • Lack of competency development for maintenance personnel working on high-pressure components and safety-critical systems • No arrangements for refresher training, especially after incidents, changes in equipment or updated procedures		[redacted]	
5. Planning, Coordination and Site Integration	• Concrete pumping and spraying activities planned in isolation from broader site works, creating conflicts with cranes, delivery vehicles, excavations and other trades • Inadequate pre-start planning for pump positioning, boom slew paths, line routing and exclusion zones • Poor coordination between principal contractor, pump operator, concrete supplier and other sub-contractors regarding timing, access, volumes and additives • Lack of consideration of site constraints such as limited access, soft ground, steep gradients, overhead obstructions or public interfaces • Inadequate planning for set-up and removal of lines and equipment, causing congestion, trip hazards and manual handling risks • Failure to incorporate weather conditions (heat, wind, rain, lightning) and low-light or night-time constraints into planning • Inadequate communication of planned pumping and spraying activities to affected workers and other site users	High	[redacted]	Medium

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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			[redacted]	
6. Traffic, Access, Egress and Public Interface Management	• Interaction between concrete pump trucks, agitators, spray rigs and general site or public traffic leading to vehicle collisions or struck-by incidents • Uncontrolled reversing of heavy vehicles into or out of pump locations without spotters or engineered controls • Restricted access or blocked emergency egress routes due to pump, pipeline or vehicle placement • Pumping or spraying set up on or adjacent to public roads and footpaths without adequate traffic control or separation from the public • Pedestrian access to pump setups, hoses, booms or wash-out areas due to inadequate barricading and signage • Inadequate management of deliveries and queuing of agitators leading to congestion and unsafe manoeuvring • Lack of clear responsibility for traffic management between principal contractor, pump contractor and traffic control provider	High	[redacted]	Medium
7. Plant Inspection, Maintenance and Asset Management	• Poorly maintained concrete pumps, booms, pipelines, hoses and clamps leading to structural failures, bursts or hose whip • Lack of scheduled preventive maintenance for key components such as hydraulic systems, outriggers, slewing bearings and control systems • Use of defective or incompatible hoses, clamps and pipeline sections due to	High	[redacted]	Medium

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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 inspection and asset tracking • Failure to identify and rectify cracks, corrosion, fatigue or wear on booms and structural components • Inadequate calibration and testing of safety devices including load moment systems, emergency stops, pressure relief valves and limit switches • Maintenance work carried out by unqualified or untrained personnel, leading to incorrect repairs and unsafe modifications • Missing or incomplete maintenance records making it difficult to verify plant condition and regulatory compliance • Continuation of operations despite known defects because of production pressures or lack of alternative equipment		[redacted]	
8. Engineering Controls, Guarding and Safety Systems	• Inadequate guarding of moving parts such as hopper agitators, drive shafts and rotating components • Bypassing or disabling of interlocks, safety switches, emergency stops or limit devices on pumps and booms • Insufficient design or maintenance of boom stability and support systems, increasing risk of overturning or collapse • Lack of engineered controls to manage line pressure spikes, line blockage and hose whip • Poor design or installation of anchor points for fixed pipelines, creating the potential for movement, separation or failure under pressure	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 noise and dust controls built into the pumping and spraying systems • Control panels and remote controls that are poorly laid out, labelled or protected, increasing the chance of operator error • Insufficient segregation between high-pressure lines and workers or other activities		[redacted]	
9. Operational Procedures, Permits and Change Management	• Absence of clear, documented high-level procedures for concrete pumping and spraying operations across different environments (open sites, tunnels, basements, public interfaces) • Reliance on verbal or informal instructions rather than controlled procedures and permits [illegible]h-risk pumping or spraying [illegible]ork • Failure to manag[illegible] changes in [illegible]up, mix design, pump [illegible] conditions through a st[illegible]uctured chan[illegible] management process • Inconsistent application [illegible]s for hot work, confined spaces, working at height or working near services when linked to pumping or spraying activities • Inadequate communication of procedure requirements and limitations to subcontractors and short-term workers • Procedures that are overly complex, generic or not aligned with actual site practice, leading to non-compliance or work-arounds	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
			[redacted]	
10. Exclusion Zones, Structural Stability and Ground Conditions	• Inadequate establishment or enforcement of exclusion zones around booms, lines, hoppers and spraying areas leading to workers or bystanders being struck or entrapped • Pump units and booms set up on unsuitable ground leading to instability, subsidence or overturning • Pipeline routing over or near excavation edges, trenches, voids or unstable structures without structural assessment • Boom movement or [redacted] contacting structures, scaffolds, formwork or temporary works not designed to withstand [redacted] • Insufficient controls to prevent unauthorised persons entering under booms, over lines or into [redacted] • Failure to adapt exclusion zones and support arrangements when ground conditions deteriorate due to weather, excavation or adjacent works	High	[redacted]	Medium
11. Hazardous Substances, Silica Dust, Noise and Environmental Controls	• Respirable crystalline silica exposure from concrete and rebound materials during spraying, particularly in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas	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 management of chemical admixtures, accelerators and other hazardous substances used in sprayed concrete • High noise levels from pumps, compressors, generators and spraying equipment creating hearing damage risk and communication difficulties • Inappropriate wash-out and disposal of concrete residues leading to environmental harm and slip hazards • Lack of systematic exposure monitoring and health surveillance for workers regularly engaged in concrete spraying, especially in tunnels and enclosed works • Insufficient controls on diesel exhaust and airborne contaminants from associated equipment		[redacted]	
12. Emergency Preparedness, Incident Response and First Aid	• Lack of clear emergency proce[illegible]es for pump failures, line blo[illegible]ges, hose whip, entrapment, boom collapse or structural contact • Inadequate first aid resources or trained first aiders on site during pumping and spraying operations • Delayed emergency response due to poor communication channels or unclear responsibilities between pump operators, site supervisors and emergency services • Failure to plan for rescue in complex environments such as tunnels, shafts, basements or elevated work platforms	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
	used in conjunction with pumping and spraying • Inadequate incident reporting and investigation processes leading to recurrence of similar events • Poor coordination with external emergency services regarding access, shutdown points, high-pressure hazards and chemical exposures		[redacted]	
13. Fatigue, Work Scheduling and Psychosocial Risks	• Extended pumping or spraying shifts driven by concrete supply schedules, leading to operator fatigue and reduce vigilance • Night works and rotating shifts disrupting sleep patte and increasing the likelihood of er • High production ssure f am deadlines creating s and encouraging risk-taking or short-cuts • Inadequate rest breaks during continuous pumping operations, particularly in remote or constrained sites • Poor communication and conflict between site management, pump operators and concrete suppliers contributing to psychosocial strain • Lack of systems to identify and manage fatigue and psychosocial hazards among pumping and spraying crews	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
			[redacted]	
14. Consultation, Communication and Worker Engagement	• Decisions affecting concrete pumping and spraying safety made without input from experienced operators, line hands or Health and Safety Representatives • Poor communication between principal contractor, pump contractor, concrete supplier and other trades leading to misunderstandings and unsafe assumptions • Lack of feedback mechanisms for workers to report hazards, near misse[illegible] or improvement ideas related to pumping and spraying systems • Language, literacy [illegible]cultural barriers preventing some w[illegible]kers from fully understanding ins[illegible]ctions, pr[illegible]es and signage • Infrequent or ineffective toolbox ta[illegible] and pre-starts that fail to address [illegible]tual pumping and spraying ris[illegible]recent incidents	[illegible]edium	[redacted]	Low
15. Monitoring, Audit, Reporting and Continuous Improvement	• Lack of systematic monitoring of WHS performance in concrete pumping and spraying leading to undetected deterioration in controls • Under-reporting of incidents, near misses and hazards associated with pumping and spraying activities	Medium	[redacted]	Low

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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
	• Audit processes that do not meaningfully examine high-risk aspects of pumping and spraying systems and management practices • Failure to analyse trends or recurring issues across multiple sites or projects, resulting in repeated similar incidents • Weak follow-up on corrective actions, allowing known problems to persist • Limited sharing of lessons learned within the organisation and with contractors		[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 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