

**Corrosive Acids, Alkalis and Chemical Processing**

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:	



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			<b>Elimination</b> Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	<b>Substitution</b> 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.	<b>Engineering</b> 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:	
<b>4A</b>	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.
<b>3H</b>	Review and approve additional controls before task starts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.
<b>2M</b>	Ensure all nominated controls are in place and effective. Proceed with caution; monitor conditions.
<b>1L</b>	Proceed, following standard operating procedures. Monitor and keep records.

  

Consequence Scale:			
Consequence	People (injury/illness)	Project / Assets	Compliance / Reputation
<b>Catastrophic</b>	Fatality or permanent total disability	project shutdown	Significant regulator intervention; criminal prosecution
<b>Major</b>	Serious injury/illness (hospital > 5 days)	critical delay	Improvement notice; major media coverage
<b>Moderate</b>	Medical-treatment injury; lost-time > 1 day	moderate delay	Minor breach; adverse client comment
<b>Minor</b>	First-aid only, no lost time	negligible delay	Isolated non-conformance
<b>Insignificant</b>	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, Compliance and Safety Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate understanding and implementation of WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations in relation to hazardous chemicals and corrosive substances</li> <li>Absence of clear safety leadership and accountability for corrosive acids, alkalis and chemical processing risks</li> <li>Failure to integrate chemical safety into overall business risk management and due diligence processes</li> <li>Insufficient resourcing for safe management of corrosive and reactive chemicals (time, budget, competent personnel)</li> <li>Lack of consultation and communication with workers and Health and Safety Representatives about chemical hazards and changes to processes</li> <li>Inadequate oversight of contractors handling corrosive chemicals, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid on site</li> </ul>	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and document a WHS governance framework that specifically addresses corrosive acids, alkalis, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid and other hazardous chemical processes in line with WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals)</li> <li>Assign clear PCBU-level and officer-level accountabilities for chemical safety, including statutory appointments where required, and document roles and responsibilities in position descriptions</li> <li>Implement a formal due diligence program for officers, including scheduled reviews of chemical risk registers, incident trends, audit reports and compliance with Safety Data Sheet (SDS) requirements</li> <li>Develop and maintain a site-wide Chemical Safety Management Plan, endorsed by senior management, covering caustic soda applications, acid tanks, etching operations, hazardous process reactors and neutralisation systems</li> <li>Establish structure for worker consultation mechanisms (HSC meetings, toolbox talks, pre-start meetings) with specific standing agenda items for corrosive and reactive chemical hazards and proposed process changes</li> <li>Integrate contractor management procedures that require demonstration of competency, WHS systems and specific chemical risk assessments before contractors undertake chemical processing tasks</li> <li>Schedule regular management reviews of chemical safety performance, including leading indicators (training completion, inspections, close calls) and lagging indicators (injuries, spills, non-conformances)</li> </ul>	3H
2. Chemical Hazard Identification, Classification and Inventory Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete or inadequate register of hazardous chemicals used and generated in processes (including intermediates and by-products)</li> <li>Unclear classification of corrosive acids, alkalis, dehydrating substances, cyanides and oxidisers leading to underestimation of risk</li> <li>Failure to identify hazardous reaction products from endothermic processes, neutralisation reactions and etching operations</li> <li>Outdated, missing or incorrect Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, cyanide solutions)</li> </ul>	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and maintain a formal hazardous chemicals inventory and register (digital where practicable) covering all acids, alkalis, caustic soda, cyanides, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid, etchants, neutralising agents and aggressive cleaning chemicals</li> <li>Ensure all chemicals are classified in accordance with GHS, with corrosive, toxic, oxidising and reactive properties clearly documented on the register and linked to SDSs</li> <li>Implement a procedure for pre-purchase hazard identification and chemical approval, requiring assessment of proposed products and any hazardous by-products or reaction intermediates from intended processes</li> <li>Establish a system to ensure current SDSs (not older than 5 years) are readily accessible (physical and/or electronic) at points of use for all corrosive and reactive chemicals</li> <li>Introduce a strict labelling and decanting procedure requiring GHS-compliant labels on all decanted containers, including bath tanks, small containers and dosing vessels, with clear indication of concentration and hazards</li> <li>Use barcode or RFID-based inventory management to track storage locations, volumes and expiry or review dates for hazardous chemicals</li> </ul>	2M

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of decanted or unlabelled containers for aggressive fluids, acid baths and caustic baths</li> <li>Inadequate tracking of chemical quantities, storage locations and segregation requirements</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require periodic verification audits of the chemical register against physical stock, including checks for unauthorised chemicals and obsolete substances</li> </ul>	
3. Chemical Storage, Segregation and Bulk Handling Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate segregation of incompatible substances (e.g. acids and alkalis, cyanides and acids, oxidisers and organics) leading to violent reactions or toxic gas release</li> <li>Deficient design of bulk storage tanks, chemical baths and vats leading to structural failure, leaks or catastrophic release</li> <li>Insufficient bunding, spill containment and drainage management around storage and process vessels</li> <li>Storage of dehydrating substances and reactive chemicals in unsuitable conditions (heat, humidity, direct sunlight) affecting stability and reaction potential</li> <li>Inadequate control of transfer of strong cleaning chemicals, caustic soda, sulphuric acid and hydrogen peroxide from bulk storage to process lines</li> <li>Poorly managed temporary or intermediate storage of aggressive fluids near work areas or emergency egress routes</li> </ul>	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design storage facilities for corrosive acids, alkalis, oxidisers and cyanides to comply with relevant Australian Standards (e.g. AS 3780, AS/NZS 4451, AS 4326, as applicable) and WHS Regulations for hazardous chemicals</li> <li>Implement segregation systems based on incompatibility charts, with clearly marked and physically separated storage areas for acids, alkalis, oxidisers, flammables and cyanides, including separate venting where required</li> <li>Provide engineered bunding and containment sized in accordance with standards for all bulk tanks, chemical baths and vats ensuring compatibility of bund materials with stored chemicals and drains routed to controlled collection points</li> <li>Develop, design and change control standards for chemical baths, etching tanks, neutralisation pits and reactor vessels, including structural certifications, corrosion allowance and inspection access</li> <li>Install fixed transfer and dosing systems (e.g. hard-piped lines, metering pumps) for caustic soda, sulphuric acid and other aggressive solutions to minimise manual handling and hose use, with secondary containment for lines</li> <li>Establish and enforce procedures governing temporary storage of intermediate solutions, spent baths and aggressive fluids, including maximum volumes, time limits and designated segregated areas</li> <li>Implement routine inspection programs for storage systems including checking bund integrity, vents, level indicators, leak detection systems and emergency isolation valves</li> </ul>	2M
4. Plant, Equipment and Process Design for Corrosive and Reactive Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poorly designed process reactors, etching systems and acid/caustic baths lacking adequate containment, agitation control and pressure relief</li> <li>Incompatible materials of construction for pipelines, valves, pumps and vessels handling corrosives, dehydrating substances and aggressive fluids</li> <li>Insufficient design consideration for endothermic or exothermic reaction profiles, leading to temperature excursions and loss of control</li> </ul>	4A	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	2M

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of interlocks and automation to prevent introduction of incompatible substances (e.g. acid into cyanide-containing streams, peroxide contamination)</li> <li>Inadequate provision of local exhaust ventilation or fume capture over acid baths, neutralisation tanks and cleaning stations</li> <li>Absence of fail-safe design features to manage loss of power, cooling or dosing control in hazardous process reactors</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
5. Chemical Handling, Transfer and Dosing Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliance on manual handling and pouring of concentrated acids, alkalis and oxidisers without engineered controls</li> <li>Uncontrolled transfer of corrosive solutions leading to splashes, hose failures or overfilling of baths and reactors</li> <li>Inaccurate dosing of neutralising agents resulting in uncontrolled endothermic or exothermic reactions and off-gassing</li> <li>Backflow or cross-contamination between acid and caustic lines, or between peroxide and organic/metal contamination</li> <li>Inadequate safeguards for working with cyanide solutions and acid contact, risking generation of hydrogen cyanide gas</li> <li>Use of improvised or non-rated equipment (e.g. domestic hoses, unsuitable pumps) for aggressive fluids</li> </ul>	4A	[REDACTED]	2M
6. Process Control, Monitoring and Alarm Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient monitoring of critical process parameters (temperature, pH, concentration, flow, pressure) in acid baths, caustic baths and hazardous process reactors</li> <li>Alarm systems not prioritised, poorly configured or routinely ignored (alarm</li> </ul>	4A	[REDACTED]	2M

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	<p>fatigue), resulting in missed early-warning signs of loss of control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of integrated monitoring for gas generation, vapour release and oxygen depletion in areas using strong chemicals and dehydrating agents</li> <li>• No formal procedures for responding to process deviations, trips and interlock activations</li> <li>• Inadequate calibration and maintenance of analytical instruments (pH meters, conductivity probes, flow meters, gas detectors)</li> <li>• Over-reliance on manual sampling without appropriate safeguards or clear instructions</li> </ul>		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	
7. Supplier, Contractor and Outsourced Service Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of chemical suppliers or contractors without adequate WHS systems for corrosive and reactive chemical management</li> <li>• Inadequate communication of site-specific hazards (toxic vapours, hydrogen peroxide storage, endothermic reaction processes) to contractors</li> <li>• Lack of integration between supplier technical advice and site procedures for safe use of acids, alkalis and specialist etching or cleaning chemicals</li> <li>• Contractors performing maintenance or modification on chemical baths, reactors or neutralisation systems without proper isolation and decontamination</li> <li>• Transport contractors not aligned with site loading, unloading and spill response procedures for hazardous chemicals</li> <li>• No formal system to review performance and incidents involving</li> </ul>	3H	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	2M

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	external parties handling corrosive substances on site			
8. Competency, Training and Authorisation for Chemical Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers and supervisors lacking formal training in corrosive and reactive chemical hazards, including cyanide, hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid risks</li> <li>Inadequate understanding of endothermic and exothermic reactions, neutralisation processes and interaction of dehydrating substances with water or organics</li> <li>Poor awareness of early signs of loss of process control, chemical exposure symptoms or incompatible mixing</li> <li>No formal authorisation system for high-risk chemical tasks (e.g. operating hazardous process reactors, charging acid baths, handling cyanides)</li> <li>Training not refreshed or validated, leading to skill fade and inconsistent practices</li> <li>Insufficient training for emergency response actions related to chemical releases, exposure and decontamination</li> </ul>	4A	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	2M
9. Safe Systems of Work, Procedures and Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of clear written procedures for managing chemical baths, caustic soda application, etching procedures on hazardous reactors at a system level</li> <li>Inadequate integration of chemical risk controls into general site procedures (e.g. isolation, confined space entry, hot work near chemical systems)</li> <li>Non-standardised practices across shifts and teams in how chemical changes, additions and neutralisation are managed</li> <li>Lack of permit-to-work controls for non-routine or high-risk chemical activities such as tank entries, line breaking and system cleaning</li> </ul>	3H	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	2M

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures not reflecting current plant configuration, chemical concentrations or legislative requirements</li> <li>Complex or overly technical documentation leading to poor understanding and implementation by workers</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
10. Health Monitoring, Exposure Control and Personal Protective Equipment Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic or acute exposure to corrosive vapours, mists and splashes from acid baths, caustic baths and aggressive cleaning processes</li> <li>Failure to recognise when health monitoring is required for specific substances (e.g. certain cyanide compounds or other scheduled hazardous chemicals)</li> <li>Inconsistent or inappropriate use of PPE due to poor selection, discomfort or lack of enforcement</li> <li>Insufficient controls for skin and eye contact risks associated with strong acids, alkalis and dehydrating substances</li> <li>Respiratory exposure due to inadequate engineering controls, or incorrectly selected respiratory protective equipment</li> <li>No systematic program to assess worker health complaints or symptoms potentially linked to chemical exposure</li> </ul>	4A	[REDACTED]	2M
11. Emergency Preparedness, Spill Management and Incident Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate planning and resourcing for chemical spills, uncontrolled reactions or loss of containment from baths, vats and reactors</li> <li>Lack of specific emergency response procedures for cyanide releases, hydrogen peroxide decomposition, sulphuric acid spills and acid-alkali neutralisation failures</li> </ul>	4A	[REDACTED]	2M

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient availability of appropriately rated spill kits, neutralising agents and containment tools in relevant work areas</li> <li>• Poorly defined communication, evacuation and escalation protocols for chemical incidents, especially during night shift or low staffing</li> <li>• Limited training or drills for site personnel and emergency wardens in chemical incident scenarios</li> <li>• Failure to integrate external emergency services into planning for major chemical incidents</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
12. Inspection, Maintenance and Integrity Management of Chemical Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrosion, erosion or mechanical damage to tanks, vessels, pipework and valves handling corrosives and aggressive fluids</li> <li>• Failure of protective linings, gaskets and seals in chemical baths, etching tanks and reactors</li> <li>• Undetected leaks or weeping connections resulting in chronic low-level exposure or environmental contamination</li> <li>• Inadequate preventive maintenance of critical safety devices (pressure relief valves, emergency shutdown valves, gas detectors, interlocks)</li> <li>• Lack of systematic inspection of bunds, drains and containment structures surrounding chemical installations</li> <li>• Maintenance work introducing new defects or incompatible materials into chemical systems</li> </ul>	4A	[REDACTED]	2M
13. Change Management, New Projects and Process Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of new corrosive or reactive chemicals (e.g. different etchants, stronger cleaning agents, alternative neutralising chemicals) without comprehensive risk assessment</li> </ul>	3H	[REDACTED]	2M

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process changes affecting reaction conditions, residence time or concentration leading to unexpected endothermic or exothermic behaviour</li> <li>Modifications to equipment, layout or storage affecting ventilation, segregation or emergency access</li> <li>Failure to update training, procedures, permits and emergency plans following process or chemical changes</li> <li>Parallel operation of old and new systems creating confusion about which controls and procedures apply</li> <li>Inadequate review of supplier information for substitute products used in baths, reactors or cleaning processes</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
14. Housekeeping, Waste Management and Decontamination Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accumulation of residual corrosive liquids, crystals or sludge around bath vats, drains and transfer points</li> <li>Improper storage or handling of chemical wastes, including spent acid baths, caustic baths and etching solutions</li> <li>Neutralisation of harmful elements waste streams conducted without adequate controls on reagents, gas generation or effluent pH</li> <li>Cross-contamination of general waste with chemical waste leading to off-site risks during transport or disposal</li> <li>Inadequate decontamination of equipment and PPE before maintenance, storage or off-site repair</li> <li>Blocked or damaged drains and sumps reducing effectiveness of spill containment and increasing exposure risks</li> </ul>	3H	[REDACTED]	2M

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15. Documentation, Recordkeeping and Continuous Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incomplete or inconsistent documentation of chemical risk assessments, controls and verification activities</li> <li>• Inability to demonstrate compliance with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations and relevant Codes of Practice for hazardous chemicals due to poor recordkeeping</li> <li>• Lessons from incidents, audits and worker feedback not captured or acted upon, leading to repeat chemical-related events</li> <li>• Lack of visibility of chemical safety performance data for supervisors and management</li> <li>• Obsolete or conflicting documents in circulation (e.g. outdated procedures, uncontrolled copies of SDSs)</li> </ul>	3H	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	1L

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.