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

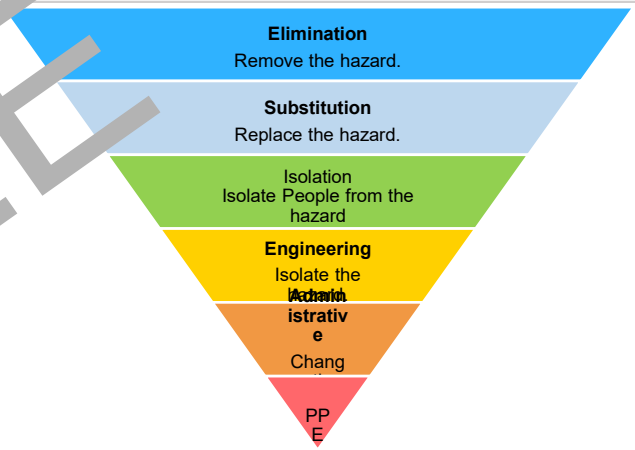
THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.		
Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

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, Duties and WHS Legislation Compliance	• Lack of clear allocation of WHS duties for lifting equipment between PCBUs, officers, workers and contractors, leading to gaps in control of critical risks • Failure to identify, understand and apply relevant WHS legislation, regulations, codes of practice and Australian Standards relating to lifting equipment (e.g. WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations, AS 1418, AS 2550) • Inadequate WHS policy framework and risk management procedure specifically addressing lifting equipment as 'plant' under the WHS Act • Poor consultation and coordination with other PCBUs on shared worksites, resulting in inconsistent standards for lifting equipment selection, operation and inspection • Insufficient officer due diligence in verifying that resources, systems and monitoring for lifting equipment risks ar in place and effective	High	• Establish and maintain a WHS governance framew that explicitly includes responsibilities and accountabilities for the lifecycle management of lift equipment (procurement, design review, commissioning, use, maintenance and dispos • Formally map and document all applicable WHS legal other requirements for lifting equipment (Acts, Regulations, Codes of Practice, Australian St dard manufacturer instructions), and integrate them into internal policies, procedures and specifications • Implement a documented pl and lifting equip t man ment procedure consistent with WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations, co ring risk manage consultation, competence, inspection, maintenance, incide agem and change man gement • Define and d ment offic due d ence ac ties (e.g. scheduled WHS performance reviews, verification a s of lifting e uipment sto , resource allocation reviews) and maintain evidence of these tivities • Deve written gements with other PCBUs on shared sites (e.g. principal contractor, crane provid rging su ntractor) clearly stating WHS roles, communication pathways, and minimum standa s fo ting e ment and associated systems • Sched e peri ic legal compliance reviews (internal or external) to verify ongoing conformity of lifting eq me syste with changes in WHS legislation and relevant standards • Ensur ng equipment risk management is integrated into the organisation's overall WHS risk register d reviewed at WHS committee and senior management meetings • Establish a process for promptly reviewing and incorporating safety alerts, regulator notices and manufacturer bulletins relating to lifting equipment into organisational procedures	Medium
2. Design, Engineering and Procurement of Lifting Equipment	• Procurement of li g equipment that is not fit for purpose, t adeq ed, or incompatible with g plant a loads • Failure to verify that designers, manufacturers, importers suppliers have fulfilled their WHS duties, including provision of safety information and design risk controls • Absence of formal engineering review for non-standard, modified or custom lifting devices, leading to unknown load limits and failure modes • Lack of documented technical specifications and acceptance criteria for lifting equipment, resulting in inconsistent purchasing decisions based on cost rather than safety and compliance	High	• Develop and enforce a lifting equipment procurement standard specifying required Australian Standards, design codes, load ratings, safety features, documentation and certification requirements • Require suppliers to provide design registration (where applicable), conformance certifications, test certificates, and manufacturer instructions as preconditions for purchase and site acceptance • Implement a formal engineering review and approval process for all non-standard, modified, or locally fabricated lifting equipment, including sign-off by a competent engineer and documentation of safe working load (SWL) and usage limits • Establish an approved vendor list for lifting equipment suppliers based on demonstrated compliance with WHS obligations, quality systems, and traceability of components • Apply a management of change (MOC) procedure when introducing new types or configurations of lifting equipment, including risk assessment, consultation with end users, training needs analysis and update of procedures • Ensure all lifting equipment is uniquely identified (e.g. ID tags, serial numbers) and recorded in an asset register at the point of procurement, with linkage to certificates and engineering documentation • Specify in procurement contracts that lifting equipment must be supplied with clear, legible and durable markings for SWL/WLL, inspection dates (where applicable), and any limitations on use	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
	• Use of counterfeit, untested or uncertified lifting components (e.g. chains, slings, shackles) due to inadequate procurement controls and vendor assurance • Inadequate change management when introducing new or replacement lifting equipment, causing unrecognised system interactions and hazards		• Periodically audit procurement files and supplier documentation to verify that only compliant and suitably certified lifting equipment has been purchased and introduced to site	
3. Plant Registration, Asset Management and Documentation Control	• Failure to register registrable lifting plant with the WHS regulator where required by WHS Regulations • Incomplete or inaccurate plant asset register for lifting equipment, leading to missed inspections, maintenance and uncontrolled decommissioned items being reused • Loss, misplacement or non-control of critical documentation such as test certificates, inspection reports, design registrations and safe use information • Inconsistent version control of lifting equipment procedures, drawings and load charts, resulting in workers relying on outdated information • Inability to trace lifting equipment history (ownership, inspections, incidents, repairs), preventing effective investigation and risk management	igh	• Identify all lifting equipment that falls within the definition of registrable plant and implement a process to register and re-register with the WHS regulator in accordance with legislative requirements • Create and maintain a centralised lifting equipment asset register that includes unique IDs, description, SWL/WLL, location, owning PCBU, commissioning dates, inspection frequencies, last and next inspection dates and status (in service, quarantined, retired) • Implement a controlled document management system for all lifting equipment records, including certificates of test and examination, design registrations, engineering assessments, load charts, maintenance records and risk assessments • Apply strict version control to all procedures, safe use instructions and technical drawings related to lifting equipment, ensuring only current approved versions are available at points of use (including digital systems and mobile devices) • Assign clear responsibility for maintaining the lifting equipment register and documentation (e.g. Plant Coordinator or Engineering Manager) and conduct periodic internal audits for data accuracy and completeness • Ensure that decommissioned, failed or out-of-date lifting equipment is clearly recorded in the asset register and physically controlled (e.g. removed from service, destroyed or tagged 'not to be used'), preventing inadvertent use • Provide controlled access for relevant personnel (e.g. supervisors, inspectors, engineers) to the asset register and associated documentation to support planning, verification and investigations • Retain lifting equipment records in accordance with legislative and organisational retention periods, particularly for high-risk plant and notifiable incidents involving lifting equipment	Low
4. Competency, Licensing, Training and Supervision Systems	• Use of lifting equipment by workers or contractors without the required high-risk work licences, qualifications or verification of competency • Inadequate training on organisational lifting procedures, limitations of specific lifting equipment, and site-specific hazards • Insufficient refresher training and competency reassessment leading 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
	skill fade and unsafe practices becoming normalised • Lack of supervision, mentoring and monitoring systems for inexperienced workers or new contractors involved in lifting operations • Poor recordkeeping of qualifications, licences, and training, making it difficult to verify competence prior to allocating lifting tasks • Failure to integrate learning from incidents, near misses and industry alerts into training content and competency systems		[redacted]	
5. Planning, Risk Management and Lift Authorisation Systems	• Lack of structured risk assessment processes for lifting activities, resulting in unmanaged system-le[redacted]zards (e.g. simultaneous o[redacted]ations, interaction with uti[redacted]es or public areas) • Inadequate plann[redacted] for [redacted]plex critical lifts, such as [redacted]avy, awkward tandem or near-capacity lifts, leadin[redacted]o ad hoc decision-making • No formal lift plan or authorisation process, causing inconsistencies in how hazards are identified and managed across sites • Failure to consider environmental and site conditions (e.g. wind, ground bearing capacity, overhead services, confined spaces) within planning systems • Insufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders (e.g. engineers, principal contractor, asset owner) during planning, causing critical constraints or limitations to be overlooked	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
	• Poor integration of lifting equipment planning with other work activities, increasing the risk of plant interactions, dropped objects and congestion		[redacted]	
6. Safe Systems of Work, Procedures and Permit Systems	• Absence of formal safe work procedures for the use, inspection, storage and management of lifting equipment, resulting in inconsistent practices across teams and sites • Overly generic or outdated procedures that do not reflect specific lifting equipment, site conditions or changes in legislation and standards • No permit-to-work or equivalent cont system for high-risk lifting activities, leading to poor coordination and inadequate verification work commences • Failure to define d commun clear criteria for tak equipm t out of service when defects, damage r unknown history are identified • Lack of integration betw g equipment procedures and other critical safety systems (e.g. lockout/tagout, confined space entry, hot work, traffic management)	High	[redacted]	Medium
7. Inspection, Testing, Maintenance and Calibration Systems	• Inadequate or inconsistent inspection and maintenance regimes for lifting equipment, leading to deterioration, undetected defects and increased likelihood of failure	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
	• Failure to comply with prescribed inspection and test intervals in Australian Standards, manufacturer instructions or regulatory requirements • Use of lifting equipment that is overdue for inspection, incorrectly tagged, or has missing/illegible identification marks and SWL/WLL information • Reliance on unqualified or insufficiently competent persons to carry out inspections, testing and maintenance • Poor coordination between maintenance systems and operations, resulting in equipment being returned to service without verification of repair effectiveness • Lack of calibration systems for load cells, limit switches, overload protection devices and other safety-critical components		[redacted]	
8. Contractor and Supplier Management for Lifting Operations	• Engagement of crane companies, riggers, doggers or lifting equipment hire firms without adequate WHS prequalification or verification systems • Inconsistent standards between principal contractor and subcontractors regarding lifting equipment selection, inspection, communication and exclusion zones • Reliance on contractor-supplied lifting equipment with unknown maintenance, certification and inspection history • Poor coordination and communication with contractors and other PCBUs, leading to conflicting instructions and uncontrolled simultaneous operations • Insufficient oversight of contractor compliance with site-specific lifting procedures and permit systems	High	[redacted]	Medium

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			[redacted]	
9. Site Layout, Traffic Management and Exclusion Zone Control	• Poorly planned site layout leading to interactions between lifting equipment and pedestrians, vehicles or other plant • Inadequate exclusion zones around lifting operations, increasing the risk of struck-by incidents and exposure to dropped objects • No systematic consideration of overhead and underground services (e.g. powerlines, pipelines) within site planning and lifting equipment operati • Uncontrolled public interface where lifting equipment is used near public roads, walkways or adj operties • Insufficient signa , barriers and visual controls to suppor afe mover around lifting opera	High	[redacted]	Medium
10. Emergency Preparedness, Incident Management and Recovery	• Lack of clear emergency response procedures for lifting equipment incidents such as dropped loads, equipment failure, entrapment or contact with powerlines • Insufficient training and drills on emergency scenarios specific to lifting operations, leading to confusion and delayed response • Inadequate systems for securing and preserving incident scenes involving lifting equipment for investigation and regulatory notification	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
	• Poor integration of lifting-related emergencies into broader site emergency plans (e.g. evacuation routes blocked by cranes or fallen loads) • Failure to systematically investigate and learn from lifting equipment incidents, near misses and equipment failures		[redacted]	
11. Monitoring, Audit, Consultation and Continuous Improvement	• Lack of ongoing monitoring and review of lifting equipment risk controls, leading to gradual degradation of safety standards and emergence of unrecognised risks • Insufficient worker consultation and feedback mechanisms regarding lifting equipment issues and improvement opportunities • Inadequate internal audit coverage of lifting equipment systems allowing non-compliance to persist • Failure to track and act on leading and lagging indicators related to lifting equipment performance (e.g. overdue inspections, near misses, equipment damage) • Limited management visibility of lifting equipment risks and performance, weakening oversight and resource allocation	Medium	[redacted]	Low

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
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			[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