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Liquefied Petroleum Gas LPG			
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:	

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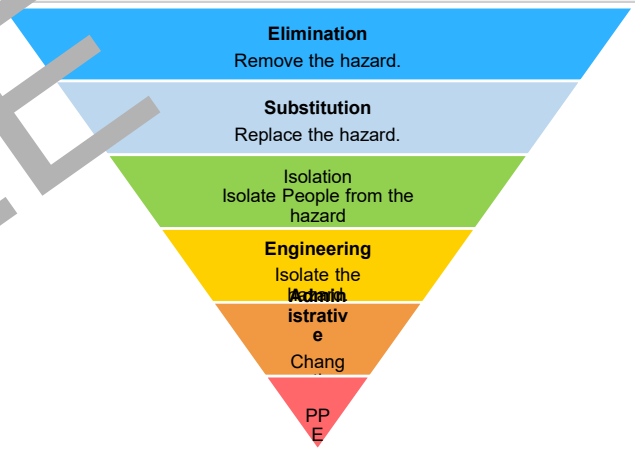
RISK MATRIX

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



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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.*

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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, Compliance and WHS Duties	• Lack of clear allocation of WHS duties for LPG storage and use under WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulation • Inadequate understanding by officers and managers of due diligence obligations relating to LPG as a hazardous chemical and dangerous good • Absence of an overarching LPG management plan and hazardous chemicals plan aligned with applicable Australian Standards (e.g. AS/NZS 1596 for LPG storage and handling) • Failure to consult, cooperate and coordinate with other duty holders (suppliers, contractors, landlords) regarding LPG hazards and controls • Inadequate review of legal changes, standards and industry guidance related to LPG, resulting in outdated systems	High	• Develop and implement a documented LP Management Plan that forms part of the broader WHS Management System, referencing WHS Act 11, WH Regulation, and AS/NZS 1596 • Formally assign WHS responsibilities for LPG BU, officers orkers, contractors) within position descriptions, contracts and W S role statements • Provide specific due diligence efings for officers G risks, control hierarchies and regulatory requirements, with of atte ance • Establish a l al and stan rds reg er cov g LPG-related legislation, codes of practice and Australian Sta ards, with heduled dates and responsible persons • Imp nt a pr ess verify that landlords, suppliers and contractors have compatible LPG systems and p res, i ding information-sharing and joint inspections where relevant • Includ LP risks a controls in WHS committee agendas and toolbox talks, ensuring ongoing consulta on w worke affected by LPG operations	Medium
2. LPG Procurement, Supply Chain and Cylinder Management	• Procurement of non-compliant LPG cylinders, hoses, valves or regulators that do not meet Austr n standards o supplier specificatio • Inadequate supp r vetting l to unreliable filling pra correct s mix or contamination • Poor control over cylinder owne ip, leasing, test dates and tra ity, increasing the risk of using out-of-test or damaged cylinders • Lack of systems for managing delivery schedules, manual handling risks and secure transfer of LPG at the workplace • Insufficient documentation and specifications for LPG installations, leading to incompatible fittings or over-pressurisation risk	High	• Develop a formal LPG procurement procedure requiring only approved suppliers who comply with relevant Australian Standards and can provide test certificates and safety data sheets (SDS) • Maintain an approved products list for LPG-related equipment (cylinders, valves, hoses, regulators, detectors) with technical specifications and compliance documentation • Implement a cylinder register that tracks cylinder serial numbers, ownership, test dates, locations and status (in service, quarantine, returned, scrapped) • Include LPG supply contracts or agreements that specify delivery requirements, emergency arrangements, cylinder testing responsibilities and compliance expectations • Require pre-qualification of LPG suppliers and transport providers based on WHS performance, incident history and evidence of appropriate licences and training • Ensure all LPG installation and modification work is carried out or signed off by competent and, where required, licensed persons, with as-built drawings and certification filed	Medium
3. Design, Engineering and Fixed Installation Management	• Poorly designed LPG storage and piping systems that do not meet separation distances, ventilation requirements or ignition source controls	High	• Require LPG system design, installation and alteration to be undertaken or reviewed by appropriately qualified and competent engineers or gas fitters in accordance with AS/NZS 1596 and relevant building codes	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
	• Lack of formal design review and risk assessment for new or modified LPG installations • Insufficient pressure regulation, over-pressure protection and emergency shut-off arrangements • Inadequate ventilation and gas detection in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces where LPG is used or stored • Failure to manage change when plant layout, building use or adjacent work activities change, affecting LPG risk profiles		• Implement a formal Management of Change (MOC) process for any modification to LPG plant, layout or related processes, including risk assessment, consultation and updated documentation • Ensure design documentation includes P&IDs, lay drawings, valve schedules, emergency shut-off locations, ventilation design and gas detection c rage, all kept up to date and accessible • Mandate installation of suitable pressure ulators, relief valves and emergency shut-off valves at strategic points in the system, supported by tten op ting and maintenance procedures • Establish design standards for hazardous area ssification, ensuring ignition sources (electrical equipment, hot work areas, v icles) are controlle in LPG ri zones • Incorporate passive fire protec n, crash barriers, s or separation walls into design where LPG tanks or cylinders a ed to hicle traffic or potential impact	
4. Storage, Segregation and Site Layout Management	• Improper storage of LPG cylinders (e.g. indoors without adequate ventilation, near ignition sources, in thoroughfares or egress routes) • Inadequate segregation of LPG from incompatible substances, heat source and public access areas • Lack of up-to-date site p showing LPG storage areas, i ation points and emergency access utes • Overstocking of L G in li p es without consideration aximum s quantities and fire load • Poor controls on tempo y or ort-term storage for projects, events or maintenance activities	H h	[redacted]	Medium
5. Documentation, Information and Safety Data Sheet Management	• Outdated, inaccessible or incomplete safety data sheets (SDS) for LPG • Lack of clear written procedures and work instructions for LPG-related tasks, leading to inconsistent practices • Poor labelling and signage on cylinders, pipework and storage areas, resulting in misidentification during routine work or emergencies	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
	• Insufficient documentation of plant registration, compliance certificates, inspection records and test reports • Workers and contractors not being provided with relevant LPG hazard information before commencing work		[redacted]	
6. Training, Competency and Supervision Systems	• Workers using or managing LPG without adequate training in hazards, controls and emergency response • No formal competency assessment for high-risk LPG-related roles (e.g. maintenance personnel, supervisors, contractors performing hot work near LPG) • Inadequate supervision of new or inexperienced workers dealing with LPG systems • Failure to provide refresher training, resulting in skill fade and normalisation of unsafe shortcuts • Contractor person[redacted] assuming their own company trai[redacted]g is sufficient without verificatio[redacted] the P[redacted]	High	[redacted]	Medium
7. Maintenance, Inspection and Testing Regimes	• Lack of a planned maintenance s[redacted]em for LPG plant, resulting in deteri[redacted]ted hoses, valves, regulators a[redacted] fittings • Failure to monitor cylinder test dates and integrity, leading to use of out-of-test or damaged cylinders • Inadequate periodic inspection of storage areas, pipework, supports and protective barriers • Maintenance and repairs being carried out by unqualified or unsupervised personnel using inappropriate parts • No verification that gas detection systems, alarms and emergency shut-off devices are functional	High	[redacted]	Medium

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			[redacted]	
8. Emergency Preparedness, Response and Incident Management	• Inadequate emergency planning for LPG leaks, fires, explosions or cylinder failures • Workers and contractors not knowing how to isolate LPG systems safely in an emergency • Poorly coordinated response between in-house personnel, emergency services and neighbouring businesses or tenants • Emergency equipment (fire extinguishers, spill control, shutdown devices) not suited to LPG risks or not readily accessible • Insufficient incident reporting and investigation for LPG-related near misses and events, resulting in repeat incidents	High	[redacted]	Medium
9. Contractor, Visitor and Third-Party Interface Management	• Contractors performing work on LPG systems without understanding site-specific hazards and controls • Hot work, excavation or building modifications impacting LPG lines or storage areas due to poor coordination • Visitors and third parties (delivery drivers, customers, tenants) entering LPG risk zones without controls • Multiple PCBUs on site failing to coordinate LPG emergency arrangements and isolation procedures • Insufficient control over temporary works (scaffolding, fencing, events) that obstruct access to LPG equipment or emergency isolation points	High	[redacted]	Medium

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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. Monitoring, Auditing and Continuous Improvement	• No systematic monitoring of LPG risk controls, leading to gradual degradation of standards over time • Failure to analyse trends in LPG-related incidents, near misses, inspection findings and maintenance data • Audit programs not covering LPG-specific requirements, resulting in gaps in compliance and risk control • Lack of worker consultation and feedback mechanisms on the effectiveness of LPG controls • Management not receiving timely information on LPG risk performance, affecting decision-making and resourc allocation	Medium	[redacted]	Low

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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

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