

**Poly Welding Butt Fusion and Electro-Fusion**

|                   |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 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><br>Remove the hazard.    |  |
| LIKELY         | 2 MODERATE    | 3 HIGH     | 3 HIGH     | 4 ACUTE | 4 ACUTE      | 4A ACUTE    | DO NOT PROCEED                    | <b>Substitution</b><br>Replace the hazard.  |  |
| POSSIBLE       | 1 LOW         | 2 MODERATE | 3 HIGH     | 4 ACUTE | 4 ACUTE      | 3H HIGH     | Review before work starts.        | Isolation<br>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><br>Isolate the hazard    |  |
| RARE           | 1 LOW         | 1 LOW      | 2 MODERATE | 3 HIGH  | 3 HIGH       | 1L LOW      | Monitor and keep records.         | <b>Administrative</b><br>Change             |  |
|                |               |            |            |         |              |             |                                   | <b>PPE</b>                                  |  |

  

| 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, Duties and Legal Compliance  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of clear allocation of WHS responsibilities for poly welding activities under WHS Act 2011 (PCBU, Officers, Workers, Contractors)</li> <li>Inadequate awareness of statutory obligations for high-risk construction work, hot works and pressure systems</li> <li>Failure to integrate poly welding hazards into the organisation's WHS management system and risk register</li> <li>Inadequate consultation with workers and health and safety representatives regarding welding risks and controls</li> <li>Insufficient monitoring of legislative changes, Australian Standards and manufacturer guidance related to poly welding butt fusion and electro-fusion</li> <li>Poor contractor management leading to reliance on third parties without verifying their WHS systems</li> <li>Absence of formal due diligence processes for Officers involving capital works involving PPW and electro-fusion jointing</li> </ul> | 4A           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and maintain a documented WHS management system that explicitly addresses poly welding butt fusion and electro-fusion risks, aligned with WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations</li> <li>Define and document WHS roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for PCBUs, Officers, supervisors, workers and contractors involved in poly welding operations</li> <li>Maintain a legislative compliance register covering relevant WHS legislation, codes of practice and standards (e.g. AS/NZS 2031, AS/NZS 4130, AS/NZS 4010, AS/NZS 4801 / ISO 45001 equivalent systems)</li> <li>Implement a formal WHS legal update process (e.g. quarterly review by WHS advisor) to capture changes in legislation and standards relevant to poly welding and pressure piping</li> <li>Ensure Officers exercise due diligence in receiving regular WHS performance reports that include poly welding incidents, audits, corrective actions and resourcing requirements</li> <li>Develop and enforce a contractor management procedure requiring welding contractors to demonstrate compliant WHS systems, licences, insurances and competency frameworks before engagement</li> <li>Implement structured consultation mechanisms (HSC/H&amp;S rep meetings, toolbox talks, pre-start briefings) with workers and supervisors to review risks and controls specific to butt fusion and electro-fusion</li> <li>Integrate poly welding hazards, controls and residual risks into the corporate risk register and project risk assessments with periodic review and sign-off by senior management</li> <li>Require formal WHS management plans for projects involving significant PPW or electro-fusion works, including risk criteria, responsibilities and monitoring arrangements</li> </ul> | 3H            |
| 2. Design, Engineering and Materials Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pipeline and joint design that does not adequately consider operating pressures, temperature cycles or ground movement, increasing risk of failure</li> <li>Use of incompatible pipe and fitting materials or incorrect pressure ratings for butt fusion and electro-fusion jointing</li> <li>Inadequate specification of welding parameters and acceptance criteria within project design documentation</li> <li>Lack of engineering review of welding configurations at changes in direction, restrained sections, anchor blocks and transitions</li> <li>Poor control of material traceability (batch numbers, resin grades, SDR</li> </ul>   | 4A           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require formal engineering design review and sign-off for all pipelines involving PPW and electro-fusion jointing, including loads, pressure rating, temperature, burial depth and restraint requirements</li> <li>Specify in design documentation the applicable standards, approved material grades, SDR ratings, fusion compatibility and jointing methods for each section of pipework</li> <li>Implement a materials management procedure requiring verification of pipe and fitting specifications against design (including batch certificates, SDR, diameter, wall thickness and resin type)</li> <li>Mandate use of compatible electro-fusion fittings and butt fusion parameters as per manufacturer's certified welding procedures, with parameter tables embedded in project documentation</li> <li>Establish a material traceability system (e.g. barcoding or batch number registers) to link each joint to specific pipe and fitting batches and welding parameters</li> <li>Ensure design provides adequate physical space for safe set-up of fusion machines, generators, shelters and lifting equipment, including exclusion zones for hot surfaces</li> <li>Design and document adequate isolation valves, venting points, test points and thrust restraints to prevent over-pressurisation and uncontrolled movement during testing and operation</li> </ul>   | 2M            |

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|  | <p>ratings) leading to undetected defects or non-conformance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate design allowance for access, clearances and safe work areas around welding setups, heaters and generators</li> <li>• Failure to design for isolation and venting points, creating pressure and explosion risks during testing and commissioning</li> </ul>   |              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include in design a requirement for independent verification or third-party review for critical pipelines (e.g. gas, high-pressure water, sewer rising mains)</li> <li>• Incorporate as-built documentation requirements including weld maps, weld logs and pressure test records into design deliverables</li> </ul>   |               |
| 3. Procurement, Verification and Equipment Suitability   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of non-compliant or poorly maintained butt fusion and electro-fusion equipment without evidence of calibration and certification</li> <li>• Use of generic or non-approved generators that provide unstable power supply to electro-fusion control units, leading to defective joints</li> <li>• Lack of systematic verification of new equipment against Australian Standards and manufacturer requirements</li> <li>• Inadequate control of hired or subcontractor-provided equipment, machines and tooling, leading to uncontrolled variation in weld quality</li> <li>• Absence of standard equipment specifications, resulting in multiple brands and control systems that complicate training and quality control</li> <li>• Use of worn, damaged or incompatible clamps, alignment tools, scraping devices and re-rounding tools</li> <li>• Inadequate procurement of shelters, wind breaks and environmental controls required for consistent weld conditions</li> </ul> |              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and apply a standardised procurement specification for all butt fusion and electro-fusion equipment, aligned with relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer tolerances</li> <li>• Require suppliers to provide calibration certificates, conformity documentation and maintenance history for fusion machines, heaters, trimmers and electro-fusion control units before acceptance</li> <li>• Include in procurement contracts a requirement for compatible, stabilised power sources (e.g. inverter generators) approved by the electro-fusion unit manufacturer</li> <li>• Implement an incoming inspection and commissioning procedure for all new and hired welding equipment, including functional checks, calibration verification and asset registration</li> <li>• Standardise preferred brands/models of key equipment across the organisation to streamline training, spares, and maintenance processes</li> <li>• Maintain a controlled equipment list and register that records calibration due dates, serial numbers, rated operating ranges and authorised operators for each machine</li> <li>• Mandate that all clamping, alignment, scraping and re-rounding tools meet manufacturer specifications and are inspected prior to first use on each project</li> <li>• Ensure procurement of appropriate welding tents, wind shields, heaters and cooling racks so environmental conditions can be reliably controlled</li> <li>• Include clear WHS and quality performance criteria in supplier and hire agreements, with the right to audit supplier maintenance and calibration systems</li> </ul> | 2M            |
| 4. Plant Inspection, Maintenance and Calibration Systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate preventive maintenance leading to heater plate temperature drift, uneven pressure application or timing errors in butt fusion</li> <li>• Use of electro-fusion control units with expired calibration or damaged output</li> </ul>  | 4A           | <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>  | 2M            |

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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 |
|   | <p>leads, causing partial fusion or overheating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of systematic pre-use inspection of welding plant, power leads, generators, gas detectors and lifting gear</li> <li>• Failure to identify and remove defective equipment from service, resulting in repeated joint failures or safety incidents</li> <li>• Poor management of plant maintenance records, making it difficult to trace defects back to equipment condition</li> <li>• Inadequate tagging and isolation procedures for out-of-service or unsafe plant</li> <li>• Over-reliance on operator judgement instead of documented maintenance schedules and checks</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> |               |
| 5. Competency, Licensing and Training Systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate verification of welder competency for PPW butt fusion and electro-fusion jointing prior to task allocation</li> <li>• Reliance on informal or on-the-job training without reference to recognised training packages or manufacturer procedures</li> <li>• Lack of refresher training, resulting in skill fade and poor understanding of current standards and equipment</li> <li>• Supervisors and engineers lacking technical understanding of poly welding processes, limiting their ability to manage quality and safety risks</li> <li>• No structured process for competency assessment when new equipment, control units or procedures are introduced</li> <li>• Inconsistent induction and training for subcontractors undertaking critical welds</li> <li>• Inadequate literacy, numeracy or language support leading to</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> | 2M            |

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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 |
|   | misinterpretation of welding parameters, quality criteria and safety information  |              | [REDACTED]   |               |
| 6. Procedures, Work Instructions and Standardisation of Methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for butt fusion and electro-fusion processes, resulting in inconsistent practices</li> <li>Procedures not aligned with manufacturer's instructions, current standards or project specifications</li> <li>Excessively generic SWMS or JSA documents that do not reflect the specific equipment, materials and site conditions</li> <li>Lack of clear criteria for acceptable weld appearance, bead size, cooling times and destructive / non-destructive testing</li> <li>Uncontrolled changes to welding parameters by operators without engineering or supervisory approval</li> <li>Failure to integrate lessons from non-conformance, pressure test failures and incidents into updated procedures</li> <li>Inadequate documentation of procedures for re-work, repair or cutting out defective joints</li> </ul> | 4A           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |
| 7. Welding Environment, Site Layout and Access Management       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure of welding operations to wind, rain, dust, UV and temperature extremes causing poor weld quality or operator stress</li> <li>Inadequate planning of site layout, leading to trip hazards, vehicle-plant interaction and restricted access to emergency egress routes</li> </ul>   | 3H           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient lighting for night or low-light welding activities, increasing error rates and slip-trip-fall risks</li> <li>• No system for maintaining dry, clean and protected welding areas for preparation, alignment and fusion</li> <li>• Inadequate planning for welding on steep slopes, confined spaces, near trenches or water bodies</li> <li>• Poor housekeeping and storage of tools and offcuts leading to cluttered work zones and manual handling strains</li> <li>• Insufficient control of unauthorised persons entering welding exclusion zones</li> </ul>  |              | [REDACTED]   |               |
| 8. Energy Sources, Power Supply and Electrical Safety Systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unstable or inadequate power supply to electro-fusion controllers causing weld faults and overheating</li> <li>• Use of damaged or incorrectly rated cables, plugs and leads creating electrical shock or fire hazards</li> <li>• Poor earthing and bonding arrangements for generators, leading to elevated touch voltages</li> <li>• Inadequate management of power distribution across multiple welding machines and ancillary equipment, causing overloads</li> <li>• Lack of formal testing and logging program for portable electrical equipment used during welding activities</li> <li>• Inappropriate location of generators leading to fume exposure, noise and fire risks in close proximity to welding shelters</li> <li>• No system to manage extension leads across trafficable areas and access routes</li> </ul> | 4A           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |
| 9. Thermal, Fire and Explosion Risk Management                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposure of workers to hot surfaces and molten material from heater plates and fused joints, leading to burns</li> </ul>   | 4A           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |

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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 |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of ignition sources near flammable materials, gases or confined spaces not adequately managed</li> <li>Heat-affected damage to adjacent materials, cables or structures during butt fusion operations</li> <li>Inadequate hot work permit systems when welding occurs in or near hazardous areas or existing services</li> <li>Poor storage and housekeeping of combustible materials (e.g. packaging, geotextiles, fuel) near welding zones</li> <li>Potential over-pressurisation and rupture during pressure testing of newly welded pipelines</li> <li>Lack of appropriate fire-fighting equipment and emergency response arrangements near welding operations</li> </ul> |              | <p>[REDACTED]</p> |               |
| 10. Manual Handling, Ergonomics and Mechanical Aids | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repetitive lifting, twisting and handling of heavy poly pipe segments, fittings and fusion machines leading to musculoskeletal disorders</li> <li>Awkward postures when aligning pipes in trenches or elevated positions especially for large diameter PPW</li> <li>Lack of mechanical lifting aids or poor planning of lifts for long pipe strings and welding jigs</li> <li>Improvised handling methods for heater plates, trimmers and scraping tools, increasing risk of sudden strain or crush injuries</li> <li>Inadequate training and supervision in the use of mechanical aids such as pipe rollers, slings, spreader bars and excavator attachments</li> </ul>              | 3H           | <p>[REDACTED]</p>                   | 2M            |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time pressure and schedule constraints encouraging short cuts in lifting and handling practices</li> </ul>   |              |   |               |
| 11. Quality Assurance, Inspection and Testing Systems  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate inspection and test plans (ITPs) for butt fusion and electro-fusion joints, leading to undetected defects</li> <li>Inconsistent or incomplete recording of weld parameters, operator identity, environmental conditions and equipment used</li> <li>Lack of independent verification of welding quality for critical pipelines or high-risk applications</li> <li>Insufficient training of inspectors and supervisors in visual weld assessment and acceptance criteria</li> <li>Failure to analyse trends in weld failures, re-work rates and pressure to outcomes to identify systemic issues</li> <li>Poor integration of NDT and destructive testing results into continuous improvement and competency management</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            |
| 12. Contractor, Subcontractor and Interface Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fragmented responsibility between principal contractor, subcontractors and asset owner leading to poor WHS control</li> <li>Inconsistent standards of training, equipment maintenance and QA across different contractors on the same site</li> <li>Commercial pressure on subcontractors resulting in rushed welding, reduced cooling times or skipped inspections</li> <li>Lack of clarity regarding who controls the work area, isolation points and emergency response arrangements</li> <li>Inadequate verification of subcontractor WHS management</li> </ul>  | 4A           | <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>systems, licences and insurances prior to mobilisation</li> <li>Poor communication of design changes, parameter updates or non-conformance findings to all affected parties</li> </ul>  |              | [REDACTED]   |               |
| 13. Remote, Isolated and Environmental Conditions Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poly welding works undertaken in remote or isolated locations without adequate communication, supervision and emergency response capabilities</li> <li>Extreme temperatures, UV exposure and weather changes affecting worker health, equipment performance and weld quality</li> <li>Limited access to medical facilities and delayed emergency response times in remote areas</li> <li>Fatigue and long travel times associated with remote work rosters impacting decision making and concentration</li> <li>Wildlife, vegetation and terrain (e.g. bushland, floodplains, deserts) creating additional safety and access issues</li> <li>Insufficient planning for potable water, shade, rest areas and shelter for remote welding crews</li> </ul> | 3H           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |
| 14. Health Monitoring, PPE Strategy and Exposure Management  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate control of exposure to fumes, dust, noise, vibration and UV during extended welding operations</li> <li>Incorrect or inconsistent use of PPE due to poor fit, discomfort or lack of training</li> <li>Failure to identify and manage health conditions that may be aggravated by welding work (e.g. respiratory, skin or musculoskeletal issues)</li> </ul>  | 3H           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient provision of eye protection and face shields when handling heaters, scraping tools or cutting pipe</li> <li>No systematic health monitoring or surveillance for workers regularly performing hot work and outdoor tasks</li> <li>Over-reliance on PPE instead of higher order controls within the hierarchy of control</li> </ul>   |              | [REDACTED]   |               |
| 15. Documentation, Records, Traceability and Information Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or poor retention of critical welding records, making it difficult to trace and rectify defects or respond to incidents</li> <li>Inconsistent recording formats between projects or contractors, complicating analysis and regulatory reporting</li> <li>Inadequate backup and security of digital weld logs and calibration certificates</li> <li>Difficulty demonstrating compliance with WHS Act 2011 due diligence and consultation requirements due to poor record keeping</li> <li>Failure to keep as-built weld maps and documentation aligned with on-site changes</li> <li>Limited accessibility of up-to-date procedures and records to workers and supervisors in the field</li> </ul> | 3H           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |
| 16. Incident Reporting, Investigation and Continuous Improvement    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-reporting of near misses, defects and minor incidents related to butt fusion and electro-fusion</li> <li>Superficial investigations that do not identify root causes or systemic issues in procedures, training or equipment</li> <li>Lack of feedback loops so lessons from incidents are not effectively communicated across projects and teams</li> </ul>   | 3H           | [REDACTED]   | 2M            |

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|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed or incomplete notification to regulators where required under WHS legislation</li> <li>• Failure to verify effectiveness of corrective and preventive actions implemented after incidents</li> <li>• Cultural barriers that discourage workers from raising concerns about weld quality or safety</li> </ul> |              | <div style="background-color: black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> |               |
|                     |   |              |   |               |

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.