

**Scraper**

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 for the task parts. 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. System Governance and WHS Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of clear WHS governance structure for the use, maintenance and supervision of scraper operations</li> <li>Officers not exercising due diligence to ensure the scraper system complies with WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulation</li> <li>No formal WHS policy or safety objectives specific to mobile plant and earthmoving equipment (including scrapers)</li> <li>Inadequate integration of scraper risks into the organisation's WHS management system and risk register</li> <li>Failure to consult with workers and Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) about scraper-related risks and controls</li> <li>No documented process for monitoring compliance with relevant Australian Standards, Codes of Practice and OEM requirements for scrapers</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and document a WHS governance framework that clearly allocates responsibilities for scraper safety across officers, managers, supervisors and workers, consistent with WHS Act 2011 duty of care requirements</li> <li>Ensure officers exercise due diligence by regularly reviewing scraper risk information, incident trends, inspection reports and compliance audits, and not allocating sufficient resources for control implementation</li> <li>Develop and endorse a plant and mobile equipment safety policy that explicitly includes scrapers and sets measurable safety performance indicators (e.g. near-miss reporting rates, inspection completion rates)</li> <li>Maintain a central, organisation-wide risk register that captures system and management risks associated with scrapers, including regular scheduled reviews (e.g. quarterly) and sign-off by senior management</li> <li>Implement formal WHS consultation procedures that require engagement with workers and HSRs when procuring, modifying or significantly changing the way scrapers are used, including toolbox talks and safety committee meetings</li> <li>Embed scraper-related safety requirements into corporate procedures (e.g. Plant Management Procedure, Contractor Management Procedure, Incident Management Procedure) and ensure version control and accessibility</li> <li>Undergo periodic legal and standards compliance reviews to confirm scraper systems align with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulation, relevant Australian Standards (e.g. for earthmoving machinery) and industry guidelines</li> <li>Require annual WHS management system audits (internal or external) that specifically assess scraper-related controls, close-out of actions and overall effectiveness of plant risk management</li> </ul>	Medium
2. Procurement, Design and Specification of Scrapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement decisions driven primarily by cost or productivity without systematic WHS risk evaluation</li> <li>Scraper selected or modified without ensuring it is intrinsically safe and fit for the specific operating environment (e.g. gradients, ground conditions, traffic interaction)</li> <li>Lack of formal pre-procurement risk assessment and consultation with operators, maintenance personnel and HSRs</li> <li>No documented requirements for safety features (e.g. ROPS/FOPS, seat restraints, visibility aids, emergency stop systems, access/egress design)</li> <li>Use of imported equipment without evidence of conformity to relevant</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a documented plant procurement procedure that mandates a formal WHS risk assessment and consultation before purchase, hire or significant modification of any scraper</li> <li>Develop standard technical specifications for scrapers that include mandatory safety features (e.g. compliant ROPS/FOPS, certified seating and restraints, safe access systems, emergency stops, rated lifting/attachment points, visibility aids such as cameras and proximity detection where reasonably practicable)</li> <li>Require suppliers to provide documented evidence of compliance with relevant Australian Standards, OEM requirements and regulatory guidance prior to contract award</li> <li>Include WHS performance and safety feature criteria in tender evaluation weightings, not just capital and operating cost, and document decision-making rationale</li> <li>Establish an engineering change management procedure that requires formal risk assessment, OEM approval (where applicable) and competent engineering sign-off before any modification or attachment is installed on a scraper</li> <li>Ensure procurement contracts specify responsibilities for providing technical documentation, safety manuals, training materials, and any specialist tools required for safe maintenance</li> </ul>	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Standards or equivalent safety benchmarks</li> <li>Uncontrolled engineering modifications or aftermarket attachments that impact stability, braking, visibility or guarding</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain an asset register for all scrapers, capturing key safety specifications, serial numbers, modification history and risk assessments linked to each unit</li> <li>Require pre-commissioning inspections and acceptance testing against specification and safety requirements before the scraper is put into operational service</li> </ul>	
3. Organisational Competency, Training and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate verification of competency for scraper operators, leading to unsafe operation and poor hazard recognition</li> <li>No structured training program addressing site-specific risks, traffic management, fatigue, and emergency procedures related to scraper use</li> <li>Supervisors lacking competence to monitor scraper operations and enforce safety requirements</li> <li>Absence of refresher training or competency reassessment following incidents, role changes or equipment upgrades</li> <li>Over-reliance on informal on-the-job training without documented standards or assessment criteria</li> <li>Contractor personnel operating scrapers without agreement to principal's competency and training standards</li> </ul>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a formal competency framework for scraper operators and supervisors, aligned with relevant units of competency, licensing requirements and internal standards</li> <li>Establish mandatory induction programs for all personnel involved with scrapers (operators, spotters, supervisors, maintenance staff) covering site rules, traffic management plans, communication protocols, and emergency response</li> <li>Require documented verification of competency (VOC) for scraper operators prior to operating on site, including practical assessment by a competent assessor and periodical re-assessment</li> <li>Implement a structured training matrix that tracks mandatory training, refresher requirements and expiry dates for all scraper-related roles, with automated reminders for renewals</li> <li>Provide targeted training for supervisors on monitoring scraper operations, hazard identification, behavioural safety and enforcement of controls such as exclusion zones and speed limits</li> <li>Increase scraper-specific training for maintenance personnel focusing on isolation procedures, working at heights, plant, hydraulic energy, and OEM maintenance guidance</li> <li>Incorporate lessons learned from incidents, near misses and audits into toolbox talks and refresher training modules, ensuring changes are documented and communicated</li> <li>Ensure contractor management procedures require contractors to meet or exceed the principal's scraper competency and training standards, with evidence reviewed before work commences</li> </ul>	Medium
4. Scraper Maintenance, Inspection and Asset Management Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of systematic preventive maintenance for scrapers leading to mechanical failures, loss of control and uncontrolled releases of energy</li> <li>No formal process for defect reporting, tagging and removal from service</li> <li>Incomplete or inaccessible maintenance records, hindering tracking of recurring faults and regulatory compliance</li> <li>Maintenance tasks undertaken without appropriate isolation, lock-out and verification procedures</li> <li>Failure to follow OEM maintenance schedules or use competent personnel for critical tasks</li> </ul>	High	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate management of spare parts quality, including use of non-conforming or incompatible components</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
5. Operational Planning, Scheduling and Fatigue Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor planning of scraper work leading to congestion, conflicting activities and increased collision risk</li> <li>Excessive shift lengths, inadequate breaks or poorly managed rosters contributing to operator fatigue and reduced vigilance</li> <li>Production targets or incentives encouraging unsafe operating practice or short-cuts in pre-use checks and communication</li> <li>Inadequate consideration of environmental conditions (e.g. heat, dust, low visibility, etc.) in operational planning</li> <li>Insufficient contingency planning for breakdowns, delays and equipment unavailability, leading to pressure on operators and maintenance teams</li> </ul>	High	[REDACTED]	Medium
6. Site Layout, Traffic Management and Interface with Other Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate traffic management systems for scrapers interacting with other mobile plant, light vehicles and pedestrians</li> <li>Poorly designed haul roads, loading and dumping areas leading to roll-over or collision risks</li> </ul>	High	[REDACTED]	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of formalised exclusion zones around scrapers, particularly during loading, turning and reversing</li> <li>Insufficient communication protocols (e.g. two-way radio procedures, hand signals) between scraper operators and other workers</li> <li>Uncontrolled interface with public roads or third-party sites when scrapers need to cross or operate near boundaries</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
7. Information, Documentation and Change Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical scraper safety information (procedures, risk assessments, manuals) not readily accessible or kept up to date</li> <li>Workers unaware of risks to scraper systems, layouts, procedure or equipment configuration</li> <li>No formal management change (MoC) process for alterations to scraper use, environment or organisational structure</li> <li>Inconsistent documentation across different projects or sites leading to confusion and variable standards</li> <li>Failure to capture and share learnings from incidents, audits and industry alerts relevant to scrapers</li> </ul>	Medium	[REDACTED]	Low

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			[REDACTED]	
8. Emergency Preparedness, Incident Management and Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of site-specific emergency response planning for scraper incidents such as roll-over, entrapment, collision or fire</li> <li>Workers unsure of roles, responsibilities and communication protocols during scraper-related emergencies</li> <li>Insufficient resources and equipment (e.g. rescue gear, firefighting equipment, first aid) to respond effectively to scraper incidents</li> <li>Incomplete or delayed reporting and investigation of scraper-related incidents and near misses</li> <li>No systematic process for verifying the effectiveness of corrective actions after scraper incidents</li> </ul>	High	[REDACTED]	Medium
9. Contractor and Supplier Management for Scraper Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor organisations operating scrapers under differing safety standards and systems from the principal</li> <li>Insufficient prequalification and due diligence on contractor WHS systems relating to mobile plant and scrapers</li> <li>Poor communication of site-specific scraper risks, traffic rules and emergency procedures to contractors and suppliers</li> <li>Ambiguity in contractual WHS responsibilities and supervision arrangements for scraper activities</li> </ul>	High	[REDACTED]	Medium

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inconsistent monitoring and enforcement of scraper-related safety requirements for contractors compared with employees</li> </ul>		[REDACTED]	
10. Monitoring, Audit, Consultation and Continuous Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of systematic monitoring of scraper-related WHS performance and control effectiveness</li> <li>Under-reporting of scraper near miss and hazards due to cultural or system barriers</li> <li>Infrequent or superficial workplace inspections and audits relating to scrapers</li> <li>Insufficient worker consultation and feedback loops on scraper risks and proposed changes</li> <li>No structured process for reviewing and updating scraper risk assessments and controls over time</li> </ul>	Medium	[REDACTED]	Low

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.