Screener Crusher			
Business Name:		ABN:	
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:	

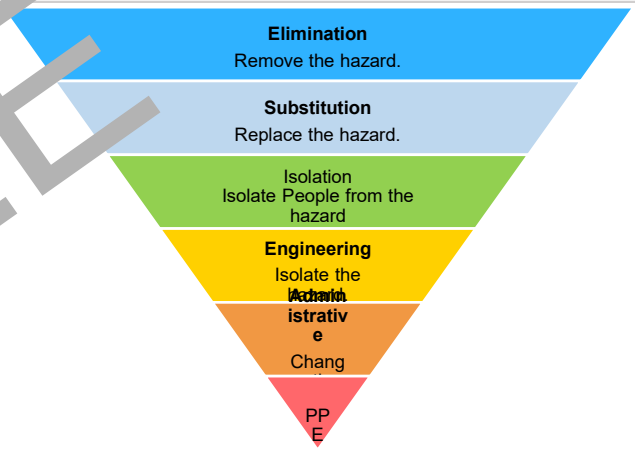
THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.		
Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

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. Procurement, Design and Suitability of Screener Crusher Plant	• Plant selected that is not fit for purpose for the specific materials, terrain, throughput or work environment • Non-compliance with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations 2011 (Plant) and relevant Australian Standards (e.g. AS 4024 series) at point of purchase or hire • Inadequate guarding, emergency stops, isolation points and access systems as supplied by manufacturer • Insufficient documentation from supplier (operator manuals, maintenance manuals, risk assessments, conformity statements) • Failure to consider whole-of-life costs and risks (maintenance access, parts availability, noise, dust, vibration) • Lack of engineering controls for dust, noise and vibration built into the plant design • Not specifying required safety features (e.g. interlocked guards, lockable isolation, fail-safe controls, fire suppression, cameras/proximity detection, auto-stop systems) • Incompatibility between the screener crusher and other mobile plant (feeders, loaders, excavators, trucks), leading to systemic collision and interaction risks	High	• Establish a formal plant procurement procedure that requires WHS review and sign-off before purchase or hire of any screener crusher or mobile screening plant • Specify compliance with WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations 2011 (particularly plant and high risk work provisions) and relevant Australian Standards (AS 4024 series for safety of machinery, AS 1755 for conveyors, AS/NZS 3000 for electrical installations, etc.) in purchase and hire contracts • Require documented third-party or competent person verification that the screener crusher design incorporates appropriate guarding, emergency stop devices, isolation points, safe access systems, and stability controls • Mandate that suppliers provide full technical documentation including operator and maintenance manuals, manufacturer risk assessment, load charts, schematics, and safe operating parameters before the plant is commissioned • Include WHS performance, availability of spares, and local service support as key selection criteria in procurement decisions • Ensure the plant is ordered with engineered dust suppression (misting, sprays, shrouds), acoustic treatments and vibration controls where reasonably practicable • Specify that critical safety systems (guard interlocks, emergency stops, proximity sensors, CCTV, auto shutdowns) are fail-safe, tested, and tamper-resistant • Undertake a pre-acceptance inspection and commissioning checklist using a competent plant specialist before allowing operational use • Verify compatibility of the screener crusher with existing site mobile plant (clearances, feed heights, discharge points, interaction zones) via a documented interface risk assessment	Medium
2. Site Planning, Layout and Traffic Management for Mobile Screening Operations	• Poor site layout causing vehicle–plant interactions and collision risks between the screener crusher, loaders, excavators and trucks • Uncontrolled pedestrian access around the mobile screening plant and material stockpiles • Inadequate separation between operating plant, stockpiles, overhead services and fixed structures leading to crush, strike or entrapment risks • Poor ground conditions and instability (soft fill, steep batters, washouts)	High	• Develop and maintain a site-specific traffic management plan that clearly defines haul routes, plant operating zones, one-way systems, speed limits and exclusion zones around the screener crusher • Implement formal pedestrian–plant separation controls such as physical barriers, bunds, dedicated walkways, and clearly marked no-go zones around the screening plant • Undertake a documented site layout risk assessment prior to mobilising the screener crusher, including stockpile positions, tipping points, and interaction with existing plant and services • Require geotechnical or competent person assessment of ground conditions and load-bearing capacity at proposed screener crusher locations, including controls for slope limits and benching • Implement controlled access points with signage, traffic control devices and, where necessary, spotters or traffic controllers for complex interfaces	Medium

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	affecting plant stability and risk of tip-over • Inadequate planning for dust, noise and vibration propagation to neighbours, public areas or workers on adjacent tasks • Restricted visibility and blind spots around the mobile screening plant and feed areas • Ineffective emergency access and egress routes due to congested plant location and stockpile placement		• Install site signage indicating plant operating areas, reversing zones, speed limits, hearing and respiratory protection zones, and emergency assembly points • Use engineered controls (e.g. berms, hard stops, wheel stops) to prevent vehicles tipping material too close to edges or into voids near the screener crusher • Plan stockpile height, footprint and location to maintain plant stability, safe access, and prevent engulfment or collapse risks for workers and equipment • Incorporate dust and noise impact assessment into site planning and include buffers, enclosures, scheduling controls and community notification where required • Ensure emergency vehicle access and egress is maintained at all times around the screening area and reflected in the site emergency management plan	
3. Management of Plant Registration, Documentation and Legal Compliance	• Operating mobile screening plant without verifying compliance with regulatory requirements under the WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulations 2011 • Lack of current plant registration (where required) or failure to notify the regulator for prescribed plant and installations • Inadequate retention and control of plant documentation (service records, inspection reports, modifications, incidents) • Failure to identify and manage obligations related to mobile plant used across multiple sites and jurisdictions • Non-compliance with licence and competency requirements for operators, maintainers and supervisors • No clear system for monitoring changes in legislation, standards or codes of practice relevant to screener crushers	High	• Establish a centralised plant register that records all screener crushers and mobile screening units, including serial numbers, compliance status, registration details and location • Assign a competent person or role (e.g. Plant Coordinator) responsible for verifying and maintaining compliance with WHS Regulations relating to plant registration, inspection and high risk work licensing • Maintain a controlled document management system for plant-related records, including inspection reports, maintenance history, modifications, incident investigations and risk assessments • Implement a compliance calendar or system to trigger periodic reviews of licences, registrations, inspections and regulatory notifications for the screening plant • Verify that all operators and relevant workers hold the licences, VOCs (Verification of Competency) and training mandated by legislation, standards, site rules and client requirements • Undertake periodic legal and standards reviews (at least annually or when changes are announced) to ensure continued compliance, with outcomes communicated to management and integrated into WHS procedures • Include plant compliance and documentation review as a standard component of internal WHS audits and management system reviews • Verify that hire agreements and contractor supply contracts include clear responsibilities for registration, inspection certification and legal compliance of the screener crusher	Low
4. Governance, Roles, Consultation and WHS Responsibilities	• Unclear allocation of WHS responsibilities for the screener crusher between the PCBU, principal contractor, hire company and subcontractors • Insufficient consultation with workers and health and safety representatives about plant risks and control measures	High	[redacted]	Medium

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	• Supervisors and managers lacking knowledge of their due diligence duties under the WHS Act 2011 in relation to plant • Decision-making on production targets overriding WHS risk controls for screening operations • Inadequate integration of screener crusher risks into broader site WHS management systems and contractor management processes		[redacted]	
5. Competency, Training and Supervision for Screening Plant Operations	• Operators, spotters and supervisors lacking adequate training, experience verification of competency for the specific screener crusher model • Overreliance on informal or on-the-job training without structured assessment of competency • Supervisors not understanding plant operating limits, control systems or emergency procedures • Contractor personnel using the screener crusher without having been inducted into site-specific procedures and interaction risks • Failure to provide refresher training leading to skill fade or unsafe shortcuts becoming normalised	High	[redacted]	Medium
6. Safe Systems of Work, Procedures and Permits	• Absence of formal procedures governing the setup, relocation,	High		Medium

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	operation and shutdown of the mobile screening plant • Inconsistent lockout/tagout and isolation practices during cleaning, inspections, blockages and maintenance • Uncontrolled work in and around the crusher and screens during high-risk activities such as clearing blockages or changing media • Lack of defined exclusion zones, communication protocols and two-way radio procedures for operators and support plant • No permit or authorisation process for non-routine, high-risk tasks (e.g. confined access under hoppers, working at heights on the plant, hot work near combustible dust)		[redacted]	
7. Maintenance, Inspection and Engineering Change Control	• Lack of structured preventive maintenance leading to mechanical failure, unplanned downtime or catastrophic failure of critical components • Missed or inadequate pre-start and periodic inspections allowing defects to accumulate (guards, emergency stops, isolation devices, structural items) • Maintenance activities carried out without adequate isolation, guarding or access provisions, exposing workers to entanglement, crush or fall hazards • Unauthorised modifications, repairs or bypassing of safety systems (e.g. interlocks, guards, monitoring systems) • Failure to manage parts quality and compatibility, including use of non-	High	[redacted]	Medium

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	genuine or incorrect components affecting plant safety • Inadequate maintenance facilities or tooling for safe servicing of mobile screening plant		[redacted]	
8. Contractor and Hire Plant Management	• Inadequate vetting of contractors who supply and operate screener crushers on site • Unclear division of responsibility between the PCBU and hire company for maintenance, inspections, repairs and safety systems • Contractor crews operating under their own procedures that do not align with site WHS standards and [redacted] • Hire plant arriving on site with undocumented modifications [redacted] guards or incomplete [redacted] history • Poor communication and integration between contractor operations and site traffic management and emergency systems	Hi[redacted]	[redacted]	Medium
9. Environmental, Health and Exposure Controls (Noise, Dust, Vibration and Ergonomics)	• Excessive noise levels from the screener crusher and associated plant leading to hearing loss and non-compliance with exposure standards • Respirable crystalline silica and other hazardous dusts generated during crushing and screening activities	High	[redacted]	Medium

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	• Whole-body vibration for plant operators and hand–arm vibration from handheld tools used during maintenance or clearing • Ergonomic strain from poor access, manual handling of screen media, wear parts and hoses • Environmental nuisance or regulatory breaches due to dust, noise or contaminated runoff impacting neighbouring areas or waterways		[redacted]	
10. Monitoring, Incident Management and Continuous Improvement	• Failure to detect deteriorating safety performance in screener crusher operations due to lack of monitoring an review • Under-reporting or poor investigation o near misses, defec and incidents involving mobile sc ening p • No systematic process to update ris controls following incidents, legislati changes or new technology • Reliance on informal observations rather than structured audits and inspections to verify control effectiveness	Medium	[redacted]	Low

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