Tip Truck			
Business Name:		ABN:	
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:	

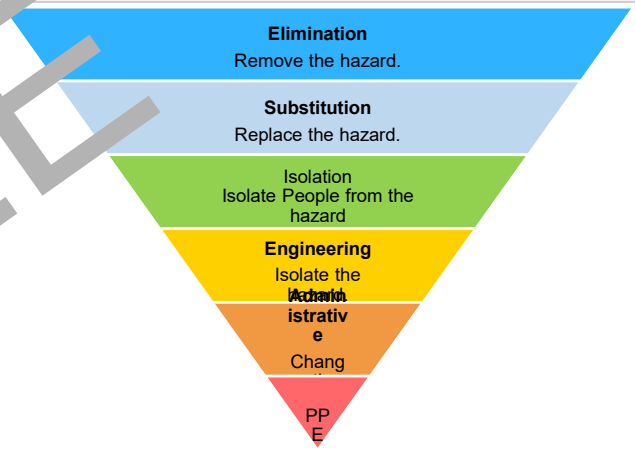
THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.		
Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

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. Vehicle Selection, Procurement & Design Suitability	• Tip trucks purchased without formal specification review for intended load types, volumes and site conditions • Vehicle design not suited to tipping heavy, high centre-of-gravity loads, increasing roll-over risk • Incompatibility between prime mover and dog trailer (braking capacity, stability, coupling ratings) • Lack of engineered controls for tipper body operation (e.g. no body-up alarm, no stabiliser or angle sensors) • Absence of roll-over protection features, load monitoring technology and modern braking systems • Failure to consider Australian Standards and manufacturer guidance for tipping operations and GVM/GCM limits	4A	• Develop and implement a formal vehicle procurement standard for all tipper trucks and tipper-and-dog combinations, referencing WHS Act 2011 duties for PCBUs and applicable Australian Standards • Require documented engineering assessment to verify compatibility of tipper bodies, hoists, subframes, couplings and braking systems with intended loads and operating environments • Specify that all new tipper vehicles meet minimum safety requirements including ABS/EBS, load-rating plates, body-up warning systems, hoist interlocks and roll-over stability features where available • Mandate procurement of vehicles with certified tipper body design, including structural integrity verification for heavy and high-density loads • Require written confirmation from suppliers that vehicles are suitable for intended use (on-road, off-road, quarry, demolition, civil) and compliant with national heavy vehicle regulations • Maintain a documented change management process for introducing new vehicle types or configurations, including risk assessment for new bed operation or tipping applications	3H
2. Governance, WHS Management System & Responsibilities	• Lack of clear allocation of WHS responsibilities for fleet management, tipper operations and load management • Absence of a documented WHS management system covering heavy vehicle and tipping operations • Inadequate senior management oversight of critical risks such as tipping heavy loads and operating tipper-and-dog combinations • No systematic review of incident trends, near misses or compliance gaps related to tip trucks • Poor integration of WHS obligations with commercial pressures (deadlines, load targets, contractor management)	4A	• Establish and maintain a documented WHS management system that specifically addresses heavy vehicle and tipping operations in line with WHS Act 2011 requirements for PCBUs • Define and document roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for directors, managers, supervisors, fleet coordinators and drivers in relation to safe use of tip trucks • Implement governance processes requiring regular WHS performance reporting for vehicle incidents, near misses, roll-overs, uncontrolled movements and tipping events • Include tipper truck risks on the organisational risk register with defined controls, risk owners and review dates • Integrate WHS objectives and leading indicators for heavy vehicle safety into management KPIs and performance reviews • Conduct scheduled internal audits and management reviews to verify implementation and effectiveness of WHS procedures related to tipper trucks	3H
3. Driver Competency, Licensing & Training Systems	• Drivers operating tipper and dog combinations without appropriate licence class or experience • Inadequate training on the specific dynamics of tipping heavy, wet or uneven loads	4A	• Implement a competency-based training and assessment program for all tipper truck drivers, including specific modules on bed operation, tipping dynamics and tipper-and-dog handling • Require verification of driver's licence class, driving history and experience with heavy and articulated tipping vehicles before allocation to tipper duties	2M

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
	• Lack of competency in managing vehicle stability during tipping, including ground assessment and body angle awareness • No formal verification of competency for using in-cab controls, PTO systems and emergency stops for bed operation • Inadequate understanding of fatigue management, load restraint and legal mass limits • Over-reliance on informal buddy training and handovers without documented assessment		• Develop and maintain a driver induction package that covers vehicle systems, tipping hazards, site rules, emergency procedures and communication protocols • Introduce periodic refresher training and practical assessment focused on high-risk activities such as tipping heavy or unstable loads, reversing to hoists and using dog trailers • Maintain competency records and a training matrix to ensure only authorised and current drivers operate tipper vehicles • Provide targeted training for supervisors and dispatchers so they understand tipper truck limitations and do not allocate work beyond driver competency	
4. Maintenance, Inspection & Pre-Start Systems	• Inadequate preventive maintenance on hoists, hydraulics, tipping hinges and body locking systems • Failure of brakes, steering, tyres or suspension due to poor servicing or undocumented repairs • Malfunctioning body-up alarms, limit switches or PTO interlocks not detected early • Absence of a structured pre-start inspection process to identify hazards before operation • Use of non-genuine or incompatible parts in load-bearing or braking systems • Maintenance contractors not competent in heavy vehicle and tipping body systems	4A	[redacted]	2M
5. Load Management, Stability & Mass Control	• Overloading vehicles beyond GVM/GCM or axle group limits, creating instability during travel and tipping • Uneven loading or high centre-of-gravity loads increasing risk of tip-over during raising of the body • Inadequate control of wet, sticky or shifting materials that may hang up in the body during tipping	4A	[redacted]	2M

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
	• No system to verify load weights (e.g. weighbridge, on-board scales) leading to guesswork by operators • Poor communication of maximum safe tipping angles and surface requirements for heavy loads • Tipper and dog combinations loaded incorrectly, with imbalance between truck and trailer		[redacted]	
6. Tipping Operations & Bed Elevation Controls	• Tipper body raised on uneven, soft or sloping ground leading to roll-over • Tipping under overhead powerlines, structures or plant due to lack of planning and exclusion zones • Uncontrolled movement of vehicle during tipping due to inadequate braking or chocking • Bed raised too high or at incorrect angle for heavy or unstable loads • Failure of hydraulic system or hoist while body is elevated, risking collapse or uncontrolled descer • People entering t danger zone around the truck w e the b motion or elevated	4A	[redacted]	2M
7. Tipper and Dog Combination Management	• Incompatible or incorrectly rate couplings between truck a og trailer • Loss of control due to poor configuration of braking balance between truck and trailer • Jack-knifing or roll-over of dog trailer during cornering, braking or tipping • Inadequate procedures for tipping from the dog (if fitted to tip) compared to truck body • Lack of clarity on whether the dog is to be tipped connected or disconnected in various environments	4A	[redacted]	2M

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
	• Maintenance not addressing specific wear points on drawbars, tow eyes and suspensions for dog trailers		[redacted]	
8. Traffic Management, Site Access & Segregation	• Interaction between tipper trucks and pedestrians, light vehicles or mobile plant in loading and tipping areas • Congested or poorly designed site entries, exits and haul roads increasing collision risk • Reversing into hoppers, stockpiles or tight spaces without adequate controls • No formal traffic management plan for quarries, construction sites or waste facilities using tipper trucks • Poor visibility in dust, rain or low light conditions without adjusted controls	3H	[redacted]	2M
9. Journey Management, Routing & Fatigue Control	• Long driving hours and irregular shifts leading to fatigue-related incidents • Pressure to meet load or delivery targets resulting in speeding or unsafe driving behaviours • Inadequate planning for remote or regional routes with limited rest areas and turnaround points • No documented journey management plan for long haul or night operations involving tipper trucks • Inadequate consideration of weather, road conditions and seasonal factors (e.g. unsealed roads after rain)	4A	[redacted]	2M
10. Contractor, Hire & Subcontractor Management	• Use of external tipper operators who do not follow the principal PCBU's WHS standards • Inconsistent training, maintenance and load management practices among subcontractors	3H	[redacted]	2M

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
	• Lack of clarity regarding WHS responsibilities between client, contractor and labour hire providers • Inadequate vetting of contractor competency to operate tipper and dog combinations and conduct tipping of heavy loads • Poor communication of site-specific rules, tipping locations and emergency procedures to contractor drivers		[redacted]	
11. Communication, Supervision & Permit-to-Tip Controls	• Insufficient supervision of new or high-risk drivers operating tipper trucks • Lack of clear communication between loaders, drivers and site supervisors regarding load type, tipping location and hazards • No formal authorisation or permit process for tipping in non-standard or high-risk areas (e.g. near edges, on fill in confined sites) • Confusion during shift changes about which loads are yet to be [illegible] or which sites have restrictions in place • Failure to communicate changes in ground conditions, [illegible] access routes that affect tipping safe	3H	[redacted]	1L
12. Emergency Preparedness, Incident Response & Recovery	• Delayed or ineffective response to roll-overs, load spills or hydraulic failures • Lack of clear procedures for isolating power, fuel and hydraulics after incidents • Insufficient training of workers in emergency response specific to tipper trucks and tipping operations • No arrangements for recovery of rolled or bogged tippers without exposing workers to secondary hazards • Poor post-incident investigation processes leading to repeated system failures	3H	[redacted]	2M

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]	
13. Remote, Isolated & After-Hours Operations	• Drivers operating tipper trucks alone in remote areas without effective communication systems • Delayed medical or mechanical assistance following crashes, roll-overs or mechanical failures • Inadequate monitoring of worker welfare during night work or isolated tipping operations • Limited access to safe turnaround and tipping areas on remote or temporary worksites • Failure to adapt controls for environmental conditions such as heat, dust or wildlife on rural roads	3H	[redacted]	2M
14. WHS Consultation, Worker Engagement & Reporting Culture	• Drivers and loaders not consulted on practical risk controls for tipping operations • Under-reporting of incidents such as near roll-overs, stuck loads or unstable ground events • Low worker confidence to refuse unsafe work where tipping conditions are poor or loads appear unstable • Lack of structured feedback loops from workers to management on system issues (e.g. design problems, maintenance delays, procedural gaps)	3H	[redacted]	1L

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