The Fall Guy

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Safety Risk Assessment & Safety Management Plan

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

EXPERT SAFETY

Industry leader since 1980

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017

[2017-404]

New South Wales

Status information

Currency of version

Current version for 18 December 2020 to date (accessed 22 March 2022 at 21:32)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

309 WHS management plan—preparation

(1) The principal contractor for a construction project must prepare a written WHS management plan for the workplace before work on the project commences.

Maximum penalty—

(a) in the case of an individual—70 penalty units, or

(b) in the case of a body corporate—345 penalty units.

(2) A WHS management plan must include the following—

(a) the names, positions and health and safety responsibilities of all persons at the workplace whose positions or roles involve specific health and safety responsibilities in connection with the project,

(b) the arrangements in place, between any persons conducting a business or undertaking at the workplace where the construction project is being undertaken, for consultation, cooperation and the co-ordination of activities in relation to compliance with their duties under the Act and this Regulation,

(c) the arrangements in place for managing any work health and safety incidents that occur,

(d) any site-specific health and safety rules, and the arrangements for ensuring that all persons at the workplace are informed of these rules,

(e) the arrangements for the collection and any assessment, monitoring and review of safe work method statements at the workplace.

POSITIONS OF SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY		CONTACT DETAILS
Primary Contractor	TBA	
Primary Contract Builder	TBA	
Site Managers	TBA	
	TBA	
WHS Officer	TBA	
Medic	TBA	

Contents

STATEMENT OF RELEASE

As a university qualified, registered and chartered professional safety consultant, I am duly trained, experienced and legally qualified to give advice and write detailed reports.

Statements and advice contained within the document are based on personal experience, training and current best practices as experienced by the author; and with the assistance of supporting entities such as the National Workplace Health & Safety Laws, University of NSW, the Safety Institute Australia, and Safe Work authorities.

As a Safety Scientist my focus is on the higher art of safety and its systems and not necessarily just the minimal WH&S requirements, as they are not necessarily the same thing.

My insights are based on whatever material is available to me at the time. I cannot add value to decisions that are made without consultation with me. I cannot effectively manage activities which are controlled by others and not fully disclosed to me; or disclosed with too little time to make any effective contribution.

The author knows little of the day to day safety systems used by the Production team; this would require a separate WHS audit. Hence this document relates to the issues presented by the specific requests of the client in regard to a limited project.

In no way does this document absolve the user from exercising better judgment, obeying the prevailing law and using common-sense.

Roger Graham
Mobile: 0425 353198

IMPORTANT CAVEAT: Caution needs to be exercised when utilising this document as the advice cannot be considered comprehensive.

This document is a broad look at the most obvious concerns based on information supplied by the Production via email. As I have not recce'd the locations I cannot be specific about local hazards.

The competency of the individual contractors working for the Production is unknown to this author. It is the Production's responsibility to carry out "due diligences" on all contractors hired for this shoot to ensure they are reasonably competent and experienced.

It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure they are compliant with WHS regulations. They must also provide the Production with any required safety planning and documentation, while ensuring good consultation and communication with all relevant stakeholders.

Risk Caveat: Regardless of all the precautions you take, there is still an above average degree of inherent risk with construction and assembly operations which requires all personnel to be thinking and functioning at a high level. If you can't function at a high level, you should consider not engaging in this process. Also, the scenarios that can be experienced are infinite in variety. The hazards explored in this document may be typical but by no means are we able to cover all of the possibilities. That's why the supervision from expert contractors is essential. Listen to what they have to say and follow all directions and advice. However, do not be afraid to question anything that does not appear to make sense.

Description of Controls

AWARENESS
It may be obvious to some, but not to others. So, state the obvious!!
Communicate to everyone concerned about all hazards. Make clear the expectations you have for their assistance in controlling the problem.

CLOSE SUPERVISION
A supervisor must be within a few metres of the subject, and able to exercise restraint instantly if necessary.

FULL CONTACT CLOSE SUPERVISION
The carer must have physical contact with the subject.

PPE
Personal protective equipment

TRAINING
Provide education and training from a suitably qualified/experienced person.
All staff employed for a task must have the necessary qualifications/experience for the job.

BRIEFING
Pull ALL relevant parties together to disseminate current information and receive feedback.

SAFETY SUPERVISION
Supervision from a specialist safety person.

ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL ONLY
A skeleton crew

MONITOR
Fully observe the subject as much as possible to ascertain facts.

SECURE
To make safe. Hide the offending items from misuse or accidental use.

SOP
Standard Operating Procedures.

Detailed Description Of Directives

RECOMMENDATION
The author advises that the control is highly desirable but is not directly prescribed by Industry Code of Practice or Regulation.

The industry code of practice does not make any direct comment on the condition. The Author, however feels that the recommendation is highly desirable for compliance to lawful safety objectives and/or legal protection. The client has the option to tackle the recommendation in various ways within their control.

MUST/WILL
The author advises that the control is essential for safety and compliance.

CONTEXT

This is a set built and operated inside the SOPA precinct. This area is predominantly to be a blue/green screen filming area. Please refer to the Filming Management Plan for detail.

SCOPE

This document only relates to safety inside production operations. This document does not address the day to day WH&S practices of the client or any contractors. HODs of the various departments must deal with specific risks within their sphere of profession and expertise.

CONSULTATION

Consultation was conducted by phone and email.

A Breakdown of the most basic requirements

Training and Information required:

- A Safety Induction/Safety Alignment for all workers.

Forms required:

- Medical incident forms
- Hazard reporting forms
- Incident reporting forms
- Production Induction declarations
- Risk assessment forms

Other

- Safety Management Plan
- Hazard Register
- SDS record
- Placarding of stores
- Placarding of entrances
- Flammable Goods Storage cabinets
- Fire extinguishers/Fire blankets

Basic Equipment required for construction and bump out:

- Hi vis vests
- Hard hats/Helmets
- Work boots
- Safety glasses
- Ear defenders or plugs
- Work gloves
- Emergency phone
- Water

CONTENTS

BUMP IN & OUT

During the installation or removal of the buildings and the container wall, the area is technically a construction zone. See the following excerpt from safety regulations. Particularly 289 (2) (d).

During this period only construction crew are to enter the site.

There must be a site manager, safety officer and a medic on site.

WORKPLACE APPAREL FOR THE BUMP IN & OUT

The workers must be dressed as safe as possible. All clothing has to be fire and abrasion resistant.

- Long drill pants are preferred
- Shorts are permissible if it is hot.
- Drill shirt with collar.
- Hair must be up out of the way and jewellery removed.
- All clothing must be reasonably tight. No loose cuffs etc
- Work boots. Steel capped if there is a specified risk.
- Standard PPE to be available on site.
    - ✓ Work gloves
    - ✓ Safety Glasses
    - ✓ Ear Defenders/Plugs
    - ✓ Hard Hat/Helmet as required
    - ✓ Hi Viz Vest

Chapter 6 Construction work
Part 6.1 Preliminary

289 Meaning of "construction work"

(1) In this Chapter, ***construction work*** means any work carried out in connection with the construction, alteration, conversion, fitting-out, commissioning, renovation, repair, maintenance, refurbishment, demolition, decommissioning or dismantling of a structure.

(2) Without limiting subclause (1), ***construction work*** includes the following—

(a) any installation or testing carried out in connection with an activity referred to in subclause (1),

(b) the removal from the workplace of any product or waste resulting from demolition,

(c) the prefabrication or testing of elements, at a place specifically established for the construction work, for use in construction work,

(d) the assembly of prefabricated elements to form a structure, or the disassembly of prefabricated elements forming part of a structure,

(e) the installation, testing or maintenance of an essential service in relation to a structure,

(f) any work connected with an excavation,

(g) any work connected with any preparatory work or site preparation (including landscaping as part of site preparation) carried out in connection with an activity referred to in subclause (1),

(h) an activity referred to in subclause (1), that is carried out on, under or near water, including work on buoys and obstructions to navigation.

(3) In this Chapter, ***construction work*** does not include any of the following—

(a) the manufacture of plant,

(b) the prefabrication of elements, other than at a place specifically established for the

construction work, for use in construction work,

(c) the construction or assembly of a structure that once constructed or assembled is intended to be transported to another place,

(d) testing, maintenance or repair work of a minor nature carried out in connection with a structure,

(e) mining activities or petroleum activities.

THE AGREED CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENT

Due to transient and temporary nature of this work force the consultative process will be a daily process.

- Main Induction Delivered By The Site Manager Or The Safety Officer.
- Daily Safety Brief And Tool Box Talk.
- On Site Monitoring and Discussions By Supervisors and the Safety Officer.
- Open Door To The Safety Officer At All Times.

STRUCTURAL SAFETY

Whatever structure is used to support the green screens, will require an engineer's report.

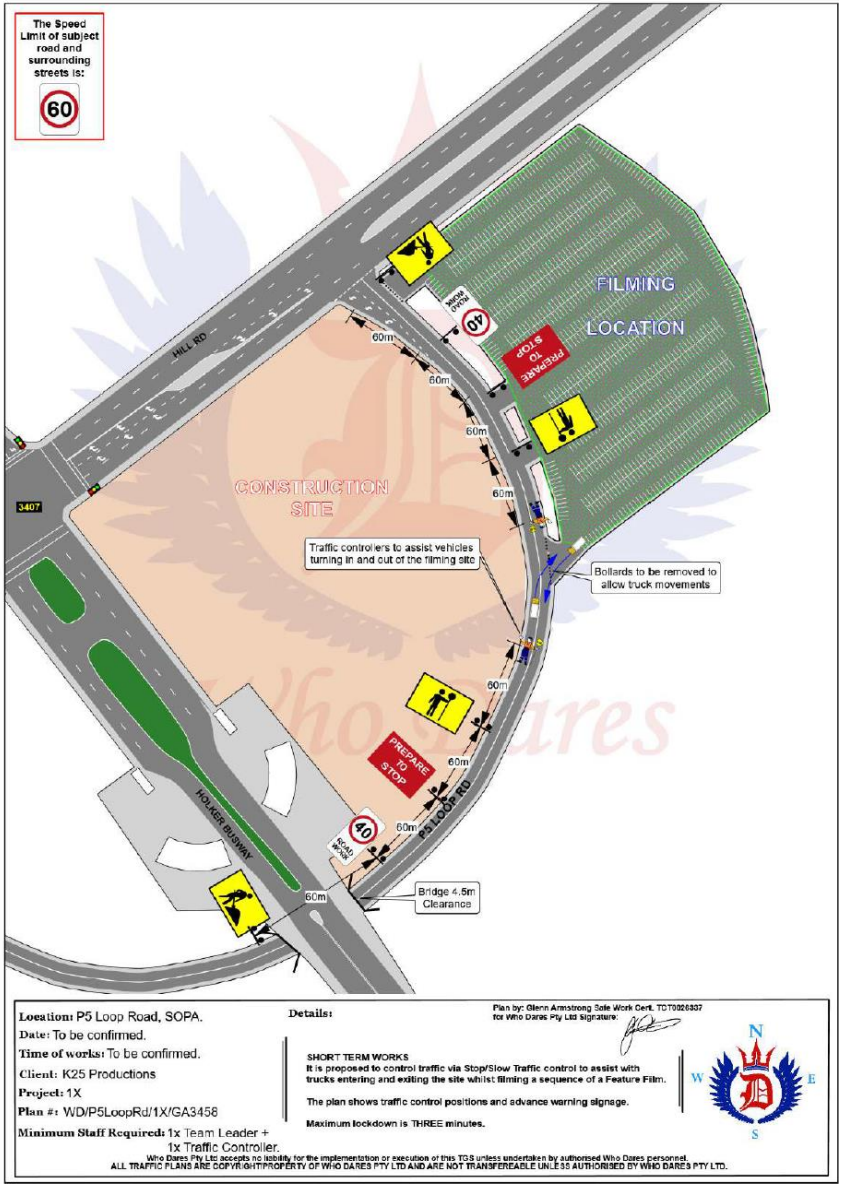
If there are any wind limitations placed on the structures by the engineer, they will be posted on the structure and at the site office. A wind gauge/ anemometer will be erected on the structure. The HOD and the Safety Officer must monitor the wind and evacuate the area if there is any threat of the structure failing in any way.

VEHICLE MOVEMENTS

All movements of vehicles in the compound will be speed limited to 10 klms per hour.

Personnel engaged in marshalling vehicles must wear a high visibility vest.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN
for entry of large trucks



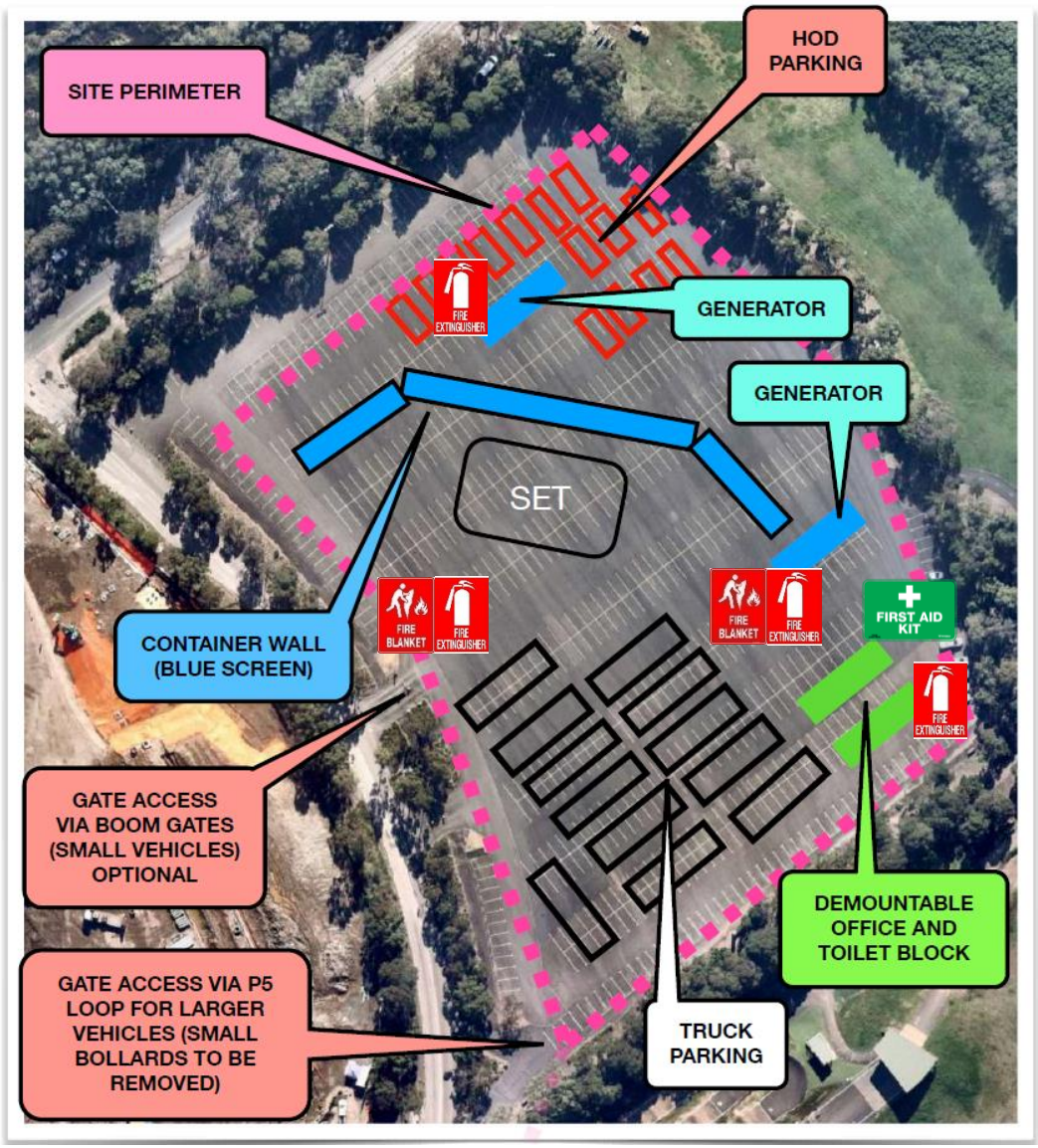
EWP's/ Forklifts/Plant in General

- All personnel required to operate plant must have a valid license.
- All operators must provide a copy of their license to production. A copy of which must be in the site office.
- All operators must carry their license on their person while on duty.
- All personnel in the area of plant operations will wear a high visibility vest.
- Vests need to be available at the site office.

FIRE SAFETY

- Fire extinguishers & fire blankets must be placed throughout the site in accessible positions.
- Break out areas are required in the fence to allow evacuation from multiple areas. See the attached site plan.
- All unnecessary potential fire loading must be stored off site. Excessive amounts of paper, wood, varnish and such needs to be in bins or cages outside.
- Hot works require a permit from the site office and SOPA.
- There is no smoking on site.
- Accelerants need to be stored well clear of any point of ignition.
- Open containers need to be stored in a fire proof locker or stored off site in a cage.
- Large gas supplies need to be stored in a cage outside. Consult with the Safety Officer.

FIRE SAFETY LAYOUT



Fire Extinguishers

First Aid Kit

Fire Blanket

BREAK OUT ZONES & EMERGENCY MUSTER POINT

Muster Points

Breakout Area

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY

CONSULTATION AND TRAINING

It is a requirement that all personnel working with hazardous substances be inducted into the dangers, and the safe use and storage requirements.

- There must be a register of hazardous substances, including dusts and vapours.
- All Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be available on site (readily accessible by all).
- Full labelling of all containers as per CoP Dangerous Goods is required. No label? Get rid of it.
- Waste chemical containers need to be labelled also and safety instructions posted on it.
- Emergency contamination kits/Spill Kits and the training to use them is also required.
- Decanting is permitted as per the CoP. Use it immediately and clean the container immediately.
- All PPE required to use the HazMat safely is required to be on hand.
- All users and observers must be trained in the hazards.
- All must be trained to use any machinery required to control the hazard.
- Adequate Medical support must be available and the availability of an emergency wash station if required. Eg Using caustic materials.

CHEMICAL SAFETY

- All products will have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on hand. This needs to be visible near the place of storage. Purchase a SDS holder.
- Any drums of chemicals or pollutants must be bunded outside well away from drains.
- Waste drums of chemicals must be labelled and have safety information on them.
- For storage of waste drums and other large stores, a chemical spill kit is required and drains near chemical stores must be sand bagged.
- The wall outside the store of supplies must be signed with chemical warnings as required.
- A hazardous materials register needs to be held on the site and off the site.
- Highly flammable materials to be stored inside must be kept in a chemical safe.
- All PPE required to handle supplied materials must be on hand. The Safety Officer must ensure that all users are compliant.

DANGEROUS GOODS/EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

- All products will have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on hand. This needs to be visible near the place of storage.
- Explosive gases must be caged outside and signed appropriately
- Larger compressed gas bottles in use must be chained when upright and stored in a well ventilated area away from ignition potential
- Fuels in smaller quantities for immediate use inside, must be in a fire safe
- Explosive and flammable stores must be free of a potential spark for 50 metres in an open space
- Minimise the numbers of actual stores inside the building. Use display dummies where you can and keep major stores outside in cages
- Any material with explosive potential needs to be well away from other working areas. Hopefully separated by structures. In other words you can't put rest and work areas near hazardous material stores
- Chemical spill kits and bunding are also needed for drums or other major stores of liquids
- Hazardous material signage is required

THE DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL WASTE

- All chemical waste will be stored for removal off site. Nothing is to be placed into a drain.
- See the filming management plan for details.

THE USE OF TOOLS

- The workers must be competent on their tools.
- The supervisors will monitor and assess the safe and proficient use of tools.
- Persons observed failing to behave in a safe manner with any tool will be stopped and briefed.
- All users of tools must ensure that others are not standing in an area of danger
- All tools need to be inspected prior to each day's work.
- PPE must be available and used correctly.
- All work areas need to be inspected regularly by the Safety Officer to ensure they are functionally safe.

QUARANTINE

- Damaged tools must be tagged and quarantined in a cabinet (if small enough) to prevent them being used before they are repaired.
- Once a tool is tagged as unserviceable, it cannot be removed from quarantine by anyone other than an authorised person.
- All tool repairs need to be affected by a qualified repairer, or the tool must be replaced.

GENERAL SAFETY OVERSIGHT

- A Safety Officer is required on site.
- A Safety Officer is required to spot audit activities on site.

GENERAL MEDICAL OVERSIGHT

- A professional Medic/Nurse is required on location. An air conditioned medical room is required.
- The Medic will do a medical risk analysis to identify the most likely injuries, to ensure they are fully prepared.
- The Medic will ensure that all special needs are taken care of.
- They will also ensure that all medical stocks are up to date and replenished as needed.
- The Medic will read the SDSs to ensure they have all medicines required for first aid.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- All electrical work must be supervised and installed by qualified electricians.
- The finished installations must be inspected by qualified electrical personnel before they are used
- Any issue with the electrical systems must be relayed to the Site Manager and Safety Officer and will result in the team ceasing all work until it is made safe.
- All electricals in the field will be in test and logged or tagged.
- Any lead suspect of damage must be handed to the Safety Officer immediately.
- RCDs are required for commercial power supply.

150 Inspection and testing of electrical equipment

(1) A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must ensure that electrical equipment is regularly inspected and tested by a competent person if the electrical equipment is—

(a) supplied with electricity through an electrical socket outlet, and

(b) used in an environment in which the normal use of electrical equipment exposes the equipment to operating conditions that are likely to result in damage to the equipment or a reduction in its expected life span, including conditions that involve exposure to moisture, heat, vibration, mechanical damage, corrosive chemicals or dust.

Maximum penalty—

(a) in the case of an individual—40 penalty units, or

(b) in the case of a body corporate—210 penalty units.

(2) In the case of electrical equipment that is new and unused at the workplace, the person conducting the business or undertaking—

(a) is not required to comply with subclause (1), and

(b) must ensure that the equipment is inspected for obvious damage before being used.

Maximum penalty—

(a) in the case of an individual—40 penalty units, or

(b) in the case of a body corporate—210 penalty units.

Note. However, electrical equipment that is unsafe must not be used (see clause 149).

(3) The person must ensure that a record of any testing carried out under subclause (1) is kept until the electrical equipment is—

(a) next tested, or

(b) permanently removed from the workplace or disposed of.

Maximum penalty—

(a) in the case of an individual—15 penalty units, or

(b) in the case of a body corporate—70 penalty units.

(4) The record of testing—

(a) must specify the following—

(i) the name of the person who carried out the testing,

(ii) the date of the testing,

(iii) the outcome of the testing,

(iv) the date on which the next testing must be carried out, and

(b) **"may"** be in the form of a tag attached to the electrical equipment tested.

151 Untested electrical equipment not to be used

A person conducting a business or undertaking must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that electrical equipment is not used if the equipment—

(a) is required to be tested under clause 150, and

(b) has not been tested.

MANUAL HANDLING SAFETY

Context

There is a lot of manual handling in construction.

The objectives are:

(a) to prevent the occurrence of injury and/or reduce the severity of injuries resulting from manual handling tasks in workplaces; and
(b) Have employers and employees identify, assess and control risks arising from manual handling activities in workplaces.

Definition

Manual handling means any activity requiring the use of force exerted by a person to lift, lower, push, pull, carry or otherwise move, hold or restrain any animate or inanimate object.

Rules

- You will not rely on the same big burly personnel to do all the lifting and dragging
- PLAN all manual handling tasks for the strength and stamina of the weakest crew members
- Wherever possible use lifting and carrying aids
- Use more smaller bags and do not overload them
- Larger heavier bags need at least two personnel to lift. Work as team
- Lift and pack carefully. Do not rush
- Personnel with known spinal injuries must not lift heavy or awkward items

MANUAL HANDLING RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL

A risk control plan is an effective tool to help you consider ways of controlling manual handling hazards in the workplace. It lists 'risk control options' and helps you identify different ways to reduce manual handling injury and the training needed for workers to do the job safely.

Use the 'Level of risk rating' (above) to determine your 'Fix by date'.

Develop your 'How we will reduce the risk' by involving the people directly affected.

TASK:

	Risk Control Options	Yes/No	How will we reduce the risk	Fix by date	Who	Review date
DESIGN CHANGES	**1. Eliminate or minimise manual handling hazards:**					
	• Is the task really necessary? • Can other methods be used?					
	• Are there aids or machines to do the task? • Can an aid be designed or made?					
	• Can handling be reduced by reorganising the materials, the work layout or the schedule? • Can redesign improve the flow of the work?					
WORK DESIGN	**2. Improve work organisation and reduce effort:**					
	• Is work planned to reduce periods of high or low demand? • Is the sequencing of tasks efficient? • Are there adequate rest breaks?					
TRAINING & INFORMATION	**3. Increase awareness and improve knowledge and skills:**					
	• Are workers trained in the manual handling methods needed to do the job safely?					
	• Are the people doing the job consulted about the ways their job can be done safely?					

SECURITY AND VISITORS

- The site must not be open to walk ins. Signage needs to be placed at likely entry points directing people to site office.
- Visitors to the site must be closely supervised if they are not fully inducted. They must be wearing appropriate clothing and the necessary PPE
- Warning signs need to be posted informing visitors of any dust and fumes which may be in concentrations that may trigger asthma or other respiratory illnesses
- This is not a child friendly zone. Children are not permitted in the area without permission from Production.

SPECIAL ACCESS TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

- Tradesman's Scaffolds
- Working at heights safety harnesses and ropes
- Ladders

All these items and more require training in their use. No one is to be supplied these items, and others like them, without training in their safe use.

SCAFFOLDING AND RIGGING

- All scaffolding and rigging must be under the performed by qualified personnel.
- Both of these activities require high risk work licenses.
- Licensed contractors will provide their licenses to Production and have them on their person at all times.
- Accessing and working on top of the containers requires a safety line system. The rigging contractor will provide a SWMS to Production for approval asap.
- The Safety Officer will provide oversight.

SITE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

FIRE AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION

THE BASIC SOP

1. Shout Fire Fire Fire/Evacuate Evacuate Evacuate, if possible while holding down the radio transmit button.
People not directly involved should evacuate immediately upon hearing the evacuate call. Someone other than the responder must call 000. It doesn't much matter how many call, just as long as someone does.

2. The responder should attempt to put out a fire **only if it is safe to do so.**

3. Evacuate the area even if the fire is extinguished. Wait until the fire brigade arrive and assess the scene and investigate the cause.

- As a rule, if there is any fire risk evacuate the area ASAP. The sooner you do it, the calmer and safer the evacuation will be.
- **Make sure any hazardous materials such as gas supply/bottles are well clear of the muster area.**
- All evacuated personnel will wait at the muster point to be accounted for. No one is to leave until they are checked in as safe by the Safety Officer or the NSW Fire & Rescue Chief.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL POLICY

- Alcohol is not permitted on a construction site.
- The use of illegal drugs on site is unacceptable and will result in termination.
- The use of legal over the counter or prescription drugs that may alter the operators awareness/alertness/ability to be safe, are also not permitted.

Persons suspected of being adversely affected must be removed to the medical room for assessment.

Persons affected will not be sent home on their own recognisance. The must be sent by taxi or by escort.

WEATHER

If you work outside, you may experience potentially hazardous weather conditions. Bad weather conditions may include:

- storms
- wind
- rain
- lightning
- fog
- hail

Monitor the weather in real-time via a suitable app[1]. Discuss weather options in the induction brief.

Lightning is an issue if it is within 10 km from your location. Sound travels roughly at 1km/3sec.

Consider using the 30/30 rule for lightning. **After you see lightning, start counting to 30**. If you hear thunder before you reach 30 (<10km), go indoors/ seek shelter. Suspend activities for at least 30 minutes after the last clap of thunder.

If you need to evacuate, do so to a solid building or into vehicles and leave the area for safer zones.

In strong winds trees will drop branches, do not set up under a tree in such conditions. In fact, before setting up under any tree ensure that it is healthy and free of any potential dead fall. I would avoid static stations under trees as a rule.

Heavy rains may bring flash floods. More so than ever, due to the saturation of the ground in recent months. Be aware of where you are if rains become heavy. Evacuate early to safe ground.

[1] Weatherzone, BOM

MANAGING THE RISKS OF WORKING IN BAD WEATHER

Bad weather conditions can pose health and safety risks. Your workplace must have measures in place to manage the risks to health and safety caused by bad weather, including:

- working indoors (where possible)
- postponing outside work
- providing access to shelter
- securing structures and objects and turning power off, and
- providing protective equipment, such as eye protection and waterproof clothing.

Eliminating exposure to bad weather is the best protection. For example, scheduling tasks that can be completed off-site or indoors in the case of bad weather.

GENERAL SAFETY CONTROLS

- All department HODs are responsible for checking and maintaining safe standards and legal compliance within their sphere of expertise at all times. Production is responsible for ensuring they do.
- Contractors are responsible for providing their own Risk Assessments and SWMS to Production.
- No member of the crew is permitted to work on site without first receiving a Production and location safety induction.
- The Site Manager is required to monitor cast and crew wellbeing. Any crew suspected of being adversely affected and incapable of safe work, must be sent off site.
- The Site Manager must ensure that:
    - Safety matters are dealt with appropriately
    - Inductions are delivered, and risk assessments are disseminated
    - Emergency thoroughfares and equipment are not interfered with, or blocked by gear
    - Sites are secured, and gear is safely stored
    - They supervise and monitor all contractor/worker safety
- Ensure regular meetings are conducted with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that any changes on the fly are fully considered for their possible safety impact.
- All crew will wear PPE as required at all times - no exceptions.
- All emergency thoroughfares and emergency appliances must remain unobstructed.
- Solid footwear must be worn. Toes enclosed and non-slip soles. No thongs, dance slippers sandals or heels.
- Fatigue is a major contributor to accidents. Please plan for the worst and allow for rest and refreshment.
- Stress is also a major factor in accidents. Please monitor staff to ensure that no one is unfairly burdened with stress due to harassment or conflict. Anyone causing grief to others should be counselled or removed.
- Drink cool fresh water regularly
- Report all illness or injury ASAP.
- Don’t report to work fatigued or hung over!

RISK ASSESSMENT TABLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Risk Matrix

SEVERITY OF HARM	Likelihood of Occurrence			
	Highly Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Highly Unlikely
Life Threatening	Unacceptable Risk			
Permanent Injury			Acceptable Risk	
Temporary Injury				Negligible Risk
Discomfort				
Nuisance / Cost				

PROJECT: FALL GUY OLYMPIC PARK 2022	AUTHOR: ROGER GRAHAM	ACTIVITY APPROVED: YES / ~~NO~~	DATE: 27 JULY 2022

ACTIVITY /HAZARDS	SOURCE OF HARM	WORST CASE SCENARIO	CONTROLS **HOW THE RISK IS MADE AS LOW AS POSSIBLE**	ANALYSE FOR RESIDUAL RISK HERE SEVERITY OF HARM	LIKELIHOOD OF HARM	RESIDUAL RISK	COMMENTS
General Activity	C19 exposure	Life Threatening	▪ The Production will provide covid 19 guidance for this shoot.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Construction Activity	Bump & Out /Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
				Temp Injury	Likely	Acceptable Risk	
Consultation	Lack of	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Temp Injury	Likely	Acceptable Risk	
Structural Safety	Lack of	Life Threatening	▪ Read the advice above	Cost	Unlikely	Negligible Risk	
Movement Of Vehicles	Collision	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Traffic Management	Public traffic and pedestrians about	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Cost	Highly Unlikely	Negligible Risk	
Plant And Equipment Safety	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
				Temp Injury	Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Fire Safety	Lack of access	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	

Hazardous Materials	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Chemical Safety	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Temp Injury	Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
	Pollution	Permanent Injury	▪ Nothing is permitted down a drain. ▪ Read the advice above. ▪ All stores must be either bunded if in use and protected by a spill kit if siting in storage.	Permanent Injury	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Dangerous Goods	Lack of/non compliance	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	.
Tool Usage	Poorly planned lifts/not enough personnel.	Permanent Injury	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Temp Injury	Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Quarantine	Unacceptable fatigue	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Nuisance	Unlikely	Negligible Risk	
General Safety Oversight	Lack of	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
General Medical Oversight	Lack of	Life Threatening	▪ A Nurse or Medic with kit be on set at all times. ▪ Ensure you have reliable comms to 000. ▪ Provide an air conditioned room.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Electrical Safety	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Manual Handling	Incompetence	Permanent Injury	▪ Crew are adept at handling their gear. However, see the following attached advice for reference.	Temp Injury	Likely	Acceptable Risk	

Visitors To Site	Uncontrolled access	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Nuisance	Unlikely	Negligible Risk	This type of access has more control than a lapse of security
3rd Party Risks /Security	Uncontrolled access	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Special Access Equipment	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Scaffolding and Rigging	Incompetence	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
PPE	Lack of	Permanent Injury	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Permanent Injury	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Site Emergency Procedures	Lack of/lack of awareness	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Site Alcohol And Drugs Policy	Disregard /lack of monitoring	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	
Fatigue Management	Poor planning	Life Threatening	▪ It is the responsibility of production to ensure shooting schedules are reasonable, and it is the responsibility of the HODs to ensure that the crew have regular and reasonable rest periods. ▪ Turn around should not be broken without thorough consultation and a safest solution/ outcome.	Life Threatening	Highly Unlikely	Acceptable Risk	NOTE: Fatigue in this industry is a big problem. It's a major factor in many serious incidents.
				Cost	Unlikely	Negligible Risk	
Weather	Lack or awareness and preparedness.	Life Threatening	▪ Read the directives and advice above.	Cost	Highly Unlikely	Negligible Risk	

This is a living document. As details surrounding the shoot change, so too should the safety documents.

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