

<b>Hazard identification tool – Formwork</b>			
<b>Job activity (Tasks)</b>	<b>What can harm you (Hazards)</b>	<b>What can happen (Risks)</b>	<b>Causes which need to be managed (Controlled)</b>
<b>General Planning</b>	Inadequate training, consultation, planning and improvisation.	Task specific injuries due to inexperience, inadequate consultation or failure to provide and use appropriate equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task.</li> <li>• Inadequate consultation with relevant employees.</li> <li>• Inadequate competent supervision.</li> <li>• Planning for required equipment not carried out.</li> <li>• Improvisation using inappropriate equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning by Principal Contractor or Subcontractor depending on contract conditions</b>	Insufficient lighting.	Walk into objects, slips, trips, fall & other injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor lighting provided to the work face, especially in basement and other enclosed areas.</li> <li>• Access ways not suitably defined or lighted.</li> </ul>
	Poor Access.	Slips, trips and falls; abrasions, strains and sprains; manual handling injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to work area cluttered – poor housekeeping.</li> <li>• Area around work area cluttered with stored materials and/or rubbish.</li> <li>• Inadequate access for formworkers and their equipment.</li> </ul>
	Unstable ground.	Fall from unsteady formwork. Formwork collapse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient ground preparation.</li> </ul>
	Inadequate electrical supply to work area.	Electric shock, burns or electrocution. Trip over extra long leads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical supply not provided within 30 metres of the work area.</li> <li>• Several extension leads connected together (in series).</li> </ul>

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<b>General planning by Subcontractor</b>	Exposure to ultra violet light, glare.	Skin cancer; sunburn, eye damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal protective clothing – sunscreen 15-30+, shirt, flap on hard hat not worn.</li> <li>• AS rated sunglasses not worn.</li> </ul>
<b>Moving equipment from stacked location to work area</b>	Use of a Forklift to move materials.	Struck by Forklift. Possible rollover.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repetitive lifting of frames and other materials.</li> <li>• Frames stacked upside down causing additional handling to turn over</li> <li>• Operator not competent and/or inexperienced.</li> <li>• Reversing buzzer and/or flashing light not working.</li> <li>• Operator or pedestrian not watching.</li> <li>• No defined areas for vehicle to operate or defined areas not clearly marked.</li> <li>• Not wearing seat belt.</li> <li>• Unauthorized use of forklift.</li> </ul>
<b>Placing sole plates</b>	Foundation for formwork.	Fall from unstable formwork or with collapse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft and uneven ground.</li> <li>• Packing, e.g. sand, gets washed or blown away.</li> </ul>
<b>Initial setup of first (ground level) frames</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifting frames to put screw jacks under.</li> </ul>
	First frame not positioned correctly.	Struck by frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsupported frames = Bracing not used to support first frame.</li> </ul>
	Bracing not secured correctly.	Fingers trapped by unsecured brace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fingers trapped by unsecured brace – pin not locked in position.</li> <li>• Frames upside down – pins will not lock causing bracing to fall off.</li> </ul>
<b>Placing working planks on first frames</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifting planks up onto frames.</li> <li>• Other end of plank misses frame.</li> </ul>

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	Frames greasy, wet or unstable.	Fall from frame or bracing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climbing up frames/braces onto working planks.</li> </ul>
	Plank unsecured. Damaged Planks.	Fall from working planks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faulty plank breaks.</li> <li>• Wrong planks – steel used.</li> <li>• Planks too long creating unsupported ends (trap).</li> </ul>
	Use of aluminium or step ladders.	Ladder shifts causing a fall when stepping from the ladder onto working platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven or soft ground.</li> <li>• Movement between metal ladder and metal frame.</li> <li>• Unsecured ladder.</li> </ul>
<b>Erecting second level frames and bracing</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground level person lifting and passing frames up.</li> <li>• Formworker lifting frames while standing on working planks.</li> <li>• No job rotation.</li> </ul>
	Working at height on a narrow platform.	Fall from working planks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of balance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due to weight and awkwardness of frame being lifted when fixing braces.</li> <li>• Bottom bracing pins not secured first.</li> <li>• due to difficulty in establishing frame ends on spigots that are damaged, rusted or burred.</li> <li>• due to high wind.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Transferring working planks from first to second level frames</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifting and moving planks to frames above.</li> </ul>

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	Moving planks to next level.	Fall from second level frames or bracing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing on frames to reposition planks to next level, not two planks.</li> <li>• Frames greasy, wet or unstable.</li> <li>• Climbing on frames/braces to access working planks next level.</li> <li>• Loss of balance due to wind.</li> <li>• No edge protection.</li> </ul>
	Passing up tools and equipment.	Hit on the head or body by objects dropped from above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling tools.</li> <li>• Loss of grip on frame, bracing or planks.</li> <li>• Falling spigot – missed when thrown/passed up.</li> <li>• Poor co-ordination between two workers.</li> <li>• No hard hat.</li> </ul>
<b>Erecting third level frames and bracing</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains, and fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground level person lifting and passing frames up.</li> <li>• Formworker lifting frames while standing on working planks.</li> <li>• Intermediate person on second level frames not used.</li> <li>• No job rotation.</li> </ul>
	Working at height on a narrow platform.	Fall from working planks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of balance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due to weight and awkwardness of frame being pulled/lifted up.</li> <li>• difficulty in establishing frame ends on spigots – damaged, rusted or burred.</li> <li>• when leaning outward to fix braces. Bottom bracing pins not secured first.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• due to plank ends struck by frame being lifted up.</li> <li>• due to high wind.</li> </ul>

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	Passing up tools and equipment.	Hit on the head or body by objects dropped from above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling tools.</li> <li>• Loss of grip on frame, bracing or planks.</li> <li>• Bucket not used to raise spigots and/or other objects.</li> <li>• No hard hat.</li> </ul>
<b>Extensions to last frames to form support under existing slab</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground level person lifting and passing up frames with jack and telescopes attached.</li> <li>• Formworker receiving frames with jack attached while standing on working planks.</li> <li>• Intermediate person on second level frames not used.</li> <li>• No job rotation.</li> </ul>
	Positioning frame with jacks attached.	Jack/s slide down into the top of the frame when positioned hitting hand or fingers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fingers/hands not placed correctly when lifting.</li> <li>• No gloves</li> </ul>
	Working at height on a narrow platform.	Fall from working planks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working platform not fully planked.</li> <li>• Loss of balance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due to combined weight (top heavy) of frame and jack.</li> <li>• when leaning outward to fix braces. Bottom bracing pins not secured first.</li> <li>• due to difficulty in establishing frame ends on spigots that are damaged, rusted/burred.</li> <li>• due to high wind.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Erecting bearers and joists</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bearers too long.</li> <li>• Timber green or wet – increasing the weight to be lifted.</li> <li>• No job rotation.</li> </ul>

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	Working at height on a narrow platform.	Fall from frames or working platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working platform not fully planked.</li> <li>• Slip when climbing on bracing.</li> <li>• Unsecured joists roll when walked on – not placed on the “flat”.</li> <li>• Joists not cut to size – short overlap is unsupported when walked on.</li> <li>• Loss of balance due to weight of bearers – lifting and positioning, and wind.</li> </ul>
	Passing up bearers and joists.	Hit on the head or body by objects dropped from above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of grip on bearer or joist.</li> <li>• Timber/s too heavy.</li> </ul>
<b>Placing Formply Deck</b>	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifting up plywood – sheets too large.</li> <li>• Crane not used to minimize lifting.</li> <li>• No job rotation.</li> </ul>
	Working at height on deck.	Fall through penetration in deck or from the leading edge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind catches plywood when lifting – causing loss of balance.</li> <li>• Loss of balance - fall through framing or from the leading edge.</li> <li>• Penetration/s not guarded or covered or cover not secured forming “trap”.</li> </ul>
	Slip and trip hazards on the deck.	Slip or fall over objects on the deck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trip on nails not hammered flush into deck.</li> <li>• Deck wet or oily.</li> <li>• Sawdust on the deck creating slippery conditions.</li> <li>• Extension lead/s lying on the deck.</li> </ul>

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	Unsecured objects left on deck.	Objects blown off the deck by wind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind catches plywood.</li> <li>• Bulk plywood left unsecured.</li> <li>• Plywood offcuts not removed.</li> </ul>
	Electricity.	Electric Shock, burns or electrocution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical equipment faulty.</li> <li>• Extension lead faulty.</li> <li>• Lead severed by power saw blade.</li> <li>• Earth Leakage Switch not installed or maintained on mains supply or portable generator.</li> </ul>
	Rotating power saw blade.	Serious cuts from contact with saw blade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power saw blade unguarded.</li> <li>• Guard faulty.</li> <li>• Saw blade faulty.</li> <li>• Blade damaged causing the saw to catch and jump.</li> <li>• Non-use of riving knife.</li> </ul>
	Noise.	Hearing damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No engineering solution for high noise level, e.g. quieter tool.</li> <li>• No temporary sound absorption screen or barrier to protect other persons in the area, e.g. ply or polystyrene.</li> <li>• No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> </ul>
	Plywood splinters/particles flung out by power saw.	Eye damage from sharp plywood splinters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task..</li> </ul>
	Contact with substance classified as hazardous.	Short or long term health affect, e.g overcome by vapours, rash, allergy, and disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk assessment not undertaken.</li> <li>• Alternate (safer) substance not considered.</li> <li>• No MSDS provided.</li> <li>• No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> <li>• Safety instructions ignored and/or training in safe use of the substance not provided.</li> </ul>

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	Form oil.	Skin rashes or allergies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> </ul>
<b>Propping deck from below</b>	Prop/s not adequately secured.	Acrow prop falls over hitting worker.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prop not secured sufficiently.</li> <li>Prop not laced/tied in.</li> </ul>
	Manual Handling.	Strains, sprains and fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lifting and manoeuvring props.</li> <li>No job rotation</li> </ul>
<b>Stripping Formwork</b>	Manual Handling	Strains, sprains and fractures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lifting and passing down materials.</li> <li>Lifting down frames including jacks.</li> <li>Large sheets hard to fit between frames.</li> </ul>
	Insufficient lighting.	Walk into objects, slips, trips, fall & other injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor lighting provided to the work face, especially when stripping.</li> </ul>
	Poor access.	Trip over materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timbers and other materials stacked across access ways.</li> <li>Stripped materials not progressively cleaned up and stacked.</li> </ul>
	Nails in timber.	Puncture wounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stripped materials not progressively denailed, cleaned up and stacked.</li> <li>No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> </ul>
	Stripping materials from below.	Hit by falling objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area not barricaded off (no Bunding tape).</li> <li>Uncontrolled lowering of deck and materials.</li> </ul>
	Working at height on platform.	Fall from frames or working platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burrs on spigots causing loss of balance when dismantling frames (hard to pull off).</li> <li>Climbing on bracing or frames.</li> </ul>

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<b>Stripping Column Forms</b>	Protruding column form clamps.	Walk into column form clamp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not watching.</li> <li>• Insufficient lighting provided.</li> </ul>
	Electricity (angle grinder).	Electric Shock, burns or electrocution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical equipment faulty.</li> <li>• Grinder not fitted with “Dead Mans” switch.</li> <li>• Extension lead faulty.</li> <li>• Lead severed by angle grinder disk.</li> <li>• Earth Leakage Switch not installed on mains supply or portable generator.</li> </ul>
	High speed rotating angle grinder disk.	Serious cuts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angle grinder disk unguarded.</li> <li>• Guard faulty.</li> <li>• Wrong type of cutting disk used.</li> <li>• Cutting disk overly worn or damaged.</li> </ul>
	Noise from power tool.	Hearing damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No engineering solution for high noise level, e.g. quieter tool.</li> <li>• No temporary sound</li> <li>• Absorption screen or barrier to protect other persons in the area, e.g. ply or polystyrene.</li> <li>• No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> </ul>
	Sparks.	Burns, eye damage, fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No PPE or incorrect PPE worn for the required task.</li> <li>• Combustible materials near sparks.</li> <li>• No fire extinguisher near work area.</li> </ul>