SPECIALISED
CONTRACTING SOLUTIONS

PLASTERING / PAINTING / SURFACE FINISHING

HEALTH & SAFETY

CRITICAL RISK STANDARDS

**SAFER PEOPLE. HEALTHIER HOMES.
STRONGER COMMUNITIES.**

Practical, verifiable field controls for plastering, painting, surface finishing and responsive maintenance.

Based on the updated RML prequalification and lead exposure packs, with the SCS Safety Hub brand and work interfaces.

**PLAN THE WORK. VERIFY THE CONTROLS.
STOP WHEN A CRITICAL CONTROL FAILS.**



SCS-HS-CRS-00 | REV 1.0

30 SEPTEMBER 2026 / IMPLEMENTATION-READY

SPECIALISED CONTRACTING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

CONTROLLED MASTER / GENUINE LIVE EVIDENCE REQUIRED

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

THE COMPANY WORK RULE

Company standard, scope boundaries and genuine implementation

NO VERIFIED CONTROL = NO AFFECTED WORK

No affected task starts or continues while a required critical control is missing, ineffective or unverified. Make the area safe, notify the supervisor, correct the control, update the job assessment and rebrief before restart. Every worker may stop unsafe work.

SCS WORK SCOPE

Interior/exterior plaster repairs, stopping, patching damaged walls/ceilings, surface preparation and painting. Work includes occupied government/social housing, residential and commercial properties allocated under work orders.

KEEP THE EXISTING SCOPE LIMITS

SCS is a scaffold user, not an erector: no erection, alteration or dismantling. Asbestos removal/remediation, electrical/plumbing/gas/structural work, hot work, confined-space entry, excavation and road-corridor traffic design are outside the current representative scope. Roof access is separately scoped and agreed. Conditional standards do not authorise excluded work.

CURRENT DUTIES AND 2027 REVIEW

Current HSWA 2015 and applicable regulations continue to apply. WorkSafe states the 2026 amendment commences on 1 April 2027. Prepare now without treating future provisions as current or assuming SCS worker-count classification. Review this set before commencement and whenever scope or guidance changes.

CRITICAL RISK IS NOT A MATRIX COLOUR

This is an internal SCS serious-harm control set. It is not a declaration that every sheet is a statutory critical-risk category. Assess each job with the existing SCS risk matrix. A reduced residual score does not justify removing a control that prevents fatal or serious harm; ordinary risks remain in the job JSEA.

Prepared by: **Lacey Harkin / Health & Safety Lead**
Director / Officer: **Bob Seath**
Approval signature: _____ Date: _____
Issue: Rev 1.0 / 30 September 2026. Review before 1 April 2027.

Approval and field records remain for genuine completion. This set does not represent a completed inspection, permit, worker briefing or actual site evidence.

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

FIELD STANDARD INDEX

Select the relevant sheets against the actual work order and work face

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Pages 5-22: field standards. Pages 23-24: live verification and change/restart records. Page 25: implementation and source alignment. Page 26: external reference guide.

Conditional scope: MEWPs, roof/fragile-surface exposure and pressurised spray apply only when relevant and separately approved. Match the selected sheets to the actual SCS work order and agreed scope.

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

FROM MASTER TO LIVE JOB

A standard becomes useful when its controls are checked at the property

01 / ACCEPT THE WORK ORDER

Confirm client, address, scope, work face, occupancy, other trades and emergency contacts. Request property/service/asbestos/lead information and agree Main Contractor interfaces before allocation.

02 / SELECT AND ASSESS

Select relevant SCS-HS-CRS sheets. Populate the actual SSSP risk register and task JSEA with hazards, initial/residual ratings, physical controls, responsible people and rescue/emergency arrangements. Keep routine cuts, slips and other risks in the JSEA.

03 / VERIFY READINESS

Check original competency evidence, exact plant/tools, inspections and product SDS. Certificates still being collated in the prequal are not presumed received. Use the latest verified evidence; block any task whose competence or control is unresolved.

04 / BRIEF AND CHECK THE SITE

Supervisor verifies controls at the actual work face and records evidence. Workers review and sign the current JSEA at prestart; they do not sign on merely by being named in an SSSP.

05 / CHECK AGAIN WHEN THINGS CHANGE

Recheck each shift and after breaks, alteration, weather, impact, changed products, extra disturbance or occupancy changes. Failed/unknown control means stop, isolate, correct, review and rebrief.

06 / RETAIN GENUINE EVIDENCE

Retain approved revisions, dated verification/photos, worker briefings, permits, inspections and corrective-action closeout in the job record. A prequal example or app status alone is not proof a physical control is in place.

Bob Seath: resource the controls and verify implementation.
Lacey Harkin: maintain standards, coordinate specialist health advice and review assurance.
Site supervisor: select sheets, verify controls and authorise supported restart.
Workers: follow the current method, inspect equipment and report/stop failures.
Main Contractor: coordinate property information, access, scaffold/specialists and shared interfaces. Overlapping duties require consultation and coordination.

FIELD STANDARD 01 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

WORKING AT HEIGHT

Ladders, platforms, edges, stairs and elevated finishing work

THE RISK / Falls between levels during preparation, plastering and painting; falling tools and materials may seriously injure people below. Assess all fall exposures, including low-level work.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Fall from ladder or platform; fall through an opening; impact from dropped materials.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Ceilings, soffits, high walls and exterior repairs. Roof work is separately scoped and authorised.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Remove height exposure

Use extension tools, ground-level preparation and work from a safe floor where reasonably practicable.

02 / ENGINEER

Select collective protection

Use a guarded work platform or compliant scaffold suited to the full work face. Protect edges, stair voids and openings before exposure.

03 / ENGINEER

Provide safe access

Keep access stable, unobstructed and separate from occupants. No chairs, buckets, stacked crates or makeshift working platforms.

04 / ADMIN

Restrict ladder tasks

Industrial-rated ladders only for assessed low-risk, short-duration tasks. Secure on sound footing; no overreach, heavy handling or work requiring unsafe two-hand effort.

05 / ENGINEER

Restraint before arrest

Where harness systems are justified, use competent design and rated anchors. Restraint must prevent a fall; arrest needs clearance, swing-fall assessment and compatible equipment.

06 / ADMIN

Rescue before exposure

Have a workable site-specific rescue method, equipment and trained assistance for the selected system. Emergency services alone are not a harness rescue plan.

07 / ISOLATE

Protect people below

Barricade the drop zone; secure tools and materials. Coordinate access with residents and other trades.

08 / VERIFY

Inspect the work face

Supervisor checks access, protection, competence and weather before work, after disturbance and on changed conditions. Check hazardous-work notification criteria where applicable.

STOP WORK Unsafe ladder or platform; missing edge protection; unverified anchor; no workable rescue; occupants in drop zone.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Access method/JSEA; ladder/platform checks; barrier photo; rescue briefing where applicable. Owner: site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R2. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 02 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

SCAFFOLD USER SAFETY

Main Contractor supplied scaffold - SCS is a scaffold user

THE RISK / Collapse, falls or dropped materials from incomplete, altered, overloaded or poorly supported scaffold. Supply by another PCBU does not remove SCS user checks.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Fall through missing guardrail; platform failure; scaffold collapse; objects falling onto residents.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Exterior plaster/render repairs, soffits and painting using Main Contractor or scaffold-contractor access.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Confirm responsibilities

Agree who supplies, inspects, maintains and releases the scaffold. SCS does not erect, alter or dismantle scaffold under the current scope.

02 / VERIFY

Check handover and inspections

Obtain current handover/inspection evidence and check tag status. A tag is not a substitute for checking the actual bay.

03 / ENGINEER

Inspect the complete work bay

Verify platforms, guardrails, midrails, toeboards, safe access and visible stability. Report missing ties, movement or damage to the scaffold contractor.

04 / ADMIN

Respect loading limits

Confirm permitted loading and layout with the provider. Distribute paint, compound and equipment; no stockpiling beyond the rated capacity.

05 / ISOLATE

Control the public interface

Barricade below; secure access from children and unauthorised users. Agree overnight security with the Main Contractor.

06 / ADMIN

Never alter components

Do not remove rails, ties, boards or braces to reach a surface. Request a competent authorised alteration and new release before reuse.

07 / ADMIN

Recheck after events

Stop after alteration, impact, severe weather or suspected damage until the provider has inspected and released the affected scaffold.

08 / VERIFY

Record daily user checks

Supervisor checks the access route and work face each shift. Workers report defects immediately and keep the affected bay closed.

STOP WORK Incomplete or out-of-date release; removed guardrail/tie; movement; overload; unsafe access; unauthorised alteration.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Handover and inspection references; daily user check; defect/closeout photos; PCBU coordination record. Owner: site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R2. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 03 / CONDITIONAL SCOPE

MOBILE ELEVATING PLATFORMS

Boom lifts, scissor lifts and ground rescue - if hired for the job

THE RISK / Overturn, entrapment, ejection and electrical contact during elevated plastering or painting. Apply only after the actual machine and operator are approved.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Crush against structure; overturn; fall from basket; contact with overhead services.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
High walls, soffits and commercial exterior work where a MEWP is selected instead of other access.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Authorise the actual machine

Record model, reach, load limits, inspections and operator competence. Complete familiarisation with controls and emergency lowering.

02 / ENGINEER

Check ground and surroundings

Verify slope, ground bearing, voids and set-up clearances. Keep away from excavation edges and unverified suspended slabs.

03 / ISOLATE

Protect the operating area

Separate slewing and travel routes from occupants, vehicles and other trades. Obtain service clearances from the responsible party.

04 / ENGINEER

Prevent entrapment

Identify overhead trapping points; select suitable secondary guarding where needed. Keep the body inside the platform.

05 / ADMIN

Stay within limits

Include people, paint and tools in platform load. Follow manufacturer wind, slope, travel and outreach limits; no improvised racks or crane use.

06 / PPE

Use specified fall protection

Boom lifts: full-body harness with short restraint to the designated anchor. Scissor lifts: follow manufacturer instructions and the risk assessment.

07 / ADMIN

Provide ground rescue

A familiarised ground responder can reach emergency controls and lower the basket. Agree communication and rescue before elevation.

08 / VERIFY

Complete and retain prestart

Test controls and emergency lowering; inspect guards, tyres and safety devices. Tag out defects. No climbing rails or unapproved platform transfer.

STOP WORK Failed device; unsuitable ground; unsafe overhead clearance; exceeded limits; no effective emergency lowering/responder.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Hire/inspection records; competency and familiarisation; daily prestart; ground-rescue briefing. Owner: operator and site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R3. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 04 / CONDITIONAL SCOPE

FRAGILE SURFACES & OPENINGS

Ceiling repairs, damaged linings and roof interfaces

THE RISK / Unstable ceilings, weakened structures, openings or fragile roof surfaces can cause falls or collapse. A surface finish does not prove structural strength.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Fall through roof or ceiling; falling lining; collapse around damaged repairs.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Ceiling patching, damaged walls, concealed openings. Roof access requires separate scope and assessment.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Work safely from below

Use a suitable floor-based platform. Do not stand on ceiling linings or enter a roof simply to complete a patch.

02 / ADMIN

Assess structural damage

Check cause and extent of damage before opening or loading. Refer sagging, water-damaged or moving structures to the Main Contractor and competent adviser.

03 / ENGINEER

Make loose material safe

Isolate the area below unstable linings. Support or remove only under an assessed competent method; no uncontrolled pull-down.

04 / ENGINEER

Protect openings

Fit secured load-rated covers or barriers appropriate to the opening. Identify who may remove them and how the area remains protected.

05 / ADMIN

Apply material hold points

Resolve asbestos and lead before disturbing linings or coatings. A structural assessment does not clear hazardous materials.

06 / ADMIN

Authorise roof exposure separately

Roof work is excluded unless scoped, agreed and assessed. Verify roof capacity, fragility, access, edges, skylights and rescue before any access.

07 / ISOLATE

Manage loads and falling debris

Keep people clear below. Do not stack materials on weakened surfaces; control waste lowering and prevent debris entering occupied rooms.

08 / VERIFY

Inspect after every opening

Supervisor checks support, barriers and safe access as repairs progress. Close openings securely or maintain isolation at every break and hand-back.

STOP WORK Unknown support/capacity; sagging or moving lining; unprotected opening; suspect hazardous material; unapproved roof access.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Damage assessment; Main Contractor referral; opening/barrier checks; separate roof authorisation if applicable. Owner: site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R2, R5. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 05 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

LEAD-BASED PAINT EXPOSURE

Read with SCS-HS-LEAD-001 Rev 2.2 - 26 September 2026

THE RISK / Confirmed or presumed lead coatings may expose workers and residents through inhalation, ingestion and contamination carried home. Strong residual controls do not remove the critical health-risk status.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Lead poisoning; resident/child exposure; take-home contamination; contaminated soil or water.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Scraping, sanding, paint stripping, repair preparation and coating removal in older properties.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Identify or presume before disturbance

Review property/coating evidence. Buildings from the 1980s or earlier: presume lead unless reliable evidence shows otherwise. Age and test kits are screening aids; resolve substrate asbestos separately.

02 / ELIMINATE

Choose least disturbance and class

Prefer intact-coating encapsulation or low-dust wet/manual preparation where suitable. Record Class A-D. Class C needs H&S; Lead review and monitoring decision; Class D is outside the standard method and stops.

03 / ISOLATE

Contain and exclude residents

Protect belongings, soil, openings and air intakes. Set barriers, clean/dirty transition and handwashing. Keep children, residents and pets outside the lead-control area.

04 / ENGINEER

Use fit-for-purpose H-class extraction

Mechanical work only under an authorised method with compatible shrouded H-class extraction. Verify airflow, filter and bag. HEPA alone does not make a domestic/general vacuum acceptable.

05 / ADMIN

Apply method prohibitions

No uncontrolled dry sanding/grinding, abrasive blasting, open flame, compressed-air clean-up or dry sweeping. Water blasting is not routine: escalate for specific capture, substrate and lawful disposal controls.

06 / PPE

Verify RPE and hygiene

Task/exposure-based RPE; current fit test and seal check each use; no facial hair at the seal. Use suitable protective clothing/gloves and decontaminate before breaks, vehicles or departure.

07 / ADMIN

Arrange competent monitoring advice

Recurring, higher-potential, uncertain exposure or control failure requires occupational-health/hygiene review. Record blood-lead and breathing-zone monitoring decisions; clinical results stay confidential.

08 / VERIFY

Clean, inspect and release

H-class clean-up and wet wiping; seal labelled waste and use lawful disposal. Record acceptance/clearance criteria in the job plan. Visual inspection alone does not prove absence of lead contamination.

STOP WORK Unknown/unresolved status; failed extraction/RPE/containment; occupant entry; escaped debris/runoff; changed method; no required monitoring decision.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Lead assessment/permit; site JSEA; daily lead verification; fit test; monitoring decision; waste and hand-back records. Owner: supervisor / Lacey Harkin.
Technical basis: R1, R4, R6. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 06 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

ASBESTOS & UNKNOWN MATERIALS

Stop, isolate and obtain competent information before disturbance

THE RISK / Drilling, sanding, scraping or patching older materials can release asbestos fibres. SCS current responsive-maintenance scope excludes asbestos removal and remediation.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Inhaled fibres causing fatal disease; contamination of workers, occupants and belongings.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Textured ceilings, soffits, cladding, sheet linings, old flooring and concealed layers exposed during repair.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Obtain property information

Request relevant survey/register and refurbishment information from the Main Contractor or owner. Check it covers the exact surface, substrate and concealed layers to be disturbed.

02 / ELIMINATE

Do not disturb suspect material

Plan no-disturbance work where feasible. Treat uncertain material as suspect; appearance, age or a negative lead result does not clear asbestos.

03 / ISOLATE

Stop and protect the area

Cease the affected task; keep people clear and prevent fibre migration without disturbing debris. Notify the supervisor and Main Contractor.

04 / ADMIN

Use competent assessment/testing

Arrange a competent asbestos adviser and appropriate sampling. SCS workers do not improvise sampling or clean-up of suspect asbestos.

05 / ADMIN

Respect the scope exclusion

Removal/remediation is outside this SCS scope. Do not treat a small quantity or non-friable material as automatic permission to proceed.

06 / ADMIN

Coordinate specialist work

Main Contractor arranges authorised specialist controls, removal where needed and required clearance. Replan SCS work around isolation and restricted access.

07 / ADMIN

Manage accidental disturbance

Stop tools; leave safely and avoid spreading contamination. Obtain specialist decontamination advice for people, clothing, tools and the property; assess notification requirements.

08 / VERIFY

Release only on evidence

Supervisor records competent findings and written release for the affected area. Confirm the proposed SCS task remains within the assessed scope; brief changed JSEA before restart.

STOP WORK No adequate information for suspect material; unexpected layer/debris; damaged ACM; unverified specialist release; contamination spreading.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Property reports; stop/referral record; competent findings; specialist clearance/release where applicable; revised JSEA. Owner: supervisor and Main Contractor.
Technical basis: R1, R5. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 07 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

SILICA & HAZARDOUS DUST

Preparation, sanding, mixing and clean-up of plaster/render/coatings

THE RISK / Respirable crystalline silica and other hazardous dust may cause serious lung disease. Confirm material composition; not all plaster dust is silica, and unknown coating dust needs separate lead/asbestos checks.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Silicosis/cancer from RCS; respiratory harm; dust transfer into occupied rooms.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Render/cement repairs, sanding compounds, opening bags, drilling mineral substrates and surface preparation.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Avoid dust-generating methods

Use ready-mixed products, compatible wet methods and minimal preparation where practicable. Do not dry-cut or grind unknown substrates.

02 / ADMIN

Identify the material

Review SDS and substrate/product information for silica and other hazards. Resolve lead/asbestos status before disturbance.

03 / ENGINEER

Capture at source

Use a compatible shrouded tool and adequate extraction. For RCS use H-class extraction with appropriate high-efficiency filtration; check hose, seal, airflow and consumables.

04 / ENGINEER

Use controlled wet methods

Where suitable, suppress dust at the tool. Capture slurry and protect electrical equipment; no discharge to drains or soil.

05 / ISOLATE

Separate workers and occupants

Contain the task and control ventilation to prevent spread into living areas or other work zones. General room ventilation alone is insufficient.

06 / PPE

Use assessed respiratory protection

Select RPE for the actual contaminant/exposure; verify fit test, seal, filters and clean storage. RPE supplements source controls.

07 / ADMIN

Review exposure and health monitoring

Seek competent hygiene/occupational-health advice for significant, ongoing or uncertain exposure. Record what monitoring is required and act on results/restrictions.

08 / VERIFY

Clean without re-suspending dust

Use appropriate H-class vacuum/wet cleaning for hazardous dust; no dry sweeping or compressed air. Record equipment checks and stop on visible escape or airflow failure.

STOP WORK Unknown material; no source control; failed airflow; dust escapes containment; RPE seal failure; uncontrolled slurry.

FIELD ASSURANCE / SDS/substrate assessment; extractor check; JSEA; RPE fit test; monitoring decision; clean-up and hand-back. Owner: site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R6. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 08 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Coatings, primers, strippers, fillers, solvents and cleaning products

THE RISK / Toxic vapours, sensitising products, corrosive chemicals and skin absorption can cause serious illness or injury. Product selection determines the controls; no generic respirator covers every substance.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Poisoning; asthma/sensitisation; chemical burns; fire; occupant exposure.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Painting and surface preparation, mixing compounds, chemical stripping and product storage/transport.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / SUBSTITUTE

Choose safer compatible products

Prefer lower-hazard/water-based products where suitable to the specification. Assess replacement hazards before use.

02 / ADMIN

Confirm exact products and SDS

List product, quantity, location and current SDS/TDS in the job register. Review hazards, incompatibilities, first aid and disposal before mobilisation.

03 / ENGINEER

Control vapours and contact

Use adequate ventilation/local extraction for the task. Keep vapour out of occupied areas; no solvent work in an unassessed enclosed space.

04 / ISOLATE

Store and secure correctly

Keep labelled compatible containers closed; separate incompatible substances and ignition sources. Secure from residents/children and use suitable spill containment.

05 / ADMIN

Mix and decant safely

Follow manufacturer ratios and methods; never use food/drink containers. Check chemical-resistant gloves and eye protection against the product.

06 / PPE

Select product-specific RPE

Particulate filters do not remove solvent vapour. Use assessed cartridges, change-out limits and fit testing, with competent advice for sensitising products.

07 / ADMIN

Prepare spill and exposure response

Provide SDS, suitable spill kit, washing/eyewash and communication. Isolate major spills; do not enter a contaminated atmosphere for rescue.

08 / VERIFY

Check work and hand-back conditions

Supervisor confirms ventilation, inventory, SDS, worker instruction and monitoring decision. Record safe cure/re-entry conditions; odour alone is not an exposure measurement.

STOP WORK Unknown/unlabelled product; no SDS; unsafe ventilation; incompatible mixing; exposure symptoms; occupant intrusion; uncontrolled spill.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Product/SDS register; ventilation assessment; PPE/RPE selection; briefing; monitoring decision and re-entry record. Owner: supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R7. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 09 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

FIRE & FLAMMABLE VAPOURS

Solvents, stripping methods, storage and ignition control

THE RISK / Flammable liquids/vapours and ignition sources can cause fire or explosion in occupied buildings. Hot work is excluded from the present responsive-maintenance scope.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Flash fire/explosion; burns; smoke inhalation; trapped occupants.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Solvent coatings, chemical stripping, contaminated rags, charging equipment and approved low-temperature heat methods.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / SUBSTITUTE

Reduce flammable materials

Use compatible lower-flammability products and no-heat preparation where practicable. Open-flame lead removal is prohibited.

02 / ADMIN

Assess atmosphere and products

Review SDS, quantity, vapour generation and confined/enclosed areas. A smell test is not proof that the atmosphere is safe.

03 / ENGINEER

Control ventilation safely

Provide assessed ventilation suited to flammable vapour risks; prevent vapours accumulating or reaching another ignition source.

04 / ISOLATE

Remove ignition sources

Control smoking, switches, heaters, sparks, static and unsuitable electrical equipment. Do not run petrol engines inside.

05 / ADMIN

Keep heat methods within approval

Low-temperature/infra-red preparation only under specific assessment and supplier instructions. Any hot-work proposal triggers separate scope, permit and competent review.

06 / ENGINEER

Contain liquids and contaminated waste

Store minimum practical quantities in suitable labelled containers. Manage solvent/oily rags per SDS to prevent ignition/self-heating; remove waste safely.

07 / ADMIN

Maintain escape and emergency readiness

Keep exits open; confirm alarm, 111 access, assembly and suitable extinguishers. Attempt first-response firefighting only if trained and safe with escape available.

08 / VERIFY

Check before and after work

Supervisor verifies ignition controls, ventilation and storage. Check for heat/smouldering at breaks and completion where the method can introduce residual fire risk.

STOP WORK Vapour accumulation; ignition source cannot be controlled; blocked exit; unapproved heat/hot work; overheating or smouldering.

FIELD ASSURANCE / SDS/fire assessment; ignition check; separate permit if scope changes; emergency briefing; end-of-work check. Owner: supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R7. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 10 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

ELECTRICITY & LIVE SERVICES

Portable tools, leads, hidden services and existing property supplies

THE RISK / Contact with electricity or damage to concealed electrical, gas or water services can cause fatal injury. SCS does not carry out electrical, gas or plumbing work under this scope.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Electrocution; arc/burn injury; gas release/fire; service damage affecting occupants.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Powered sanders/mixers, leads in wet preparation areas, drilling and cutting around walls and ceilings.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Avoid contact with live services

Locate services before drilling/cutting. Prefer work clear of services and suitable battery tools where they reduce risks.

02 / ADMIN

Arrange competent isolation

Main Contractor/owner arranges required isolation by authorised trades. Confirm safe status before disturbance; an occupant saying a switch is off is insufficient.

03 / ENGINEER

Use safe temporary supply

Use appropriate RCD protection and construction-suitable supply. Check protective devices as specified; do not bypass trips or use unsafe adapters.

04 / VERIFY

Inspect tools, plugs and leads

Check condition and applicable inspection/test records before use. Tag out damaged, wet, exposed or defective equipment; only competent repair.

05 / ENGINEER

Separate electricity from water

Keep connections clear of wet cleaning, slurry and weather. Route/protect leads away from sharp edges, doors, vehicles and residents.

06 / ADMIN

Control overhead/nearby services

For exterior access, confirm safe approach distances and required authority permissions with the responsible service provider. No assumed safe distance.

07 / ADMIN

Respond safely to contact

Stop, isolate supply if safe and call 111. Do not touch an energised casualty or service. Keep people clear of damaged lines and await competent control.

08 / VERIFY

Recheck after changes

Supervisor checks tool/supply controls and service information at prestart. Changed wall/ceiling scope requires a new service assessment.

STOP WORK Unknown service location/status; damaged lead; repeated RCD trip; wet connection; unsafe overhead approach; suspected gas/service strike.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Service information/isolation evidence; electrical equipment register/checks; RCD check; revised work method. Owner: supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R8. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 11 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

TOOLS, MACHINERY & CUTS

Mixers, sanders, blades, sharp edges and stored energy

THE RISK / Rotating tools, sharp edges and stored energy can cause serious cuts, lacerations, entanglement and eye injury. Routine minor cuts remain in the job JSEA; serious injury pathways need critical controls.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Deep cut/amputation; mixer entanglement; ejected blade/debris; unexpected start-up.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Plaster mixing, trimming, powered preparation, scraper/knife work and equipment cleaning.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Remove avoidable cutting

Use pre-sized materials and safer guarded cutters where suitable. Choose the correct tool for the task, not improvised attachments.

02 / ENGINEER

Keep guards and safety devices

Fit manufacturer guards, handles and compatible rated accessories. Do not defeat interlocks or use damaged discs/blades.

03 / ENGINEER

Secure the work and equipment

Clamp/support material; stabilise mixing containers and control torque reaction. Keep cutting paths clear of the body and other people.

04 / ADMIN

Control entanglement

Tie hair and remove loose clothing/jewellery. Keep hands and tools out of rotating mixers; choose gloves safely for rotating equipment.

05 / ADMIN

Isolate before intervention

Unplug/remove battery and release relevant stored energy before blade changes, clearing jams or cleaning. Confirm zero movement/energy before touching parts.

06 / PPE

Protect against task hazards

Use suitable eye/face, hearing and hand protection for sharp handling. PPE does not replace guarding or safe cutting position.

07 / ISOLATE

Protect residents and co-workers

Use a controlled cutting/mixing zone. Secure knives, blades and powered tools during breaks and remove accessible sharps/debris.

08 / VERIFY

Inspect and brief operators

Confirm task competence and pre-use condition. Report deep cuts, eye injuries and serious near misses; first aid/urgent care as required.

STOP WORK Missing guard; incompatible accessory; exposed rotating parts; insecure workpiece; intervention while energised; uncontrolled cutting zone.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Tool check; competence; isolation briefing; blade/guard defect closeout; site JSEA including cuts/lacerations. Owner: operator / supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R8. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 12 / CONDITIONAL SCOPE

PRESSURISED SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Airless paint injection, hoses and stored pressure - if proposed

THE RISK / High-pressure spray can inject paint into tissue, rupture hoses or aerosolise hazardous products. Spray work is not assumed approved by a brush/roller JSEA.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Injection causing severe tissue injury; eye injury; sensitising aerosol inhalation; fire.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Airless/spray coating only when specifically selected, assessed and approved for the job.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Prefer brush or roller

Use the less hazardous method where practicable. Confirm specification and access needs before introducing spray equipment.

02 / ADMIN

Approve a specific spray method

Assess product, pressure, enclosure, ventilation, occupants, ignition and competence. Two-pack/sensitising products need specific competent review.

03 / ENGINEER

Use complete rated equipment

Check hose, fittings, pressure rating, tip guard, trigger lock and safety devices. No damaged hose, improvised repair or leak test with a hand.

04 / ISOLATE

Exclude the spray zone

Keep residents and other trades clear; contain overspray and prevent aerosol/vapour migration to neighbouring areas.

05 / ENGINEER

Control airborne exposure and fire

Provide assessed extraction/ventilation and suitable equipment for flammability. Do not rely on a generic dust mask or an open window.

06 / ADMIN

Release pressure before intervention

Follow manufacturer shutdown/pressure-relief procedure before tip changes, cleaning, clearing blockage or disconnecting hoses.

07 / PPE

Select protection for the product

Use assessed face/skin/RPE protection. Keep body parts away from the tip; never point gun at anyone.

08 / ADMIN

Treat injection as an emergency

Even a tiny puncture can be serious: stop and obtain urgent emergency medical treatment; provide SDS/product details and state high-pressure injection. Do not wait for pain.

STOP WORK No spray-specific approval; damaged hose/guard; uncontrolled aerosol; failed ventilation; trapped pressure; any injection injury.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Spray-specific JSEA; equipment/manual checks; operator competence; product/RPE review; emergency briefing. Owner: supervisor / operator.
Technical basis: R1, R7, R8. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 13 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

VEHICLES, PLANT & DELIVERIES

Property access, reversing, loading and transport

THE RISK / Workers or residents may be struck by vehicles/mobile plant, or injured by unstable loads. SCS site traffic controls must match the driveway and actual delivery arrangements.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Run-over/crush; reversing collision; falling load; road crash or trailer failure.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Van/tool deliveries, residential driveways, public access and interface with Main Contractor plant.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Avoid reversing and congestion

Plan parking and delivery routes to minimise reversing and separate delivery from resident movements.

02 / ISOLATE

Separate people from vehicles

Use physical separation where practicable; keep children/pets clear. Coordinate loading zones and timing with the Main Contractor/occupant.

03 / ADMIN

Control unavoidable reversing

Use a trained spotter where required; agree signals and safe position. Stop if the driver loses sight or a person enters the zone.

04 / VERIFY

Check vehicle/trailer condition

Driver checks tyres, lights, couplings, brakes and load suitability; required licence and roadworthiness must be current.

05 / ENGINEER

Secure the complete load

Restrain tools, paint and materials with suitable restraints. Protect hazardous products; check centre of gravity, trailer limits and load stability before moving.

06 / ADMIN

Keep clear of plant

Do not enter slew, crush or suspended-load zones. Plant operated only by authorised competent people; agree delivery/plant interfaces before entry.

07 / ADMIN

Manage driving fitness

Plan travel and breaks; no impaired driving or phone distraction. Report fatigue and weather/visibility problems before departure.

08 / VERIFY

Inspect before unloading

Park stably; isolate traffic and open doors carefully for shifted loads. Use suitable handling aids and recheck restraints after load changes.

STOP WORK Person in reversing zone; lost spotter; unstable/unsecured load; vehicle defect; unlicensed/impaired driver; uncontrolled plant interface.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Driver/vehicle checks; delivery plan; load/restraint check; site traffic briefing. Owner: driver and site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R9. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 14 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

HEAVY LOADS & MANUAL HANDLING

Paint, compound, plasterboard, equipment and unstable materials

THE RISK / Heavy or awkward loads can cause serious musculoskeletal injury, crush injuries or falls. Risk depends on weight, size, repetition, reach, route and the worker, not one universal safe weight.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Crushed hands/feet; dropped load; significant strain; loss of balance on stairs/access.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Loading vans, carrying buckets/bags/boards, moving mixing equipment and repeated plastering/painting.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Reduce handling

Deliver near the work area; use smaller packs and pre-mixed products where suitable. Avoid carrying full buckets or boards on ladders.

02 / ENGINEER

Use mechanical aids

Select rated trolleys, hoists or lifting aids for the load and route. Confirm floor/platform capacity and avoid improvised lifting.

03 / ADMIN

Assess each awkward lift

Confirm weight, grip, centre of gravity, distance and destination. Plan team handling where suitable with a nominated coordinator.

04 / ENGINEER

Prepare a safe route

Clear obstacles; assess stairs, slopes and doorways. Keep residents outside the movement route and maintain a stable landing area.

05 / ENGINEER

Prevent crush and collapse

Store boards/containers securely; keep hands from pinch points and body clear of unstable stacks. Do not release an unsupported load.

06 / ADMIN

Control repetition and reach

Adjust working height, rotate demanding tasks and use practical recovery breaks. Avoid prolonged overhead reach and twisting with loads.

07 / PPE

Use suitable footwear and grip

Select gloves and footwear for handling conditions. Do not rely on PPE or lifting technique to make an unsuitable load safe.

08 / VERIFY

Stop when the load or worker changes

Supervisor checks aids and plan. Report pain, near drops or unstable handling early and redesign before continuing.

STOP WORK Unknown/unstable load; unsuitable aid; unsafe stairs/access; people in crush zone; pain/fatigue prevents safe handling.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Handling assessment/JSEA; aid check; team briefing; material storage inspection. Owner: supervisor / handling team.
Technical basis: R1, R9. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 15 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

OCCUPIED PROPERTY & PUBLIC

Government/social housing, residents, children and vulnerable people

THE RISK / Residents may enter work areas or be exposed to falls, lead/dust, vapours, tools and blocked exits. Consent to enter a home does not remove the need for effective isolation.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Child exposure/poisoning; person struck by debris; fall; inability to escape; unsafe hand-back.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
All responsive maintenance in occupied homes, government properties and public/commercial areas.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Confirm work order and occupancy

Confirm address, scope, access approval, resident needs and Main Contractor contact. Explain timing, disruption and restricted rooms in plain language.

02 / ELIMINATE

Separate work from living space

Plan relocation or staged room closure when safe separation cannot be maintained. Agree arrangements through the Main Contractor; do not impose an unsafe occupied method.

03 / ISOLATE

Provide effective barriers

Use suitable physical barriers, secured doors and signs; control children/pets and public access. Tape alone is not sufficient where serious exposure is foreseeable.

04 / ENGINEER

Contain exposure pathways

Control dust, lead debris, vapours, overspray and falling objects. Protect belongings, food and air intakes; link the relevant exposure/access standards.

05 / ADMIN

Keep services and escape safe

Maintain clear exits and essential access. Coordinate isolations/alarms with authorised parties; no unauthorised disabling of safety systems.

06 / ISOLATE

Secure tools and chemicals

Keep knives, ladders, leads and hazardous products inaccessible during work and breaks. Make the property safe at every interruption and overnight.

07 / ADMIN

Plan safe lone work and interaction

Agree check-ins and escalation. Leave for threats/aggression or unsafe animals; call 111 for immediate danger. Do not continue high-risk work alone without suitable support.

08 / VERIFY

Hand back on recorded criteria

Inspect housekeeping, waste, secure openings, ventilation/cure and exposure-specific clearance. Explain remaining restrictions to the resident and record Main Contractor acceptance where required.

STOP WORK Isolation cannot be maintained; child/resident enters hazard zone; blocked exit; uncontrolled dust/vapour; threat; unsafe re-entry.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Resident briefing; barriers/containment photos; prestart; daily make-safe; hand-back/remaining restrictions. Owner: site supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R10. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 16 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

NOISE & VIBRATION

Powered preparation and sustained tool use

THE RISK / High noise and repeated vibration can cause permanent hearing loss, nerve/vascular injury or loss of safe tool control. Assess actual tools, duration and combined exposures.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Permanent hearing loss; hand-arm vibration harm; residents exposed to excessive noise.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Sanders, grinders, mixing/cutting equipment and noisy preparation in occupied buildings.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / SUBSTITUTE

Select quieter low-vibration methods

Use less noisy tools and lower-impact methods where practicable. Choose appropriate maintained equipment before allocation.

02 / ENGINEER

Reduce at source

Keep blades/accessories suitable and service tools; use manufacturer vibration/noise controls and stable work support.

03 / ISOLATE

Separate the exposed area

Plan noisy tasks when occupants can be kept clear; agree timing with the Main Contractor. Protect co-workers and neighbours.

04 / ADMIN

Assess exposure

Consider measured noise, manufacturer data, duration and multiple tools. Obtain competent measurements where exposure is uncertain or potentially harmful.

05 / ADMIN

Plan exposure duration

Reduce continuous tool time and provide recovery breaks/rotation where appropriate. Rotation supplements source controls; it does not eliminate exposure.

06 / PPE

Use assessed hearing protection

Select suitable correctly fitted hearing protection without preventing essential warning/communication. Confirm compatibility with RPE/eye protection.

07 / ADMIN

Arrange health advice where indicated

Record hearing monitoring decisions and obtain advice for significant ongoing exposure. Promptly report ringing, numbness, blanching or loss of grip.

08 / VERIFY

Review performance in use

Supervisor checks actual duration, tool condition and controls; revise methods if exposure data or symptoms show the plan is ineffective.

STOP WORK Unsafe noise exposure without controls; excessive vibration; defective tool; symptoms or loss of grip; warnings cannot be heard safely.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Noise/vibration assessment; tool exposure plan; hearing protection selection; monitoring decision. Owner: supervisor / H&S; Lead.
Technical basis: R1, R11. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 17 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

FATIGUE, HEAT & IMPAIRMENT

Outdoor work, travel, long days and physical workload

THE RISK / Fatigue, heat illness or impairment can undermine height, driving and tool controls. Weather can also defeat access and exterior containment.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Collapse/heat illness; loss of balance; vehicle crash; serious error with tools or chemicals.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Exterior finishing, hot enclosed rooms, repeated manual work, RPE use and travel between jobs.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ADMIN

Check readiness for the task

Workers report fatigue, illness and impairment affecting safety. Supervisor reallocates or pauses high-risk duties; protect privacy.

02 / ELIMINATE

Schedule around unsafe conditions

Move work to cooler periods or protected locations. Delay exterior work when wind/rain makes access or containment unsafe.

03 / ENGINEER

Provide practical heat controls

Use shade, cool rest areas and suitable ventilation. Consider PPE/RPE heat burden and work intensity in the plan.

04 / ADMIN

Provide water and recovery

Provide drinking water in a clean zone and planned breaks. No eating/drinking in lead/chemical contaminated areas.

05 / ADMIN

Manage hours and travel

Plan realistic schedules, driving breaks and overnight options when needed. Avoid safety-critical work after excessive hours.

06 / ADMIN

Prevent impaired operation

No driving, height work or machinery operation when impaired by alcohol/drugs or other effects. Seek competent advice about restrictions where needed.

07 / ADMIN

Know emergency signs

Stop for dizziness, confusion, collapse or severe illness; call 111 for emergencies and cool/support the person safely. Do not leave a seriously unwell worker alone.

08 / VERIFY

Recheck through the shift

Supervisor observes changed weather, work rate and worker condition. Record changed controls at prestart/change briefing.

STOP WORK Confusion/collapse; impaired operator; fatigue prevents safe work; unsafe wind/rain; heat controls unavailable.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Fitness/weather prestart; hours/break planning; changed-task controls; first-aid/incident records if needed. Owner: supervisor.
Technical basis: R1, R12. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

FIELD STANDARD 18 / SCS SERIOUS-HARM CONTROLS

MENTAL HEALTH & VIOLENCE

Work pressure, isolated work, aggression and immediate crisis

THE RISK / Poor work design, bullying, threats or serious distress may cause significant harm and compromise other critical controls. This is an SCS people-risk standard; classification depends on the actual exposure.

SERIOUS-HARM PATHWAY
Psychological harm; assault; distracted safety-critical work; self-harm crisis.

SCS WORK INTERFACE
Working alone in homes, public interaction, deadline pressure and worker/subcontractor communication.

CRITICAL CONTROLS

VERIFY BEFORE THE TASK STARTS

01 / ELIMINATE

Remove unreasonable work demands

Plan realistic work, staffing and deadlines. Resolve conflicting instructions rather than requiring workers to bypass controls.

02 / ADMIN

Set respectful conduct

No bullying, harassment or discriminatory behaviour. Provide a reporting route to the supervisor, Bob Seath or Lacey Harkin as appropriate.

03 / ADMIN

Assess occupied-site interaction

Confirm access arrangements and known aggression/security concerns with the Main Contractor while respecting privacy.

04 / ISOLATE

Withdraw from unsafe encounters

Do not confront threats or unsafe behaviour. Leave to a safe location and notify the supervisor/Main Contractor; call 111 for immediate danger.

05 / ADMIN

Support lone workers

Agree check-in times, location and missed-contact escalation. Use two-person attendance where risk warrants it; no unsupported high-risk task.

06 / ADMIN

Offer confidential support

Take concerns seriously and discuss workload/support privately. Use competent professional help where needed; do not diagnose or put clinical details in site records.

07 / ADMIN

Respond to immediate crisis

If someone is in immediate danger, call 111, stay nearby if safe and seek urgent support. Do not rely on a routine toolbox process for a crisis.

08 / VERIFY

Review and follow through

Track work-design and security actions; consult affected workers and verify improvement. Reassess the site before re-entry after threats.

STOP WORK Immediate threat/violence; serious crisis; unsafe lone work; distress or distraction prevents safe critical tasks.

FIELD ASSURANCE / Consultation/workload actions; lone-work check-in plan; security review; confidential referrals held separately. Owner: supervisor / Bob Seath / H&S; Lead.
Technical basis: R1, R10, R12. See reference guide. Recheck each shift and on change.

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

CRITICAL CONTROL VERIFICATION

LIVE JOB / complete at the work face before the affected task

Job / work order: _____ Property: _____

Client / Main Contractor: _____ Supervisor: _____

Date / time: _____ Current SSSP / JSEA revision: _____

Selected standard(s): _____ Task / work face: _____

Record PASS / FAIL / N/A. N/A requires a reason. Unknown or unverified = FAIL. Every selected control must be physically checked, with traceable evidence. Add copies/continuation sheets as needed.

CRS	Critical control / location	Result	Evidence / photo / check

CONTROL FAILURE / ACTION

Failed/unknown control and area isolated: _____
Action owner / due: _____

WORK RELEASE

All selected controls verified effective: YES / NO
Unresolved item means affected work remains on HOLD.
Supervisor name/signature: _____ Date/time: _____
Workers briefed / sign-on record reference: _____

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

CHANGE, STOP & RESTART

LIVE JOB / use when a critical control fails or the method changes

JOB AND EVENT

Job/property: _____ Date/time: _____
Reporter / supervisor: _____ CRS/JSEA references: _____

01 / STOP AND MAKE SAFE

Changed condition / failed control: _____
Affected task stopped at: _____ Area isolated / people protected: _____
Emergency response / 111 / specialist contact if required: _____

02 / ASSESS AND NOTIFY

Who may be exposed / contamination or service effects: _____
Supervisor / H&S; / Main Contractor notified and time: _____
Notifiable-event assessment / site-preservation decision: _____

03 / CORRECT AND VERIFY

Agreed corrective controls: _____
Action owner and due: _____
Competent advice / permit / inspection reference: _____
Physical verification and evidence: _____

04 / REVISE AND REBRIEF

SSSP/JSEA revision and change: _____
Workers/other PCBUs consulted and rebriefed: _____
Crew sign-on / briefing record reference: _____

05 / RESTART HOLD POINT

Required controls verified and effective: YES / NO
Required specialist / Main Contractor release received: YES / NO / N/A (reason)
Supervisor authorising restart: _____ Signature: _____
Restart date/time: _____ Remaining restrictions: _____

Do not restart on a proposed action or app status alone. Keep the affected task closed until the physical control and required permissions are verified. Record significant failures/near misses in the incident system and track closeout.

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

IMPLEMENTATION & ALIGNMENT

Company issue and honest evidence status at 30 September 2026

SOURCE PACKS REVIEWED

SCS RML Prequalification Rev 3.2 / 24 September 2026 (98-page supplied PDF).
SCS Lead Exposure Management Rev 2.2 / 26 September 2026 (22-page supplied PDF).
Clean Climate Critical Risk Standards supplied benchmark (24 pages; internal issue Rev 1.1). Used for depth and field format; trade content adapted to SCS.

SAFETY HUB BRAND AND WORKFLOW

Reviewed SCS Safety Hub branding, stylesheet, BrandMark, lead content and lead project review workflow. Palette: graphite #25282A, mid graphite #404447, concrete #D9D9D7, mist #F2F2F0 and restrained orange #F28C28. Official monogram and source plastering artwork retained.

CONTROLLED LEAD CONTENT PRECEDENCE

The supplied lead PDF identifies Rev 2.2; the inspected app lead module still labels Rev 2.0. This set uses the newer supplied PDF and keeps the approved Class A-D pathway, H-class controls, monitoring decisions and scope prohibitions. Reconcile module revision/content before representing app and pack as identical.

PREQUAL TO CURRENT FIELD EVIDENCE

The prequal records company setup and pending third-party/worker/equipment/product evidence. This new set does not infer those items have since arrived, create historical inspections, or certify job readiness. Confirm current evidence before assigning work.

COMPANY IMPLEMENTATION RECORD

Director approval / date: _____
Assigned supervisors and briefing date: _____
Worker briefing / training record reference: _____
Controlled register / app document link: _____
First live work order / verification reference: _____

REVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION

H&S; Lead maintains this master and withdraws superseded copies. Review after a control failure, new method/equipment/product, changed contract or guidance; review before 1 April 2027. Select relevant sheets for SSSP/JSEA/prequalification and retain live evidence against the actual job.

COMPANY FIELD STANDARD

REFERENCE GUIDE

Primary guidance checked 30 September 2026 / read with current law

R1 HSWA 2015; GRWM Regulations 2016; WorkSafe law-change guidance
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/changes-to-the-health-and-safety-law/

R2 WorkSafe: Working at height; Scaffolding in New Zealand
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/working-at-height/scaffolding-in-new-zealand/

R3 WorkSafe: Mobile elevating work platforms
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/working-at-height/mobile-elevating-work-platforms-2/

R4 WorkSafe: Managing lead-based paint; SCS Lead Rev 2.2
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/hazardous-substances/guidance/substances/managing-lead-based-paint/

R5 WorkSafe: Working with or near asbestos
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/asbestos/asbestos-information-for-tradespeople/working-with-or-near-asbestos/

R6 WorkSafe: On-tool extraction; silica dust; RPE advice
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/dust/controlling-dust-with-on-tool-extraction/

R7 WorkSafe: Hazardous substances; current product SDS/TDS
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/hazardous-substances/

R8 WorkSafe: Machinery / electrical safety; equipment manuals
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/electricity/

R9 WorkSafe: Vehicles / site traffic; manual task guidance
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/vehicles-and-mobile-plant/

R10 SCS RML prequal Rev 3.2: occupied property, PCBU coordination, emergency planning

R11 WorkSafe: Noise and vibration / task-specific assessment
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/noise/

R12 WorkSafe: Fatigue, heat and psychosocial risk; SCS manual
https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/mental-health/

References support the technical principles; individual field controls also incorporate the reviewed SCS company requirements. Older technical guidance may predate HSWA: read it with current legislation and regulations. Current SDS, TDS, supplier manuals and competent task-specific advice are required; a reference is not a permit.

Respiratory and monitoring basis: SCS Lead Rev 2.2; AS/NZS 1715 and 1716; current WorkSafe exposure/biological criteria. Fit-test initially, at least annually and after relevant face/model/size changes. Record provider advice and work restrictions; do not place raw clinical results in general site records.

Scope review: excluded or new methods require separate competent assessment and documented authorisation. These standards do not expand SCS contractual scope.