

Which areas in the model WHS laws are working well for you?

Significant harmonisation in Australia's WHS legislation.

Do you have examples of existing or emerging gaps in the model WHS laws?

Implementing absent or failed defense's – easy to use something like ICAM chart and write a report, but challenging in practice to implement post incident – these are usually the biggies, if they were in the would have prevented the incident happening. We use SAP, and can put into categories communication, competence, knowledge, not following work instructions. How do we beef up this general duty?

Are any provisions in the model WHS laws especially difficult for organizations and workers in remote or regional areas to comply with?

Getting SME's. Getting knowledgeable team members.

Are there areas in the model WHS laws where the balance between flexibility in the model Codes of Practice and prescription of the model Regulations could be improved?

Increased literacy around root cause analysis.

WHS regulation in Australia is structured to impose broad duties under the model WHS Act, supported by detailed duties under the model WHS Regulations. Codes of Practice provide practical guidance to achieve the standards of health and safety required under the model WHS Act and Regulations. This is intended to provide flexibility for duty holders in how they meet WHS obligations, while still ensuring minimum requirements are prescribed.

Do the model WHS laws make it clear that PCBU's must consult, co-ordinate and co-operate where they have shared duties? If not, do you have a view on how this responsibility could be made clearer?

Consultation, writing in plain English, upskilling team members literacy, encouraging lean thinking.

Do the model WHS laws make it clear how consultation with workers and participation of workers in WHS matters should occur? If not, do you have a view on how this could be made clearer?

We could make "Failure to notify or to preserve a site is an offence" more publically known.