Safety Guidelines for the Live Entertainment and Events Industries

Part 2. Hazard Identification and Risk Management

Version 2: effective September 2024

LIVE PERFORMANCE AUSTRALIA

Contents

Part 2. Hazard Identification and Risk Management

Disclaimer

In legislative terms, the requirements of the **Australian WHS/OHS Framework** are mandatory. In contrast, a guide is designed to assist obligation holders to comply with the requirements of an act or regulation.

Obligation holders still have a duty to assess the risks in each work situation and take all reasonable steps to eliminate or minimise the risks that are specific to each work activity, so far as reasonably practicable. These obligations are described in the *Occupational Health & Safety Act 2004* (Vic) (**Victorian OHS Act**) at section 21 and in the Work Health Safety Acts in all other states and territories at section 19.

The information contained in the LPA Safety Guidelines for the Live Entertainment and Events Industries (**LPA Safety Guidelines**) is of a general nature and may not apply in all work situations, it is not mandatory and should not be regarded as legal advice. In any important matter, you should seek appropriate independent professional advice in relation to your own circumstances. Live Performance Australia (**LPA**) accepts no responsibility or liability for any damage, loss or expense incurred as a result of the reliance on information contained in this guide.

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Definitions and Terms Used

Australian WHS/OHS Framework means Model WHS Legislation and Victorian Legislation

Employer means a person who employs one or more other persons under contracts of employment or contracts of training (Victorian OHS Act)

Model WHS Act means *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth)

Model WHS Regulations means *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (Cth)

WHS Legislation *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* (WA); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022* (WA); Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (Tas*); Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022* (Tas); *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (SA); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* (SA); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017* (NSW); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (*ACT); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (ACT) *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (QLD); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (QLD); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NT); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (NT)

WHS Acts *means Work Health and Safety Act 2020* (WA); *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (Tas); *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (SA); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (ACT); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (QLD); *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NT)

WHS Regulations means *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022* (WA); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022* (Tas); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* (SA); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017* (NSW); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (ACT); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (QLD); *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* (NT)

PCBU means person conducting a business or undertaking (Model WHS Legislation)

SWMS means safe work method statement

Victorian OHS Act means *Occupational Health & Safety Act 2004* (Vic)

Victorian OHS Regulations means *Occupational Health & Safety Regulations 2017* (Vic)

Victorian Legislation means *Occupational Health & Safety Act 2004* (Vic)*; Occupational Health & Safety Regulations 2017* (Vic)

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Part 2: Hazard Identification and Risk Management

1.   Introduction

Risk management is an important part of safety management in the work environment. There is an international standard that has been adopted by Australia and New Zealand. The structure and headings in the standard provide an opportunity to have a consistent approach for risk and hazard related profiling. [AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018](#) is that standard.

2.   Principles of Risk Management

Effective risk management is the foundation for delivering safe events.

Risks must be managed to ensure the health and safety of workers and of all other people associated with an event including for audiences, customers and visitors. Everyone has a role in risk management. PCBUs/Employers such as event promoters, organisers and specialist contractors must do whatever they can to eliminate or minimise risks.

People working on an event must follow policies and procedures and take reasonable care of their own safety and the safety of others. Instructions must be provided for audiences and visitors to enable them to experience events safely.

3.   The Risk Management Process

The risk management process is about systematically identifying hazards, understanding and assessing the harm they could cause, implementing the most effective controls and ensuring these measures are effective.

Risk management is a four-step process that requires management commitment and the involvement and cooperation of workers. In live entertainment and events there can be multiple PCBUs/Employers, contractors and employees in control of various activities in the workplace. Each PCBU/Employer needs to be involved in the risk management process for activities they control or influence.

Where they exist, workplace health and safety committees and health and safety representatives (**HSRs**), must be included in the risk management process.

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3.1 Undertaking the Risk Management Process

Step 1. Identify hazards

Hazards are situations or things that have potential to harm a person or a business. Examples include:

- Noisy machinery
- A moving forklift
- Chemical exposure
- Working at height
- A repetitive job
- Long hours
- Workplace bullying

Identifying hazards in the workplace involves finding things and situations that could potentially cause harm. To achieve this, inspect the workplace, talk to people about problems or near-misses and review information about typical hazards in live entertainment and events (including your own event), data and reviews. Use tools such as the Event Hazard Checklist or complete an event risk profile.

Step 2. Assess the risks

Risk is the possibility that harm (i.e. death, injury or illness) might occur when a person is exposed to a hazard. A risk assessment establishes the following:

- How severe could the harm be?
- What is the likelihood of that harm occurring?
- Are your control measures effective?
- What action do you need to take to control the risks?
- How urgently should the action be taken?

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It is good practice to work through the sequence of events that could lead to an incident. This will build up an understanding about compounding issues and the effectiveness of existing controls. This analysis may demonstrate the need for additional controls.

Risk assessments can vary in detail according to the hazards and information being considered. A risk assessment template is provided in this guide as one option for documenting risk information.

Step 3. Control the risks – the hierarchy of risk control
Risk control means taking action to eliminate or minimise health and safety risks. The most effective and recommended way of controlling risk is to eliminate the hazard. If this is not possible the next step is to minimise the risks so far as is reasonably practicable following the steps set out in the accepted hierarchy of control (see below).

The WHS Regulations and the Victorian OHS Regulations require that duty holders work through the hierarchy of controls to determine a single control measure or a combination of different controls that together provide the highest level of protection that is reasonably practicable.

Hierarchy of risk control – general work health and safety

Level 1
Elimination – removes the cause of danger completely.

Level 2:
Substitution – controls the hazard by replacing it with a less risky way to achieve the same outcome.
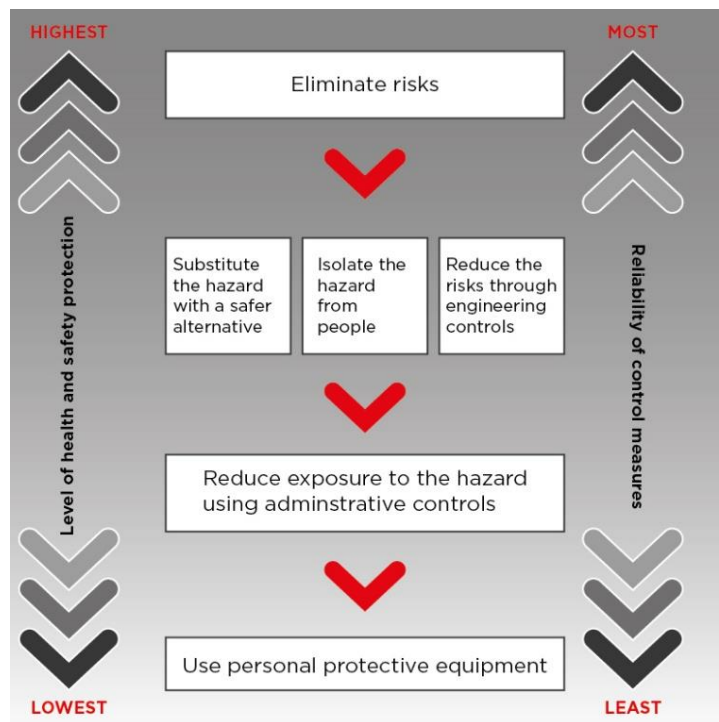**Isolation** – separates the hazard from the people at risk by isolating it, e.g. install a safety barrier
Engineering – making physical changes lessens any remaining risk, e.g. redesign a machine by adding safeguards.

Level 3
Administration – use administrative controls to lessen the risk, e.g. install signs and rotate jobs.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – require employees/workers to wear PPE, e.g. provide gloves, earplugs, goggles, iridescent vests.

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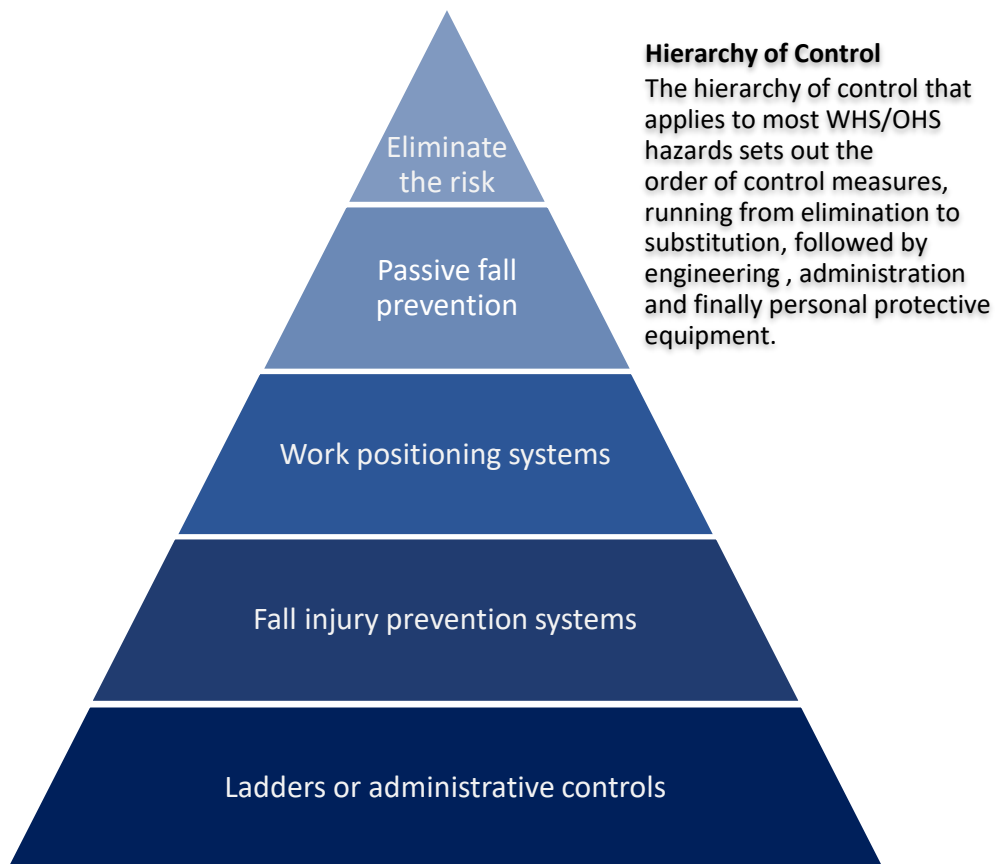Version 2: September 2024

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EXAMPLE: Hierarchy of risk control – working at height

This list is similar to the general list above but has specific steps for working at height.

The five-level hierarchy for working at height is:

    1: Undertake the work on the ground or on a solid construction

    2: Undertake the work using a passive fall protection device

    3: Undertake the work using a work positioning system

    4: Undertake the work using a fall injury prevention system

    5: Undertake the work from ladders, or implement administrative controls

Hierarchy of Control
The hierarchy of control that applies to most WHS/OHS hazards sets out the order of control measures, running from elimination to substitution, followed by engineering , administration and finally personal protective equipment.

Eliminate the risk

Passive fall prevention

Work positioning systems

Fall injury prevention systems

Ladders or administrative controls

Also see LPA Safety Guidelines – Working at Height Hazard Guide

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Step 4. Review risk controls – the risk assessment

Regular review of risk controls is required to ensure that controls are working effectively. Changes in the workplace or to work practices may also trigger a review of controls.

Workers/Employees and HSRs (where they exist), must be consulted and notes must be kept on file. A risk assessment should be conducted when:

- There is uncertainty about how a hazard may result in injury or illness

- The work activity involves a number of different hazards and it is not understood how the hazards may interact with each other to produce new or greater risks

- There are changes in the workplace that could impact on the effectiveness of existing control measures specified by previous risk assessments

- An existing risk assessment is out of date, and/or

- A risk assessment is mandatory for certain high risk work activities such as entry to confined spaces or for live electrical work.

Undertaking a risk assessment provides an understanding of the hazards in the workplace and how risks will be eliminated or minimised. Sometimes the required approach to managing the risks is mandated by law, or approved guidance is provided by a code of practice. In some circumstances a risk assessment may not be required. However, in such cases the requirements should be followed and it must able to demonstrate that the procedures were followed.

If the hazard is well understood and the risk controls are well known and are working effectively, it may not be necessary to do further risk assessment. However, the process as to how this decision was made should be documented.

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4 Hazard Tools and Templates

4.1. Risk assessment template

Risk Assessment Template				
Producer/presenter:		**Version:**		
Event:		**Date:**		
Venue:		**Review date:**		
Name of person who conducted this risk assessment:		**Approved by:**		
Performance conditions:				

Risk Assessment Template (cont.)								
Step 1. What are the hazards?	Step 2. Who might be harmed and how?	Step 3. What are you already doing to address the hazard?	Current risk rating (*see next 2 pages)	Step 4. What further action is necessary?	Residual risk rating	How will controls be implemented?		
						Person responsible	Due date	Completed

4.2 Risk assessment matrix

Risk Assessment Matrix (Adpated from AS NZS ISO 45000)

MEASURE OF CONSEQUENCE OR IMPACT:

Level	Description	Explanation
1	Insignificant	No injuries, low financial loss
2	Minor	First aid treatment, on site- release immediately contained. Medium financial loss
3	Moderate	Medical treatment required, on site release contained with outside assistance, high financial loss
4	Major	Extensive injuries, loss of production capability, off site release with no detrimental effects, major financial loss
5	Catastrophic	Death, toxic release off site with detrimental effect, huge financial loss

MEASURE OF LIKELIHOOD:

Level	Descriptor	Explanation
A	Almost certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
B	Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances
C	Possible	Might occur at some time
D	Unlikely	Could occur at some time
E	Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances

*For Risk Rating, use the following information to calculate Initial Risk, multiply consequence rating by likelihood rating.
For Residual Risk Rating provide mitigations and contingency strategies and reassess consequence and likelihood rating. Use the new ratings to multiply consequence by likelihood.

4.3 Levels of risk – qualitative risk analysis matrix

Likelihood		Consequences					Legend
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5	
Almost certain	A (5)	S	S	H	H	H	**H High** Immediate action required **(15-25)**
Likely	B (4)	M	S	S	H	H	**S Significant** Senior management attention needed **(8-14)**
Possible	C (3)	L	M	S	H	H	**M Moderate** Management responsibility must be specified **(4-7)**
Unlikely	D (2)	L	L	M	S	H	**L Low** Manage by routine procedures **(1-3)**
Rare	E (1)	L	L	M	S	S	

Adapted from materials kindly supplied by Arts Centre Melbourne.

5. Understanding Hazards

Live entertainment and events have inherent hazards. Everyone in the workplace should understand these hazards and what they need to do to ensure their safety and the safety of others.

The PCBUs/Employers are responsible for ensuring that all hazards are identified, the risks are assessed and that the appropriate control measures are put in place to eliminate or minimise these risks. All workers/employees must be instructed in the specific controls and their role in implementing these controls.

One way to ensure safe practices are understood and followed is by creating a Safe Work Method Statement (**SWMS**). The purpose of a SWMS is to ensure that all people involved with a specific task have a document outlining the risks involved with that work. The SWMS provides a logical step-by-step order to undertake the task safely.

Using the SWMS process:

- Ensures workers are adequately trained

- Helps workers recognise and manage associated hazards and risks

- Communicates the preferred way to safely perform work tasks

- Ensures that a task is done the same way every time, leading to repeatable and consistent outcomes

PCBU/Employers must ensure that SWMS are prepared and kept on-site or at a location where they can be delivered to the job site promptly.

For works carried out on a regular basis, a generic SWMS may be prepared and used. The content of the SWMS should be refined over time and include consultation with workers and other persons involved with work. There are a number of sources of editable SWMS templates that can be used as the basis of preparing SWMS.

Remember: prior to each new activity, the SWMS must be reviewed and revised to ensure it applies to the specific task and the work site.

6. Safe Work Method Statements

Safe Work Method Statement (**SWMS**)	
What is a SWMS?	A SMWS sets out work activities in a logical sequence and identifies hazards and describes control measures. A SWMS allows supervisors and workers to understand what has been planned to ensure that work is undertaken in a safe manner.
When is a SWMS required?	WHS Regulation 2011 **requires** that SWMSs be developed for high risk construction work. A SWMS should also be prepared for any activity where a risk assessment deems it necessary. SWMS are routinely used to plan and record the safe method of work for a specific activity. This encourages the adoption of consistent and safe work practices.
What should a SWMS cover and how is it used?	There are legal requirements for what should be included in an SWMS prepared for high risk construction work. It is recommended these requirements be followed for all SWMSs. A SWMS must: - Identify the work that is high risk; - Specify the hazards and risks to health and safety; - Describe the measures to be implemented to control the risks; - Describe how these measures will be implemented, monitored and reviewed; and - Be easy to read and readily accessible. It should provide clear direction on the control measures to be implemented, avoiding statements that require supervisors or workers to make a decision. Workers/employees and Health and Safety Representatives (**HSRs**) should be consulted in developing the SWMS. If this is not possible consultation must occur when the SWMS is first made available. Work must be carried out according to the SWMS. Workers should be provided with information and instruction regarding the SWMS activity. A SWMS provides a valuable tool for instruction and training, however it does not replace the need for appropriate supervision. The SWMS must be reviewed when there are substantial changes in the work activity, if new hazards are introduced, or if the SWMS is not followed. SWMSs may also be relied upon in the event of a workplace incident, providing evidence of the agreed work approach.
What records need to be kept?	The PCBU must keep a copy of the SWMS until all the work is completed. If there is a notifiable incident when the work is carried out, the SWMS must be kept for at least 2 years after the incident occurs.
Further Information	The Safe Work Australia *Construction Work Code of Practice* provides further guidance on SWMS

6.1 Safe Work Method Statement Guide

Steps for completing the SWMS template (template below**):**

Hierarchy of control – General

- Eliminate the risks so far as is reasonable practicable
- If this is not reasonably practicable, minimise them so far as reasonably practicable by applying the appropriate

Hierarchy of control measures:
- substituting the hazard
- isolating the hazard
- implementing engineering controls

If the risk still remains:
- implementing administrative controls
- ensuring the provision and use of suitable personal protective equipment (PPE)

In the 'Responsibility' section, provide a name and title of the person who will implement the control, and nominate who is responsible for review.

SWMS must be prepared before work on the activity commences. The SWMS should provide the safest and most practical way to undertake the task. Arrangements must be in place to ensure that the work undertaken follows the SWMS. If the work is not carried out in accordance with the SWMS, the work must be stopped immediately and not started again until the reasons for not complying with the SWMS have been determined. It may be necessary to update the SWMS to reflect a change affecting how the work is done. Workers and contractors undertaking the task must be able to follow the SWMS. This means being able to access it and understand how and why it provides the safest and most practical way to undertake the activity. This may require providing training or supervision. The SWMS must be reviewed whenever there is a significant change to the activity, if a new hazard or control is identified, or if an incident occurs. SWMS must also be reviewed if work has been stopped due to not following the SWMS, and amended if a safer and more practical approach is identified. All persons whose work is impacted by the revision must be advised of and understand the changes made. SWMS must be retained until the work is completed or for two years if an incident occurs. Organisations often choose to retain SWMS indefinitely.

6.2 Safe Work Method Statement Template

Safe Work Method Statement Template		
Work Activity		
Activity title:		
Location:		
Associated Risk:		
Employer/PCBU details:		
Name:		
Office address:		
ABN:	*Contact number:*	*Mobile number:*
Responsibilities:		
SWMS prepared by:	**Name:** Position: **Signature:** Date:	
People consulted in preparing the SWMS	**Name:**	**Name:**
	Name:	**Name:**
	Name:	**Name:**

Safe Work Method Statement Template (cont)		
SWMS approved by:	**Name:**	**Position:**
	Signature:	**Date:**
Person responsible for implementing SWMS:	**Name:**	**Position:**
	Signature:	**Date:**
Note all relevant legislation, standards, policies and procedures:	**Relevant legislation and qualifications/licenses *for this activity:***	
Note permit to work, licenses, qualifications or competencies required.		

Activity	Hazards	Risk Control Measures	Responsibility
List the tasks or steps, required to perform the activity in the sequence they are carried out. (Start with an action word)	*For each task, list the hazards that could cause injury*	*Describe the control measures and how they will be used to make the activity as safe as possible*	*Nominate the name and title of the person who will implement the control*

Safe Work Method Statement – competency record
The following staff have been trained to undertake activities as specified in the SWMS

Name	Position	Signature	Date	Instructor/supervisor	Relevant license/competency

Review of the Safe Work Method Statement					
Version	**Amendment**	**Reviewer (name)**	**Reviewer (signature)**	**Date**	**Date for next review**

7.   Event Hazard Checklists

As shown previously, there are hazards in the live entertainment and events industry that are found in all industries from transport to hospitality. There are also some industry specific hazards such as orchestra pits and counterweight flying systems. Recent incidents overseas include wind events where stages have collapsed to situations where ambulances have not been able to get to patients as access roads have not been factored into the site plans.

The Australian live entertainment industry faces several safety challenges, many of which can be informed by incidents observed overseas. These challenges include:

- **Structural Failures**: Overseas incidents have shown that temporary structures, such as stages, lighting rigs, and tents, can be prone to collapse if not properly constructed or maintained. Ensuring structural integrity through regular inspections and adherence to engineering standards is critical.

- **Crowd Management**: High-profile incidents like the Astroworld Festival tragedy in the USA highlight the dangers of poor crowd control. Effective crowd management strategies, including proper fencing, barriers, and adequate staffing, are essential to prevent overcrowding and ensure safe evacuation routes.

- **Weather-Related Risks**: Weather conditions can pose significant risks, as seen in incidents like the Indiana State Fair stage collapse. Australian events must have robust contingency plans for adverse weather, including wind, rain, and extreme heat.

- **Fire Safety**: Fires at entertainment venues, such as the Station nightclub fire in the USA, underscore the importance of fire safety measures. This includes having adequate fire exits, fire suppression systems, and ensuring all materials used in construction are fire retardant.

- **Health Emergencies**: The COVID-19 pandemic has heightened awareness of health risks at large gatherings. Ensuring access to medical facilities, trained first aid personnel, and clear health protocols are vital for managing health emergencies.

- **Security Threats**: Incidents like the Manchester Arena bombing have increased the focus on security threats, including terrorism. Comprehensive security plans, including bag checks, metal detectors, and surveillance, are necessary to protect attendees.

- **Alcohol and Drug Use**: Substance abuse can lead to numerous safety issues, including violent behaviour and medical emergencies. Effective management of alcohol sales, the presence of medical tents, and drug-checking services can mitigate these risks.

- **Noise-Induced Hearing Loss**: Prolonged exposure to high decibel levels at concerts and festivals can cause hearing damage. Implementing sound level regulations and providing hearing protection for workers/employees and attendees can help prevent hearing loss.

- **Electrical Hazards**: Poorly managed electrical setups can lead to electrocution or fires. Ensuring all electrical installations are conducted by certified professionals and regularly inspected is crucial.

- **Transportation and Traffic Management**: Incidents like the Love Parade disaster in Germany highlight the need for efficient transportation and traffic management. Proper planning for vehicle and pedestrian traffic flow is necessary to avoid bottlenecks and ensure smooth movement.

- **Mental Health and Fatigue**: The mental health and well-being of performers and other workers/employees are often overlooked. Providing support services and ensuring reasonable working hours can help manage stress and prevent accidents related to fatigue.

By learning from these overseas incidents, the Australian entertainment industry can develop comprehensive safety protocols to address these challenges effectively.

Australia does not have specific published documentation for the entertainment industry – other than the entertainment standard for lighting fixtures (AS/NZS 60598.2). This makes working within established local guidelines is very difficult.

There are a few key standards that are relevant to various aspects of entertainment production. Here are some of the notable standards that apply to the industry:

- **AS/NZS 60598.2**: This standard pertains to lighting fixtures, specifying safety requirements for different types of luminaires used in entertainment settings.

- **AS/NZS 3760**: This standard outlines the requirements for in-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment, which is crucial for ensuring the safety of electrical devices used in events and productions.

- **AS 2550.10**: This standard provides guidance on the safe use of mobile cranes, which are often used in the setup and teardown of stages and other structures.

- **AS/NZS 2293**: This series of standards covers emergency escape lighting and exit signs for buildings, ensuring that venues have adequate emergency lighting in case of an evacuation.

- **AS/NZS 3012**: This standard relates to electrical installations on construction sites, which can be applicable to temporary installations at entertainment events.

- **AS/NZS 4836**: This standard covers the safe working on or near low-voltage electrical installations and equipment, ensuring safety during the setup and operation of electrical systems at events.

- **AS 2560**: This standard deals with sports lighting, which can be relevant for outdoor entertainment events held in sports venues.

- **AS/NZS 4360**: This standard, although more general, provides guidelines for risk management and is widely used in the entertainment industry to develop comprehensive risk management plans.

- **AS 1657**: This standard specifies fixed platforms, walkways, stairways, and ladders – design, construction, and installation, which can be important for ensuring safe access to stages and other

elevated structures.

- **AS/NZS 3760**: This standard covers the in-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment, which is critical for ensuring the safety of electrical devices used in entertainment settings.

While these standards are not exclusively for the live entertainment industry, they are frequently applied to ensure safety and compliance in various aspects of live entertainment production and event management. The industry often relies on a combination of these standards and best practices from international guidelines to fill in the gaps.

Australia lacks specific, comprehensive published documentation specific to the live entertainment industry. This makes working within established local guidelines challenging for professionals in the industry. Below are some key points:

- **Limited Industry-Specific Standards**: The AS/NZS 60598.2 standard for lighting fixtures is one of the few specific guidelines available. This standard covers safety requirements for various lighting equipment but does not address the broader spectrum of safety and operational issues in the live entertainment industry.

- **Reliance on General Safety Regulations**: Without industry-specific documentation, entertainment professionals often rely on general occupational health and safety regulations. While the WHS Regulations and the Victorian OHS Regulations provide a framework for maintaining safe working conditions they do not address the unique challenges of the live entertainment sector.

- **Adapting International Standards**: In the absence of comprehensive local guidelines, Australian entertainment professionals frequently adapt international standards and best practices. This includes guidelines from organisations such as the USA based Event Safety Alliance (ESA) and the International Association of Venue Managers (IAVM).

- **Customising Risk Management Plans**: Given the lack of specific local standards, event organisers must customise their risk management plans based on the unique requirements of each event. This involves thorough risk assessments and the development of tailored safety protocols.

- **Industry Collaboration**: Collaboration among industry professionals industry is crucial. Sharing knowledge and best practices through industry associations, workshops, and conferences helps fill the gaps left by the absence of formal documentation.

- **Regulatory Oversight and Audits**: Regulatory bodies may conduct audits and inspections to ensure compliance with general safety standards. However, the lack of specific guidelines can lead to inconsistent enforcement and interpretation of regulations.

- **Challenges in Consistency:** The lack of specific documentation can result in inconsistencies in safety practices across different events and venues. This variability poses challenges in maintaining a uniform standard of safety and quality within the industry.

Overall, while the absence of comprehensive, industry-specific documentation presents challenges, the Australian live entertainment industry can navigate this gap through the adaptation of international standards, reliance on general safety regulations, and collaborative efforts to share best practices and develop customised safety protocols.

Although there is no Australian version, international best practice is a publication called *The Purple Guide* in the UK and *The Event Safety Guide* through the Event Safety Alliance in the USA. https://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk/ (membership cost for use) https://www.eventsafetyalliance.org/s/TheEventSafetyGuide.pdf (version 1.1)

The chapters in *The Purple Guide* show the potential hazardous areas of our industry.

The table below can be used as an initial checklist for all the areas that need to be covered in the risk assessment process:

Planning and management	Venue and site design	Fire safety
Major incident planning (emergency planning)	Communication	Crowd management
Transport management	Structures	Barriers
Electrical installations and lighting	Food, drink and water	Merchandising and special licensing
Amusements, attractions and promotional displays	Sanitary facilities	Waste management
Sound: noise and vibration	Camping	Facilities for people with disability
Special effects, fireworks and pyrotechnics	Medical, ambulance and first-aid management	Information and welfare
Children	Performers	TV and media
Stadium music events	Arena events	Large events
Small events	Classical music events	Unfenced or un-ticketed events, including: radio roadshows
All-night music events	Unlicensed events	Health and safety responsibilities

Source: http://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk/index.php/the-purple-guide

Version Control	
Title: Part 2. Hazard Identification and Risk Management	Version: V 2.0
Owner: Live Performance Australia	Date amended:
Date of release: September 2024	Date of review: September 2026

Version 2 note: Version 1 of the LPA Safety Guidelines were written when the Model WHS was believed to be rolled out in all Australian states and territories. This did not occur, and Victoria maintains its OHS Act and Regulations. The key differences include the use of the terms 'Employers' (as opposed to PCBU) and 'employees' (as opposed to workers). This version of the Guidelines has been modified to include this difference.

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