

Working Environment

Injury management

Notifiable Incidents

Notification is also required for serious infections and contract of certain zoonotic diseases, e.g. Q fever and Leptospirosis.

Some dangerous work-related near misses will also need to be reported even if no one is injured. These include for example: an uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance, an uncontrolled implosion, explosion or fire, the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any registered plant such as a crane, the collapse or partial collapse of a structure.

Learn more



Notifiable incidents - if in doubt about notification, contact the regulator in your state
www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/incident-notification-fact-sheet

Jurisdiction	Regulator	Phone to notify incidents	Website
New South Wales	SafeWork NSW	13 10 50	www.safework.nsw.gov.au
Victoria	WorkSafe Victoria	13 23 60	www.worksafe.vic.gov.au
Queensland	WorkSafe Queensland	1300 362 128	www.worksafe.qld.gov.au
South Australia	SafeWork SA	1800 777 209	www.safework.sa.gov.au
Western Australia	WorkSafe WA	1800 678 198	www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe/
ACT	WorkSafe ACT	02 6207 3000	www.worksafe.act.gov.au/healthsafety
Tasmania	WorkSafe Tasmania	1300 366 322	www.worksafe.tas.gov.au

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Workers compensation and return to work

Workers compensation is managed by a Workcover authority in each state and territory and the rules vary significantly from state to state. Workers compensation laws apply to all employees whether permanent or casual and failure to register and pay the workers compensation levy is an offence.

In some states, share farmers are deemed to be employees for workers compensation laws and most state workers compensation laws also deem certain independent contractors to be employees for the purpose of workers compensation responsibilities. The rules differ markedly and some of them are complex.

Contact the authority in your state for information on worker's compensation and return to work plans. Return to work posters are available from your worker's compensation insurer.

Health monitoring

Health monitoring is required for some hazard substances and asbestos exposure. Aside from asbestos, one of the common hazardous substances farmers are exposed to are organo-phosphates (OPs) and health monitoring must be undertaken for some OPs. Consult each SDS to determine what health monitoring is needed.

Consultation and communication

Throughout this Farm Safety Manual there are reminders that it is a legal requirement to consult with workers on health and safety matters. For most farms, regular consultation could occur at your regular worker meetings with health and safety on the agenda.

Learn more



Consultation on workplace health and safety - guidance is available from Safework Australia

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-work-health-and-safety-consultation-co-operation-and-co-ordination



Discuss relevant safety topics at any meeting to keep safety top of mind

Source: Dairy Australia