The following must be considered in the risk assessment:
- All below stage pits and traps must be barricaded and/or appropriately signed.
- Consideration must be given to what could fall from above and how what is happening above could affect below stage activities.
- Loose materials need to be removed.
- Access and exits must be adequate to accommodate costumed performers.
- Emergency and rescue requirements must be adequate.

3. WORKING ON THE STAGE/PERFORMANCE SPACE

The risk assessment process (see Section 1, Clause 4) must include all aspects of what takes place during rehearsals, performances, bump ins and bump outs. Appropriate control measures must be identified and implemented.

For any sequences involving stunts, fights, aerial, acrobatic work, pyrotechnics, special effects or any work identified in the risk assessment as requiring specialist supervision, an appropriately qualified and experienced Safety Supervisor shall be engaged to supervise the bump in of such sequences and, if necessary, to supervise their ongoing operation.

Hazards associated with performance may arise as the result of set interaction, interaction between members of cast, crew, musicians and audience or from specific characteristics of the performance.

3.1 Costumes, Wigs, Makeup

- Costume, wig and makeup design.
- Maintenance in safe hygienic working order.
- Difficulty associated with costume changes arising from their design and/or venue layout.
- Potential exposure of costumes, including underwear, to naked flame or to heat that could result in combustion.
- Makeup including allergy sensitivity.
- Design and application of prosthetic makeup.

3.2 Stage, Set, Backstage Areas, Orchestra Pit, etc.

- Stage lifts, holes, openings, pits, revolves, traps and elevated areas.
- Inappropriate performance surfaces including inadequately supported floors.
- Inappropriate performance surfaces for dancers and/or physical performers.
- Raked and/or moving stages and/or moving sets.
- Inadequate access and egress points on multi-level sets, orchestra pits, etc.
- Step heights and unequal risers.
- Trip hazards.
- Electrical hazards.
- Exposure of sets/props/curtains/plant/equipment/any item to naked flame or to heat that could result in combustion.

3.3 Performance Activities

- Crew or performers being in the wrong place on stage at the wrong time (including performers missing their marks).
- Design and operation of swings, harnesses, etc.
- Incorrect or unsafe flying of performers, scenery or props.
- Inadequate fall protection systems.
- Scene changes.
- Moving through different light levels, eg from very bright stage lighting to dim backstage lighting.
- Placement of props near unprotected edges.
- Vocal/hearing strain/fatigue.

3.4 Specific Performance Interaction Requirements

- Choreographed dance scenes.
- Choreographed fighting scenes.
- Scenes utilising firearms and/or weapons.
- Acrobatic, aerial, stunt, pyrotechnics and special effects sequences.
- Use of performance devices such as roller blades, stilts, cycles, etc.

- Involvement of children in the performance.
- Involvement of animals in the performance.

3.5 Staging Hazards

- Exposure to substances, lasers and other physical hazards including special effects such as explosives, dry ice, smoke, fog machines and pyrotechnics.
- Nudity (eg ambient temperature, access to appropriate facilities, etc).
- Vehicles of any kind on stage.
- Water on stage.
- Climate and environmental considerations including temperature and humidity (both indoor and outdoor), rain, hail, sleet, snow, fog, lightning, sun, wind, tides, current and water conditions.
- Noise and light levels.
- Inadequate, dangerous or faulty communication systems.
- Inadequate maintenance of venue/plant/equipment (eg currency of drapery flame retardant treatment).

3.6 Physical Impact of the Production/Event

- Inadequate warm up time and inadequate performance preparation.
- Inadequate access to appropriate medical/physio or other therapy support.
- Overuse injury associated with performance activity.
- General fatigue or specific fatigue associated with high levels of physical exertion or unusual or awkward physical postures or activities.
- Insufficient rest and food breaks.
- Inadequate crewing and/or supervision levels.

3.7 Aggression and Stress

- Aggression from crowds or affection from over-exuberant fans.
- Insufficient rest and food breaks.

3.8 General Hazards

- Machinery and equipment failure.
- Non-compliant and/or non-recorded modification/s to performance areas/plant/equipment, etc.
- Inappropriate crew clothing and/or footwear.
- Tripping on uneven surfaces, slipping on wet or greasy surfaces.
- Inadequate housekeeping.

4. ELECTRICAL AND LIGHTING OPERATIONS

Electrical operations must be undertaken by competent persons accredited under relevant state and territory legislation and, in particular:

- appropriate fire extinguishers must be available;
- all portable generators must comply with current AS2790 and be fitted with an earth leakage device;
- all electrical installations, materials and fittings must confirm with the current AS3000 series;
- all temporary electrical installations must comply with AS4249;
- inspection and testing of electrical operations must comply with AS3760;
- danger tags shall only be removed by authorised personnel;
- earth leakage and residual current devices must be used.

If there is any concern relating to procedure, the relevant authority must be contacted for clarification **prior** to work beginning.

4.1 Electrical Equipment

Electrical equipment must be inspected, tagged (in accordance with state or territory legislation), comply with AS3100, and

- before working on any electrical equipment, it must be properly isolated, tagged (in accordance with AS3760) and checked;
- portable electrical tools/appliances must:
    - be protected by residual current devices (RCDs) unless the use of RCDs is incompatible with a particular electrical tool/appliance (eg dry ice machines), in which case protection must be provided by current protection on the distribution board, and