



Air Press SAI	FE WORK METHOD STATE	MENT (SWMS)	
	TASK OR ACTIVITY: Air Press		
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E jil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	eting a business or under a (PC 1) is	required to en that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	apliance the VMS a well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS S /MS MY HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA, 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COTHIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuous each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must sto, an alately. Depending on the severity of the incident, a meeting will be called with all workers to amend the SWMS if required. The meeting may also be an educational opportunity.			
Any changes made to the SWMS after an incident or a near miss must be approved by the Person Conducting Business or Undertaking and communicated to all relevant personnel.			
The SWMS must be kept and be available for inspection at least until the work is completed. Where a SWMS is revised, all versions should be kept. If a notifiable incident occurs in relation to which the SWMS relates, then the SWMS must be kept for at least two years from the occurrence of the notifiable incident.			





CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL	CONTRACTOR DETAILS
Client:	SCOPE OF WORKS
Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date SWMS supplied to Project Manager:	
ANY HIGH BIOK CONSTRUCTOR	NAME OF THE POLIT
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTOR	N WC & BEIN C ARIED OUT
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping
☐ is carried out on a telecommunication tower	carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
☐ involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing	\square is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integral of a functure	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asb	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
☐ involves structural alteration or repair that —quires term — v sup —rt to prevent collapse	☐ is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor
☐ is carried out in or near a confined space	☐ is carried out in an area of a workplace where there is any movement of powered mobile plant
☐ is carried out in/near a shaft or trench deeper that. tunnel involving use of explosives	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
\square is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	Y OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY



RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HEI	RARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	SCORE	ACTION		Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCE		Substitution	
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.		Replace the hazard.	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Isolate	e People from the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
is the second m	rchy of Controls: ost effective metho nging the work is th	d of controlling a	hazard. Enginee	ering by isolati	on is the in ost e	en 'ive, while	rd. Substitution Administrative effective		Administrative Change the work. PPE	

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	ropriate PPŁ	abo. auitab	le or the equi	pment used or	the job task	being perforr	ned (if applica	ıble).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING ETION	P ECTION	PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	Required:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ents			Ma	andatory Qual	ifications and	Training	



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Trip hazards, manual handling injuries	2M	- Clearly mark the designated working area on up clear and visible barriers or signage around the work area to reduce the risk of people unknowing entering a chardous workspace. - Inspect surrounding areas for obstructions: How they assess the environment in which the air press is being used to ensure that there are no trip hazar or such as call his or clutter, obstructing walkways. - Implement robust housekeep a practices: Keep to work usace clean and well-organised, with regular inspection and cleanism shedule at ominimise the rise surip hazards from debris and clutter. - Mandatory safe, training a equite all workers no will be using the air press to undergo proper Workplace Forth and Safe (WHS), minimal understand potential hazards and safe operating procedures. - Professors a sective equipment (PPE): Supply workers with appropriate PPE, such as safety shoes its alip-ress and soles, safety gloves, and high-visibility vests, to reduce the risk of injuries due to manual hard and safe are proper planning and assessment of manual handling tasks, including risk the same and letermining the most efficient method of safely moving heavy or awkward loads. - Use are anical lifting aids: Whenever possible, utilise suitable mechanical lifting equipment or devices areduce by physical strain on workers during manual handling activities. - In courage team lifting: Promote worker collaboration when lifting large or heavy items to evenly distribute the load and minimise the risk of injury due to excessive weight. - Apply ergonomic principles: Encourage workers to apply ergonomic best practices, such as keeping their back straight, bending at the knees, and not twisting while lifting, to avoid manual handling injuries. - Regular breaks and stretching: Ensure that workers are given sufficient breaks during work, and encourage them to perform simple stretches to alleviate muscle tension from repetitive tasks. - Monitor and review control measures: Regularly evaluate the implemented control measures' effectiveness thro	1L
2. Inspect equipment	Electrical shock, damaged equipment	ЗН	 Regular maintenance checks: Schedule periodic inspections of the equipment to ensure it is in proper working order and to identify any damage or wear and tear. Lockout/Tagout procedures: Implement a lockout/tagout system when inspecting the equipment to isolate all energy sources and prevent accidental machinery activation. Qualified personnel: Only allow trained and certified staff members to carry out equipment inspections and maintenance tasks. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Ensure that workers wear appropriate PPE such as safety gloves, insulated shoes, safety glasses, and any other necessary protective gear during equipment inspection. 	1L



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			- Visual assessment: Before starting work, workers should visually assess the equipment for visible defects, frayed cables or other signs of damage.	
			- Check electrical connections: Inspect the electric connections around the air press equipment to make sure there are no loose or exposed wires.	
			- Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs), stall and use GFCIs on power sources to provide additional protection against electrical shock hazards.	
			- Safe handling practices: Train employees on page of lifting and haneuvering techniques to avoid dropping or causing damage equipment during spection	
			- Adequate lighting: Make sure inspection area is that to facilitate easy identification of potential hazards and damped.	
			- Isolate danged equipment of any suipment of found to be damaged during inspection, it should be immediately it oved from ervice and as 'Do Not Use' until repairs can be made.	
			- Reparatocological repair instructions and protocols for damaged equipment, ensuring that on the least cians carry out the necessary repairs.	
			- Recor keeting: Marchin accurate records of equipment inspections, identified hazards, control measure take and a prepairs or maintenance activities conducted. This allows you to track trends and lidress curring ssues proactively.	
			Ensure clusion zones: Set up a clear, well-defined exclusion zone around the work area to prevent authorised personnel from entering the area and being exposed to falling objects or noise hazards.	
			- Proper signage: Display appropriate safety signs to warn workers and visitors about potential hazards, including falling objects and high noise levels.	
			- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equip workers with necessary PPE such as hard hats, safety glasses, and earplugs or earmuffs to protect against falling objects and noise hazards.	
			- Conduct toolbox talks: Before starting work, hold a toolbox talk to discuss the specific hazards of the task, the control measures in place, and the importance of adhering to safety protocols.	
3. Set up work area	Falling objects, noise hazards	2M	- Secure tools and equipment: Utilise proper storage techniques and tool tethering systems to secure tools and equipment and prevent them from accidentally falling.	1L
- 1			- Regular inspections: Routinely inspect the work area and equipment for any hazards or signs of wear and tear that could increase the risk of falling objects or elevated noise levels.	
			- Noise barriers: Where feasible, install temporary noise barriers or screens to reduce noise exposure within the work area.	
			- Work procedures: Provide written work procedures and guidelines, and ensure that all workers are trained and competent in their respective tasks to minimise potential hazards.	
			- Communication methods: Implement efficient communication methods, such as two-way radios, hand signals, or established whistle codes, to alert workers about possible safety risks in the work area.	
			- Rotate workers: Minimise prolonged exposure to noise hazards by rotating workers regularly between different tasks and work areas.	



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			- Housekeeping: Maintain a clean and organised work area by removing debris, waste materials, and unused tools or equipment. This will help minimise tripping hazards and the risk of objects falling from height.	
4. Ensure ventilation	Airborne contaminants, inadequate oxygen levels	2M		1L



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5. Donning PPE	Inadequate protection, incorrect size	2M		1L
6. Prepare compressor	Equipment malfunction, gas leaks	3H		2M



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
7. Check hoses and fittings	Loose connections, punctured hoses	2M		1L



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8. Attach tools	Projectile hazards, improper tool attachment	3H		2M



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9. Adjust pressure settings	Over-pressurization, faulty	ЗН		1L



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
10. Test operation	Unintended activation, vibration hazards	2M		1L



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
11. Perform work	Unstable work surface, flying debris	2M		1L



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PECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUA RISK
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	•			
Monitor work vironment	Excessive heat, inacce lighting	2M		1L



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
13. Breakdown work area	Slips, trips and falls, pinch points	2M		1L
14. Clean up and disposal	Waste hazards, chemical exposure	2M		1 1L



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15. Review and inspection	Ongoing hazards, missed control measures	2M		■ 1L



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EMERGENCY RESPONSE - CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES

Ensure to have an Emergency Management Plan in place as well as adequate numbers of trained first aid staff with easy access to fully stocked first aid kits, rescue equipment, material safety data sheets, adequate access to emergency communication equipment and fire-fighting equipment suitable for all classes of fire and ignition sources.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES. ANY STATE OF AT ARE NOT APPLICABLE.

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws

Codes of Practice QLD: https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice Legislation ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations

Codes of Practice ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

New South Wales

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislations/

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis > odes-oi racti

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 201

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/f

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)

Legislation for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/work_aces/codes-of-practice#COPs

Tasmania

Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012

Legislation for TAS: https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations

Codes of Practice for TAS: https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required):

- Permits from local council
- Authorisation to commence work
- Any required documents.

Victoria

Occupational Health al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and Infety gulations 2017

Legis on VIC: https://www.csafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-

gulat

des on actice VI autros://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice

Western Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2020

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022

Legislation Western Australia: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation

Codes of Practice WA: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice

Safe Work Australia Links

Law and Regulation (All States): https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation Model Codes of Practice: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model-codes-of-practice

Model Codes of Practice

- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Confined spaces
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Welding processes
- First aid in the workplace
- Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Managing the risk of falls in housing construction
- Managing electrical risks in the workplace
- Demolition work
- Excavation work
- Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination
- Managing the work environment and facilities
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Construction work





SIGNATORIES OF THE SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT

The signed and dated personnel listed below have cooperated in the consultation and development of this Safe Work Method Statement which has been approved by the Person/s Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU). In signing this Safe Work Method Statement each individual acknowledges and confirms that they have read this SWMS in full, having raised any questions for items on this Safe Work Method Statement that require clarification, and confirms that they are competent, skilled and knowledgeable for the task assigned to them. Every person acknowledges that they have received the relevant training and qualifications where required, before carrying out any work contained in this Safe Work Method Statement. By signing this Safe Work Method Statement each individual agrees to work safely, to follow any safe work instructions which are provided, and agrees to use all Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.

Worker Name	Signature	Date

SAFE WORK IN THE STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains a fective of must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The view process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who represented that work group at the workplace.

When the SWMS has been revised the PCBU mast ensure that advised that a revision has been made and how they can access the revised SWMS, including all persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a rest of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties and the involved in the work must be provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.

The SWMS must be monitored regularly for the effectiveness of ensuring hazard controls are effective in reducing the risk of incidents, keeping the workplace safe for all personnel. The person responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Safe Work Method Statement should employ a multi-faceted approach which includes but is not limited to:

- Spot Checks.
- 2. Consultation with workers, contractors and sub-contractors.
- Internal audits on a continual basis.

An approach of continuous improvement, promptly recording inconsistencies or deficiencies, followed up by immediate corrective action and consultation with all relevant personnel ensures that the PCBU is consistently developing ever-improving systems of safe work principles.

REVIEW NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME							
INITIALS							
DATE							





SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST

This Safe Work Method Statement Review Checklist is to be followed and used upon initial development of the SWMS to help ensure that all steps have been adequately taken before work commences. Think of this document as an internal audit review checklist before commencing work, and may form part of a Toolbox Talk (safety meeting) and may be used as an opportunity for education and training.

ITEMS WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMS	COMPLETED	COMMENTS
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.		
All relevant personnel consulted during the development of the SWMS.		
Name, signature, position and date signed of the person approving the SWMS.		
Specific personnel and qualifications, experience is noted in the SWMS.	1	
Provides a step-by-step process of tasks required to carry out the activity or task.		
Adequate risk assessment of any identified hazards has been completed.		
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMS		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column pleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selective selective.		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important of measures.		
Permit or licenses requirements specified, sur as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.		
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be us		
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed a noted on the SWMS.		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, or skills required to perform the work.		
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.		
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.		
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.		
REVIEWED BY	DATE REVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETE	D