



Boom Truck S	AFE WORK METHOD STAT	TEMENT (SWMS)	
	TASK OR ACTIVITY: Boom Trucl	k	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E 111:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO' D BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or under o (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 vell as review	es and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS S /MS M HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA, 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO THIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account with gislative requirements to first identify any site 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.			

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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

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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	Administrative Otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equation) to the least effective Other of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on controls by a hazard. Substitution the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the interpolation of the control o									

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	ropriate PPŁ	abo v uitab	cor 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	equired:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ents		Mandatory Qualifications 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. Site Preparation	Slips, trips, falls, possible contact with electricity	2M	 Carry out a thorough site inspection before parting any work to identify potential hazards. Ensure the work area is clean, organised as free of a sematerials that may cause slipping or tripping. Regularly maintain cleanliness during operatio. Install adequate signage are barriers to demand the operator zone from other workplace areas to reduce the chance of accident intrusion. Keep all cords, or that may be read away from areas with high traffic to prevent trips and falls. Provide practic personal tracetive outpress of PE such as anti-slip boots, hard hats, safety glasses and gloves to a workers. Tracetory works are antifying potential hazards, using PPE correctly and implementing safe working practicle. Where you are near actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Where you are nearly actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Where you are nearly actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Where you are nearly actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Where you are nearly actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Where you are nearly actrical sources, insulate all conductive materials and employ lockout/tagout procedules. Before starting work, when operating the boom truck near power lines to ensure safe distance is notained at all times. Before starting work, make sure the boom truck is in good working condition by conducting regular maintenance checks. Prioritise communication so everyone on site knows what to expect - use radios, hand signals, bell signals or whistles as needed. Have a detailed emergency plan in place, including first aid arrangements and clear evacuation routes, in case something goes wrong. 	1L
2. Vehicle and Equipment Check	Mechanical faults, incorrect operation	3H	 Implement a thorough pre-start vehicle inspection to identify possible mechanical faults. This can include checking tyre pressure, oil and other fluids levels, air filter cleanliness, etc. Ensure operators are thoroughly trained in safe operation procedures, including understanding all the control functions on the boom truck. Equip the boom truck with safety features like warning sounds for reversing, seat belts, fire extinguisher and first aid kit. All equipment associated should be checked for compliance with Australian standards/regulations before they are operated or used. Regular servicing of the vehicle should be done by qualified mechanics as per manufacturer's maintenance schedule to prevent any unforeseen mechanical faults. 	1L



POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
		- Utilise certified personnel to conduct regular performance tests on the boom truck to ensure it performs safely under working loads.	
		- Promptly report and repair any identified faults, rece worn out parts before they pose a hazard.	
		- Operations involving the boom truck should my be commenced after the pre-operation checks have been satisfactorily completed.	
		- Keep an updated inventory of all safety equipment poard the boom truck and routinely check their conditions.	
		- Implement procedures for so, setup, operation a shut two of the boom truck to reduce the likelihood of incorrect operation, this could include so, checks, ensuring clear communication protocols exist for some the vice by of the vehicle, and segregating pedestrian from vehicular traffic.	
		- Ensure all proponnel inversed in the process have been trained adequately and are aware of poters chazars, and a styprocedures	
Falling objects, accidental release of restraint equipment		- Equipment (PPE) such as hard hats, high-visibility jackets say boots and suitable gloves.	
		- Utilise properties integuipment to secure the load during transit and maintain it until the time of loading to present accidental release.	
		- Esta is a clear exclusion zone around the unloading area to keep non-involved persons at a safe istance on potential falling objects.	
		- nduct regular equipment inspections before each operation. Any defects or malfunctions should be immediately reported for repair or replacement.	2M
		- Implement proper manual handling practices. Workers must not lift loads beyond their capacity, and mechanical aids should be used where applicable.	
		- Make sure the unloading area is well-lit and free of tripping hazards, debris, and other obstacles to ensure smooth and safe operation.	
		- Use traffic management plans to direct vehicles and pedestrians safely around the unloading area, minimising the risk of collisions or accidents.	
		- Ensure effective communication between all personnel involved in the operation. This could involve the use of radios, hand signals or designated spotters.	
		- In case of inclement weather conditions, suspend the operations until the weather becomes favourable for work again. Irrespective of the urgency, do not put workers' lives at risk.	
Overhead obstructions, power lines, uneven ground	3H		2M
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	Falling objects, accidental release of restraint equipment Overhead obstructions, power lines,	Falling objects, accidental tralease of restraint equipment Overhead obstructions, power lines, 3H	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE INITIAL RISK - Utilise certified personnel to conduct regular performance tests on the boom truck to ensure it performs safely under working loads. - Promptly report and repair any identified faults, resucce worn out parts before they pose a hazard. - Operations involving the boom truck should my be commenced after the pre-operation checks have been satisfactorily completed. - Keep an updated inventory of all safety equity lead usoard the boom truck and routinely check their conditions. - Implement procedures for six setup, operation as abute six not of the boom truck to reduce the likelihood of incorrect peration, as south include is my checks, ensuring clear communication protocols exist for several terms of the vehicle, and segregating pedestrian from vehicular traffic. - Ensure all portional invited in the parts process have been trained adequately and are aware of potential potential protocols and suitable gloves. - Equity all myters of his necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) such as hard hats, high-visibility jackets as it boots and suitable gloves. - Utilise certified personnel to secure the load during transit and maintain it until the time of loadin to pre up at accidental release. - Esting a loader exclusion zone around the unloading area to keep non-involved persons at a safe istance, un potential falling objects. - Induct regular equipment inspections before each operation. Any defects or malfunctions should be immediately reported for repair or replacement. - Implement proper manual handling practices. Workers must not lift loads beyond their capacity, and mechanical aids should be used where applicable. - Make sure the unloading area is well-lift and free of tripping hazards, debris, and other obstacles to ensure smooth and safe operation. - Use traffic management plans to direct vehicles and pedestrians safely around the unloading area, minimising the risk of collisions or accidents. - Ensure effective communication between all personnel involved in



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
5. Setting up the Operating Area	Collision with other vehicles, exposure to noisy environments	зн		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
6. Disassembling the Boom Truck	Struck by moving bos, sudden rele e of potential energy	4A		2M



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
7. Loading Materials onto the Boom Truck	Incorrect lifting practices, falling materials, overloading	4A		2M
8. Cleaning the Worksite	Contact with hazardous substances, slips, trips, and falls	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
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9. Completion of Task and Sign Off	Incompleter sign off leads to inproper dismantling	2M		1L
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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
10. Emergency Plan & Response	Lack of emergency response, inadequate training	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
11. Maintenance and Inspection	Unexpected machine start, unqualified personnel for inspection	3H		1L
12. Storage of Boom Truck	Unsafe parking location, corrosion due to improper storage	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. Fuel Handling & Storage	Spillages leading to fire risks, toxic fumes from fuel	ЗН		1L
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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
14. Boom Truck Operation	Failure of boom truck operation, operator error	ЗН		1L
15. Testing of the Boom Truck	Inadequate testing procedures, lack of training for testers	ЗН		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
16. Installing and Removing Attachments	Incorrect attachment installation, falling attachments during removal	4A		2M



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
17. Lifting load using boom	Load shift or drop, overload boom truk	4A		2M



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS 18. Driving boom truck	POTENTIAL HAZARDS HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE Collision with objects or people, tip-over on uneven surfaces	IR INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RR RESIDUAL RISK
19. Breakdown handling	Lack of worker knowledge, improper tool use	2M		1 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
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20. Documentation &	Missing or incorrect docu.	r _{2M}		1L
Reporting	record management	ZIVI		12



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
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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/legislati

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

Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/wo_place-

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/le_lation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/wor 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 affety gulations 2017

Legis on VIC: https://www.wksafe.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	

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.
- 3. 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							

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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.	7	
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.	\boxtimes	
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 pupleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective 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 at noted on the SWMS.		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and 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 REVIE	EWED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPI	LETED