



Close Proximity To Vibration Sources | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS) TASK OR ACTIVITY: Close Proximity To Vibration Sources **Business Name:** ABN: SWMS# Business Address: Contact Person: Phone: THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PC. YOF THE PROJECT (PC_1) is required to en that a safe work method statement (SWMS) is prepared before Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or under the proposed work starts. Full Name: Title: Date: Signature: Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring pliance VMS arrivell as reviews and modifications of the SWMS. Full Name: Title: Phone: ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS STIMS IN NA 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in according with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards. nica those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or conf each hazard. If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must ste 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	Administrative Change the work. Stes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on controls and hazard. Substitution the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the increase the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the increase the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. PPE (Personal Protective Eq. ment) to be least effective											

				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	Manual handling injury, Slips and trips	2M	 Conduct a risk assessment to identify spect manual handling and slip hazards associated with the task. Implement a comprehensive training program and active workers on proper manual handling techniques and the importance of maintaining good posture. Provide mechanical aids or long equipment, like a flevor proists, to minimise manual handling wherever possible. Ensure walky to a are clearly manual and free from obstructions to reduce the likelihood of slips and trips. Use on-slip in its or or usings in areas wore to spills or moisture to enhance traction underfoot. Encourage works are wear appropriate footwear designed to provide support and reduce the risk of slippin. Set up dequate light on in the workspace to improve visibility and enable workers to see potential neards asily. Decision and enforce a housekeeping schedule to ensure that the work area is regularly cleaned and naintain. Itablish a system for promptly reporting and addressing any identified hazards or unsafe conditions. Ensure all staff are aware of emergency procedures and know how to respond in the event of an accident or injury. 	1L
2. Equipment Check	Faulty equipment, Noise exposure	ЗН	 Conduct regular maintenance checks on all equipment to ensure it is in good working condition. Implement a schedule for routine inspections and servicing of equipment to identify potential faults early. Use equipment designed or modified to reduce noise output, such as quieter engines or enhanced mufflers. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE), such as earplugs or earmuffs, to limit noise exposure for workers. Train all operators and workers on proper equipment inspection techniques to identify faults before use. Ensure that noise levels are monitored regularly and remain within acceptable limits according to the relevant Australian standards. Establish a lockout/tagout procedure to prevent the use of faulty equipment until it is repaired. Maintain a log of all maintenance and repairs conducted on equipment to track performance and issues over time. Designate a specific area away from active work zones where workers can take breaks from continuous noise exposure. 	2M



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			- Promote awareness among workers about the health risks associated with prolonged vibration and noise exposure and encourage reporting of any concerns.	
3. Positioning Tools	Musculoskeletal disorders, Cuts or abrasions	2M	 Implement a job rotation system to minimise a cinded exposure to vibrations. Provide training on proper tool handling to niques to regate the risk of musculoskeletal disorders. Use anti-vibration gloves to reduce the transaction of vibrations to the hands and arms. Ensure all tools are well-mathained and equipped with vibration dampening features. Limit the duration of tasks investing vibration-emitive transtructure dampening features. Encourage regar stretching exercises to present musculoskeletal strain during work shifts. Use barriers a quards around sharps are to prevent cuts or abrasions while handling tools. Implement a class conkspace policy to ensure no debris is causing unexpected motions that could lead to inju. Conduct regalar satistic briefings to inform employees about the hazards of vibration and safe practices. Evaluate and spect tools designed with ergonomic considerations to reduce physical strain. Mississ or apployees for early signs of musculoskeletal issues and provide immediate access to medical valuation needed. Intablish clear procedures for reporting and addressing any incidents or equipment malfunctions prescriptly. 	1L
Commencing Vibration Work	Vibration exposure, Hearing damage, Eye injury	ЗН		2M



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5. Manoeuvring Equipment	Back injuries, Foot injuries	3h		2M
6. Regular Breaks	Mental fatigue, Physical fatigue	2M		1L



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7. Clean Up	Risk of slips with cleaning materials, Inhalation of cleaning materials	2M		1L

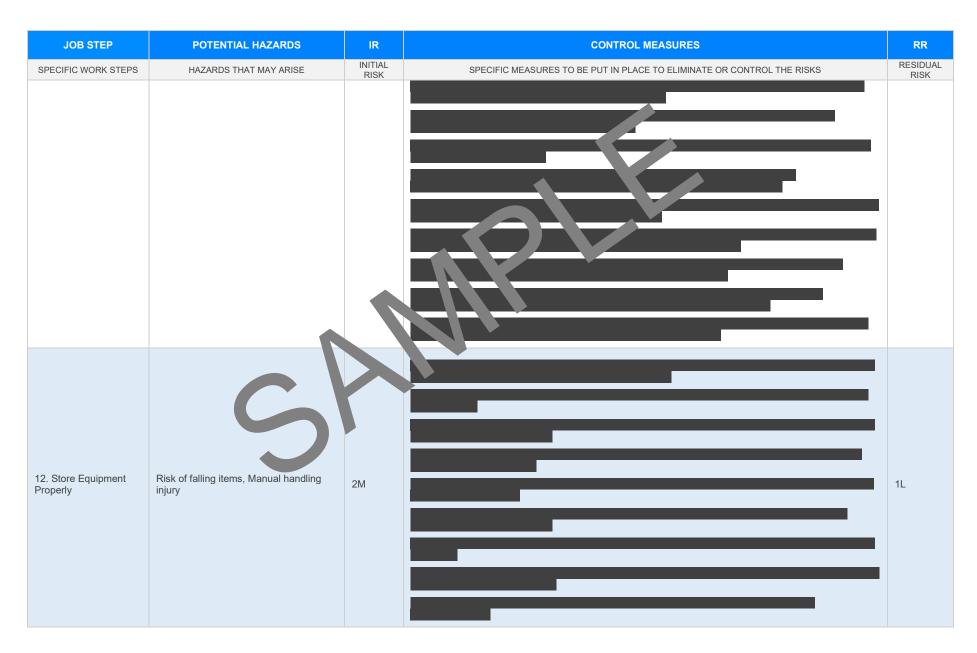


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8. Equipment Maintenance	Equipment malfunction, Cut by sharp items during clean up	2M		1L
9. Reporting Hazards	Lack of reporting, Unaddressed hazards persist	2M		1L



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10. Health Monitoring	Mental stress, Visual strain	2M		1L
11. Routine Checks	Staff complacency, Forgotten checks	2M		1L







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13. PPE Sectioning	Incorrect use of PPE, Lack of PPE availability	31		2M
14. Safety Training Update	Outdated knowledge on safety procedures, Lack of employee awareness	2M		1L



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15. End Day Procedure	Failure to shut down machinery, Trips over tools not put away	2M		1L



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16. Review Safety Protocols	Irregular updates, complia e	≥M		1L
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17. Weekly Safety Meetings	Miscommunication, Lack of employee participation	2M		1L
18. Codification of Lessons Learnt	Lost knowledge, Repeating mistakes	2M		1L



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19. Regular Toolbox Talks	Lack of understanding, Misinterpretations	2M		1L



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20. Hand-over Processes	Inadequate communication, Confusio on responsibilities	°M		1L



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

 $\underline{\text{Legislation QLD:}} \ \underline{\text{https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws}}$

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/legislatide

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

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/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 afety gulations 2017

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

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les on actice VI atps://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.
- 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							





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.			
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 selections			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important control 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 an inoted 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 REVIEWE	D	
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETED		