Commercial and Professional Diving | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

TASK OR ACTIVITY: Commercial and Professional Diving

Business Name:	ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:		
Contact Person: Phone:		Email:

THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a safe work method statement (SWMS) is prepared before the proposed work starts.

Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring and compliance of the SWMS as well as reviews and modifications of the SWMS.

Full Name:	Title:	Phone:

ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS SWMS MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NAME OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be scheduled in accordance with legislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, then to communicate those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or control each hazard.	
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stop immediately. 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:	

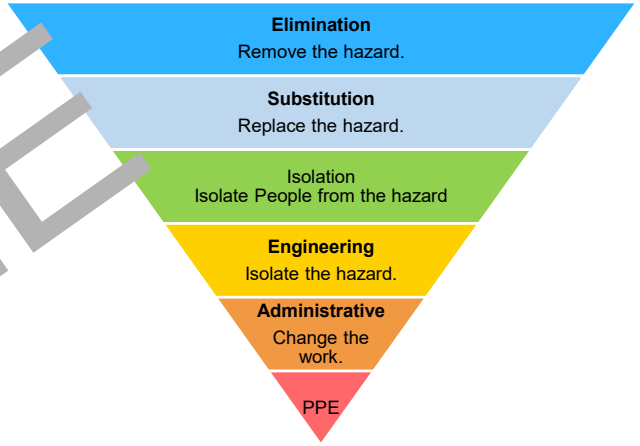
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTION WORK BEING CARRIED OUT	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	☐ is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping
☐ is carried out on a telecommunication tower	☐ is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
☐ involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing	☐ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integrity of a structure	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asbestos	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
☐ involves structural alteration or repair that requires temporary support 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 than or tunnel involving use of explosives	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
☐ is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.

ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY

RISK MATRIX

LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE		
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEE
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review befo work starts.
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and k records

HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS



Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferre en co lli a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the ost ef ve, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Eq ment) he least effective method.

PERS AL P TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Select the appropriate PPE bov uitable or the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).

FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING PROTECTION	EY PROTECTION	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
											
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Other PPE Required:

Permit or Licenses Requirements	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
Pre-start planning and approvals	• Inadequate dive plan • Unidentified underwater obstruction • Uncontrolled interaction with shipping traffic • Incompatible mixed gas selection • Unassessed overhead environments • Uncontrolled exposure to biohazards • Improper task selection for diver competency	4A	• Develop a written dive plan for each job that details location, depth, bottom time, gases, decompression method, tasks (e.g. aquaculture, underwater construction, research, security, blasting, nuclear work), emergency procedures and surface support in accordance with AS/NZS 2299 series • Undertake a formal risk assessment for all proposed diving tasks including commercial diving, aquaculture diving, research diving, police and security diving, nuclear diving, underwater blasting, underwater welding and cutting, subsea drop testing and underwater pile driving • Consult relevant WHS regulations, Australian Standard AS/NZS 2299.1 (Occupational diving), AS/NZS 4774 (recompression chambers) and client procedures before authorising work • Obtain written permits and approvals for high-risk activities such as underwater blasting, underwater demolition, underwater welding, underwater crane operations, hyperbaric treatment, saturation diving and nuclear diving before mobilisation • Confirm diving mode (scuba, surface-supplied, saturation, free diving) is appropriate for depth, current, visibility, overhead environment and task complexity; DO NOT approve breath-hold or free diving for commercial construction, demolition or nuclear tasks • Specify maximum operating depth, gas mix and exposure limits for deep water diving, mixed gas diving, technical diving, trimix diving, nitrox diving, tank diving, saturation diving, cave diving and wreck diving based on recognised decompression tables or validated decompression software • Identify any overhead environment (caves, wrecks, under ice, under piers, tunnels, overhead environment isolation) and prohibit entry unless procedures, line systems, redundancy and specialist training are documented in the dive plan • Assess site-specific hazards including shipping lanes, harbour traffic, moorings, intake structures, currents, tides, altitude, ice, cold water, marine life, aquaculture infrastructure, exhibits, security-sensitive areas and nuclear plant systems • Confirm minimum team composition meets AS/NZS 2299 requirements for the selected dive mode including supervisor, standby diver, chamber operator for saturation and hyperbaric operations, and specialist support where explosives or nuclear work are involved • Record all planning decisions, restrictions and emergency arrangements in the dive project plan and communicate them at the pre-dive briefing	2M
Competency, training and fitness	• Unqualified diver performing complex tasks • Inadequate understanding of decompression physiology • Poor emergency response capability • Undeclared medical contraindications • Fatigue and reduced thermal tolerance	4A	• Verify that all divers hold current, appropriate commercial diving qualifications for the dive mode and depth (e.g. ADAS or equivalent for surface-supplied, saturation, mixed gas, scientific and police diving) • Confirm specialist training for cave diving, wreck diving, ice diving, overhead environment diving, saturation diving, military and special forces diving, maritime security diving, nuclear diving, underwater criminal investigation, underwater blasting and underwater cutting or welding before allocating such tasks • Provide documented training in diving physiology education including decompression theory, nitrogen loading, oxygen toxicity, inert gas narcosis, barotrauma, decompression sickness and arterial gas embolism before allowing divers to conduct decompression stop diving or run decompression software	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
	• Misuse of specialist gas mixes		• Ensure all personnel using nitrox, trimix or other mixed gases complete accredited nitrox blending and trimix blending training and can calculate and verify MOD, PPO2 limits and gas density • Confirm divers undertaking free diving, breath-hold diving, deep sea treasure hunting or lobster and sea urchin diving hold recognised free-diving training and explicitly brief maximum depth and time limits • Require current occupational dive medical by a hyperbaric or dive medical practitioner and verify absence of contraindications such as uncontrolled asthma, cardiovascular disease or recent thoracic surgery • Assess diver fatigue levels and recent exposure history before deep water, night diving, high current, cold water or multi-day offshore work; reassign tasks or shorten exposure where fatigue risk is elevated • Deliver periodic emergency drills, diver rescue, emergency surface ascents, in-water recompression (if authorised), chamber operations, hyperbaric treatment, therapeutic recompression and use of bailouts • Instruct all divers in correct buddy assist, gear donning, stage cylinder rigging, use of lift bags, use of spears guns, running search patterns (including lose line search strategy demonstration) and underwater signals system • Maintain competency matrix and training records and DO NOT allocate tasks outside a person's documented qualifications and verified experience	
Site assessment and environmental checks	• Uncharted underwater terrain • High current conditions • Low visibility water • Cold water immersion • Night-time surface traffic • Ice or overhead ice cover • Altitude effects on decompression • Biohazard contaminated water	4A	• Conduct pre-dive site inspection using charts, sonar, previous survey data and, where feasible, a preliminary low-risk dive or ROV inspection to identify underwater obstructions, wrecks, caves, narrow spaces and entanglement hazards • Check tide, current, swell, weather and river flow forecasts and compare with task tolerances; postpone or relocate diving if current, swell or visibility exceeds planned safe limits for the dive mode and diver competency • Measure water temperature at expected working depths and classify the dive as cold water diving or ice diving where appropriate; plan thermal protection, exposure times and warming arrangements accordingly • Assess visibility for low visibility diving, harbour clearance diving, underwater criminal investigation, police diving and maritime security diving; implement robust tethered line systems, line signals and lighting for silted or zero-visibility conditions • Evaluate overhead environment risks including caves, wrecks, ice cover, tunnels, pipe inlets and overhead exhibit structures; classify such dives as overhead environment diving and prohibit unless specific overhead procedures and redundant gas and guideline systems are in place • Determine if the site qualifies as diving at altitude and adjust decompression tables or decompression software settings for the actual altitude in accordance with recognised guidelines • Test water quality where biohazard diving, nuclear diving, aquaculture diving, maintaining underwater exhibits, scuba diving in marine exhibits or harbour clearance diving may involve sewage, chemicals, pathogens, radionuclides or sharp debris; obtain relevant SDS and radiation or biohazard information from the client • Designate safe entry and exit points for all methods including dive boats, shoreline, pontoons, ice holes and tanks, ensuring ladders, staging and rescue access are provided and kept clear	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
			• Establish an exclusion zone around underwater blasting, underwater pile driving, underwater drilling and subsea drop testing operations and synchronise dive and construction schedules to eliminate simultaneous incompatible activities • Record environmental conditions on the dive log and update the risk assessment if conditions deteriorate during the shift	
Equipment selection and inspection	• Dive gear mechanical failure • Incorrect gas supply configuration • BC or harness failure under load • Contaminated breathing gas • Failure of lift bag or rigging • Defective spear guns or tools • Lighting failure in overheads	4A	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Gas management and decompression planning	• Gas supply depletion • Incorrect decompression schedule • Oxygen toxicity • Nitrogen narcosis • Decompression sickness • Gas mixing error • Inappropriate in-water recompression	A	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Surface operations and vessel safety	• Unplanned vessel movement • Collision with other vessels • Falling overboard • Dropped loads from cranes • Line entanglement in propellers • Inadequate chamber [redacted] control	4A	[redacted]	2M
Entry, descent and underwater navigation	• Uncontrolled entry into untested waters • Rapid uncontrolled descent • Disorientation in low visibility • Loss of guideline in caves or wrecks	4A	[redacted]	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
	• Entrapment in narrow spaces • Separation from buddy or team		[redacted]	
Underwater work and task execution	• Contact with moving pla machinery • Structural or seabed collapse • Uncontrolled blasting or demolition • Underwater cutting ignition • Pressurised line rupture • Entanglement in nets, lines or exhibits • Speargun misfire or ricochet	4A	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Emergency procedures and diver rescue	• Delayed response to diver distress • Uncontrolled emergency surface ascent • Inadequate rescue equipment • Failure of standby diver system • Incorrect management of injured diver	4A	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Hyperbaric and saturation operations	• Chamber over-pre[redacted] • Fire in hyperbaric environment • Gas contamination in ch[redacted] • Decompression sickness in saturation • Psychological stress in saturation • Equipment failure in saturation system	4A	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Special environments and niche tasks	• Entrapment under ice cover • Disorientation in exhibits or tanks • Radiation or chemical exposure • Security threats during policing dives • Hazards in overhead military operations • Unstable artefacts during treasure hunting	4A	[redacted]	2M
Signals, communications and coordination	• Misinterpreted dive signals • Loss of communication with diver • Uncoordinated multi-team operations • Failure to halt unsafe dives	3H	[redacted]	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
			[redacted]	
Surfacing, de-kitting and post-dive care	• Barotrauma on ascent • Missed decompressi[redacted] stops • Decompression s[redacted]kness symptoms • Manual handling i[redacted]ng de-k[redacted]ng • Equipment damage during recover • Delayed onset medical i[redacted]	3H	[redacted]	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 THAT 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 2025
Legislation NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislation
Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/list-of-codes-of-practice

Northern Territory
Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011
Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011
Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws
Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/forms-and-resources/codes-of-practice

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/workplaces/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 and Safety Act 2004
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017
Legislation VIC: https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-regulations
Codes of Practice VIC: https://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 METHOD STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains effective and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The review process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors and sub-contractors) who may be affected by the operation 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 must ensure that all persons involved with the work are 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 result of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties consistently with the revised SWMS. All workers that will be 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:

1. 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.	☒	
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 completed.	☒	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selection.	☒	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the implementation of control measures.	☒	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, such as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.	☒	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be used.	☒	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed and noted on the SWMS.	☒	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, training 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 COMPLETED**	