



Controlling Indoor Air Quality During Application Of Solvents | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS) TASK OR ACTIVITY: Controlling Indoor Air Quality During Application Of Solvents **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 account to the sched and in account to the schedule of t 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.

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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	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 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			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	Uncontrolled release of solvent vapours, inadequate ventilation	ЗН	- Conduct a thorough risk assessment to ideally potential sources of solvent vapour release and determine appropriate controls. - Ensure all workers are trained in the safe handing a solvents, including understanding Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). - Isolate the work area using a piers or signage to a very audithorised access during solvent application. - Install adequate ventilation system, such as local exhaust ventilation, to capture and remove solvent vapours from the work area. - User divent publicities a clower volation or less harmful chemical composition where possible. - Ensure that all dominers of solvents are properly sealed when not in use to minimise vapour release. - Limit to a quant on vivent used at any one time to reduce the potential for vapour accumulation. - Schedule soin at application tasks during times when fewer people are present in the indoor a from into to limit exposure. Implies the mandatory use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as respirators and appropriate oves for all workers involved with solvent use. - In nitronair quality regularly during solvent application to ensure adherence to occupational exposure limits. - Establish emergency procedures for solvent spills, including immediate evacuation protocols and spill containment measures. - Provide regular maintenance of all ventilation systems to ensure they are functioning effectively. - Keep an accurate inventory of solvents and track their use to avoid excessive storage that might contribute to uncontrolled releases. - Communicate clearly with all employees regarding safety procedures and ensure regular safety briefings specifically related to solvent use indoors.	2M
2. Supply and Storage	Spillage, incorrect handling and storage of solvents	ЗН	 Ensure all storage areas are well-ventilated to prevent the build-up of solvent fumes. Use spill containment systems, such as bunding or drip trays, to capture any leakage from containers. Clearly label all solvent containers with the appropriate hazard symbols and handling instructions. Store solvents at a safe distance from any ignition sources, including electrical equipment and open flames. Implement a regular inspection regime for storage areas to identify and address any signs of deterioration or leakage in containers. 	2M



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			- Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, and masks for workers handling solvents.	
			- Train all personnel on the correct procedures for adding and storing solvents, including emergency response actions in case of spillage.	
			- Maintain an inventory log to track the voltage and location of all solvents stored on-site.	
			- Place Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and the scessible near storage areas for quick reference in emergencies.	
			- Use suitable shelving that's vistant to chemical prosice and securely fastened to prevent tipping or collapse.	
			- Conduct are rough risk as essment to identify the specific hazards associated with each type of solvent used.	
			- Pro raining workers on the correct selection and use of PPE specific to working with solvents.	
			- Ensu the all PP complies with Australian Standards for safety and is suitable for solvent-related tasks.	
	Inadequate PPE, misuse of PPE		Supply pproperte respirators that can effectively filter out solvent vapours, adhering to AS/NZS 1. 5:200 stand ls.	
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)			Imple procedures for regular inspection, cleaning, and replacement of PPE to ensure it maintains timal procective properties.	1L
Selection			- In Intain a detailed log of PPE distribution and use to track condition and compliance.	
			- Establish a clearly defined procedure for reporting any damages or failures in PPE functionality.	
			- Use face shields and chemical-resistant gloves when handling solvents to protect against skin and eye exposure.	
			- Post clear signage in work areas to remind employees of required PPE and its proper usage.	
			- Designate PPE storage areas that are clean and easily accessible to encourage consistent usage.	
			- Conduct regular audits and reviews of PPE usage practices to identify potential improvements and prevent non-compliance.	
4. Application of				
	Exposure to airborne particles, skin or	211		21/4
Solvent	eye contact	3H		2M



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5. Ventilation Setup	Poor ventilation leading to build up of fumes	ЗН		2M



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6. Air Quality Testing	Faulty equipment, lack of proper traini			1L
7. Emergency Procedures	Absence of emergency plans, untrained staff	3Н		1L



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8. Monitoring	Inaccurate readings, not following monitoring protocols	3Н		1L



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9. Maintenance	Unclear maintenance schedules, poor record keeping	2M		1L



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10. Decontamination	Improper cleaning technimproper disposal of waste			1L
11. Records Management	Incomplete audits, inadequate documentation	2M		1L



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12. Waste Disposal	Incorrectly disposing solvents, lack of abiding recycling requirements	3H		1L
	ablang recycling requirements			



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13. Post Operative Clean-up	Remaining pollutants on surfaces, inadequate cleaning procedures	2M		1L



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14. Review Processes	Infrequent process revisions, outdated processes	2M		1L
15. Required Training	Insufficient training, non-adherence to necessary retraining	3Н		1L



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16. Hazardous Substances Management	Improper use of solvents not abid by by safety data sheets	ЗН		1L



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17. Health Surveillance	Not conducting regular health check-ups for exposed workers, incorrect medical records	2M		1 L
18. Facility Inspection	Infrequent inspections, overlooking lacunas during inspection	ЗН		1L



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				1
19. Reporting	Failure to report incidents as, not maintaining incident logs properly	2M		1L



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20. Evaluation	Failure to evaluate SWMS periodically lack of understanding for improvement areas RE:SWMS			11.



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/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/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 at Safety Act 34

Occupational Health and Infety gulations 2017

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

gulat

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							

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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.		
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 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 COMPLET	ED