

Harrow | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

TASK OR ACTIVITY: Harrow

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 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

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.

NAME OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS

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 1.5m 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. |

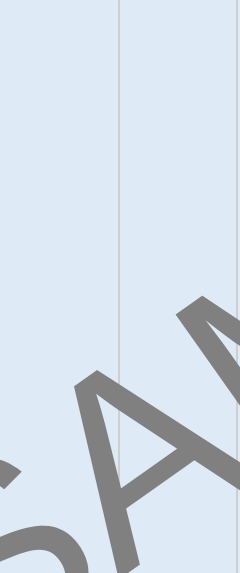
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY

RISK MATRIX									
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE			Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	Substitution Replace the hazard.	
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.	Isolation Isolate People from the hazard	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records	Administrative Change the work.	
Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferred when controlling a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the third most effective, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is the least effective method.									

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)											
Select the appropriate PPE below suitable for the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).											
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING PROTECTION	EYE 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
1. Preparation	Trip hazards, Fumes from equipment	2M	- Implement a thorough site clean-up before commencement of work to eliminate trip hazards. - Mark out all potential tripping areas clearly, such as uneven ground or scattered debris. - Install appropriate signage and barriers in necessary places around the workplace to signal any potential hazards. - Ensure all workers are wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), including steel-toed boots to prevent foot injuries from trips. - Carry out regular checks to ensure a clean and tidy workspace is maintained. - Organise training sessions to make clear all workers are aware of how to correctly identify and respond to trip hazards. - Use low emission equipment wherever possible to reduce the exposure to harmful fumes. - Ensure proper ventilation on-site to diminish the concentration of fumes. - Provide appropriate respiratory PPE for all personnel involved and brief them on its correct usage. - As part of employee training, include information on the dangers of inhaling fumes and the importance of using PPE. - Regularly service and maintain equipment responsible for fume emissions, with records of maintenance to be kept current and accessible. - Respond promptly to any reported issues relating to perceived trip hazards or concerns about fume exposure, taking immediate action where needed.	1L
2. Equipment Setup	Electrocution, Falling objects	3H	- Regular Equipment Inspections: Before any work begins, it's essential that all equipment is thoroughly inspected by a skilled professional for safety and functionality. - Certified Electricians: It's crucial to have certified electricians on site to ensure all electrical machines or devices are properly installed, operated, and maintained. - Circuit Breaker Use: Always use a circuit breaker when handling electrical tools and equipment to prevent the possibility of electrocution. - Secure Tools: Ensure all tools used in the setup are securely fastened to prevent them from falling. - Safety Helmets: Workers should wear safety helmets at all times to protect themselves from falling objects. - Proper Lighting: Adequate lighting should be provided to prevent accidents during the setup phase. - Safety Training: Ongoing safety training must be provided to ensure employees understand potential hazards, how to avoid them and what to do in case of an accident. - Use of Protective Gear: Wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (like gloves, safety glasses, etc.) should be mandatory.	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
			- Risk Assessment: A comprehensive risk assessment should be undertaken before any work begins and reviewed regularly. - Controlled Access Zones: Designated areas that may pose risks because of falling objects should be clearly marked and access restricted. - Working at Height Precautions: If workers are needed to work at heights during setup, proper fall protection measures should be in place. - Anti-Trip Measures: Cable management to prevent tripping over wires and causing inadvertent injuries and equipment damage. - Maintenance of Clear Workspaces: Clear pathways and clean, uncluttered workspaces can reduce the risks of slips, trips, and falls — common incidents that lead to injuries. - Emergency Procedures: Evacuation and emergency plans should be clear and accessible to everybody with regular drills held to ensure everyone knows their roles and responsibilities in case of an emergency.	
3. Materials Handling	Handling heavy materials, Sharp edges on material	3H	- Implement comprehensive training programs for workers handling heavy and sharp-edged materials to understand the correct procedures and risks involved. - Use appropriate manual handling techniques, such as bending knees while lifting, not overloading, and avoiding twisting or sudden movements that could strain muscles. - Ensure personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, steel-toed boots, safety glasses, etc., is worn at all times when handling such materials. - Promote frequent short breaks for those handling heavy items to prevent fatigue that could result in accidents. - Maintain clean, tidy, and well-lit workplaces to minimise trips, slips, and falls. - Store materials properly - heavier items lower down and with sharp edges pointing away from walkways or workspaces. - Utilise mechanical aids like wheelbarrows, trolleys, dollies, forklifts where feasible, to minimise the need for manual lifts. - Encourage a team lift approach for especially heavy or awkward goods. - Regularly inspect tools used in material handling for any potential safety hazards like faulty brakes on trolleys or dull cutting tools that require more force. - Set up a protocol for immediate reporting of any injuries however slight - early treatment can prevent minor injuries becoming serious. - Ramp up supervision to ensure that workers follow guidelines, and intervene if unsafe practices are detected. Periodic refreshing of training should be provided to maintain high safety standards.	1L
4. Cutting/Grinding	Flying debris, Excessive noise, Vibration injuries	3H		2M



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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
			SAMPLE	
6. Assembly Tasks	Muscle strains, Crushing injuries from ill-fitted parts	2M	SAMPLE	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
			SAMPLE	
9. Transportation	Heavy vehicle accidents, Load securing failures	3H		2M

[illegible]

Activity	Duration (H:M)	Resources	Notes
Site Preparation	2:00	1 Worker	Clearing area, setting up equipment.
Drilling/Cutting	3:00	2 Workers	Drilling holes for foundation.
Foundation Pouring	4:00	3 Workers	Pouring concrete for foundation.
Wall Construction	5:00	4 Workers	Building walls and setting formwork.
Roofing	3:00	2 Workers	Installing roof trusses and sheathing.
Interior Framing	4:00	3 Workers	Setting up interior wall studs.
Plumbing	2:00	1 Worker	Installing pipes and fixtures.
Electrical	2:00	1 Worker	Running wires and installing outlets.
Finishing	3:00	2 Workers	Applying drywall, sanding, and painting.
Landscaping	2:00	1 Worker	Planting trees and shrubs.

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
			SAMPLE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
13. Commissioning Process	Explosion dangers, Electrocution	4A	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [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
14. Troubleshooting	Mental stress, Electrical shocks	3H		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
15. Site Restoration	Cut injuries from debris falling while restoring site			1L

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on

2M

SAMPLE

[illegible]

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
20. Debriefing and Feedback Session	Poor communication, Conflicting information	2M	SAMPLE	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 IF 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>

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>

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/legislation>

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

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>

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/for-and-resource/codes-of-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

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.

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 represent 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 selected.	☒	
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