



### Implementing Controls To Minimise Silica Exposure | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS) TASK OR ACTIVITY: Implementing Controls To Minimise Silica Exposure **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	HEIRARCHY 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 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_VAL 1 TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)										
		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. Preparation	Lack of training, improper handling and storage of materials	2M	<ul> <li>Provide comprehensive training programs to all workers on silica safety and handling procedures before commencing any related tasks.</li> <li>Ensure that all workers are familiar with Materials sety Data Sheets (MSDS) for materials containing silica.</li> <li>Establish a designated storast area for silica-comoning staterials, keeping them separate from other supplies and ensuring specifically and ensuring specifically designed to highlight coast where silica dust may be present, allowing for adequate preparate by the states.</li> <li>Uses are, viscus signs to highlight coast where silica dust may be present, allowing for adequate preparate by the states.</li> <li>Cond at the assessments to identify potential exposure risks and customise control measures accordingly.</li> <li>Assign complete person to oversee the handling and storage of materials, ensuring compliance with satisfy provides.</li> <li>Store to rials in closed containers to prevent accidental release of silica dust during transit and rage.</li> <li>Regularly audit and inspect storage areas to ensure that materials are properly stored and secured at all kines.</li> <li>Distribute written guidelines and protocols to all staff to reinforce correct handling techniques and storage procedures.</li> <li>Limit access to areas where silica exposure is possible, allowing only trained personnel to enter.</li> <li>Evaluate and select tools and equipment specifically designed to minimise dust generation during handling.</li> <li>Collaborate with suppliers to deliver materials in formats that reduce the need for on-site handling and cutting, thereby reducing potential exposure.</li> </ul>	1L
2. Equipment Setup	Unprotected exposure to silica, equipment malfunction	3H	<ul> <li>Conduct a pre-start safety briefing to ensure all team members are aware of the silica exposure risks and control measures.</li> <li>Use equipment with built-in extraction systems specifically designed for reducing silica dust.</li> <li>Regularly inspect and maintain extraction systems to ensure they are functioning effectively.</li> <li>Equip workers with appropriate personal protective equipment, including P2 or P3 respirators.</li> <li>Establish exclusion zones to limit the number of people exposed during the setup phase.</li> <li>Position equipment to minimise dust dispersion in work areas where possible.</li> </ul>	2М



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		1	- Use wet methods to suppress dust generation by applying water directly to silica-containing materials.	1
			- Implement an effective housekeeping program to regularly clean up dust using HEPA-filtered vacuum systems.	
			- Rotate personnel out of high-exposure are so limit their time spent around silica dust.	
			- Ensure proper storage and handling of magicals copting silica to prevent dust release.	
			- Provide adequate training on the health effect coulca and proper use of control measures to all personnel.	
			- Implement proper the schniques and provide make at handling training to reduce the risk of muscle strain.	
			- Use mechan all lifting air such as lever loists, or forklifts to minimise manual handling.	
			- Ensure that all parkers are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves, long's as s, and separate, to reduce skin contact with silica.	
			- Implementation on schedule to ensure workers do not exceed recommended limits for manual handling ask	
0.14.4		014	anduc regula rgonomic assessments to identify areas of improvement in manual handling practices.	41
Material Handling	Muscle strain, skin contact with silica	2M	Esta lear communication protocols to coordinate safe lifting and handling among team members.	1L
			esign workspaces to allow for efficient and safe movement of materials, reducing unnecessary bending on aching.	
			Keep work areas clean and free from obstructions to prevent tripping hazards during material handling.	
			- Use appropriate dust suppression methods, such as water misting, to minimise airborne silica particles.	
			- Provide regular safety briefings and updates on safe material handling procedures and silica exposure risks.	
			- Ensure immediate access to washing facilities for workers to cleanse exposed skin after handling materials containing silica.	
4. Drilling	Inhalation of silica dust, eye injury from flying debris	3H		1L
	liying debits			



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	•			
5. Grinding	Excessive noise, inhalation of silica dust	3H		2M
5. Officing	Excessive noise, initialation of silica dust	011		ZIVI



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6. Sanding	Skin and respiratory exposure to silica dust, repetitive motion injuries	ЗН		2M
7. Clean up	Improper waste disposal, insufficient cleaning procedures leading to leftover silica residue	2M		1L



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. Maintenance	Exposure to silica from power tools	2M		■ 1L
. Maintenance	from power tools	IVI		IL.



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9. Inspection	Missed recognition of hazards, Over-exposure to silica	ЗН		I 1L
10. Packing & Storage	Poor posture, heavy lifting, unorganised storage increasing risk of accidents	2M		1L



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11. Staff Training	Insufficient knowledge of afety practices, Complacency due ramiliar work process	2M		1L
	work process			



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12. Personal Protective Equipment Utilisation	Incorrect usage, inadequate or faulty PPE			2M
13. Air Monitoring	Inaccurate readings, over-exposure to silica during testing	3Н		1L



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14. Health Surveillance	Late detection of silicosis; — Jed medical intervention	ЗН		1L



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15. Regular Review and Update of Safety Measures	Outdated safety protocols, overlooked areas of risk management	2M		1L
16. Emergency Response Procedures	Delayed response, unskilled handling emergencies like fire or injury	2M		1L



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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

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

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/legislations/

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 2011

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: <a href="https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/wor">https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/wor</a> 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

Occupational Health and affety gulations 2017

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

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des on actice VI autps://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.	<u>k</u>	
Adequate risk assessment of any identified hazards has been completed.	$\boxtimes$	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	$\boxtimes$	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMS	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column pulleted.	$\boxtimes$	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selectives		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important part of measures.	$\boxtimes$	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, sur as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be us	$\boxtimes$	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed an instead on the SWMS.	$\boxtimes$	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, or skills required to perform the work.	$\boxtimes$	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	$\boxtimes$	
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.	$\boxtimes$	
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.	$\boxtimes$	
REVIEWED BY	DATE REVIE	WED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPL	ETED