



Indoor Arena Managem	nent   SAFE WORK METHO	D STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK (	OR ACTIVITY: Indoor Arena Mana	agement	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E 111:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO' D BY	THE PC. OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or under o (PC 1) is	required to en that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	opliance the VMS a vell as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS MIS MIS MIS MIS MIS MIS MIS MIS MIS M	NA, ¿ OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in accomply with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuate hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must sto, an 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	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	otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on controls the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the virtuost entire, while Administrative ontrols by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equament), the least effective								

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	propriate PPL	abo√ ≃uitab	ic 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	R PIRATORY 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	Tripping over equipment, Electrical hazards	2M	<ul> <li>Conduct a pre-inspection of the area to ideally and remove any tripping hazards such as cords, tools, or equipment.</li> <li>Use cable covers for all electrical cords that he causes walkways to prevent tripping.</li> <li>Ensure adequate lighting in all preparation area on highlight cential hazards.</li> <li>Assign dedicated storage area for equipment who are a use to keep walkways clear.</li> <li>Train staff on secondary and carge practices for equipment and materials.</li> <li>Install safer signage to won of potential tround electrical hazards in high-risk areas.</li> <li>Regularly che cando antain all electroal equipment to ensure it is in good working order.</li> <li>Use on alip material areas prone to water or sweat accumulation to reduce slip risks.</li> <li>Implements strict he sekeeping policy requiring immediate clean-up of spills and debris.</li> <li>Use circuit brougers and surge protectors for all electronic equipment to prevent electrical faults.</li> <li>Confuc egular safety drills and briefings to familiarise staff with hazard identification and control measure.</li> <li>Insure that all team members wear appropriate personal protective equipment, such as closed-toe shows, when setting up or managing equipment.</li> </ul>	1L
2. Venue Inspection	Mould exposure, Falls from height	ЗН	<ul> <li>Conduct regular inspections of the ceiling and high structures to identify any signs of mould or water damage.</li> <li>Provide training for all staff on hazard identification, safe work practices, and risk management regarding potential mould exposure and working at heights.</li> <li>Implement a scheduled maintenance program to ensure ventilation systems are well-maintained and functioning correctly to prevent mould growth.</li> <li>Use barricades and warning signage to restrict access to areas where fall hazards exist until proper safety measures are in place.</li> <li>Equip staff with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as respiratory masks and gloves, when cleaning or inspecting areas with potential mould exposure.</li> <li>Install secure guardrails or barriers around elevated platforms and ledges to prevent falls from height during inspection activities.</li> <li>Ensure use of certified safety harnesses and fall arrest systems by staff working at heights.</li> <li>Encourage a culture of reporting any unsafe conditions, including visible mould or precarious structures, to supervisors immediately.</li> <li>Arrange professional mould remediation services if mould is detected beyond the capability of general cleaning procedures.</li> </ul>	2M



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			- Schedule routine reviews and updates of safety procedures and ensure they align with current legislation and best industry practices.	
			- Limit exposure time to potentially hazardous environments through job rotation or other organisational measures.	
			- Keep detailed records of all inspections, it intenance arbities, and incidents to assess effectiveness of current safety controls over time.	
			- Ensure emergency response plans are in place and regularly practised, focusing on rapid evacuation procedures especially in area susceptible to falls structure allure.	
			- Audit all safety equipment reg., tly to confirm it me sustralian Safety Standards and replace any faulty or expired expure sprom.	
			- Implement as anual harrying training training and for workers to educate them on safe lifting techniques and property.	
			- Prov. exchange aids such as trolleys or forklifts to assist in moving heavy equipment, reducing the need forms all lifts.	
			- Use te in lift technicles when possible, ensuring multiple workers are involved to share the load and nimise individual strain.	
	•		- Ensite electrical devices and equipment are regularly inspected and maintained by a qualified lectrical prevent malfunctions that may lead to electrical shock.	
			- st all electrical outlets and connections with a voltage tester before use to verify their safety and functionality.	
. Equipment Set Up	Heavy lifting, Elect all shock	2M	- Clearly mark all power points and switches, and ensure they are easily accessible and not obstructed by equipment or other objects.	1L
			- Establish a lockout/tagout procedure for all electrical equipment maintenance to ensure it cannot be accidentally switched on while being serviced.	
			- Equip all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves designed for electrical work and back support belts for lifting.	
			- Arrange workstations to minimise the distance required to carry heavy items, ensuring they are kept close to the destination area.	
			- Conduct pre-start checks to identify and rectify any potential hazards related to equipment set-up before operations begin.	
			- Keep the area well-lit and uncluttered during equipment setup activities to avoid tripping hazards and enable clear visibility of all safety signage and instructions.	
	Noise-induced hearing loss, Electrical			
Soling Check	hazards	3H		2M



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5. Crowd Management	Overcrowding, Violent behaviour	3H		2M
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6. Consumable Sales	Burns from hot dring roods, Food poisoning	2M		1L



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7. Cleaning Up	Exposure to hazardous substances, Sharp object injuries	2M		1L
8. Emergency Procedure Training	Inadequate knowledge, Panic in emergency situations	3H		2M



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9. Waste Disposal	Biohazardous was texpost injuries from heavy	2M		1L



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10. Lighting Setup	Falls from heights, Electrical hazards	ЗН		2M
11. Bathroom Maintenance	Slip and falls, Biohazard exposure	2M		1L



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	5			
12. Security Coordination	Crowded areas, Physica don	2M		<b>1</b> L
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13. First Aid Access	Lack of accessibility, Insufficient supplies	2M		1L
14. Concession Stand Operation	Hot surfaces, Knife injuries	1L		1L



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15. Signage Placement	Injury from inadequate space, impping over signage	2M		<b>1</b> L



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
16. Ticketing Booth Management	Violent behaviour, Overcrowding	31-		2M
17. Fire Safety Protocol	Inadequate exit signage, Not knowing evacuation route	3H		2M



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18. Noise Control Management	Excessive noise, Vibration hazards	2M		<b>■</b> 1L



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
19. Staging Area Organisation	Poor layout design Lack of emanage access	4A		3H
20. Venue Decommissioning	Tripping on loose wires, Falling objects during tear-down	3H		2M



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
	5			



#### **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: <a href="https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations">https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</a>
Codes of Practice ACT: <a href="https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice-act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice-act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice-act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice-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 > odes-oi racti

#### **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 at Safety Act 34

Occupational Health and Infety gulations 2017

Legis on VIC: https://www.safe.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: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation</a> Codes of Practice WA: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice</a>

#### 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 mpleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selective.		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the person is as a person is as a person is a		
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 a noted 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 REVIE	WED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPL	ETED