# Removal Of Asbestos Pipe | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

**TASK OR ACTIVITY: Removal Of Asbestos Pipe**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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. |

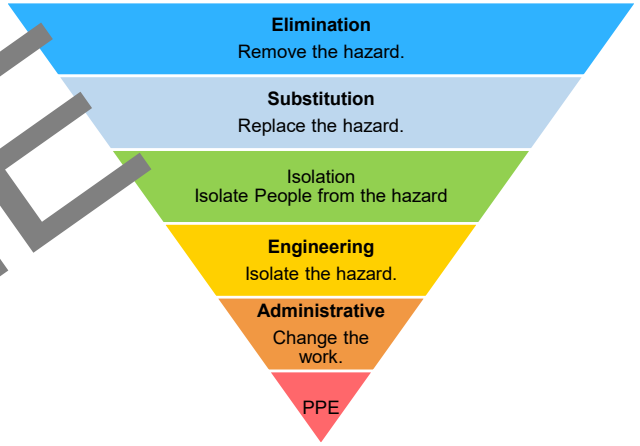
| ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY |
|---|
| |

## 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 |

**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 e ve, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Eq ment) he least effective method.

HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS




## PERS NAL 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 C ECTION | EY CTION | 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 | Incorrect identification of asbestos, Lack of proper tools and equipment | 2M | - Proper identification: Ensure correct identification of asbestos material by engaging a qualified asbestos assessor with the required licenses and certification to perform surveys and tests.<br>- Update asbestos register: Keep an updated asbestos register in the workplace, clearly indicating the location of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) to avoid accidental exposure or disturbance.<br>- Develop an Asbestos Management Plan: Establish a clear plan outlining procedures for removal, transportation, and disposal of ACMs, including roles and responsibilities of all parties involved.<br>- Obtain necessary permits and licenses: Ensure that all necessary permits and licenses are obtained from relevant authorities before commencing the removal of asbestos pipe.<br>- Appropriate training of workers: Conduct regular training sessions for employees to ensure they understand the hazards associated with asbestos and how to safely handle it.<br>- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Provide appropriate PPE, such as respirators, protective coveralls, gloves, and safety goggles, to every worker involved in asbestos removal tasks.<br>- Select proper tools and equipment: Use specialised tools and equipment designed specifically for asbestos removal, minimising the risk of airborne fiber release.<br>- Restrict access to work area: Only allow authorised personnel to enter the asbestos removal site, ensuring warning signs are placed around the perimeter of the work area.<br>- Implement control measures: Apply suitable control measures, including wet methods or dust suppression technology to minimise the release of asbestos fibers during removal.<br>- Secure waste containers: Use leak-tight containers or heavy-duty double-bagged bags to securely transport and store removed asbestos waste until proper disposal.<br>- Inspection and maintenance of equipment: Regularly inspect and maintain tools and equipment used in the removal process, replacing any damaged or inefficient items.<br>- Adequate communication and supervision: Ensure clear communication between workers and supervisors throughout the entire process, with regular briefings and consultation periods.<br>- Post-removal cleaning: Thoroughly clean the work area after removal using wet wiping and HEPA-filtered vacuuming methods, ensuring complete decontamination of any remaining ACM debris or dust. | 1L |
| 2. Isolation | Airborne asbestos exposure, Uncontrolled access to the work area | 3H | - Implement exclusion zones: Set up clearly marked exclusion zones around the work area to ensure only authorised personnel can access the site. Use physical barriers, such as fencing or barricades, and warning signs to indicate the presence of asbestos.<br>- Establish personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements: Ensure all workers involved in the removal of asbestos pipe are wearing appropriate PPE, such as disposable coveralls, gloves, boot covers, and respiratory protection, to minimise exposure to airborne asbestos fibers.<br>- Air monitoring: Conduct regular air monitoring during the asbestos pipe removal process to measure the concentration of airborne asbestos fibers and ensure that levels remain within safe limits. | 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 |
| | | | - Dust suppression: Use wet methods, such as dampening surfaces or utilising HEPA-filtered vacuum systems, to suppress any dust generated during the removal process, thereby minimising the release of airborne asbestos fibers.<br>- Encapsulation: Apply encapsulants (sealants specifically designed for asbestos containment) to seal off the surface of the asbestos pipe before removing it, which could prevent the release of asbestos fibers into the air.<br>- Implement clearance procedures: Develop and follow clearance procedures, including visual inspections and air monitoring, to ensure the work area is free from asbestos contamination after the removal has been completed.<br>- Proper waste disposal: Dispose of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in accordance with local regulations in waste containers that are properly labelled and sealed. Ensure that waste transport and disposal are carried out by licensed operators.<br>- Training and competency: Ensure all workers involved in the asbestos removal process have received appropriate training on the hazards, safe work practices, and regulatory requirements associated with asbestos.<br>- Communication and coordination: Coordinate with other trades, supervisors, and workers to ensure they understand the hazards and specific requirements for the isolation and removal of asbestos pipes. Hold regular toolbox talks to reinforce this information and maintain open communication on-site.<br>- Periodic review and update of SWMS: Regularly review and update the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) for asbestos pipe removal to ensure its continued effectiveness in addressing hazards and implementing appropriate control measures. Consider changes to work processes, technologies, or legislative requirements when updating the SWMS. | |
| 3. Decontamination set up | Poor decontamination facilities, Insufficient PPE usage | 2M | - Establish a designated decontamination area adjacent to the work site, ensuring it is well-ventilated and free from obstructions.<br>- Set up a three-stage decontamination process that includes a dirty area, a shower area, and a clean area for workers to transition through after handling asbestos.<br>- Provide clear signage indicating the boundaries of each decontamination area and emphasise the importance of following the proper sequence when entering and exiting the zones.<br>- Equip the decontamination area with appropriate cleaning supplies, such as HEPA-filtered vacuum cleaners, disposable wipes, and waste receptacles lined with asbestos-proof bags.<br>- Ensure workers are adequately trained on decontamination procedures, including the proper removal, cleaning, and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing.<br>- Supply workers with sufficient quantities and proper sizes of PPE, including coveralls, gloves, footwear, and respiratory masks, meeting Australian regulatory standards.<br>- Instruct workers to change into clean clothing after completing decontamination processes and before leaving the work site to minimise potential cross-contamination.<br>- Conduct regular inspections of the decontamination area to ensure all supplies and equipment are functioning correctly and promptly address any deficiencies or malfunctions. | 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 |
| | | | - Implement a strict buddy system during decontamination procedures to ensure that workers are correctly following guidelines and assisting one another in the safe removal and disposal of contaminated PPE.<br>- Develop a protocol for handling emergency situations within the decontamination area, ensuring that workers know how to respond swiftly and efficiently in case of exposure or injury.<br>- Keep records of all workers who have entered and exited the decontamination area, including details about the nature of their work, the duration of their exposure, and associated PPE usage.<br>- Store all removed asbestos materials securely by sealing them in properly labelled double-layered plastic bags, away from general work areas until they can be disposed of according to local regulations.<br>- Coordinate with certified asbestos disposal services for the prompt and compliant removal, transportation, and disposal of contaminated materials generated during decontamination processes.<br>- Regularly update and review the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) for asbestos pipe removal to ensure compliance with Australian Work Health and Safety regulations and reflect any new findings or modifications in industry practices regarding decontamination procedures. | |
| 4. Encapsulation | Ineffective enclosure, Premature damage to encapsulated materials | 3H | [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] | |
| 5. Removal of asbestos pipe | Asbestos fibers dispers[redacted]s or abrasions from shar[redacted]dges | [redacted] | [redacted] | 1L |
| 6. Waste Disposal | Improper waste disposal, Contamination of the environment | 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] | |
| 7. Air Monitoring | Inadequate monitoring equipment, Inaccurate data collection | 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] | |
| 8. Clean-up | Remaining asbestos debris, Improper cleaning methods | 2M | [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] | |
| 9. Decontamination | Incomplete removal of contaminants from personnel and equipment, Exposure to asbestos during decontamination process | 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] | |
| 10. Clearance Inspection | Missed asbestos material, Failure to identify ongoing risks | 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] | |
| 11. Site Restoration | Discarded PPE, Damaged property during removal process | 2M | [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] | |
| 12. Documentation | Inaccurate or missing records, Miscommunication between stakeholders | 3H | [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 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 FOR 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 2017
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 are 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** | |