



Removing Asbestos If	Any SAFE WORK METHO	D STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK	OR ACTIVITY: Removing Asbesto	os If Any	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E fil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROV TO 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 undo	required to en that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	apliance the VMS a well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS SIMS MANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA. 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONN EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND C THIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, comparing those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuous each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must sto, quately. 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	Administrative Otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the life post entitive, 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		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	Exposure to asbestos, uncontrolled dust	ЗН	 Conduct a thorough site assessment to ideally asbestos presence and locations. Inform all personnel of the identified asbest prisks though a detailed briefing. Restrict access to authorised personnel only is establishing a clearly marked exclusion zone. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (acce), including P2 respirators, disposable coveralls, and gloves. Implement a destatable on process for personnel and equipment leaving the work area. Utilise we'th whods to microise dust beneation, such as damp cloths or low-pressure water sprays. Ensurpoper anacte varning of asbestos hazards is visible and legible at all times. Province utight notative air pressure enclosures to prevent the escape of asbestos fibres. Employer and and conced asbestos removalists following regulatory requirements. Use selled, labelled containers for transporting removed asbestos materials. Provide a tight monitoring before, during, and after the removal process to assess fibre levels. Conductor monitoring before, during, and after the removal process to assess fibre levels. Develop a compliant waste management plan for safe disposal of asbestos materials. 	2M
2. Site Setup	Failure to isolate area, improper disposal of materials	ЗН	 Clearly define and mark the asbestos removal area with visible barriers to ensure all personnel and equipment are kept out unless appropriately trained. Install warning signage around the designated asbestos removal site to alert workers and visitors of potential hazards and restricted access. Ensure only individuals with proper certification in asbestos handling are permitted to enter the designated work area. Erect a secure temporary enclosure, such as plastic sheeting or another suitable material, to prevent the spread of asbestos fibres beyond the work site. Utilise negative air pressure units inside the enclosure to prevent any airborne asbestos fibres from migrating outside the controlled area. Develop an efficient decontamination unit at the entrance and exit of the enclosed work zone for personnel and equipment. Conduct a thorough inspection to verify that all HVAC systems, vents, and other openings within the area are sealed off to eliminate cross-contamination risk. Prioritise communication plans to ensure all workers on-site are fully informed of the asbestos removal schedule and safety precautions. 	2M



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			- Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as disposable overalls, gloves, and respirators fitted with P3 filters, to all authorised personnel.	
			- Establish a waste disposal protocol that complies can local regulations, ensuring all asbestos-containing materials are double-bagged, clearly labelled disposed of in designated facilities.	
			- Maintain a detailed logbook to record the unsfer of astrotos waste from the site to the licensed disposal facility, documenting the chain of cut dy.	
			- Train employees to identify damaged or improvey sealed disposal bags and instruct them on appropriate response measure to minimise any examination sk.	
			- Schedule regular air quality montoring both within adequate control and fibre rels.	
			- Assign a site approvisor reponsible or continuously monitoring adherence to safety protocols and immediately a cressing at deviation of safe practices.	
			- Control sympretry sive training sessions for all personnel involved in asbestos identification and assess the present they understand the properties and risks associated with asbestos materials.	
			- Use or qualitied and elensed asbestos assessors for identifying the presence of asbestos-containing officials	
			- Developed implement a robust asbestos management plan that includes procedures for identification, sk asserblent, and control measures.	
			- lize up-to-date equipment and technology designed specifically for detecting asbestos fibres and materials in various conditions.	
			- Provide detailed site-specific surveys and reports outlining the locations and conditions of asbestos materials, available to all relevant stakeholders.	
. Identification and	Incorrect identification, poor risk	ЗН	- Establish clear protocols for reporting suspected asbestos materials, including immediate notification to safety officers or supervisors.	2M
ssessment	assessment		- Incorporate visual aids such as diagrams and photographs in asbestos reports to highlight affected areas and assist in accurate identification.	
			- Ensure regular inspections and audits by independent third-party asbestos specialists to verify accuracy and compliance with safety regulations.	
			- Maintain an updated asbestos register accessible to all workers on-site to prevent accidental disturbance of asbestos materials.	
			- Employ comprehensive risk assessments that consider potential exposure scenarios, duration, and frequency, and incorporate these findings into action plans.	
			- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) properly fitted and suitable for asbestos-related tasks, including respirators and disposable coveralls.	
			- Implement controls to minimize dust generation during initial inspection activities, like using wet methods or sealing off the inspection area.	



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			- Demarcate and restrict access to areas where asbestos identification is being conducted, using signage and physical barriers.	
			- Review and revise risk assessments regularly becond updated information or changes in site conditions, ensuring ongoing effectiveness of the old measures.	
4. Asbestos Removal Planning	Inadequate planning, lack of necessary equipment	3⊬		2M
5. Protection Gear Usage	Insufficient protection, misuse of gear	3H		1L



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6. Area Isolation	Mishandling of isolation process, incomplete sealing	3Н		2M



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7. Material Wetting	Failure in wetting materials, inappropriate water usage	ЗН		2M



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8. Safe Removal Methods	Unsafe techniques, poor worker trainii			2M
9. Decontamination	Failure to fully decontaminate, poor decontamination practices	4A		2M



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10. Secure Packaging & Disposal	Inappropriate packaging, incorrect disposal practices	3H		1 L



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11. Verification	Insufficient verification processes overlooking residual asbest	ЗН		2M
12. Clearance Inspection	Incomplete inspection, missed areas of contamination	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
13. Disposal of Asbestos Waste	Unregulated dumping, exposure to open air	4A		1 1L



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14. Dismantle and Revising Work Area	Poor disassembly of the one mishandling of remaining materials	AT I		2M
15. Review Work Process and Reporting	Lack of record keeping, poor communication of hazards	2M		1L



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16. Post-removal Monitoring	Infrequent inspections, overlooked areas of potential recontamination	2M		1L



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17. Emergency Procedures	Mismanagement & mer situations, lack of emosgency training	ВН		1 1L
18. Personal Hygiene	Poor personal hygiene practices, failure to use facilities provided	2M		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. Health Monitoring	Infrequent health checks, failure to report symptoms promptly	ЗН		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
				1
20. Documentation and Housekeeping	Poor organization of documents, failure to update records regularity	2M		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. 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/legislative

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of ractions of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of-ractions-of-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 al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and afety gulations 2017

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

gulat

des on actice VI autros://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 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 p		
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