Use Of Fire For Burning	Off SAFE WORK METHC	D STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK 0	R ACTIVITY: Use Of Fire For Bur	ning Off	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E fil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	sting a business or under the (Po - U is	required to en that a safe work method s	tatement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NK	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	ppliance the VMS a well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS MAN PHAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NAME OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNE EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO THIS SWMS	DMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in according with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, such a companie hicas those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or contained hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stop an ately. 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 CONSTRUC					
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	I 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	□ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services				
□ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integ. Y of a sucture	\square 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 terminary supart 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	\Box 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.				
☐ is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.				
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY				



	RISK MATRIX								
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE		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 befor 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 k⊾ records	Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
LOW LOW MODERATE HIGH HIGH LOW Revrecords Isolate the flazard. Iotes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrement on control of a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the tire nost endive, while Administrative controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) to be least effective Administrative Work. PPE PPE									

						TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the ap	propriate PPL	abo, ruitab	i or the equi	oment used or	the job task	being perform	ned (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION		P ECTION	R⊾ ⇒PIRATORY 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					

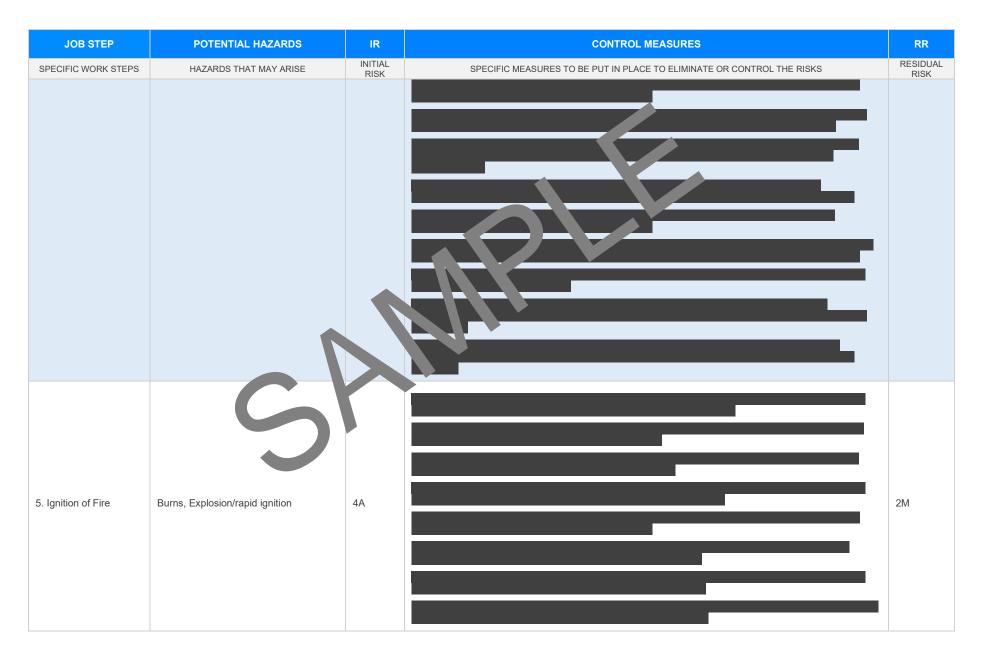


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Fire spreading, Smoke Inhalation	ЗН	 Obtain all necessary permits and approvalue on local authorities before beginning any burning activities. Assess weather conditions, such as wind sined and nection, to ensure they are within safe limits and won't cause the fire to spread uncontrollably. Establish clear boundaries on the burn area using non-combinable materials or creating a firebreak to contain the fire. Have adequate fire grade equipment on hand, including water hose, fire extinguishers, rakes, and shovels, to mande any unspectent are-ups. Ensure all proonnel involved are wurding perpopriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including masked prevent smoke malation, glocus, and protective clothing. Design spectra des and responsibilities to trained personnel for monitoring the fire and ensuring a control of hum. Notify throughing communicate an emergency evacuation plan and procedures to all team members in case fire to summanageable. Institutional communicate an emergency evacuation plan and procedures to all team members in case fire to summanageable. Schedule burning activities for times when public exposure is minimal, such as during low traffic periods, to limit the impact of smoke. 	2M
2. Material Gathering	Slips/Falls, Heavy lifting injuries	2М	 Conduct a pre-start meeting to discuss the task and assess everyone's readiness. Ensure all workers are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, including gloves, safety boots with good tread, and high-visibility clothing. Use mechanical aids such as trolleys or dollies to move heavy materials, reducing the need for manual lifting. Apply proper manual handling techniques, such as lifting with knees bent and keeping the load close to the body. Designate clear, obstacle-free pathways for transporting materials to minimise the risk of slips and falls. Implement a buddy system where two people handle particularly heavy or awkward loads together. Keep the work area well-lit and free from clutter to prevent tripping hazards. Train workers in recognising hazards related to lifting and carrying heavy or large materials. Have a first-aid kit readily accessible in case of any injuries during material handling. 	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
			- Ensure weather conditions are suitable for outdoor work; avoid working when it is too wet or windy to minimise slip and fall risks.	
			- Regularly inspect tools and equipment used in much all gathering for defects or damage.	
			- Ensure all personnel involved in the active mave under the fire safety training and are familiar with emergency procedures.	
			- Check weather conditions, including wind spectrum direction to ensure it is safe to proceed with burning off activities.	
			- Establish a clear communication plan with local fire constraints and notify them of the burning off activity, seeking any necessary provide.	
			- Create a state perimeter round burn a using firebreaks or barriers to prevent the spread of fire.	
			- Equiphil personnel with oppropriate provinal protective equipment (PPE) such as fire-resistant clothing, glove and mas, if a moke protection.	
3. Fire Creation	Duma Cracks Inhelation		- Have in sequate ster supply on-site with hoses, tanks, or portable pumps ready for immediate use in case of met ency.	2M
3. Fire Creation	Burns, Smoke Inhalation	4A	Position fire exerguishers and firefighting tools like shovels and rakes at strategic locations around the ware.	2101
	7		Assign redicated fire watch responsible for monitoring the burn area continuously and reporting any us of uncontrolled fire or changes in conditions.	
			- Wit the size of the burn pile to what can be safely managed and conducted without causing excessive smoke or heat.	
			- Implement a buddy system where workers are paired up to watch out for each other's wellbeing and alertness.	
			- Restrict access to the burn zone to only authorised personnel and establish a clear boundary for observers and non-essential staff.	
			- Schedule frequent breaks for personnel to prevent exhaustion and reduce exposure to smoke inhalation, ensuring they have access to fresh air and hydration facilities.	
4 Mark Area laster	Inadequate isolation leading to fire spread	4.0		014
4. Work Area Isolation		4A		2M









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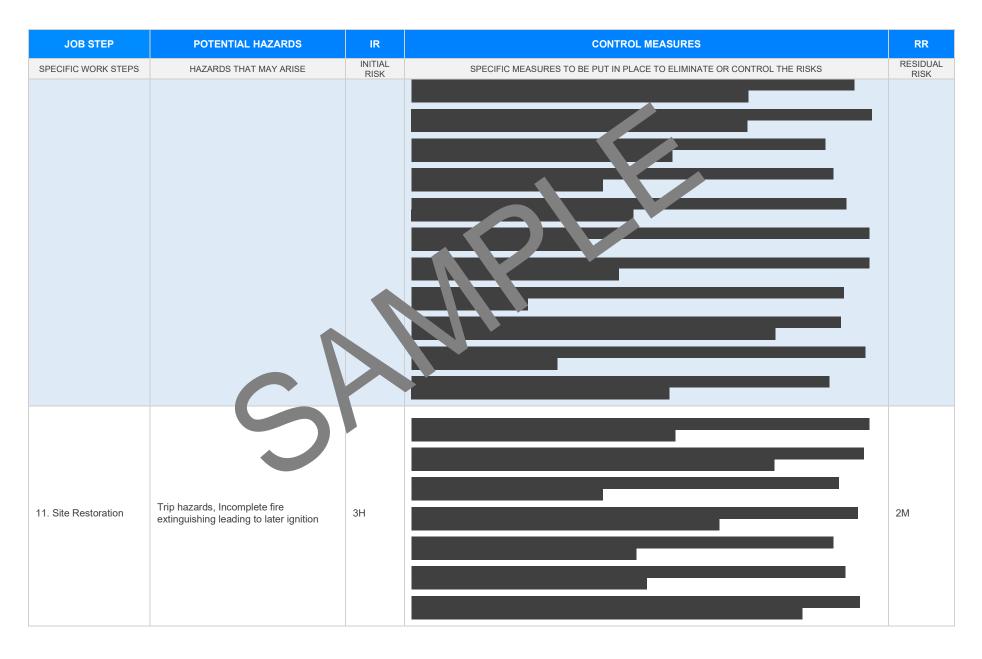




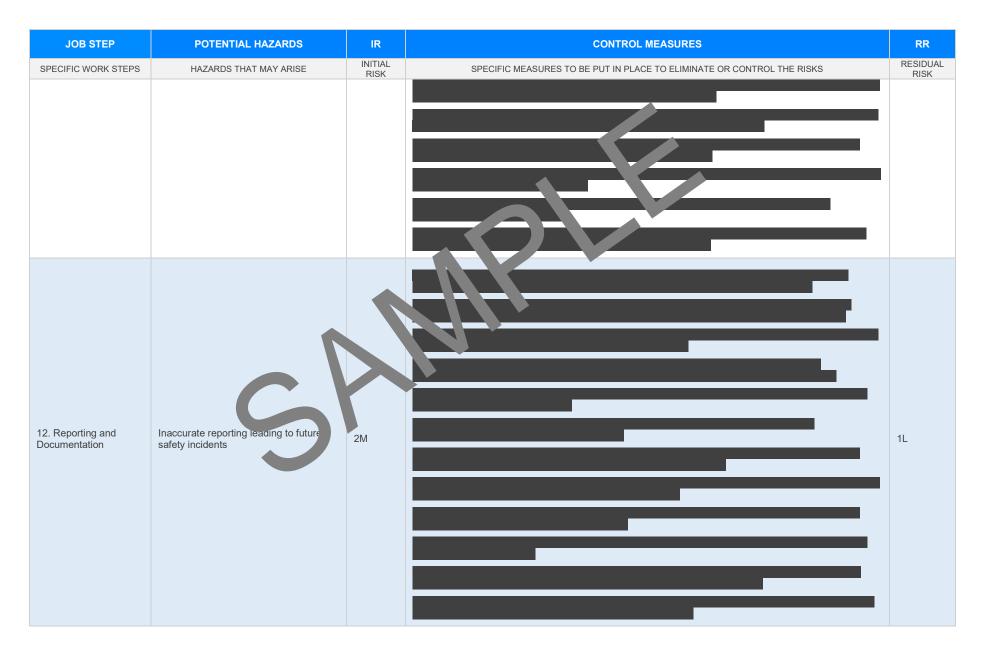


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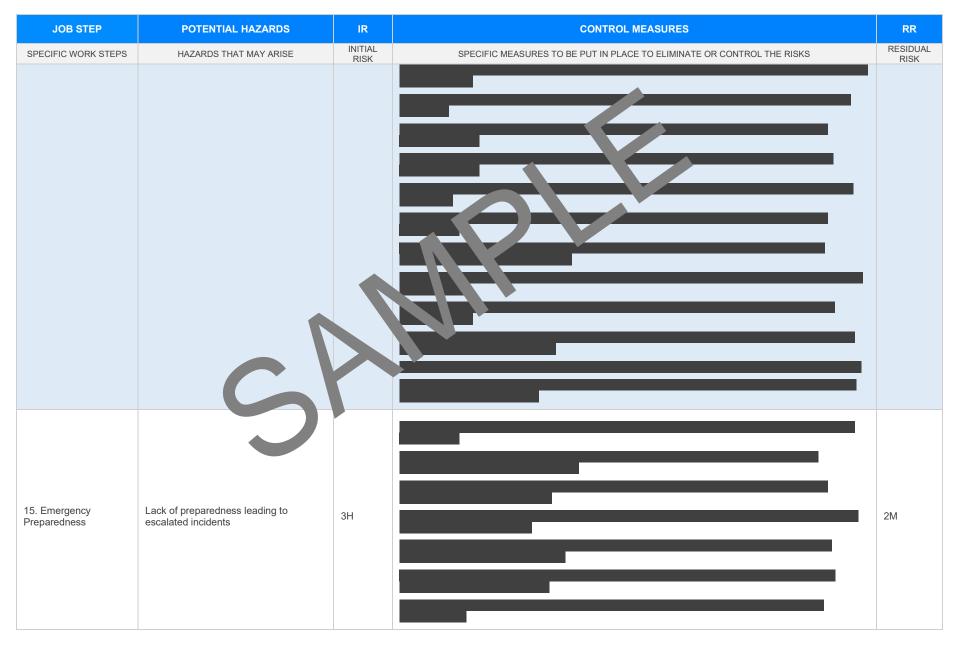




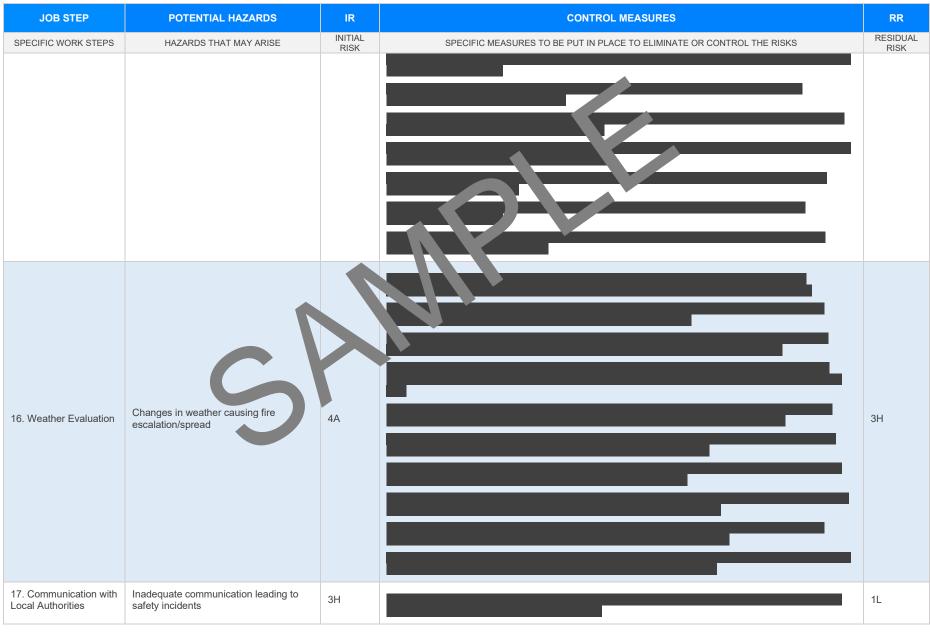
JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
13. Training and Supervision	Inadequate training leading to safety incidents, Miscommunication of safety protocols			2M
14. Equipment Inspection	Faulty equipment causing injury	2M		1L

Version 2.5

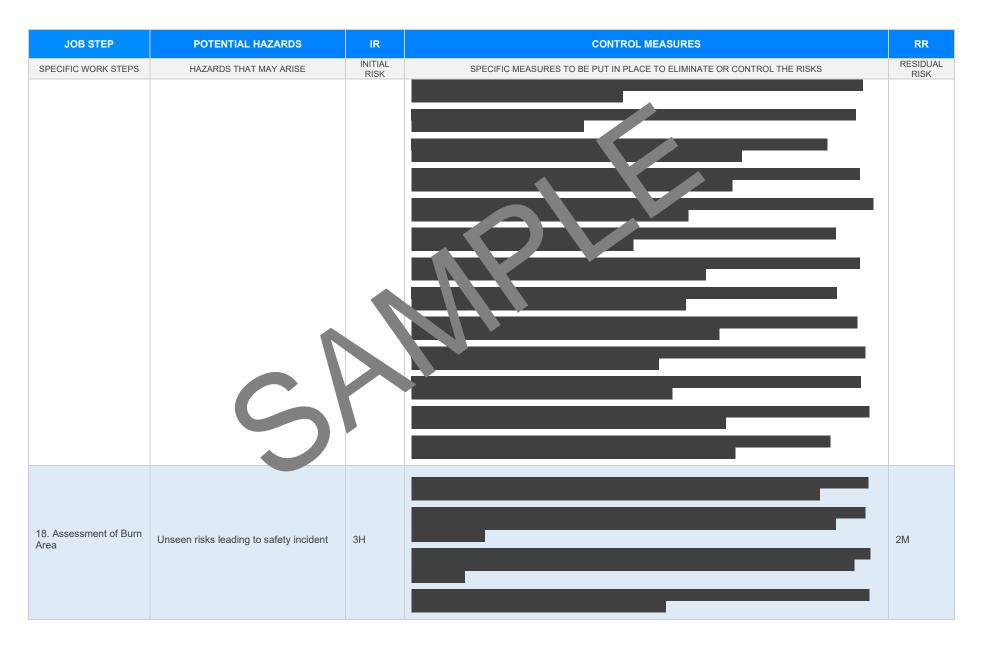




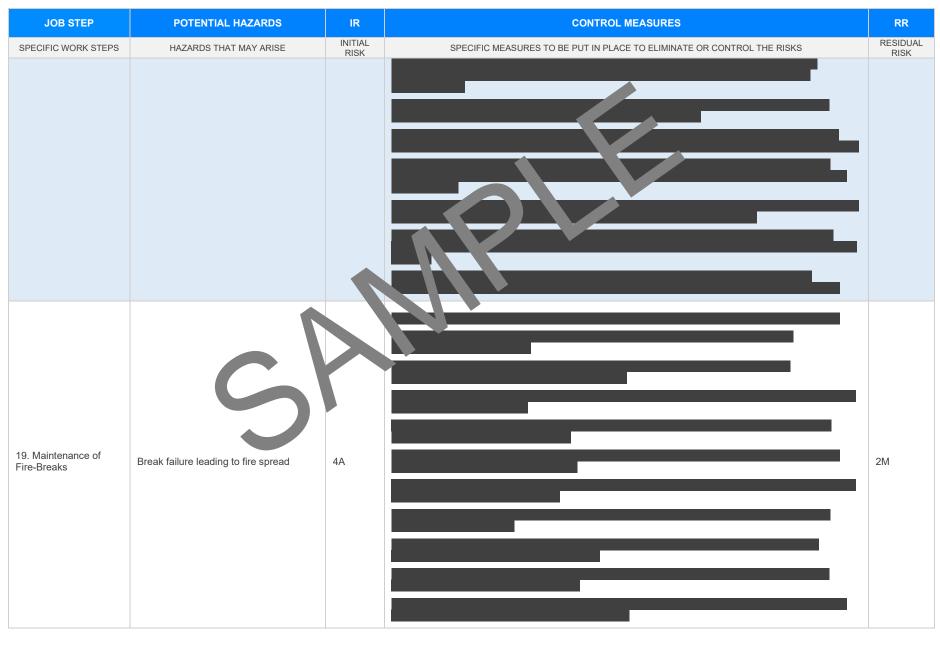












Version 2.5



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
20. Handling of Flammable Materials	Spills leading to rapid ignition, Incorrect handling leading to injury	44		2M



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 REF	ERENCES
RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISL	ATIVE REFERENCES ANY STATE 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	Victoria Occupational Health at Safety Act and 4 Occupational Health and onfety or gulations 2017 Legistron VIC: <u>https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- rulations</u> or des of chactice VIC <u>autps://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice</u>
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/legal-obligations/legislative	Western Australia Work Health and Safety Act 2020 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022 Legislation Western Australia: <u>https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation</u> Codes of Practice WA: <u>https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice</u>
Northern Territory Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 2011 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/weicplace-serve-laws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/weicplace-serve-laws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/weicplace-serve-laws</u>	Safe Work Australia Links Law and Regulation (All States): <u>https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation</u> Model Codes of Practice: <u>https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model- codes-of-practice</u>
South Australia Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA) Legislation for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation</u> Codes of Practice for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/work_laces/codes-of-practice#COPs</u> Tasmania	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
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: <u>https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</u> Codes of Practice for TAS: <u>https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u>	 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
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.	 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 gualifications 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 N THE ST ATEM ANT MONITORING AND REVIEW

d must reviewed (and

hav be sted by the operation

should be carried out in

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains fective revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The viewn consultation with workers (including contractors htractors Vb 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 persons involved with the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can acces he revised SWMS, including all persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a region of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties antly 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.	\square	
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 mpleted.	\boxtimes	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selection	\boxtimes	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the importation ontrol measures.	\boxtimes	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, su as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.	\boxtimes	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be use	\boxtimes	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed protection on the SWMS.	\boxtimes	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and g 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 RE	VIEWED
SIGNATURE	DATE CO	MPLETED