



Utilities Relocation	SAFE WORK METHOD S	TATEMENT (SWMS)	
TAS	SK OR ACTIVITY: Utilities Reloca	ition	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E 111:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROTO BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	eting 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 : MS M	NA, 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO 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, 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	HEI	RARCHY 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	e 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	the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the life post engineering by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), the least effective									

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		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	Other PPE 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	Slips, trips and falls, Inappropriate use of tools	2M	<ul> <li>Conduct a pre-start meeting to discuss pot sual slip, trip, and fall hazards with all workers.</li> <li>Ensure all workers are wearing appropriate of twear an non-slip soles.</li> <li>Keep the work area well-organised and free fit soutter at all times.</li> <li>Use signage and barriers to coarly mark areas viewer slip subps, or falls might occur.</li> <li>Provide adequate libration in all ork areas to ensure application and reduce the risk of trips.</li> <li>Regularly instruct and managin to use on ensure apply are in good working condition.</li> <li>Train worker on the correct and saturate wall tools required for the task.</li> <li>Important a tools be useful system to track and manage tool usage.</li> <li>Store poor safely then not in use to prevent them from becoming trip hazards.</li> <li>Use en onous mats of covers in areas where the ground surface may become slippery.</li> <li>Insured by control or cables are properly secured and do not create trip hazards.</li> <li>Endurate a clean-as-you-go policy to promptly address spills or debris that could cause slips.</li> <li>Illocate responsibility to a competent person to oversee the identification and control of hazards.</li> <li>Livelop emergency response procedures specific to slips, trips, and falls in the workplace.</li> </ul>	1L
2. Site Establishment	Inadequate environmental controls, Uncontrolled public access	ЗН	<ul> <li>Develop and implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to identify, assess, and control potential environmental impacts.</li> <li>Install sediment and erosion control measures such as silt fences, sediment basins, and diversion drains to prevent soil and pollutant runoff into nearby watercourses or drainage systems.</li> <li>Use dust suppression techniques, including watering down exposed areas and using dust suppressant products, especially on dry or windy days, to minimise airborne dust.</li> <li>Clearly mark the worksite boundaries with appropriate fencing, barriers, and signage to prevent unauthorised access by the public.</li> <li>Establish designated entry and exit points for vehicles and personnel to effectively manage site traffic and minimise risks to safety.</li> <li>Provide adequate security personnel or monitoring systems like CCTV during and outside of working hours to deter unauthorised access and vandalism.</li> <li>Conduct site inductions to ensure all workers and visitors are aware of safety protocols, site-specific hazards, and environmental protection measures.</li> <li>Position clear, visible, and compliant signage around the worksite to indicate hazard areas, emergency procedures, and contact information for site management.</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
			- Perform regular site inspections and audits to monitor control effectiveness and adapt as necessary to any changes in site conditions or operations.	
			- Maintain open communication with local authorities and community representatives to update them on site activities and address any public concerns ectively.	
			- Engage a qualified utility locator to conduct whorous assessment of the site using appropriate detection equipment.	
			- Obtain and review service pas from relevant apprities to less-check existing documentation against onsite findings.	
			- Conduct a visual person of the area to identify any readily apparent surface markers for underground utilities.	
			- Use non-destrictive digrand methods as vacuum excavation, to expose underground utilities with a smagn, then	
	Incorrect identification, Interference with utilities	ЗН	- Have the nsed a veyor mark the identified services on the ground clearly with paint or flags, following colour-odi, standa s.	
3. Service Identification			- Mainta ong ag compunication with utility companies to confirm service locations and update records liscrep noise se.	1L
			- Imp. the at agging system for marked utilities that includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details such as the type of service and epth includes details are type of service and epth includes details	
			- vide workers with training on identifying and recognising utility markings, using detection equipment, and interpreting service plans.	
			- Establish exclusion zones around identified utilities using physical barriers to prevent accidental interference during relocation activities.	
			- Schedule regular site inspections to ensure that utility markings remain visible and have not been disturbed by weather or other site activities.	
			- Develop an emergency response plan tailored to potential incidents involving utilities, including having contact information for utility providers readily available.	
	Collapse of excavation, Accidental			
Excavation Work	striking of services	4A		3H



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5. Utility Isolation	Electrocution, Gas leaks	4A		2M



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6. Equipment Operation	Equipment malfunction, Non-certified operators	ЗН		2M
7. Asset Relocation	Damage to utility, Inadequate completion of work	3Н		■ 1L



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		Ш		
8. Trench Filling	Working at height, pexpect to the position of	ВН		2M
9. Surface Restoration	Improper surface restoration, Localised flooding	3H		2M



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10. Testing and Validation	Failure of restored service, Injury from testing equipment	4A		2M



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11. Material Handling	Back injuries, Crush injuries	ЗН		1L



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12. Traffic Control	Vehicle collision, Pedestrian safety	ЗН		<b>1</b> L
13. Noise Control	Hearing damage, Communication issues	2M		1L



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				_
				I
14. Waste Management	Exposure to harmful sultance or infection from waste	2M		1L
3	intection from waste			1



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15. De-mobilisation	Struck by moving object, Slips, trips and falls	ЗН		1 1L
16. Site Clearance	Inadequate site clearance, Leaving dangerous materials	2M		1L



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17. Emergency Procedure	Lack of emergency prepareduces, Not knowing what to do in an emergency	ЗН		<b>1</b> L



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18. Equipment Maintenance	Unscheduled downtime,Personal injuries,Equipment damage	2M		1L
19. Incident Reporting	Non-reporting, Inadequate reporting	2M		1L



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				•
20. Site Reinstatement	Surface unevenness/holes, Disposal of excavated materials	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	RESIDUA RISK
		-		
		-		



#### **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: <a href="https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice">https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</a> 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: 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/legislati

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

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 al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and Infety gulations 2017

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

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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: <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 pleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selections		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important control measures.		
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 an inoted 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 REVIEWE	D
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLET	ED