

## Bobcat | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

## TASK OR ACTIVITY: Bobcat

Business Name: [Company Name]

ABN: [ABN]

SWMS#

Business Address: [Company Address]

Contact Person:

Phone: [Phone]

Email:

## THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PERSON 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 AND DATED SIGNATURE 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, to consider how to remove 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.

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS		SCOPE OF WORKS					
Client:							
Project Name:	Provide a detailed description of the specific work being carried out (otherwise known as scope of works).						
Project Address:							
Project Manager:							
Contact Phone:							
Project Manager Signature:							
Date SWMS supplied to Project Manager:							
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTION WORK BEING CARRIED OUT							
<input type="checkbox"/> involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping.						
<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out on a telecommunication tower.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.						
<input type="checkbox"/> involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services.						
<input type="checkbox"/> involves demolition of an element related to the physical integrity of a structure.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.						
<input type="checkbox"/> involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asbestos.	<input type="checkbox"/> involves tilt-up or precast concrete.						
<input type="checkbox"/> involves structural alteration or repair that requires temporary support to prevent collapse.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor.						
<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in or near a confined space.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in an area of a workplace where there is any movement of powered mobile plant.						
<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in/near a shaft or trench deeper than 1.5m or tunnel involving use of explosives.	<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.						
<input type="checkbox"/> is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	<input type="checkbox"/> involves diving work.						
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY							
<input type="checkbox"/> Forklift	<input type="checkbox"/> Crane/s	<input type="checkbox"/> Hoist/s	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavator	<input type="checkbox"/> Backhoe/Loader	<input type="checkbox"/> Boom Lift	<input type="checkbox"/> EWP	<input type="checkbox"/> Genie Lift
<input type="checkbox"/> Trencher	<input type="checkbox"/> Drilling Rig	<input type="checkbox"/> Trucks	<input type="checkbox"/> Formwork	<input type="checkbox"/> Bobcat	<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel	<input type="checkbox"/> Dozer
<input type="checkbox"/> High Voltage	<input type="checkbox"/> Mulcher	<input type="checkbox"/> Tilt-up Panels	<input type="checkbox"/> Roller	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor Lift	<input type="checkbox"/> Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Other -	

RISK MATRIX								HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS			
LIKELIHOOD	IN SIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION				
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE			Elimination Remove the hazard.			
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCE	Substitution Replace the hazard.			
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.	Isolation Isolate People from the hazard			
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Engineering Isolate the hazard.			
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records	Administrative Change the work.			
<b>Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:</b> Elimination methods are the most effective and preferred when controlling a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the third most effective, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is the least effective method.								PPE			
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)											
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING PROTECTION	EYE PROTECTION	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Select the appropriate PPE above suitable for the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).											
<b>Note:</b> A SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains effective. A SWMS 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 subcontractors) who may be affected by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who represent that work group at the workplace.											
When a SWMS has been revised, the person conducting a business or undertaking must ensure all:											
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. persons involved in the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can access the revised SWMS;</li> <li>2. 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; and,</li> <li>3. workers that will be involved in the work are provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.</li> </ol>											

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK	NAME OF PERSON
1. Preparation	Manual handling injuries, Slips and trips on uneven ground	2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a thorough risk assessment of the work area to identify potential hazards and implement suitable control measures to mitigate manual handling injuries and slips and trips on uneven ground.</li> <li>- Ensure all workers receive proper training and are well-versed in safe manual handling techniques, including lifting, carrying, pushing, and pulling materials.</li> <li>- Regularly maintain and inspect the Bobcat machinery to ensure safe operation and reduce the likelihood of mechanical failure occurring during the work process.</li> <li>- Provide adequate PPE (personal protective equipment) to workers, particularly supportive footwear, non-slip soles and appropriate hand protection, such as gloves, to ensure their safety during manual handling tasks.</li> <li>- Implement a 'buddy system' where workers always assist each other when lifting or moving heavy loads, thus reducing strain on individuals and lowering the chance of injury.</li> <li>- Encourage frequent breaks and rotation of tasks among workers to minimise physical strain and fatigue associated with manual handling and operating the Bobcat.</li> <li>- Keep the worksite clean and free from debris, loose materials, cables, and hoses that could contribute to slip and trip hazards on uneven surfaces.</li> <li>- Install warning signage and barriers around the work area to alert workers and visitors of potential hazards, specifically regarding uneven ground and manual handling tasks.</li> <li>- Promptly address any identified hazards or unsafe work practices by either correcting the issue or stopping work until appropriate measures have been taken.</li> <li>- Enforce a strict 'no-go zone' or exclusion zone surrounding the Bobcat to prevent unauthorised access to the work areas and reduce risks associated with slips, trips, and machine-related accidents.</li> <li>- Clearly mark walkways throughout the worksite to encourage workers to follow designated paths and reduce the likelihood of encountering uneven ground or hazards that may lead to slips and trips.</li> <li>- Use appropriate lighting during both daytime and nighttime hours to allow for proper visibility, making it easier to spot hazards and navigate safely around the worksite.</li> <li>- Foster a culture of open communication and encourage workers to report hazards, near-misses, or incidents without fear of retribution. This reporting process can help to address potential issues promptly before they lead to more severe injuries.</li> </ul>	1L	
2. Transporting Bobcat	Pedestrian injury, Traffic accidents	2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a site-specific risk assessment before commencing transport to identify potential hazards and implement appropriate control measures.</li> </ul>	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	NAME OF PERSON
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure operators hold relevant licences, certifications, or tickets for the type of Bobcat being transported, and have received adequate training in safe operation and transportation procedures.</li> <li>- Clearly mark designated travel routes, drop-off/pick-up locations and no-go zones for vehicles to help manage pedestrian access and prevent accidents.</li> <li>- Establish a traffic management plan that outlines measures to mitigate the risk of vehicle collisions, such as implementing speed limits, installing traffic calming devices, and employing signage to warn of vehicle movements, including turning and reversing.</li> <li>- Create exclusion zones around the Bobcat during loading, unloading, and transporting to keep pedestrians at a safe distance and prevent potential injury.</li> <li>- Implement effective communication systems between Bobcat operators, drivers, and pedestrian controllers (such as two-way radios or visual signals) to ensure everyone is aware of vehicle movements and potential hazards.</li> <li>- Regularly inspect and maintain the transport vehicle, including tyres, brakes, and load securing equipment, to ensure it is in safe working condition and capable of securely holding the Bobcat during transport.</li> <li>- Secure the Bobcat to the transport vehicle using appropriate load restraint equipment, such as chains, slings, or ratchet straps, ensuring they meet Australian standards and are regularly inspected for signs of wear or damage.</li> <li>- Train personnel in correct manual handling techniques when assisting with the loading and unloading of the Bobcat to minimise the risk of strains and sprains.</li> <li>- Use a spotter or guide person during loading, unloading, and manoeuvring the Bobcat, ensuring they use high-visibility clothing and are able to communicate effectively with the operator throughout the process.</li> <li>- Develop an emergency response plan that includes details on how to manage incidents involving pedestrian injuries or traffic accidents and ensure all personnel are trained in its execution.</li> <li>- Continuously review and update the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) with input from all relevant stakeholders, including workers, supervisors and site managers, to ensure it remains current and effective in mitigating risks associated with transporting a Bobcat.</li> </ul>		
3. Site Inspection	Fall from heights, Trip hazards	2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify fall hazards and establish designated working zones: Clearly mark areas with potential fall risks and designate safe work zones, ensuring all employees are aware of these areas.</li> <li>- Provide worker training: Ensure that all staff members have appropriate training in hazard identification, incident prevention, safe work procedures, equipment operation, and understanding SWMS requirements.</li> <li>- Install temporary edge protection: Set up guardrails, toe boards or other temporary barriers around open edges to prevent workers from accidentally falling.</li> </ul>	1L	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct adequate access paths: Create well-maintained access routes free from obstructions and trip hazards, with clearly marked walkways and signage where required.</li> <li>- Housekeeping and clutter control: Regularly clean work areas to remove waste, debris, and tools that may cause trip hazards, ensuring walkways are clear and unobstructed.</li> <li>- Implement a permit-to-work system: Establish a system for authorised personnel only to carry out specific tasks, outlining safety requirements and necessary approvals.</li> <li>- Implement a buddy system: Assign workers to work in pairs or teams to assist each other in identifying and addressing any hazards or unforeseen changes in the workplace.</li> <li>- Wear appropriate PPE: Require workers to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as hard hats, safety boots, high visibility vests, and harnesses where applicable.</li> <li>- Store materials and equipment safely: Keep materials and equipment neatly stored in designated areas, preventing them from becoming trip hazards.</li> <li>- Conduct regular site inspections: Regularly inspect the worksite to monitor the effectiveness of implemented control measures, ensuring ongoing safety compliance.</li> <li>- Develop emergency response procedures: Outline clear emergency response protocols in case of accidents or incidents involving fall from heights or trip hazards.</li> <li>- Investigate and report incidents: Encourage prompt reporting of any near misses or accidents and investigate causes to prevent future occurrences.</li> <li>- Maintain records: Keep accurate records of all risk assessments, training, inspections, and other safety documentation relevant to the work being undertaken.</li> <li>- Monitor weather conditions: Closely monitor local weather conditions and consider adjusting work schedules or postponing tasks if adverse weather may increase the risk of falls or trips.</li> </ul>		
4. Machine Setup	Crushing accidents, Entanglement	3H	[REDACTED]	1L	

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5. Operator Training	Operator injury, Machine damage	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	NAME OF PERSON
					
6. Pre Operational Checks	Unplanned machine movement, Fluid leaks	2M		1L	

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7. Operate Bobcat	Struck by moving object, Collision with other machines	3H		2M	

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8. Load and Unload Materials	Falling materials, Crushing materials	3H		2M	

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9. Refuelling	Fire or explosion, Spills	3H		1L	

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10. Attachments Handling	Pinching injuries, Crushing injuries	3H		1L	

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11. Clear Work Area	Struck by a falling object Visibility issues	2M		1L	

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12. Excavation Works	Trench collapse, Contact with underground services	3H		1L	

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13. Backfilling and Compacting	Ground instability, Struck by Impactor	2M		1L	

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			[REDACTED]		
14. Maintenance	Maintenance-related injuries, Incorrect use of tools	2M	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	1L	

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
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15. Site Clean-up	Exposure to hazardous substance Musculoskeletal injuries	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	NAME OF PERSON
					
16. Machine Shutdown	Stored energy release, Pinch points	2M		1L	

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17. Storage	Unauthorised access, Vandalism	2M		1L	

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18. Waste Disposal	Inhalation of hazardous substances, Sharp injuries related to waste	2M		1L	

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19. Documenting Work	Incorrect recording, Miscommunication	1L		1L	

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20. Emergency Procedures	Inadequate response to emergencies, Panic	2M		1L	

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**SAMPLE**

## 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 TO ANY STATES 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) Regulation 2011  
 Legislation NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws>  
 Codes of Practice NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/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	Position	Signature	Date	Time	Supervisor
			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 changed. 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 represent 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	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
NAME							
INITIALS							
DATE							

SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST			
<p>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.</p>			
ITEMS WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMS	COMPLETED	TO BE DONE	COMMENTS
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Names and signatures of all relevant personnel consulted during the development of the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Name, signature, position and date signed of the person approving the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specific personnel and qualifications, experience is noted in the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provides a step-by-step process of tasks required to carry out the activity or task.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adequate risk assessment of any identified hazards has been completed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) columns completed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective solutions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the implementation of control measures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed are noted on the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, training or skills required to perform the work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lists any required permits or licenses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
REVIEWED BY			DATE REVIEWED
SIGNATURE			DATE COMPLETED