Bulk Earthworks	SAFE WORK METHOD ST	ATEMENT (SWMS)	
TA	SK OR ACTIVITY: Bulk Earthwo	rks	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
	STATEMENT IS APPRO		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or und ting (Pt V) is	required to end of that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NX	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	compliance of the SWIL as well as re	eviews and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS WMS HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NALE OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONN EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	IEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND THIS SWMS	COMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be scheduled in according to with regislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, and the construction of the those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or consult each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must store updately. 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:	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	d 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 integritystructure	$\Box$ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
□ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing as the set of the	□ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
involves structural alteration or repair the requires to prary support to prevent collapse	$\Box$ 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 the first or tunnel involving use of explosives	$\Box$ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
$\Box$ 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	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 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 key recorde	Engineering Isolate the hazard.
RAKE       LOW       LOW       MODERATE       HIGH       HIGH       LOW       At microconder       Isolate the hazard.         Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:       Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrance en colume g a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the in upost en tive, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method.       PPE       PPE								

	PERS_NAL TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) Select the appropriate PPL about suitably for the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).										
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION			RL SPIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	Required:					_					
	Permit or Licenses Requirements						Mandatory Qualifications and Training				

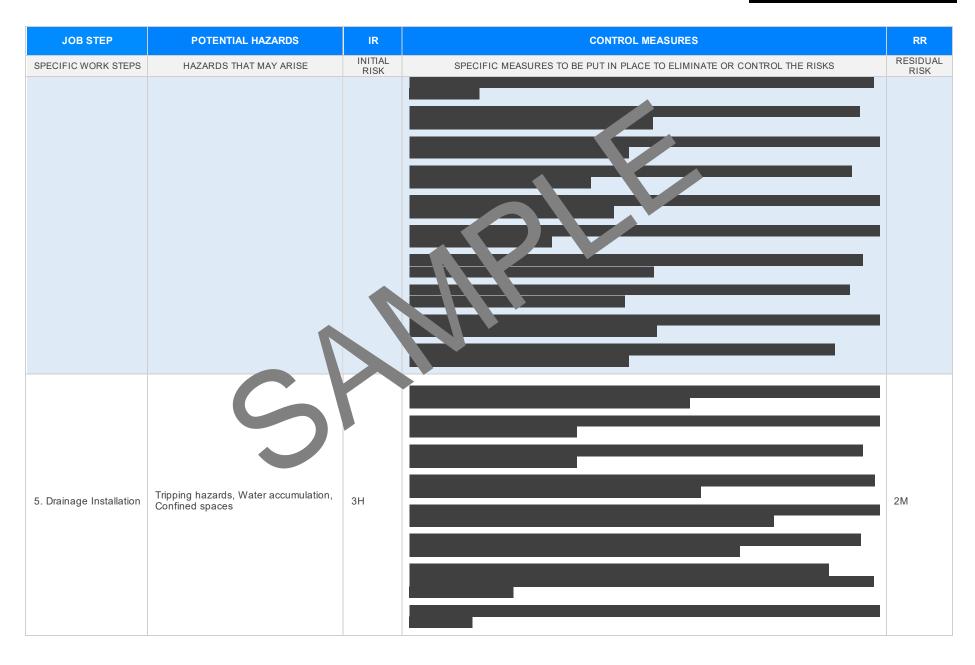


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			- Conduct a thorough site assessment bet beginning work to identify areas of unstable ground and implement necessary stabilisation measure	
			- Use barriers or signage to clearly mark off a second unstable ground to prevent unauthorised access and reduce the risk of accidents.	
			- Ensure all machinery operators are fully trained of completent, holding appropriate licences for the equipment they will be using on lite.	
			- Conduct daily e-start closks of theavy maninery to ensure safe operation and address any issues identified immediately.	
1. Preparation	Unstable ground, Heavy machinery operation, Hazardous materials	ЗН	- Estate sh excercion zeroes around working machines to keep non-essential personnel at a safe distance from thing how equipment.	2M
			- Regulary, onitor, ather conditions as rain or other adverse weather can destabilise ground or affect the operation of machinery. Delay work if necessary until conditions improve.	
	C		Implement a communication system, such as two-way radios or mobile devices, for clear and effective communication between machine operators and ground personnel.	
			Store, rdous materials appropriately (such as fuel or chemicals) in designated areas with secondary ptainment to prevent spills and leaks.	
			- Exsure team members handling hazardous materials are equipped with proper personal protective equipment (PPE) like gloves, goggles, and face masks.	
			- Develop an emergency response plan covering potential incidents related to unstable ground, machinery accidents, or hazardous material exposure and regularly conduct drills to ensure preparedness.	
			- Conduct a site assessment to identify and mark hazardous areas, such as those near traffic or where debris might be generated.	
			- Erect temporary barriers or fencing to separate work zones from nearby traffic and pedestrian pathways.	
	Flying debris, Nearby traffic, Noise exposure	3Н	- Implement a traffic management plan that includes clearly marked signs, cones, and flaggers to control vehicle flow.	
2. Site Clearing			- Require workers to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety goggles, hard hats, and high-visibility vests to protect against flying debris.	2M
			- Install visual and auditory warnings, such as flashing lights and sirens, on machinery to alert personnel of operations underway.	
			- Limit access to the site only to authorised personnel to reduce the risk of injury from untrained individuals.	
			- Schedule earthworks during off-peak traffic times when feasible to minimise interaction with nearby traffic.	



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
			- Use water spraying or dust suppression techniques to reduce airborne debris and improve visibility.	
			- Equip workers with hearing protection, like earplugs or earmuffs, to mitigate noise exposure from machinery.	
			- Conduct regular safety briefings and training sessions for all personnel to ensure awareness and understanding of site-specific hazards and control memory.	
			<ul> <li>Conduct a site-specific risk assessment prior to emmencement of excavation work to identify potential hazards and implement control measures.</li> <li>Establish exclusion zones are indicated as the excavation site increases where they may not at risk from cave-ins or failing materials.</li> </ul>	
			- Use approache shoring, which is the static	
			- Reg even space relation sites for signs of instability, such as cracks or water ingress, and take correct to extions emediately.	
			- Develop an employer of a communication plan to ensure all workers are aware of evacuation procedures and emirgent presponde plans.	
	Cave-ins, Falling equipment/material		- sure at all perators of heavy machinery are properly trained and hold the necessary certifications for the necessary certifications.	
3. Excavation	Accident with heavy machinery		stall barriers, warning signs, and physical barricades to alert workers and visitors about the danger z was and prevent accidental entry.	2M
			Maintain a safe distance between heavy equipment operations and other personnel on site to minimize the risk of accidents or collisions.	
			- Employ spotters to assist equipment operators with maneuvering in tight or complex environments and provide guidance to avoid obstacles and personnel.	
			- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as hard hats, high-visibility vests, and steel- toed boots to protect workers from potential hazards.	
			- Implement a traffic management plan to coordinate the movement of vehicles within the site, minimizing congestion and potential accidents.	
			- Conduct daily toolbox talks and safety briefings to reinforce safety protocols and encourage worker vigilance regarding potential hazards.	
			- Provide adequate lighting for excavations occurring in low-light conditions to ensure clear visibility of the work area and reduce the likelihood of accidents.	
4. Ore din e	Dust inhalation, Sprains and strains from	214		41
4. Grading	repetitive motions	2M		1L





Date of Issue:





Version 2.5

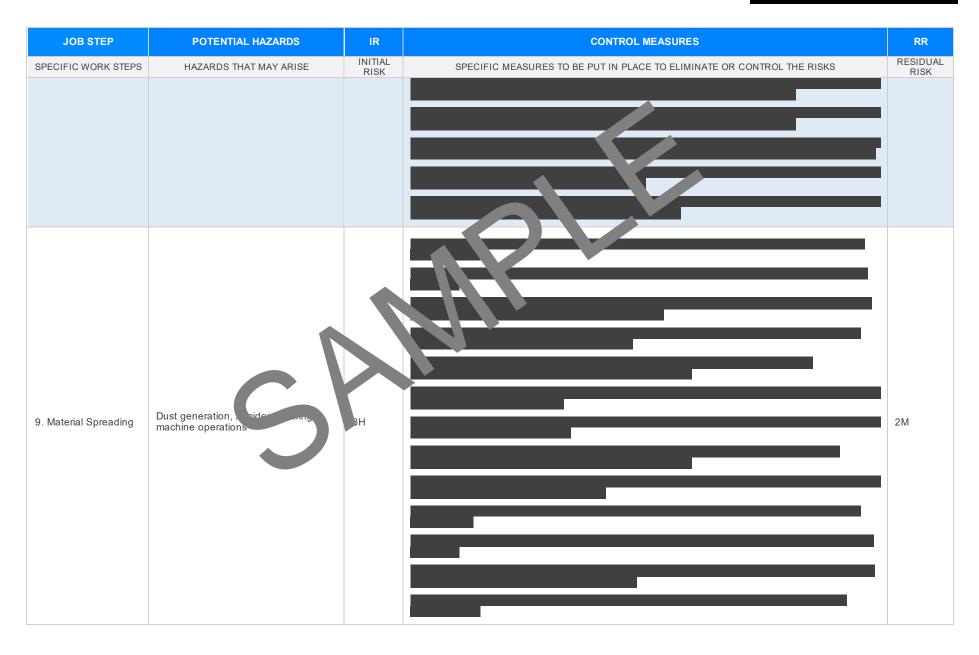


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
7. Quality Control Checks	Equipment malfunction, Slips, trips, and falls	2М		1L
8. Haul trucks Loading	Collision with objects or machinery, Overturning	4A		2M

Version 2.5

Date of Issue:







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
10. Backfilling	Inadequate ventilation, Cave-ins, Falls from height	4A		3H
11. Maintaining Machinery	Contact with harmful substances, Burns from hot surfaces	2М		1L

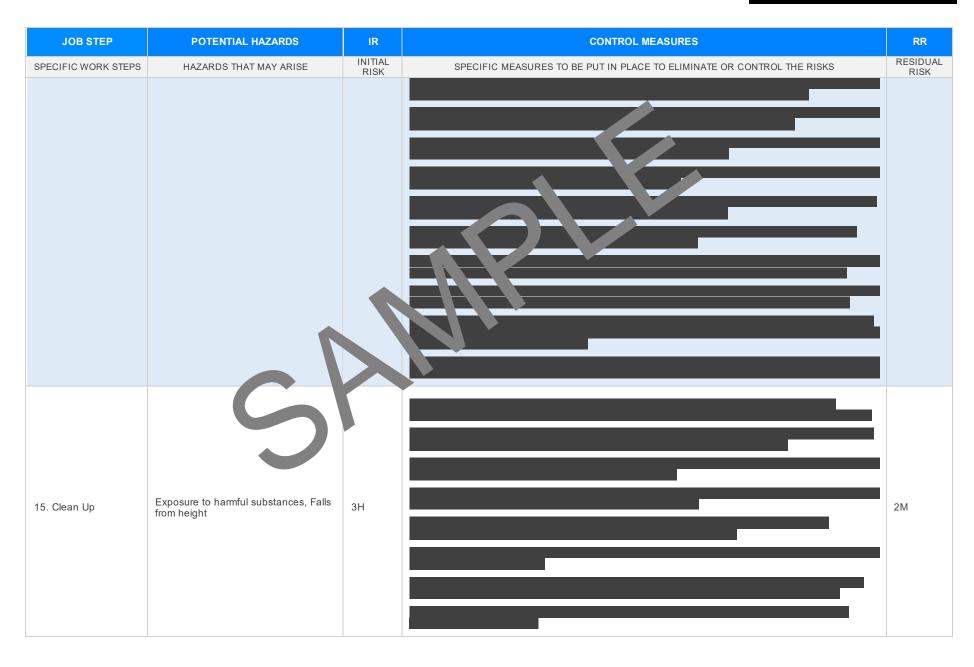


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
12. Vehicle Operations	Collisions, Overturning, Inadequate safety procedures	ЗН		2M



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
13. Filling & Concreting	Dust exposure, Chemical burns from wet concrete, Exposure to UV radiation	ЗН		1L
14. Final Inspections	Slips, trips, and falls, Miscommunication, Time pressure related errors	2M		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
	S			

#### **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	
RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISL	ATIVE REFERENCE IN ANY STATISTICATION APPLICABLE
Queensland & Australian Capital Territory Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 Legislation QLD: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws</u> Codes of Practice QLD: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Legislation ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Codes of Practice ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Codes of Practice ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u>	Victoria Octopational Health and Safety Acc2004 Octopational Health and Safety Acc2004 Legislation VIC: <u>https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- gulated signal active VIc.attps://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: <a href="https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis">https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis</a> Codes of Practice NSW: <a href="https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis">https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis</a>	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 201 Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 255 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance.prkplatesterv-la</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance.prkplatesterv-la</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-</u> <u>codes-of-practice</u>
South Australia Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (S. Legislation for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources.gislation</u> Codes of Practice for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/w_cplaces/codes-of-practice#COPs</u>	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
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         Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012         Legislation for TAS: <a href="https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations">https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</a> Codes of Practice for TAS: <a href="https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice">https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</a>	<ul> <li>First aid in the workplace</li> <li>Managing the risk of falls at workplaces</li> <li>Hazardous manual tasks</li> <li>Managing the risk of falls in housing construction</li> <li>Managing electrical risks in the workplace</li> <li>Demolition work</li> <li>Excavation work</li> <li>Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>Managing the work environment and facilities</li> <li>How to manage work health and safety risks</li> <li>Managing risks of plant in the workplace</li> <li>Construction work</li> </ul>

#### 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 THE S ATEM AT MONITORING AND REVIEW The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remain effect. and mu be reviewed (and The SWMS must be monitored regularly for the effectiveness of ensuring hazard controls are revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The s should be carried out in effective in reducing the risk of incidents, keeping the workplace safe for all personnel. The view consultation with workers (including contractors person responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Safe Work Method Statement should ntractors nay be cted by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who rep sented that work group at the employ a multi-faceted approach which includes but is not limited to: workplace. 1. Spot Checks. When the SWMS has been revised the PCBU must ensure the all versons involved with the work are 2. Consultation with workers, contractors and sub-contractors. advised that a revision has been made and how they can acce the revised SWMS, including all persons 3. Internal audits on a continual basis who will need to change a work procedure or system as a reof the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties ntly with the revised SWMS. All workers that An approach of continuous improvement, promptly recording inconsistencies or deficiencies, will be involved in the work must be provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist followed up by immediate corrective action and consultation with all relevant personnel ensures them to understand and implement the revised SWMS. 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.	$\boxtimes$	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the Sλ. S.	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column completed.	$\boxtimes$	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective sections.	$\boxtimes$	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the placental of control measures.	$\square$	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, so in as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be	$\boxtimes$	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment lister are noted on the SWMS.	$\square$	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, ang 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 REVI	EWED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETED	