

Inverter Systems Repa	ir SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK	OR ACTIVITY: Inverter Systems	Repair	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
		THE STATE OF THE S	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or und	required to en that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:		Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	compliant e 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 VMS HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA. 2 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 sched ed in accorde with regislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, to construct the those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or conclude ach hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stead dately. 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 CONSTRUCTOR	ON WC & BEIN C & RIED 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-hearing	☐ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical interrity structure	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing as	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
involves structural alteration or repair the requires to rary so port 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 an or 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	Y 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	SCORE	ACTION		Elimination Remoy e 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.		Isolation Isolate People from the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and records		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
is the second m	archy of Controls: nost effective methologing the work is	od of controlling a	a hazard. Engine	ering by isolat	ion is the nost of	e. tive, while	ard. Substitution e Administrative least effective		Administrative Change the work.	

						TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	propriate PPL	abo suitak	ok for the equip	oment used or	the job task	being perfori	med (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	THE ARING STION	P _cCTION	PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	equired:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ients		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. Planning and Evaluation	Risk of electric shock, Potential asbestos exposure	зн	 Conduct a risk assessment before commoning work to identify potential hazards and appropriate controls. Verify that all personnel involved have approvide training and qualifications in electrical safety and asbestos handling. Isolate the inverter system in the power supply sing to wout and tagout procedures before starting any repair work. Use insulated cols and colipme specifically signed for electrical work to minimize the risk of electric shock. We approphite personal protective quipment, including rubber insulating gloves and footwear, to provide didition to action against electric shocks. Cheal the all equationent is properly maintained and functioning to avoid malfunctions that could lead to shock clinic. Implement sacrower procedures to ensure that moving parts are adequately guarded to prevent as fent conta. Estable on no-go zone around the work area to restrict access by unauthorized personnel during repair tivities. Invere is suspicion or confirmation of asbestos presence, employ licenced asbestos professionals to assess and handle the material. Utilize personal protective equipment such as P2 respirators and disposable coveralls when working in areas with potential asbestos exposure. Introduce engineering controls like negative air machines to prevent airborne asbestos fibres from spreading. Inform and train workers on recognising asbestos materials, emergency procedures, and proper disposal methods. Maintain clear documentation of hazard identification, risk assessments, and control measures implemented throughout the operation. 	2M
2. Site Preparation	Risk of slips, trips and falls, Exposure to loud noise	3H	 Conduct a site inspection to identify potential trip hazards and remove any unnecessary obstacles before commencing work. Mark areas with uneven surfaces or other hazards using visible warning signs and temporary barriers. Ensure adequate lighting is available in the work area to improve visibility and reduce the risk of trips and falls. Require all personnel to wear appropriate footwear with non-slip soles to prevent slips. Implement housekeeping procedures to keep walkways clear of tools, debris, and spills. 	2M



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		111011	- Establish designated storage areas for equipment and materials to avoid clutter in the work zone.	o.x
			- Use noise-cancelling ear protection to safeguard workers from excessive noise exposure during site preparation.	
			- Install sound barriers around noisy equipment or processes to mitigate noise levels reaching other workers.	
			- Schedule noisy tasks to be completed at the same fewer people are on-site, minimising exposure.	
			- Display appropriate signact to alert personne and visitors moisy operations and required PPE (personal protective equipm.).	
			- Provide training or the pising and mitigating environmental noise risks and maintaining awareness of safe movements bound to site.	
			- Conduct a riscussessment prior to concencing any repair work to identify potential hazards associated with larger sys	
	Improper handling fequip	e	- Train II) resonned the proper handling techniques and ensure they have the necessary skills and competence for wording with inverter systems.	
			Utilise techa tal lifting aids or additional personnel when moving or handling heavy equipment to present it anual andling injuries.	
			Ensured tall tools and equipment are maintained regularly and are in good working condition to event maifunctions that could lead to injury.	
			- In hadate the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as insulated gloves, safety glasses, and protective clothing to minimise exposure to electrical hazards and physical injuries.	
Hazard Identification			- Establish a lockout/tagout procedure to de-energise and isolate the inverter system before performing any repair work to eliminate the risk of electric shock.	
& Control Measures	to use personal pre equipme (PPE)	ВН	- Display clear signage around the area where inverter repairs are being conducted to warn other workers and visitors of potential hazards.	2M
			- Keep the work area clean and free of clutter to prevent slips, trips, and falls during repair activities.	
			- Conduct regular inspections of PPE to ensure it is in good condition and fit for use, and replace any damaged or worn-out gear immediately.	
			- Provide access to first aid kits and ensure that workers are familiar with emergency procedures specific to electrical injuries.	
			- Implement a buddy system to ensure that no worker performs hazardous tasks alone, allowing for immediate assistance if an incident occurs.	
			- Communicate any changes in work procedures or environmental conditions that may introduce new hazards with all team members promptly.	
			- Monitor compliance with safety procedures through regular audits and provide feedback or additional training where non-compliance is identified.	



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4. Fault Diagnosis	Risk of electrical fire, Incorrect diagnosis leading to further complications	ЗН		2M
5. Repair Planning	Incorrect repair plan, Incorrect tool selection	ЗН		2M



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6. Tool and Equipment Selection	Risk of using faulty equipment, wrong tool application	4A		2M



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7. System Depowering	Risk of electric shock, Equipment damage			2M
8. Repair Execution	Inadequate repair resulting in residual defect, Use of equipment without proper training	4A		2M



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9. Testing and Verification	Failure of systems post-repair, Faulty execution leading to further breaks	зн		2M



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10. Report Documentation	Errors in reporting Aussion of important information	2M		1L
11. System Repowering	Risk of electric shock, Equipment damage	3Н		2M



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12. Post-repair Evaluation	Misdiagnosis of success, Failure to address all faults	ЗН		1 2M



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13. Clearance of worksite	Trip hazards from tools, Physical hazards from residual material			1L
14. Staff debriefing	Risks relating to miscommunication, Inadequate understanding of task progression	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
15. Review and improvement	Repeat occurance of issum of proper maintenance	ЗН		2M



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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

N ANY STATEMAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE.

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: https://www.worksafe.qld.qov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws Codes of Practice QLD: https://www.worksafe.gld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

Codes of Practice ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

Legislation ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations

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/legi

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-librar

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 201

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 26

Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance orkpla

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.a nd-reso

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (S

Legislation for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/w laces/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

Ocupational Health Safety A

regulations 2017 ational Health an Safe

- Legis ion VIC: https://v rksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-
- ttps://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice des of actice VV

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/modelcodes-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 'THIS 'S' ITEM ON MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remain effect, and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The view as should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors as unputractors of the SWMS and their health and safety registeratives who represented that work group at the workplace.

When the SWMS has been revised the PCBD mest ensure the advised that a revision has been made and how they can accept 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 the theoretical 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:

- Spot Checks.
- 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.	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.	\boxtimes		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SW. S.			
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column sympleted.			
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective sections.			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the placenta. Of control measures.			
Permit or licenses requirements specified, so in as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment lister are noted on the SWMS.			
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, ang 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 COMPLETED		