

Using Sealants Or Adhes	ives SAFE WORK METH	OD STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK OF	R ACTIVITY: Using Sealants Or A	dhesives	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROV D BY	THE PC. 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:	NY	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 continuing the those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or conclude.			
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		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. Preparation	Exposure to chemicals, slips and trips	3Н	 Perform a site-specific risk assessment to centify potential hazards related to the use of sealants or adhesives. Ensure adequate ventilation in the work are to commisse inhalation of chemical vapours. Use appropriate personal potective equipments uch as globes, goggles, and masks, to protect against chemical exposure. Check Safety Dan contists (Such for the chemicals being used to understand specific handling and storage requirements. Store sealant or adhes as in a contide place away from direct sunlight and sources of heat. Clean abelian portures with appropriate hazard warnings and handling instructions. Estantist resignant diareas for mixing and applying sealants to avoid contamination and spills. Keep nors can are try to prevent slips and trips, especially around areas where sealants are applied. Provide spill keep and ensure workers are trained on how to handle and contain spills promptly. Imported tregular cleaning schedules for tools and equipment to prevent the build-up of residue. Ise causion signs or barriers to alert others of work being conducted with sealants or adhesives. Instruct workers not to eat, drink, or smoke in areas where sealants or adhesives are handled. Plan work sequences to minimise time spent handling hazardous substances and reduce exposure. 	2M
2. PPE Selection	Incorrect PPE use, lack of PPE availability	4A	 Conduct a PPE assessment to determine the specific types of PPE required for handling each sealant or adhesive. Ensure all staff are trained on the correct use and limitations of PPE before commencing work with sealants or adhesives. Maintain an inventory checklist to ensure that adequate supplies of necessary PPE are available at all times. Implement a procedure for inspecting PPE for damage or wear prior to each use and replace any defective equipment immediately. Provide appropriate storage for PPE to prevent contamination or damage when not in use. Use signage and reminders in work areas to reinforce the importance of using the correct PPE at all times. Assign a supervisor or safety officer to monitor compliance with PPE usage during work activities. Ensure selection of PPE considers compatibility with other safety gear, such as respiratory protection if required. 	2M



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			- Schedule routine refresher training sessions to keep employees updated on PPE advancements and procedural changes.	
			- Develop an emergency response plan that address potential PPE failures or emergencies related to improper PPE use.	
			- Encourage a culture of reporting PPE shapes or fail to swithout fear of reprisal to maintain ongoing availability and improvement.	
			- Regularly review and update the PPE policy — me with current legislation and industry standards.	
			- Conduct a pre-work rick assement to identify an exential hazards specific to the area. - Ensure proper parting is estable in the work rea, using portable lighting if necessary to provide	
			adequate victority.	
			- Use 1 th-visit by sign to alert won as to identified hazards and restricted areas within the worksite.	
			- Provide aining workers on recognizing and reporting hazards and unsafe conditions immediately.	
			- Maint in a Year all organised workspace to reduce the risk of trips and falls.	
			Ensure fire a nguish as are accessible in case any sealant or adhesive chemicals are flammable.	
3. Area Inspection	Unidentified hazards, inadequate lighting	3H	- lem t a ch. klist system for verifying that all safety measures and precautions have been additional before work begins.	2M
			'se barriers or tape to clearly delineate the work zone and keep unauthorized personnel away.	
			- Regularly inspect equipment and materials for any signs of wear or damage that might pose a hazard.	
			- Provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and eye protection, and ensure they know how to use it correctly.	
			- Establish an emergency communication protocol for responding quickly to hazards or accidents.	
			- Ensure that first aid kits are readily accessible in the immediate vicinity of the work area.	
			- Continuously monitor environmental factors like ventilation, temperature, and humidity that may affect the use of sealants or adhesives.	
4. Ventilation Setup				
	Poor ventilation, inhalation of fumes	4A		2M



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5. Material Handling	Manual handling injurie	3H		2M



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6. Mix Adhesives	Chemical exposure, incorrect mixture ratios	ЗН		2M
7. Application Surface Prep	Inadequate surface prep, contamination	ЗН		1



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8. Sealant/Adhesive Application	Contact with skin, improner applies on techniques	3H		2M



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9. Use of Tools	Equipment malfunction, inappropriate tool selection	3H		2M
10. Excess Removal	Improper waste disposal, residue causing slips	3Н		1L



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11. Curing Process	Insufficient curing time, to uncured adhesive	ЗН		2M



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12. Clean-up	Chemical exposure during cleaning, so hazards from wet surfaces			2M
13. Waste Disposal	Environmental contamination, incorrect disposal methods	ЗН		1 1L



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14. Final Inspection	Missed defects, overlood concerns	3H		2M



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15. Reporting	Inaccurate reporting of hazards, delay in rectifying issues	2M		1L
16. Training and Review	Lack of adequate training, failure to refresh safety knowledge	4A		2M



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17. Emergency Procedures	Improper emergency response, lack o communication in energences			2M
18. Storage of Materials	Improper storage conditions, risk of fire or leakage	3Н		■ 1L



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19. Transport of Materials	Accidental spills, manual handling duing transport	ЗН		2M



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20. Record Keeping	Failure to maintain proper records, de la loss			1L



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 REFERENCE. IN ANY STAFF 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/legislations/leg

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

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/prkplate fety-lay

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.av and-reso per des ractice

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_gislation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/w/wplaces/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 2004

Oct ational Health an Safe* regulations 2017

- Legis ion VIC: https://www.fksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-
- des of actice VI attps://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	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 remotified the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties the thing 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.	Y	
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.	\boxtimes	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SVL 6.		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column ampleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective sections.		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the splene of control measures.		
Permit or licenses requirements specified, so n 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.	\boxtimes	
REVIEWED BY	DATE REVIE	WED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPL	ETED