

Working Near Old Or Unstable Buildings | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

TASK OR ACTIVITY: Working Near Old Or Unstable Buildings

Business Name:	ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:		
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:

THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU 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

Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be scheduled in accordance with legislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, then to communicate 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 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS

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 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

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			Elimination Remove the hazard.
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	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.
Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: 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)

Select the appropriate PPE above suitable for the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).

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"/>

Other PPE 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
1. Preparation	Exposure to harmful substances, risk of falling debris	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a thorough site inspection by a qualified structural engineer to assess the stability of the building before commencing work. - Provide all workers with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including hard hats, safety goggles, masks, and gloves to protect against exposure to harmful substances and falling debris. - Establish exclusion zones around areas identified as high risk for falling debris, clearly marked with signage and barriers. - Implement a dust suppression system such as using water spray or vacuum extraction methods to minimise airborne particles when working near or on unstable surfaces. - Ensure that all materials and debris are carefully handled and disposed of according to local regulations to prevent environmental contamination. - Implement a buddy system where workers operate in pairs to ensure immediate assistance is available in case of an emergency. - Provide worker training on recognising potential hazards and the correct use of equipment and PPE related to harmful substance exposure and fall prevention. - Use steel platforms or scaffolding that comply with Australian safety standards when access at height is necessary, ensuring regular inspection and maintenance. - Engage a licensed asbestos removalist if asbestos is present, to conduct safe removal procedures under controlled conditions. - Schedule regular safety briefings and updates to communicate new findings or changes in work procedures promptly to all personnel. - Monitor air quality regularly during construction activities using appropriate detection instruments to ensure that any increase in hazardous substances is identified and managed quickly. 	2M
2. Safety briefing	Lack of knowledge, inadequate safety gear	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct comprehensive pre-worksite inspections to assess the structural integrity of old or unstable buildings and identify potential hazards. - Provide workers with thorough training on the specific risks associated with working near old or unstable structures. - Use visual aids such as diagrams and pictures during safety briefings to ensure clear communication of hazards and control measures. - Emphasise the importance of warning signals and alarms, and ensure all personnel are familiar with their meanings and appropriate responses. - Ensure all workers have appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including hard hats, eye protection, safety boots, and high-visibility clothing. - Regularly review and update safety briefing content to incorporate new findings or changes in work conditions. 	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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage active participation in safety briefings by allowing time for questions and feedback from workers. - Assign a trained safety officer to lead safety briefings and answer any site-specific concerns. - Implement a buddy system where experienced workers are paired with less experienced ones to provide guidance and mentorship. - Display clear signage around hazardous areas indicating restricted zones and reminding workers of necessary precautions. - Establish and enforce strict protocols for entry, exit, and movement within designated work areas. - Limit access to work areas to only essential personnel and equipment required for the task. - Prepare emergency procedures and communicate them clearly to all workers, ensuring they know evacuation routes and assembly points. - Incorporate situation awareness training into safety briefings, encouraging workers to stay vigilant and report any perceived changes in the building's stability. 	
3. Site inspection	Risk of collapsing structures, uneven walking surfaces	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a comprehensive structural assessment by a qualified engineer to identify any unstable areas. - Establish and clearly mark exclusion zones around identified unstable structures to prevent unauthorised access. - Install temporary supports or bracing where necessary to reinforce structural integrity before beginning work. - Use appropriate signage to alert workers and visitors of potential hazards related to unstable buildings. - Ensure all personnel receive specific training on recognising hazards associated with old or unstable structures. - Implement a strict access control policy, limiting entry only to essential personnel with appropriate clearances. - Equip workers with personal protective equipment such as helmets and safety boots to mitigate injury risks. - Conduct daily inspections prior to commencing work to ensure conditions have not changed overnight. - Ensure pathways are clearly marked, well lit, and free from obstacles to reduce the risk of trips and falls. - Develop an emergency evacuation plan tailored specifically for scenarios involving potential building collapse. - Continuously monitor weather conditions, as adverse weather can increase the risk of structural instability. 	2M
4. Equipment set-up	Equipment malfunction, inadequate safety features	3H	<div></div> <div></div>	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
6. Building stabilisation	Structural instability, risk of collapse	4A		3H
7. Debris removal	Risk of injury from falling or loose debris, exposure to hazardous materials	3H		2M

ing equip actural 3H

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. Structural repair	Falling from heights, exposure to harmful dust	4A		2M
11. Disposal of waste materials	Exposure to hazardous substances, improper waste disposal methods	3H		2M

with improved
reduction in road

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
16. Safety debriefing	Lack of understanding, inadequate PPE	2M		1L
17. Equipment storage	Inadequate storage conditions, damage to equipment	2M		1L

harmful substances, injury

2M

ed damage, inadequate 2M

A large, light blue rectangular area with a grid pattern, overlaid with a large, diagonal, gray 'SAMPLE' watermark. The grid consists of thin, light gray lines forming a square pattern. The watermark is a large, bold, gray 'SAMPLE' text oriented diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right, spanning across the entire image. The background is a solid light blue color.

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 STATE 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>

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>

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/codes-of-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>

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2012

Legislation NT: <https://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice NT: <https://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-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

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://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice for TAS: <https://www.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.

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 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 revised. The review must 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 represented 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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME							
INITIALS							
DATE							

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