Site SWMS & Risk Assessments

QR Code	934668
Principal Contractor	Hurst Constructions
Date Provided to PC	03/09/2024
Revision Due	03/09/2025
Project	Plumbing, Drainage & Fire Services
Construction Site Location / Address	Riverway Storage Units & Caretaker Residence 847 Riverway Drive, Thuringowa Central, 4817
Person Responsible for implementing SWMS onsite	Barry Davies 0409 753 229
After Hours Contact	Barry Davies 0409 753 229

1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to explicitly outline the Hazards and Risks associated with high-risk work activities and general construction site tasks. This Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) must be maintained and accessible for inspection until the completion of the high-risk construction work it pertains to. In the event of a revision to the SWMS, all versions must be retained. Should a notifiable incident occur in relation to the high-risk construction work covered by this SWMS, it must be retained for a minimum of 2 years from the date of the incident.

2 Evaluation

Process effectiveness is evaluated through internal audits and site safety inspections. This document remains relevant until the specified review dates, unless it is found that controls may not be effective, new tasks or hazards/risks are introduced due to changes in the workplace, or in the event of a notifiable incident. In such cases, the SWMS will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised. Ultimately, everyone is responsible for upholding their duties regarding workplace safety.

The SWMS includes a provision at the end for adding or amending it. If these changes are implemented, workers must promptly notify Barry Davies to ensure they are properly incorporated. Once the SWMS is amended and controls are deemed adequate for the identified hazards, all workers must re-sign the SWMS to confirm their awareness of the changes.

3 Doc Control Details

PCBU Name:	**All Plumbing NQ**	**ABN:**	**11169623125**	
PCBU Address:	**35 Fleming Street, Aitkenvale QLD 4814**		**Contact Number:**	**0409 753 229**
Document Name	**Riverway Storage - Hurst SWMS APN05 V1 Sep 24**			
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Document Owner	**All Plumbing NQ**		**Maintained By**	**Erker Safety Pty Ltd**
Consulted By	**Barry Davies & Erker Safety Pty Ltd**		**Approved By**	**Barry Davies**
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V1	TW	Document Creation	02/09/2024	02/09/2025

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4 Definitions:

High Risk Work (As defined by WH&S Qld):

Work carried out at a workplace deemed as high risk by WH&S Regulation 2011 (s291):

1. involves a risk of a person falling more than 2m; or
2. is carried out on a telecommunication tower; or
3. involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load bearing or otherwise related to the physical integrity of the structure; or
4. involves, or is likely to involve, the disturbance of asbestos; or
5. involves structural alterations or repairs that require temporary support to prevent collapse; or
6. is carried out in or near a confined space; or
7. is carried out in or nearby—
   (i) a shaft or trench with an excavated depth greater than 1.5m; or
   (ii) a tunnel; or
8. involves the use of explosives; or
9. is carried out on or near pressurised gas distribution mains or piping; or
10. is carried out on or near chemical, fuel, or refrigerant lines; or
11. is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services; or
12. is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere; or
13. involves tilt-up or precast concrete; or
14. is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor that is in use by traffic other than pedestrians; or
15. is carried out in an area at a workplace in which there is any movement of powered mobile plant; or
16. is carried out in an area in which there are artificial extremes of temperature; or
17. is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning; or
18. involves diving work.

5 Legislation that relates to this Safe Work Method Statement

Legislation

- Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Current Codes of Practice – relevant to the task undertaken

https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

- How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks Code of Practice 2021
- Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2021
- Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces Code of Practice 2021
- Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021
- Work Health and Safety Consultation, Co-operation and Co-ordination Code of Practice 2021

6 PPE Requirements

PPE Requirements will be listed at the beginning of each activity with the recommended requirements using the below Pictograms:


Safety Glasses medium impact (clear indoor use and tinted outdoor use)


Safety Footwear with a steel cap toe or composite toe.


Safety Gloves suitable for the task


Ear Protection either plugs or muffs suitable to the task


Hard Hat for all work where there is work overhead


Hi Visibility Clothing, reflective tape is only recommended at nighttime


Respiratory Protection (RPE), specific to the task & as shown on fit test certificate


Protective Clothing, long sleeves and long pants


Clear High Impact Visor

Wide Brim Hat or ring worn over hard hats


Height Safety PPE specific to the task

7 Qualifications, Training Requirements

QBCC Licence – Plumbing and Drainage
Apprentice Training, if applicable
Industry White Card(s)
Supervision from Barry Davies
Spotter for mobile plant, as required. Competently trained for the type of machinery with a full understanding of the tasks being conducted.

8 Hierarchy of Control Measures

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
• Eliminate the Hazard	• Substitute the Hazard • Isolate the Hazard • Engineer the Hazard out	• Administration Controls • PPE

9 Parties responsible for implementation of Controls

Supervisor

Worker

Operator

Engineer

Management

Spotter

10 Risk Calculator

HOW TO USE THIS RISK TABLE
Step 1: Identify potential hazards.
Step 2: Decide what a possible **Consequence** could be.
Step 3: Decide **How Likely?** it is to happen
Step 4: Line up your choices in the table to get a number
Step 5: Use the Priority table to the right.

Appendix B - Risk Calculator

RISK RATING CALCULATOR			Likelihood		
Consequence What injury/damage could it cause?	**Rare - 3** Could only happen once in 25 years	**Unlikely - 2** Could happen, once in 5 years	**Possible - 1** Could happen each year	**Likely - 0** Could Happen more than once a year	**Almost Certain - 0** Could happen anytime
Catastrophic - 0 Multiple Fatalities	3	2	1	0	0
Major - 0 Death or serious disability	3	2	1	0	0
Moderate - 1 Long term illness or serious injury	4	3	2	1	1
Minor - 2 Medical attention & several days off work	5	4	3	2	2
Insignificant - 3 First aid needed	6	5	4	3	3

Risk Rating	Prioritisation
0, 1 or 2	**Action to rectify must be done immediately before work may commence**
3	**Consider control measure as necessary and implement further controls to reduce risk**
4, 5, 6	**Continue to use correct controls selected and maintain communication**

11 Workers Sign on and Consultation of SWMS

By signing the below I:

- **Acknowledge that I have had input into the development of the SWMS or have had opportunity to comment on the content**
- **Understand and agree to abide by all of the requirements stated within the SWMS**
- **Have appropriate certification, licences and/or training to competently undertake the task or, where permitted, will be directly supervised by persons with appropriate level of certification, licensing, training and competence**
- **Understand that where task changes or the controls stated are ineffective, that I will immediately notify my supervisor and cease work till the controls are modified and I re-sign an updated SWMS**

First & Last Name:	Signature:	Date:

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
1C. Working at Height – Edge Restraint (Fall Restraint)				
PPE Recommended 			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	

Working on a structure where height safety PPE is used as the main control of falling	Hazard: Exposed edge/ fall from height, **Risk: Personal injury**	**1**	• The use of a harness system is PPE and is a lower hierarchy of control and should be avoided where possible, however, if this control measure is the only viable option, the following elements must be adhered to
			• Worker must be competent and has been trained in the safe and correct use of the system
			• The restraint system must control the person from reaching a position at which there is a risk of a fall
			• The harness must be connected by a lanyard to an anchorage or horizontal lifeline. It must be set up to prevent the wearer from reaching an unprotected edge.
			• The anchorage point must be certified to the number of persons connected to it
			• The anchorage point must be selected for the pitch of the roof, the number of persons that will be connected to anchorage point and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
			• The length of travel should not allow a pendulum whereby a person could fall from the edge
			• Use an Australian Standards Approved (AS/NZS 5532) Fall Restraint System which has three components:
			  ○ Anchorage system (e.g., a 15kN for single user & 21kN for 2 persons)
			  ○ Connection system with ability to adjust length
			  ○ Harness with a rear attachment point.
			• A harness system should **not** be used:
			  ○ In a position where fall is possible either through or from an edge
			  ○ The slope of the roof is greater than15 degrees
			  ○ The type of surface may be fragile giving rise for a person to fall through the surface
			• Prior to commencing work, a risk assessment shall determine whether a rescue plan and competent person who can implement the plan are required
				5

1DE. Working at Height - Use of an EWP (Scissor Lift to access Roof)				
PPE Recommended 			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	
Roof Access via Scissor Lift	Hazard: Contact with electricity,	**1**	• Roof Access via scissor lift will only be considered if access via ladder or scaffolding stairs is impractical due to cost restraints or access restraints.	**4**

High Risk Work Activity: 1. Working at Height 2m+				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Fall from height, Falling Objects **Risk: Electrocution/ personal injury**		• Any operators in control of the scissor lift shall have been deemed competent via yellow card or other means of training, e.g., high risk work licence to operate boom. **Scissor lift may be used for access in 2 scenarios:** **Scenario #1:** • No Edge Protection Installed: ○ All workers who will be accessing the roof will be additionally trained in working at heights. ○ Once the scissor lift has been situated so the gate can be aligned to the edge of the roof a gap of 150mm or less will be maintained. If practical the platform will be extended over the roof to essentially remove the "Gap". ○ If practical to do so the scissor lift will be either "strapped or clamped to the structure as well and the machine being turned off. ○ Workers will then access the roof via the gate and immediately attach their temporary anchor point as part of their height safety system. ○ Once anchor point is established the worker will attach the height safety system to the anchor point, as per manufacturer's specifications. (Adjustable rope system.) ○ Only when the height safety system "Fall Restraint" is properly set up can the worker grab tools and equipment to begin set tasks ○ Note: Care should always be taken to install a height safety system in a manner that it does not impede the work being undertaken, causing trips or slips. Systems should also be installed to prevent the worker from working in a "fall arrest" situation **Scenario #2:** • Edge Protection in Place: ○ If edge protection has been installed prior to work, by a competent installer, workers will not be required to use height safety harnesses ○ Scissor lift gate must be aligned to the gate of the edge protection ○ Once scissor lift is level to the platform a "Gap" of no more than 150mm or less will be controlled by strapping the scissor lift to the edge protection and turning off the scissor lift ○ Once the scissor lift is secured and turned off the gates may be opened to access the roof and work may commence ○ Care should always be taken when lowering the scissor lift: ▪ The straps should be removed to prevent damage to structure ▪ The opening or gate isn't left exposed to put workers remaining on the roof at risk of a fall.	

High Risk Work Activity: 12. Contaminated or Flammable Atmosphere				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
12E. Hazardous Substances Used Onsite				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls** 	
Hazardous substances used	Hazard: Untrained workers, inappropriate selection, access & egress, unknown substances **Risk: Personal injury**	**4**	• Ensure workers are trained in the safe use of the hazardous substances they are to handle • Before using hazardous substances, ensure SDS is current, read the SDS and comply with the requirements within • Make sure containers have clearly marked warning labels indicating the hazards of the substance • Where required, make sure exhaust ventilation is operational at the point where the substance is being used • Visual risk assessment will be conducted prior to commencing work activity • Choose the most suitable substance approved for the purpose with the least toxicity and risk • Screen the work area to protect workers and others from exposure, so far as is reasonably practicable • Use warning signs, barricaded or restrict access and provide an alternative route when required • Check and eliminate all potential sources of ignition (including spark producing switches, electrical equipment, open flames, pilot lights) within and near the work area • Identify and take specific precautions if using solvents in confined spaces such as wearing adequate RPE and providing ventilation • Only prepare enough chemical to do the job • Never decant chemicals into food or drinking containers • Never use chemicals that are in unmarked containers • Ensure spill kit available and follow manufacturer's instructions when managing spills • Always wash hands thoroughly after using hazardous substances and before eating, drinking, smoking or going to the toilet • All hazardous chemicals and their containers are to be disposed of as per SDS requirements	**5**
Hazardous substances brought to site by other trades	Hazard: Unknown hazardous substances **Risk: Personal Injury**	**3**	• No substances to be brought on site by subcontractors without notification provided to PC • Hazardous substances register and SDS to be readily available • Discussion with other trades: If other trades are present on site, notify them of the hazardous substances being used obtain from them details of any hazardous substances they are using.	**5**

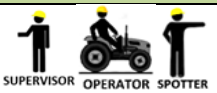
High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
15BA. Mobile Plant - Driving Work Vehicles Onsite				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Driving work vehicles onto site	Hazard: Traffic **Risk: Uncontrolled contact between vehicles and people**	**1**	• Driver is responsible for conducting prestart vehicle checks • Only licensed drivers are permitted to drive vehicles • Always drive according to road and weather conditions • Driver to be aware of site instructions and any specific hazards/risks that may be relevant • Flashing lights are always used on mobile plant and vehicles • Adherence to site safety plan, exclusion zones, communication, consultation. • Follow the site safety plan relating to traffic control safety • Increase awareness of pedestrians if works are adjacent to the existing footpath • All pedestrians to be diverted around work area	**5**

Mobilising on site	Hazard: Obstruction Unauthorised access **Risk: Crush death Inadequate PPE Crushing**	**2**	• Do not work within 3m of live traffic unless:
			  ○ A Traffic Management Plan is in place
			  ○ A Traffic Control system is in place – under the direction of ticketed traffic controllers
			  ○ There is a safety barrier in place (such as concrete new jersey curbs), water filled Triton barriers and or a shadow vehicle
			• Remove obstructions or reposition equipment
			• Ground condition and slope must be assessed prior to loading/unloading
			• Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machinery
			• Only those authorised may access site
			• Ensure work area is barricaded and signed to allow adequate exclusion zones. Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater
			• High visibility clothing to be always worn
			• Transport driver shall be responsible for tie down of load and removing tie downs, straps etc
			• Maintain visual contact between plant operators and other personnel at all times. Spotters to be used where required for reversing operations, tight areas etc.
				4

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
			• Avoid unloading/loading plant under power lines	
Unloading of plant	Hazard: Plant and equipment falling off deck uneven ground **Risk: Damaged equipment, crush death**	1	• Qualified and competent operator to always unload vehicle • Warning signage and exclusion zones installed indicating hazard • Align machinery with ramps prior to unloading • Using a spotter when reversing • Adjust ramps to suit wheel width • Use winch cable and remote where possible • Remove excess personnel from the work area • Unloading to be done on level ground	4
Moving machinery around site	Hazard: Obstruction (Overhead, at ground level or underground), faulty equipment, plant tipping or rolling over **Risk: Crush death**	1	• Remove obstructions or reposition equipment • Do not continue if you cannot confirm the stability of the machinery • Check all electrical systems are operational • Check all warning systems and devices are operational • Only authorised personnel shall carry out maintenance checks • Only qualified person shall carry out repairs and maintenance • Check tyre tread and pressure are satisfactory (where applicable) • Provide tilt alarm system to advise operator of machine operating beyond safe working angles • Ensure the machine is an “outdoor rated” machine if operating where there is a risk of external wind • Operator is responsible to not exceed the safe working load and wind rating of the plant • Operator to be trained and competent in the safe operation of the plant	5
Stationary equipment	Hazard: Accidental movement of plant **Risk: Crush death**	1	• Ensure tools and equipment are stored appropriately • Ensure emergency stop switch is pushed in when equipment function completed and work to commence • Ensure shutdown procedures are followed as per the manufacture’s manual	5
Refueling with diesel or petrol	Hazard: Spills, exposure to hazardous substances	1	• Use a designated refuelling point where practical • Ensure machine is turned off before refuelling • Fire extinguisher to be available in mobile plant. Extinguisher to be maintained according to Australian Standard • and training in the correct use of extinguisher has been undertaken	5

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Risk: **Fire, skin irritation, ground contamination**		• Refuelling of portable containers must be done on the ground • All hot work or sources of ignition will be kept away while refuelling takes place • Appropriate size spill kits are to be available to implement if required • All workers will wash their hands and arms with water when finished handling diesel/petrol • Any contaminated clothing will be removed • All workers will read the Safety Data Sheet prior to use	
15BB. Working Near Onsite Mobile Plant				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	

Working near onsite mobile plant. (Under or beside)	Hazard:
	Road traffic
	Risk:
	Contact between persons and vehicles
		2	• When establishing work areas consider mobile plant onsite has right of way
			• All personnel to have undergone site specific familiarisation
			• Erect any barriers & signage necessary to keep others safe and aware of the work being undertaken
			• Designated pedestrian routes to be established where required
			• Personnel not to enter the swing zone of equipment without positive communications with operator
			• Restrict access to work area. Ensure:
			  ○ Exclusion zones surrounding work area using barricades and signage is in place
			  ○ Any other workers within the exclusion zones are wearing PPE as required
			  ○ Communicate with onsite mobile plant operators to get an understanding of their tasks and areas they need to access as well as times they operate. Work in with onsite operators and ensure tools, equipment and work doesn't unnecessarily block their work areas or travel paths
			• When new workers come to site ensure they understand the movements of onsite mobile plant as it may not be consistent and start up without notice
			• Mobile phones or personal entertainment devices (PEDS) are not to be used while working around mobile plant. If necessary to use such a device, move to a safe area.
			• **Never work under a load being lifted by any type of crane.**
				5

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
15C. Mobile Plant - Track Excavator/Slew Excavator or Skid-Steer				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	

Use of track excavator, slew excavator or skid-steer on site	Hazard: Untrained or incompetent operators used **Risk: Personnel struck/crushed by excavator or attachments**	**1**	• Flashing Lights are always on when machine is in use
			• Logbooks are in date and easily accessible
			• Exclusion zones established. Depending on the height 45 degree from the top point down to the ground or 3m from edge of machine, whichever is greater
			• Operators to be certificate holders for that plant
			• Ensure correct operation of movement alarms on excavator
			• Where possible exclude personnel from the swing area of the machine
			• Arrange for a worker to act as a spotter
			• Spotter to maintain a safe distance from the machine, making sure the operator can see spotter
			• The operator is always to be aware of spotter's location and maintain a safe distance
			• Workers to wear PPE as outlined
			• Workers to be aware of plant movements
			• Workers to have eye contact with operator when working close by
			• All reasonable steps will be taken to obtain current underground essential services information about any of the areas requiring excavation before directing or allowing the excavation work to commence.
			• As required, contact Dial Before You Dig to request information about the infrastructure networks at the planned project site
			  ○ Online via the Dial Before You Dig website www.1100.com.au
			  ○ Mobile website or iPhone app
			  ○ By phone call 1100 (toll free, during business hours)
				4

Use of attachments	Hazard: Attachments wear or damage	1	• Inspect attachments for wear, damage, or loose or missing parts • Ensure that attachments are securely fitted, and safety pins or clips fitted • Check arms and connections for excessive wear • Inspect hoses and connections for splits, bulges, leaks or fractures • Test all hydraulic operations before applying load • Check rams, hoses and connections for splits, leaks or fractures	4

High Risk Work Activity: 15. Mobile Plant				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
			• Test operation by raising and lowering attachment	
Operation of machine	Hazard: Overturning / Stability **Risk:** **Personal injury**		• Do not travel at speeds which may cause control to be lost over bumps, etc. • Avoid driving over obstacles, ditches, drains, etc which could affect control • Do not attempt to lift load in excess of working load limit of loader • Reduce speed when travelling with load on front attachment • Carry load close to ground and racked back for stability and visibility • Do not raise load until ready to deposit	
15H. Working Around Cranes and Lifting Operations				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Public protection, Staying clear of Other Workers and General awareness of activity	Hazard: Mobile Plant, Poor communication, Pedestrian traffic **Risk:** **Falling objects, Personal Injury to public or other workers**	**1**	• Exclusion zones surrounding work area to be established by crane operator • During the erection of any object via a crane, public/other workers will remain out of the designated lift area which is the area below or adjoining where persons could be struck by falling equipment / materials • Area is to be either barricaded or sign posted to prevent unauthorised entry • Safety helmets must be worn always when working in vicinity of loads being lifted • Workers will remain out of the lifting area and ensure no pedestrians or bystanders enter the area while the lifts are being conducted • The crane operator and rigger will always remain in control of the lift. In the event where workers may be required to assist in the placement of loads all workers involved will sign onto the Crane Operators SWMS and any additional hazards will be managed through that document. This SWMS does not cover these tasks. • Take all directions from Crane Crew	**4**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Manual Handling				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	

Manual Handling	Hazard: Locations of the loads and distances to be moved
	Risk: Musculoskeletal strain, Fatigue
		3	• Use mechanical handling equipment where possible
			• Correct lifting technics will be used whenever a lift is required
			• **Preparation**: The first step in any lifting operation is preparation. Plan how you will carry out the lift and clear away any obstacles. By visualising the lift, you will automatically make your stomach muscles contract. These muscles brace your back and will significantly contribute to injury prevention
			• **Size up to load**: By moving the load sideways and forwards you will be able to ascertain whether it is within your capacity. Always imagine that the object you are about to lift is much heavier than it is
			• **Proper foot position**: As a general rule the front foot should be beside the object. The back foot should be slightly behind and be hip width from the front foot. This achieves a stable base and allows for even distribution of weight
			• **Proper hold**: Ideally with the proper hold the hands should be diagonally opposite for security and comfort. Use the full length of the fingers and where possible the palms to avoid fatigue
			• **Bend at the knees**: Bend your knees to get down to the load and use the legs to lift it. This way thigh and leg muscles are used, and these are the strongest part of your body (your back muscles are only for bracing)
			• **Straight back**: Keep your back as near to straight as possible, raise your head, keeping your chin in. This will keep your spine straight and enable you to see where you are going
			• **Keep the load close to you**: During the lift, keep the arms as straight as possible, and the elbows into the side. Don't change your grip while carrying and directly face the spot on which the load will rest. Never combine lifting with the twisting of your body. If you must turn, do it by moving your feet. Twisting causes the worst type of back injuries
			• **When a team lift is required, good communication will be used to co-ordinate the lift**: Whenever team lifting is used, it is essential to co-ordinate and carefully plan the lift. When organising a lift, ensure:
			  ○ An adequate number of employees are chosen to help in the lift.
			  ○ Team members are of similar height.
			  ○ One person is appointed "leader" of the team to perform the lift.
			  ○ There is enough area for the team members to maneuver as a group.
			  ○ Team members know their roles and responsibilities.
			  ○ Training in team lifting has been provided and the lift is rehearsed.
				5

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities

Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Plumbing				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Fitting pipes	Hazard: Personnel being struck or cut by sharp edges **Risk: Loud Noises, Electrocution. Cuts/abrasions**	**2**	• Ensure pipes are not LIVE before ever cutting or connecting (Earth Pipes if required.) • If not sure earth both sides of pipe before cutting • Ensure that no people, other than those workers directly involved in the plumbing operation, are in the area • All workers to be familiar with the tools • All guards used for grinders	4

Dismantle Removal of old Pipes	Hazard: Incorrect procedure followed **Risk: Personal injury Cut/abrasions**	**2**	• Visual inspection
			• Plumbing should be inspected prior to dismantling
			• Check for unacceptable:
			  ○ Warping
			  ○ Cracks
			  ○ Live Power
			  ○ Snakes or other animals
				4

Use of Hand and Power Tools				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Prestart check at site	Hazard: Site hazards may impair works **Risk: Personal injury**	**3**	• Undertake pre-site inspection verify conditions on site will enable works to be carried out in accordance with the SWMS. • Discuss site specific works with the Site Supervisor reviewing site signage, Safety Management Plan, for site specific hazards • Ensure all employees are made aware of any site specific hazards to works and these SWMS • Construction Inducted employees are only allowed to undertake construction works • Ensure all leads tagging & testing are up to date, if applicable	**5**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Use of drills, saws, planner, sander, hand tools	Hazard: Untrained workers **Risk: Personal injury**	**3**	• Workers are to use the right type and right size of tool for the job • Workers to follow the correct procedure for using every tool • Worker to check the condition of tool prior to use • Always carry pointed tools by your side with the points and heavy ends down • Never carry tools in your pockets • Keep cutting tools sharp and in good condition • Cut away from yourself when using chisels and other edged tools • Handle sharp-edged and pointed tools with care • Handles must have no sharp edges or areas that dig into the fingers or palm of the hand • Do not use tools which are loose or cracked • When power tools are used follow the manufacturer's instructions for the correct PPE to be worn and the safe use instructions • Workers to be competent in the use of the PPE and risk assessments must be undertaken prior to using PPE to show that the hierarchy of control was used in determining if to use PPE • If an item of plant or equipment creates excessive noise, that is where you need to raise your voice to talk, wear appropriate hearing protection • If there is a risk of injury to the head by falling objects then wear hard hats	**5**
	Hazard: Contaminated atmosphere **Risk: Respiratory illness**	**3**	• If you don't know or you suspect area being worked on may contain crystalline silica, STOP work and talk to supervisor for further directives • Assess whether to wet down areas to reduce dust emission from works conducted • Where the risk of dust production, worker will wear appropriate PPE	**5**
	Hazard: Flying debris **Risk: Personal injury**	**3**	• Guards on tools and equipment will be maintained and working effectively before being used on site • Guarding on tools will not be removed to perform any work activity • All tools and equipment will be inspected prior to work activity for any faults or defects • If a fault or defect is found the item will be removed from services and reported to the supervisor as soon as practicable • All persons performing work where there is a risk of a foreign object striking the eye, eye protection must be worn	**5**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Hazard: Poorly maintained electrical tools **Risk:** **Electrocution**	**3**	• All corded tools will be tested and tagged in accordance with current legislation and conducted every **three months** on construction sites • All corded tools will be connected directly to an RCD switch box which is also inspected and tagged in accordance with current legislation	**5**
Powered tools with discs: grinders	Hazard: Incorrect disc or fragmented disc resulting in flying parts striking people **Risk:** **Personal injury**	**3**	• If worker doesn't know or suspects area being worked on may contain silica then follow the steps listed in the crystalline silica component of this SWMS for specific controls of respirable crystalline silica • Grinders will always be inspected before use • If a cutting or grinding disk has been left on, carefully inspect disc prior to use • If damage to disc is noted, swap out for a new one • Never change any type of disk on a grinder without unplugging or removing battery • Checking for dead is also essential to prevent accidental operation during disk change • Never over tighten disk as this may also damage them • Guards are always manditory on a grinder. If the guard is in the way, the grinder is the wrong tool for the job • Do not remove guards for any reason while grinder is in use	**4**
Working in Hot/ Humid Environments (Excess 30°or +60% Humidity)				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Working in excessively hot environments or during a heat wave (i.e., working on open fields, concrete structures, etc.	Hazard: Heat and high humidity on the body, Radiant heat, High humidity, Hot objects, or Strenuous physical activity **Risk:** **Heat stress,** **Dehydration,**	**2**	• Extended working hours, excessive heat and more strenuous activities will be carefully monitored • Have in place emergency procedures for heat stress • Supervisors to consider: ○ Length of shifts - depends on physical and mental load of the work ○ Previous hours and days worked ○ Type of work being performed ○ Level of physical and/or mental effort required to complete tasks ○ Time of the day when the work is being performed. ○ Rotating workers • Supervisors to implement, as far as is reasonably practicable: ○ Increased supervision/monitoring of workers and regular communication with them ○ Work to be carried out under shade/portable shade structure	**4**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
	Headaches, Nausea		○ Increased work to rest ratio i.e., 1 hour work to 15 minutes, minimum, rest period ○ Buddy system where workers keep an eye on each other for signs of heat effects ○ Where possible schedule work for early morning, late afternoon or at night ○ Utilize 5 min hydration breaks away from sun and work ▪ Hydration Stop: Is a controlled break facilitated by the supervisor or safety rep to bring the work crew together and re-hydrate, (water, sqwincher or hydrolytes.) will be used. This is not a normal break as the sole purpose of this is to re-hydrate • Shaded or cool area(s) for rest breaks with good ventilation - use fans if needed	
Hot/ Humid environments - Emergency Response Procedures	Hazard: Unidentified heat stress or exhausted worker **Risk: Dehydration, Collapse, Permanent disability, Death**	**1**	• Workers will: ○ Look after each other and ensure that there is drinking water, co-workers are taking breaks and not showing signs of heat stress ○ Ensure they have plenty of cool water to drink - not icy water ○ Use electrolyte icy blocks if not contra indicated ○ Take regular rest breaks in shade • If a worker shows symptoms: ○ Remove the worker from the heat or work area ○ Loosen their clothing, remove PPE including shirts and masks ○ Have them rest in a cool, well-ventilated area ○ Encourage them to drink cool (not cold) fluids ○ If symptoms do not reduce quickly, seek medical help immediately • As far as is reasonably practicable, sites to have available ice towels (i.e., esky, ice, water, and towels) as part of a first aid response. Ice towels have been shown to be an effective cooling method for heat related illness • To relieve acute symptoms, such as painful muscular cramps, hydrolytes may be used in the single serve • **DRSABCD** – Implement basic first aid • **See site First Aiders** • Each day ensure workers know who the onsite first aiders are	**4**

Site Risk Assessments – Listed Alphabetically by Non-High-Risk Activities

Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Working With Lasers				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Using Class 1, 2, 3 3B restricted lasers	Hazard: Exposure to lasers **Risk: Eye injuries**	**4**	• Users trained in safe lases use in accordance with AS 2397 (Safe use of lasers in the building and construction industry) • Use Class 1 laser where possible • Erect laser warning signs if pedestrians are in proximity • Isolate persons from laser beam if possible • Ensure the laser is not set up at eye level • If using the laser above ground, use a beam stop • Do not stare directly into beam • Avoid specular reflection (laser beam shining off metal surfaces.) • If working close to beam use appropriate safety glasses rated (ANSI Z136 and CE Certified Laser Safety Glasses) • Continually monitor the work.	**6**
End of Shift				
PPE Recommended			**Persons responsible for maintaining controls**	
Clean up and re-packing.	Hazard: Loading vehicle **Risk: Muscular strains**	**3**	• When cleaning up and repacking good manual handling techniques will be used, e.g., such as bending the knees and not the back, team lifts where possible and avoid carrying very heavy items	**5**
Leaving Site	Hazard: Environmental **Risk: Environmental damage**	**4**	• When leaving site, make sure to take away any of the left-over materials • When cleaning ensure that all environmentally sensitive products are disposed of correctly • Any leftover hazardous substances will be taken off site and disposed at the correct facility	**5**

Site Risk Assessments – Additional Tasks or Activities to be Added				
Activity	Hazards & Risks	PRE-Risk	Work Method Used	POST Risk
Additional Tasks to Add to Job				
Task 1:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**
Task 2:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**
Task 3:	Hazard: **Risk:**	 **0-6**	What did you do to make it safe?	 **4-6**