

Industrial Autoclave	e SAFE WORK METHOD S	TATEMENT (SWMS)	
TAS	SK OR ACTIVITY: Industrial Autoc	clave	
Business Name: [Company Name]		ABN: [ABN]	SWMS#
Business Address: [Company Address]			
Contact Person:	Phone: [Phone]	E il:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE POST THE PROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or undertaking (N 3U) is	required to ture at a safe work method s	tatement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:		Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	compliance of the SWMS well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS WMS. ST HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	N. 1E AND DATED SIGNATURE OF A CO. MUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELO	LL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE B PMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS	EEN CONSULTED AND
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in accordance with agislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, conditions unical those hazards and then to further take steps to either the conditions of the cond	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must steam ately. 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.			



		CL	IENT OR PRINCIPAL	CONTRACTOR D	DETAILS				
Client:						SCOPE OF WORKS			
Project Name:				Provide a detailed description	n of the specific work being	carried out (otherwise			
Project Address:					known as cope of works).				
Project Manager:									
Contact Phone:									
Project Manager Sig	gnature:								
Date SWMS supplie	ed to Project Manager:								
		ANY HIGH	RISK CON PUCT	N' JRK BEING	CARRIED OUT				
☐ involves a risk of a p	erson falling more than 2 n	neters.		is carried out on	is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping.				
☐ is carried out on a te	lecommunication tower.		$H \cap H$	is carried out on	arried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.				
☐ involves demolition of	of an element of a structure	that is load-be		is carried out on	d out on or near energised electrical installations or services.				
☐ involves demolition of	of an element related to the	e physical integril of a str	3	is carried out in	is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.				
☐ involves, or is likely t	o involve, disturbing a es	stos.		☐ involves tilt-up o	involves tilt-up or precast concrete.				
☐ involves structural al	teration or repair that re	mporal, upp to p	prevent collapse.	is carried out on	☐ is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor.				
is carried out in or ne	ear 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 th	nan 1.5m or tunnel involvir	ng use of explosives.	is carried out in	areas with artificial extremes of	f temperature.			
is carried out in or ne	ear water or other liquid tha	at involves a risk of drowning	ng.	involves diving v	vork.				
		ANY H	IGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMEN	NT NEARBY				
☐ Forklift	☐ Crane/s	☐ Hoist/s	☐ Excavator	☐ Backhoe/Loader	Boom Lift	□ EWP	☐ Genie Lift		
☐ Trencher	☐ Drilling Rig	Trucks	Formwork	☐ Bobcat	☐ Flammable Gas	☐ Fuel	☐ Dozer		
☐ High Voltage	☐ Mulcher	☐ Tilt-up Panels	Roller	☐ Scissor Lift	☐ Tractor	☐ Other -			





FOOT HAND **HEAD HEARING** SPIRATORY FACE HIGH-VIS **PROTECTIVE** FALL SUN HAIR/JEWELLERY CLOTHING **PROTECTION PROTECTION** PROTECTION **PROTECTION** PROTE DTECTION **PROTECTION** CLOTHING **PROTECTION PROTECTION SECURED**

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

Note: A SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains effective. A SWMS must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The review process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors and subcontractors) 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 a SWMS has been revised, the person conducting a business or undertaking must ensure all:

- 1. persons involved in the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can access the revised SWMS;
- 2. 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: and.
- 3. workers that will be involved in the work are provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK	NAME OF PERSON
1. Preparation	Trip hazards, Inadequate lighting	2M	 Keep the work area clean and free of debris or clutter, ensuring that there are no obstructions around the industrial autoclave that could cause tripping hazards. Clearly mark any cords, hoses, or other trip hounds with high visibility tape to make them easily noticeable. Provide adequate lighting at all times during the presentation process by installing fixed and portable lighting systems in and around work area, meeting appropriate workplace illumination standards. Conduct regular assessment of the lighting in the mean consure its adequacy, and make adjustment as needs. Ensure that a supployees the profit led with a survear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE buch as a great and footwear to minimise the risk of falling. Devict and limit cant a training programme for employees to educate them on potent. It had ards, so a operating procedures, and proper maintenance of the industrial at slave. Establina do matec storage area for equipment and tools, which should be profit paneously organised before and after use, to reduce trip hazards. Instance a ling signs and barrier tape around the perimeter of the working area to entry eops of the potential hazards within the space. In element procedures for promptly addressing and reporting any identified hazards, including an incident reporting system, to ensure a swift resolution of issues. Regularly inspect and maintain the industrial autoclave, focusing on trip hazard prevention measures such as securing loose components and checking for leaks or spills. Develop a schedule for routine housekeeping and maintenance, including timely trash removal, floor cleaning, and equipment inspections, to keep the work area free of potential hazards. Encourage a culture of safety, where workers feel comfortable raising concerns about possible hazards and discussing potential improvements to established procedures. 	1L	
2. Pre-inspection	Improper protective equipment, Entanglement with equipment	3Н	 Provide comprehensive training to operators and staff involved in the preinspection process, ensuring they are familiar with the equipment and understand the potential hazards associated with an industrial autoclave. Ensure that all employees wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, safety glasses, and closed-toe shoes that meet workplace health and safety standards. 	2M	



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			- Implement a visual inspection checklist for staff to follow, ensuring every aspect of the autoclave system is checked for potential hazards, including loose or damaged components, leaks, or signs of wear.		
			- Schedule regular maintenance checks and serving of the industrial autoclave to address any technical issues or faults before they become hazardous.		
			- Establish a buddy system for pre-inspection coced co., encouraging open communication and teamwork amongst staff of the process; this can increase awareness of any potential hazards and provide ditional support if required.		
			- Clearly mark hazardous zone adjacent to the automorphism of implement perimeter barriers to keep untransperson all from accidentally mering the area and becoming entagent with equipment.		
			- Avoid weak gloose clothing, jewell or or er accessories that may get caught in the monting part of the an clave, cause potential harm to the operator during pre-inspection.		
			- Insta an igency op mechanisms in key areas around the industrial autoclave, allowin opportors to sily halt the operation in case of entanglement or any other potentia haza a durin re-inspection.		
	•		velor vritter andard operating procedures (SOPs) based on manufacturer recorder attions and industry best practices for the pre-inspection process, holluding kout/tagout procedures to ensure equipment is not accidentally started		
			ting inspection. - Eucourage a reporting culture, empowering staff to report any observed hazards, unsafe practices, or near-misses in relation to the pre-inspection process; this can		
			help identify potential risks and trends while working towards continuous improvement not only for this work step but the overall plant safety.		
			- Proper personal protective equipment (PPE): To decrease the risk of chemical exposure, employees must wear suitable PPE, including gloves, goggles, and long-sleeved clothing that resists corrosive chemicals.		
			- Chemical storage and handling training: Workers should receive comprehensive training on safely storing, handling, and disposing of chemicals to reduce the likelihood of chemical accidents.		
3. Cleaning & Maintenance	Chemical exposure, Manual handling injuries	3H	- Safe lifting techniques: Teach workers proper manual handling techniques, ensuring they understand how to safely lift heavy objects without putting undue strain on their bodies.	2M	
			- Equipment maintenance: Regularly inspect and maintain autoclave equipment to help preserve optimal performance and mitigate hazards associated with malfunctioning machinery.		
			- Clear labeling: Make sure all chemicals used in the cleaning process are adequately labelled, providing warnings about potential hazards and explaining how to use them safely.		



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			- Adequate ventilation: Ensure the workplace has sufficient ventilation, especially when working with hazardous chemicals, to minimise inhalation risks.		
			- Spill response plan: Implement a spill response plant detailing the steps to take in the event of a chemical spill, including contains a measures and clean-up procedures.		
			- Use of mechanical aids: Encourage the use timech coal aids, such as trolleys or lift-assist devices, to aid in the transportation of pobjects and lessen the risk of manual handling injuries.		
			- Ergonomic design: Promote ergonomically described a key and strain durant poetition tasks associated with cleaning and maintaining autoclave equipment.		
			- Regular breas: Provide for quent by the fish of must loskelet assues due blonged standing or repetitive move that the standard standing or repetitive move that the standard		
			- Eme eyews stations and safety showers: Install and maintain emergency eyews stations and afety showers in strategic locations within the workspace to provide time te according case of a chemical splash or spill.		
4. Loading Items	Trapped fingers, Back injunes from improper lifting	2M		1L	



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5. Sealing Autoclave	Incorrect seal placement, realed surfaces	2M		1L	



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6. Operating Controls	Electric shock, Unauthorised access control panel	ЗН		1L	



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7. Heating Process	Steam burns, Overpressurization	ЗН		2M	



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8. Cooling Down	Burns from hot surface and per venting			2M	



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9. Releasing Pressure	Explosive release pressulhazards	JA		2M	



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10. Opening Autoclave	Exposure to hot steam, Projectiles from improperly secured objects	4A		2M	



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11. Removing items	Burns from hot materials, Dropped items causing foot injuries	ЗН		1L	



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12. Post-operation checks	Steam contact, Electrical hazards	2M		1L	



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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

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES. ANY STATE OF AT ARE NOT APPLICABLE.

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

 $\textbf{Legislation QLD:} \ \underline{\textbf{https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws}$

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/legislati

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis > odes-or racti

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 201

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

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/5

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/le_lation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/wor aces/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

Occupational Health al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and afety gulations 2017

Legis on VIC: https://www.safe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-

gulat

des on actice VIC 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.

Tollow arry sale work instruction								
Worker Name	Pos	sition	Signature	Date	Time	Sup	pervisor	
				Date:				
				_				
				Date				
				l te:				
			AV	Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
SAF WC A STHUD STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW								
The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to revise differences and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measure and subcontract is review by process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors and subcontract is) who may be affected by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who reduces esented 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	<u></u> 2	□ 3	<u></u> 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	TO BE DONE	COMMENTS
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.			
Names and signatures of all relevant personnel consulted during the development of the SWMS.		P	
Name, signature, position and date signed of the person approving the SWMS.			
Specific personnel and qualifications, experience is noted in the SWMS.	P		
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.			
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWI			
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) columns completed.			
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effecting sections.			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the imperent of contameasures.			
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Vorat Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be u d.			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed at noted on the SWMS.			
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience raining skills required to perform the work.			
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.			
Lists any required permits or licenses.			
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 R	EVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE CC	MPLETED	