

ABN 17155740551 Suite 41 / 124 - 130 Auburn Street, Wollongong, NSW,		Revision #1	Job Date: 26th August 2022	
		Created: 26th August 2022	Last Update: 26th August 2022	
Authorised Representative:	Glen Fitzgerald - Ph:0420995605	This SWMS has been developed by:		
WHS Representative:	Glen Fitzgerald - Ph:0420995605	With consultation from onsite personnel and the responsible person for SWMS implementation, monitoring and review: Glen Fitzgerald		
Work Activity / Ta	ask: Fascia & Gutter Installation			
Location: 50-52 Phillip Street, Sydney				
Description: New	v Fascia and gutter to external of building			
Review of Control Measures The control measures for high risk work will be implemented by the workers undertaking the work who have had the opportunity to have input into the control measures and have been trained in the SWMS. The supervisor of the workers will periodically check that the control measures are being followed and determine if a review of the controls is required. A review may also be initiated at the request of an elected Health and Safety Representative The implementation of the control measures may also be monitored by the completion of the Site Safety Checklist Any non compliance at this stage will also initiate a review of the controls.				
Relevant WHS Ac	et:	Work Health and Safety Act 2011		
Relevant WHS Re	egulations:	Work Health and Safety Regulation 2	017	

Task / Job Requirements:

PPE Requirements

























Permit To Work Requirements

This job does not require any permits be obtained before commencing work.

Equipment Requirements

Equipment used on this Job / Task has been verified to be in good working order and is authorised for use on the job site at 50-52 Phillip Street, Sydney. Compliance documentation and pre start checks can be obtained through the responsible person Glen Fitzgerald.

Training Requirements

Personnel Responsibilities

All workers must read and adhere to all safety procedures and Codes of Conduct in place for this site. All staff are to be pro-active regarding safety and report any near misses or safety risks to a Precision Installations Supervisor. In addition workers must read and understand the site safety rules as well as the requirements and processes outlined in this Safe Work Method Statement.



High Risk Works Check List:

Yes [⊠] No [⊠]
Yes [⊠] No [⊠]

Job Breakdown:

HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS						
Mos	Most Effective Elimination Substitution Isolation Engineering Administrative PPE Least Effective					
Item	Step Description	Potential Hazards	Risk Class	Controls	Residual Risk	
1	Pre-Start Che at Site	- Inadequate training, consultation & planning - Lack of competence - Untrained personnel commencing work	18	 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 this SWMS Ensure work is not conducted in close proximity to electrical power lines. Check for: - Overhead power lines All workers have complete the Company induction on the Worx Inductions platform 	1	

	1	<u> </u>			
				- Define a loading zone	
				- No loading or unloading will be undertaken outside	
				designated loading zone.	
				- No loading or unloading of trucks unless trained road	
				traffic controller(s) are in place to direct vehicle traffic	
		- Workers being struck by		and pedestrians during loading and unloading works.	
		vehicles in adjacent live road or		- All material being loaded onto trucks will be strapped;	
		traffic corridor.		no free loads will be transported or loaded.	
				- Only workers directly involved in loading and unloading	
	Delivery of	- Pedestrians being struck by		, , , , ,	
	material	vehicles or falling material	40	will be allowed in the loading and unloading zone.	0
2	adjacent to live	- Vehicles in adjacent road or	18	- Prior to releasing straps driver to ensure load has not	3
	roadway	traffic corridor being struck by		shifted during transport	
		falling material.		- Appropriate distances must be planned prior to working	
		- Crane, HIAB, forklift or other		near any powerlines, Distances must account for;	
		plant or material striking		- size and swing of equipment and swing,	
		overhead electrical power lines.		- expansion & contraction of the power lines	
				- The power lines voltage (See table 1 Approach	
		\)		distances for work performed by Ordinary Persons COP	
				Work near Overghead Powerlines)	
				- Instruction and training must be provided to the plant	
		_ \ \ \ \		operators	
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3	Movement of powered mobile plant.	- Workers being struck by powered mobile plant including delivery vehicle/crane and forklift/Telehandlers used for loading and unloading. - Failure of plant during operation	18	 Defined Exclusion zone for mobile plant to be clearly identified and controlled during vehicle loading/unloading operations. Travel paths for mobile plant will be clearly identified (signage and barricades as per site plan) a supervisor will be present during vehicle loading/unloading operations. All operators (crane/forklift) and dogman are to hold a current High Risk Work Licence and be appropriately trained in the task. Plant is to be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. 	1
4	Using power tools	- Electrocution - Cuts, lacerations - Eye injury		 Check condition of chargers and leads before use – do not use if damaged. Check charger and lead's test tags - do not use if expired (3 months). Ensure that power source and power boards has an RCD. Check that RCD has test tag and that it has not expired (monthly test required). Ensure electrical items are not exposed to the weather, leads are suspended and not touching scaffold components. 	3

5	Use of Scaffold	Fall's from height	18	 For fall-heights >2 m, the installation of heavy duty scaffolds with kick boards & mid rails installed by licensed scaffolder is common on construction sites. The scaffolder must supply a certificate of completion (ScaffTag) that verifies completion of the scaffold to Standard. No work is to be carried out (other than that of installing and dismantling of the scaffold) from the scaffold unless the scaffold, or the relevant part or portion of the scaffold, is complete To prevent collapse, do not load platforms with more than 650 kg per bay. No scaffold alterations, except by licensed scaffolder. Any fault or non-compliance shall be reported to the Supervisor. Platforms only to be accessed by stair or ladders. Where this is not practical access maybe gained through a window as long as the step down from the window ledge is no more than 500mm. Scaffold is to be maintained so that it's meets compliance with the installer's guidelines. All trades are to ensure that the scaffold is maintained if they are to use it as part of their work. Where defects are noted such as missing hand rails, toe boards, or mid-rails report these to the Supervisor. Trades should never remove scaffolding components which will leave the scaffold unsafe, which includes handrails, tow boards, braces or tie bars. 	3
6	Working using ladder	Falls - Falling materials or tools	18	 Ensure that the ladder is in good working order and on suitable, non-slip, level ground surface. Ensure ladder is leaning against stable surface, is positioned at the correct angle and extends 1 metre above roofline. Tie off ladder securely. Ensure that at least three part of your body is in contact with the ladder at all times. (Ladders only to be used for access. Short interval works of a light nature where 3 points of contact can be kept on step ladders ok where mobile scaffold or EWP can't be used). Workers to have completed Safe Work at Heights training. Note: Roof replacement work cannot commence until correct safety rail system is installed and or scaffolding. 	1

7	Safety Harnesses and Fall Arrest Devices	- Falling from Heights - Suspension trauma - Failure of components - Incorrect use and fitting	18	 Where there is a likelihood of a person falling more than 2m, a fall arrest harness must be worn. In the event of a fall, suitable equipment to rescue a person must be available within a short period for minimising the risk of suspension trauma. Call fire & rescue 000 Fall arrest harnesses must comply with the Australian Standards AS 1891.1 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices-Safety belts and harnesses. Before being allowed to use the harness, all persons must receive instructions and training in the correct use of the harness. Under work position, make sure adequate fall clearance is available. All persons on site must be instructed in procedures for rescue. Never use faulty or out-of-date equipment. For safety in use, harnesses must be properly fitted. 	3
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8	General precautions	- Access to work areas Falling objects - Persons falling - Electric shock / electrocution - Slinging and movement of loads	18	Appropriate safe access must be provided to the work area and adequate safe means must be provided for carrying tools and materials to the work area. Adequate fall protection system must be provided, if there is a possibility that a person may fall more than the allowed height, or may fall on a potentially hazardous area. Suitable edge protection must be provided for preventing tools and materials from falling from a height. Within the work area provide exclusion zones where objects may fall from heights. Never work close to exposed live power lines or electrical wiring. When handling metal components, never encroach within the safe approach distances. Allow only a licensed person to carry out lifting and slinging of loads.	3
9	Brittle, fragile roofs & Sky Lights	- Fall through opening	18	 If fragile or brittle roof areas are accessed or traversed regularly, permanent walkways must be installed. If the roof pitch is more than 15° or the slope is 1 in 4, the risk of a fall increases. If a permanent walkway is not practicable, provide adequately secured temporary walkways or other means of preventing a person from falling through while traversing the roof. Never rely on roof purlins as safe footings. Spread the load evenly over the roof area. Never place heavy items on a fragile roof and always spread the load evenly over the roof areas. 	3

10	Use of bracket, hanging, or two plank scaffold systems	- Fall from heights	18	 For fall-heights >2 m, the installation of bracket scaffolding maybe used to gain access where heavy duty scaffolds can not. As with heavy duty scaffold it must be installed & handed over by the licensed scaffolder as complete. The scaffolder must supply a certificate of completion (ScaffTag) that verifies this. No work is to be carried out (other than that of installing and dismantling of the scaffold) from the bracket scaffold unless the scaffold, or the relevant part or portion of the scaffold, is complete To prevent collapse, do not load platforms & place materials on platform which can be dislodged as there is no toe-board installed Clear access must be maintained across the length of the bracket scaffold. The climbing on the handrails to gain extra height is not allowed. Un-authorised alterations to the guardrail, planks, brackets, or, any type of fixing device. Access to the scaffold is to be via the identified access point and hop up. Bracket scaffold in excess of 2m in height should be fitted with mid & top railing. In some cases where there exists the potential of an internal fall from the two plank system an extra plank or guard rail is to be fitted. Where guard rails are missing from the scaffold these are to be reported to the Site Supervisor and works not to commence until rectified. 	3
11	Use of trestles < 2m in height	- Fall from height	18	- Working Platforms on Trestles (with a fall height of less than two metres). - For work on single-storey dwellings, platforms (eg scaffold planks) on trestles provide a bigger, more stable surface to work from than a ladder. - Ensure trestles are of a suitable standard, sufficiently strong to carry the expected loads of works, materials, and tools. - Trestles and planks must be strong enough to carry the weight of those persons working from them as outlined in AS 1576. - Ensure that planks and platforms are in good, sound condition and that trestles are placed on a firm, even surface. - All planks are to be checked for signs of wear or deterioration & no planks are to be used on site which are unsafe	3

12	Installation of fascia & Guttering >2m	- Fall from height	18	 All fascia and gutter installation work on two-storey dwellings shall be carried out off the 'Quickstage' scaffolding or two plank bracket scaffold. Work shall not commence until the scaffolding has been fully erected, and a Certificate of Compliance has been handed over. Where fascia & gutter installation exceeds 2m (>2m) the use of platfroms with a guard rail to prevent a fall is required Contractors/subcontractors who use the scaffold as part of their work will be responsible for reporting any faults in the erection and/or maintenance of the scaffold to their Supervisor. If any risk to health and safety of workers or the public is identified work shall cease until the risk is controlled. Materials to be secured where risk of falling on to others. Set up warning working above signs. Wear cut resistant gloves. Cut material in a suitable area. Use tools according to manufacturer's directions. 	1
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13	Valleys and flashings	- Persons slipping and falling - Over-exertion / strain injury	18	 - Determine what flashings are required from manufacturer's data and plans. - To minimise the risk of handling, measure and cut sections on the ground wherever possible. - For applying sealant and attaching flashings and valleys, make sure there is good footing. - When fastening valleys and flashings using power tools, always adopt a good posture. - When using power tools during installation, preferably do not over-reach. - Follow the instructions of the manufacturer. - For placing and attaching valleys and flashings, preferably work from a safe location. 	1
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14	Fitting ridge capping and barge caps	- Falling objects - Persons falling	- Materials and objects may fall during installation into areas that should be prevented entry. - Do not handle long lengths of material when the conditions are windy. - When working at heights, use work platforms that have approved edge protection. - Longer lengths of roof material must have sufficient number of persons to handle safely. - For accessing ridges when working on the roof, safe access such as ladders must be provided. - For accessing areas such as gable ends, safe means must be provided. - If access is difficult for some areas, use height reach equipment. - When working on roofs, preferably wear footwear that has non-slip and flexible soles. - Where persons are working at heights, there must be exclusion zones. - Safe access must be provided to ridges. - Do not use ladders for any other purposes other than for accessing.	3
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15	On Completion	- Slips, trips, falls causing injury - Mobile plant - Contact with electricity - Public safety	18	 Liaise with Client as to the safest means for vehicles to leave the Client grounds – not at peak movement times Ensure materials are put on solid roof structure or gluts and strapped down with hoop iron when not using them or at the end of the working day to prevent sheets blowing or sliding off. Clean up tools and any waste, and make sure the site is clean and tidy condition Store materials to minimise manual tasks hazards, trip hazards, and the potential for falling objects. Always wear gloves to avoid sharp edges If mobile plant is to be left onsite make sure: It is left/parked in a secure and safe manner. All keys are removed and it is locked to prevent unauthorised use. Disconnect power tool/extension leads from power point before winding up to prevent a shock if the lead is 	1
				Disconnect power tool/extension leads from power	

SWMS Acknowledgement:

This SWMS has been developed through consultation with our workers and has been read and signed by all workers involved with this activity

Name	Role	Signature	Date
Glen Fitzgerald	Worker		26th August 2022
Luke Nebo	Worker		26th August 2022

Appendices: Risk Matrix

	Minor	Serious	Severe	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Class: 10	Class: 16	Class: 20	Class: 23	Class: 25
	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Class: 7	Class: 12	Class: 17	Class: 21	Class: 24
	Moderate	Serious	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Class: 5	Class: 6	Class: 13	Class: 18	Class: 22
	Moderate	Moderate	Serious	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Class: 2	Class: 4	Class: 9	Class: 14	Class: 19
	Low	Low	Moderate	Serious	High
Rare	Class: 1 Low	Class: 3	Class: 8 Moderate	Class: 11 Moderate	Class: 15 Serious

Likelihood				Consequence		
Value	Classification	Description	Value	Classification	Description	
1	Rare	Unlikely to occur (less than 5% chance)	1	Minor	First Aid Injury (FAI). Minimal impact on health & safety which can be resolved by daily procedures & pre-start.	
2	Unlikely	Could occur (5-25% chance)	2	Serious	Medical Treated Injury (MTI). Treatment required by physician or medical personnel (not a First-aider).	
3	Possible	May occur at some time (25-50% chance)	3	Severe	Lost Time Injury (LTI). Injury sustained to employee who is unable to work following day or perform usual duties.	
4	Likely	Will probably occur (50- 75% chance)	4	Major	Single fatality or hospitalisation. Permanent disability or long term illness/injury.	

5	Almost Certain	Very likely to happen (over 75% chance)	5	Catastrophic	Multiple fatalities or permanent debilitating injuries
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Appendices: Hazard Identification

Step 10

Use of bracket, hanging, or two plank scaffold systems



