



Bathroom Renovatio	n   SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASH	COR ACTIVITY: Bathroom Renov	vation value of the state of th	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVID BY	THE PC. OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.		required to en. a that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:		Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring .	poliance the VMS a vell as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS S /MS M HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NAL OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COTHIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in account with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, communicathose hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuous each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must sto, quately. 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.			

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CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL	CONTRACTOR DETAILS
Client:	SCOPE OF WORKS
Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date SWMS supplied to Project Manager:	
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTOR	ON WO K BEIN O KRIED OUT
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	☐ is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping
☐ is carried out on a telecommunication tower	carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
☐ involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing	☐ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integration of a ructure	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asb	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
☐ involves structural alteration or repair that — quires term — ov sup — rt to prevent collapse	☐ is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor
is carried out in or near a confined space	☐ is carried out in an area of a workplace where there is any movement of powered mobile plant
☐ is carried out in/near a shaft or trench deeper tha tunnel involving use of explosives	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
☐ is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY

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RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION		HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	SCORE	ACTION		Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCE		Substitution	
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review befor work starts.		Replace the hazard.	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.		Isolate People from the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
is the second m	Administrative  Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferre to an control of control of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the fire to stell five, while Administrative controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equation). The least effective									

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	ropriate PPL	abo. ~uitab	ic or the equip	oment used or	the job task	being perform	ned (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	ARING STION	F' CTIO	RL PIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	equired:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ents		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
Pre-start planning and site assessment	Unidentified asbestos-containing materials     Unknown live electrical services     Unmarked water and gas services     Restricted access and poor egress routes     Inadequate lighting     Untrained workers on site	3H	<ul> <li>Review existing building plans and service augrams before starting any demolition</li> <li>Arrange a licensed asbestos assessor to in each surface materials in linings, flooring or eaves before disturbance</li> <li>Isolate electrical circuits at the switchboard and only lock-conag-out devices, then verify isolation with an approved test instrument</li> <li>Locate and mark in a later and gas service entry points and risers prior to commencing works</li> <li>Establish ar maintain a later and gas service entry points and risers prior to commencing works</li> <li>Establish ar maintain a later and gas service entry points and risers prior to commencing works</li> <li>Establish ar maintain a later and gas service entry points and risers prior to commencing works</li> <li>Instrumpora tack ynting where natural or fixed lighting is inadequate, ensuring cords are routed and politic and to a latitips</li> <li>Confine where how appropriate trade licences (plumbing, electrical) and construction induction cards before commencing work and construction induction cards and construction</li></ul>	2M
Isolating services and making safe	Electric shock from live wiring     Water damage from live plumbing     Gas leak from damaged pipework     Unexpected energisation of services	4A	<ul> <li>Engage a licensed electrician to isolate, lock out and tag relevant bathroom circuits at the switchboard</li> <li>Test all power outlets, light fittings and wiring in the bathroom area with an approved tester before touching or dismantling</li> <li>Engage a licensed plumber to shut off water supply at the main and install temporary caps or plugs on disconnected pipework</li> <li>Confirm with the gas provider or licensed gasfitter whether any gas services run through bathroom walls or floors before cutting</li> <li>Fit lockable isolation valves where practicable and label all isolated services clearly at the point of isolation</li> <li>Bleed pressure from water and gas lines in a controlled manner before disconnection</li> <li>Ventilate the room by opening windows and doors before and during any work that may disturb gas services</li> <li>Prohibit use of open flames, grinders or heat guns near suspected gas lines until lines are confirmed isolated</li> </ul>	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
			DO NOT re-energise electrical or water services until a licensed tradesperson has completed and tested new installations	
Dismantling existing bathroom installations	Falling wall tiles and linings     Manual handling of heavy fixtures     Flying fragments from brittle materials     Hidden sharp edges and fasteners     Exposure to mould and biological contaminants     Noise from demolition tools	ЗН	<ul> <li>Plan the demolition sequence so that fixtures ou tiles are removed in a controlled top-down manner</li> <li>Score around fixtures and fittings before ping to minimal sudden breaks and uncontrolled falls</li> <li>Use mechanical aids such as trolleys, dollies of the getraps to relocate heavy fixtures rather than lifting manually</li> <li>Wear AS/NZS compliant sale glasses and cut-restant eves when removing tiles, glass screens or metal trims</li> <li>Erect tempore partiers dust are test to segregate the work area from occupied parts of the house</li> <li>Use hand the such as could chisels and respers where practicable to reduce dust and impact, reserving power hols for pacessary tasted only</li> <li>Inspirational sale and ors progressively for embedded nails, screws and razor-sharp tile remnants and remove or unit the immediately</li> <li>Spray attack is to vere amolition areas to suppress dust where safe to do so around electrical work</li> <li>Pantify ind base isible mould-affected materials using 200 µm plastic and dispose of as per local could requirements</li> <li>Limit us and impact tools to short durations and wear Class 5 hearing protection where noise exceeds 85 to A)</li> <li>DO NOT drop baths, toilets or vanities from height; lower components under control onto padded or protected surfaces</li> </ul>	2M
Removing old bath, shower and vanity	Crush injuries from heavy natures  Musculoskeletal strain from awkward lifting  Slips on wet or soiled floors  Damage to structural framing during removal	3H		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
Stripping wall linings and flooring	Asbestos-containing materials disturbance     Silica dust from tiles and screeds     Penetration of hidden services     Trip hazards from broken materials	4A		2M
Subfloor and wall repairs and waterproofing	Exposure to wet cement-based products     Inhalation of cement and waterproofing vapours     Skin and eye contact with primers and membranes     Falls from floor level changes and openings	3H		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
Installing new plumbing and electrical rough-in	Electric shock during wiring work     Contact with rotating tools     Noise and vibration from drilling     Sparks igniting flammable vapours     Working in confine authrount spaces			2M
Installing drop-in bath and new bathtub	<ul> <li>Crush injuries from heavy bathtub</li> <li>Pinch points when lowering bath</li> <li>Damage to waterproofing and structure</li> <li>Manual handling strain in confined space</li> </ul>	ЗН		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
				•
Positioning heavy vanity units	Musculoskeletal street ing     Crush injuries to set and hands     Instability of tall contains     Damage to finished linings and tiles	ЗН		2M
Wall and floor tiling	<ul> <li>Silica dust from tile cutting</li> <li>Sharp tile edges and offcuts</li> <li>Knee and back strain from low work</li> <li>Slips on loose or wet adhesive</li> </ul>	3H		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
Installing shower screens, fittings and fixtures	Glass breakage an autions     Working at low and mid heights     Use of power drivers ne     Contact with sharp metal fittings  Inhalation of paint and sealant fumes	ЗН		2M
Painting, sealing and final finishes	<ul><li>Inhalation of paint and sealant fumes</li><li>Skin contact with solvents and sealants</li></ul>	2M		1L



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE     Standing on steps or small ladders     Fire risk from solvent-based products	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
Testing, commissioning and handover	Water leaks causing slip hazards     Electric shock from faulty consistions     Incomplete fixtures and graph hazards     Exposure to cleaning consists	2M		<b>I</b> 1L



### **EMERGENCY RESPONSE - CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES**

Ensure to have an Emergency Management Plan in place as well as adequate numbers of trained first aid staff with easy access to fully stocked first aid kits, rescue equipment, material safety data sheets, adequate access to emergency communication equipment and fire-fighting equipment suitable for all classes of fire and ignition sources.

### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

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

### **Queensland & Australian Capital Territory**

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws Codes of Practice QLD: https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

Legislation ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations
Codes of Practice ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

## New South Wales

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2025

Legislation NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislations/

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

### **Northern Territory**

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 201

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

#### 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

Or pational Health a. Safety Act J4

Occational Health and afety gulations 2017

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

gulat

tes of 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: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation</a> Codes of Practice WA: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice</a>

### Safe Work Australia Links

Law and Regulation (All States): https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation Model Codes of Practice: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model-codes-of-practice

#### **Model Codes of Practice**

- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Confined spaces
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Welding processes
- First aid in the workplace
- Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Managing the risk of falls in housing construction
- Managing electrical risks in the workplace
- Demolition work
- Excavation work
- Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination
- Managing the work environment and facilities
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Construction work





### SIGNATORIES OF THE SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT

The signed and dated personnel listed below have cooperated in the consultation and development of this Safe Work Method Statement which has been approved by the Person/s Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU). In signing this Safe Work Method Statement each individual acknowledges and confirms that they have read this SWMS in full, having raised any questions for items on this Safe Work Method Statement that require clarification, and confirms that they are competent, skilled and knowledgeable for the task assigned to them. Every person acknowledges that they have received the relevant training and qualifications where required, before carrying out any work contained in this Safe Work Method Statement. By signing this Safe Work Method Statement each individual agrees to work safely, to follow any safe work instructions which are provided, and agrees to use all Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.

Worker Name	Signature	Date

## SAFE WORK N. THE STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains fective of must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are rovised. The view respectively should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors as a sub-intractors 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 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 rest of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties and the revised SWMS. All workers that will be involved in the work must be provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.

The SWMS must be monitored regularly for the effectiveness of ensuring hazard controls are effective in reducing the risk of incidents, keeping the workplace safe for all personnel. The person responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Safe Work Method Statement should employ a multi-faceted approach which includes but is not limited to:

- Spot Checks.
- 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							

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## SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST

This Safe Work Method Statement Review Checklist is to be followed and used upon initial development of the SWMS to help ensure that all steps have been adequately taken before work commences. Think of this document as an internal audit review checklist before commencing work, and may form part of a Toolbox Talk (safety meeting) and may be used as an opportunity for education and training.

ITEMS WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMS	COMPLETED	COMMENTS
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.		
All relevant personnel consulted during the development of the SWMS.		
Name, signature, position and date signed of the person approving the SWMS.		
Specific personnel and qualifications, experience is noted in the SWMS.	7	
Provides a step-by-step process of tasks required to carry out the activity or task.	k	
Adequate risk assessment of any identified hazards has been completed.	$\boxtimes$	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	$\boxtimes$	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMS		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) colum mpleted.	$\boxtimes$	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selections.	$\boxtimes$	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part of the important of	$\boxtimes$	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, sur as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be use	$\boxtimes$	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed an onthe SWMS.	$\boxtimes$	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, use or skills required to perform the work.	$\boxtimes$	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.		
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.	$\boxtimes$	
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.	$\boxtimes$	
REVIEWED BY	DATE REV	/IEWED
SIGNATURE	DATE COM	PLETED