Commence Tile Tear (	Off   SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK	OR ACTIVITY: Commence Tile T	ear Off	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVIND BY		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.		required to en the that 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 a	opliance i the VMS a vell as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS MAN PHAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NALE OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNE EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO THIS SWMS	DMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in according with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, such to compare those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or contract each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stop an added. 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.			



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 CONSTRUC	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	I 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 integ. Y of a sucture	$\square$ 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 terminary supart 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	$\Box$ 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 that 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



RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE			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 k⊾ records		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
Date       LOW       LOW       MODERATE       HIGH       HIGH       LOW       Morecords       Isolate the hazard.         Iotes on Hierarchy of Controls:       Elimination methods are the most effective and preferre usen con use a hazard. Substitution a the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the increase the rive, while Administrative controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), the least effective       Administrative       Change the work.         PPE       PPE       PPE       PPE       PPE       PPE										

						TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the ap	propriate PPL	abo, ruitab	i or the equi	oment used or	the job task	being perform	ned (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION		P ECTION	R⊾ ⇒PIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE Required:											
	Permit or Licenses Requirements						Ма	andatory Qual	ifications and	Training	



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Slipping on loose materials, Incorrect use of tools	2М	<ul> <li>Conduct a site inspection prior to commence when to identify any pre-existing slip hazards.</li> <li>Clear the work area of loose materials and obris to revent slips and trips.</li> <li>Erect safety signage in prominent areas to was uservers of potential slip hazards.</li> <li>Provide non-slip footwear to a personnel working in the tracear-off task.</li> <li>Ensure adequate light is a versible to enhance vision y in the work area.</li> <li>Use appropriate tools described for the removal aminimise risk of improper tool use.</li> <li>Provide trainent for worker on the damages of tile removal tools and equipment.</li> <li>Impresent a regulate use schedule to maintain clear and safe walkways.</li> <li>Place matrials strategically to avoid clutter and obstruction during tile removal.</li> <li>Check III tool before se to ensure they are in good condition and fit for purpose.</li> <li>Nave shifk its undity available to promptly manage any liquid spills on site.</li> <li>Appendices and the provide to safety protocols during operations.</li> </ul>	1L
2. Tile Removal Access	Fall from height, Dust inhalation	ЗН	<ul> <li>Intall guardrails or edge protection around the work area to prevent falls from height.</li> <li>Use personal fall arrest systems, such as safety harnesses and lanyards, for workers operating near roof edges or on unstable surfaces.</li> <li>Establish a secure and stable access point, such as scaffolding or ladders, with anti-slip features for safe ascent and descent.</li> <li>Conduct regular inspections of all access equipment to ensure stability and integrity before use.</li> <li>Implement an exclusion zone beneath the work area to prevent unauthorised personnel from entering areas where there is risk of falling debris.</li> <li>Provide workers with approved respirators or dust masks to protect against inhalation of dust particles.</li> <li>Use water suppression techniques or vacuum extraction tools to minimise dust generation during tile removal.</li> <li>Train workers on safe manual handling techniques to prevent accidents while manoeuvring tiles and equipment at heights.</li> <li>Ensure all workers are adequately trained in emergency response procedures related to falls and respiratory incidents.</li> <li>Schedule frequent breaks and rotate tasks among workers to reduce exposure to dust and decrease fatigue risk.</li> </ul>	2М



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
3. Manual Handling	Muscle strain or sprain, Backache from lifting	ЗН	<ul> <li>Conduct manual handling training sessions for all workers to ensure correct techniques and postures are used during lifting tasks.</li> <li>Limit the weight of individual loads by dividing term into smaller, manageable parts whenever possible to reduce strain.</li> <li>Use mechanical aids such as trolleys, palle tocks, or wollies to assist in moving heavier items over distances.</li> <li>Implement a team-lifting poor where two or more workers on the load for heavy or awkward items to distribute the weight evenly.</li> <li>Arrange workspan or promotion to minimise the need for twisting, reaching, or bending while handling materies.</li> <li>Schedule rear ar breaks or dratation of tocks to prevent fatigue from repetitive movements, reducing the risk courry.</li> <li>Encor an streto or equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment (PPE) such as supportive gloves is available and worn when sessar to prove equipment protocols among team members during lifting operations to coordinate poveme usafely and avoid sudden jerks.</li> <li>Induct frequent inspections and maintenance of tools and equipment to ensure reliability, thereb</li></ul>	2М
4. Use of Hand/Power Tools	Risk of cut injury with tools, Noise disturbance	2М		1L

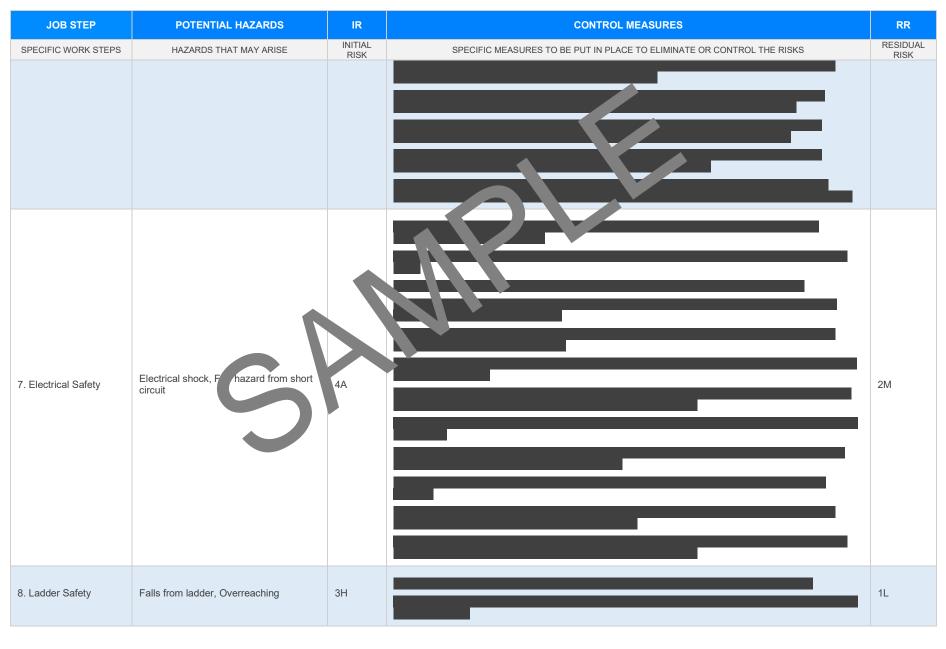


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
5. Discarding Torn-Off Tiles	Cutting by sharp tile edges, Slipping on discarded tiles	2М		1L
6. Workplace Clean-Up	Trip hazards from debris, Dust inhalation	2M		I 1L

Version 2.5

Date of Issue:

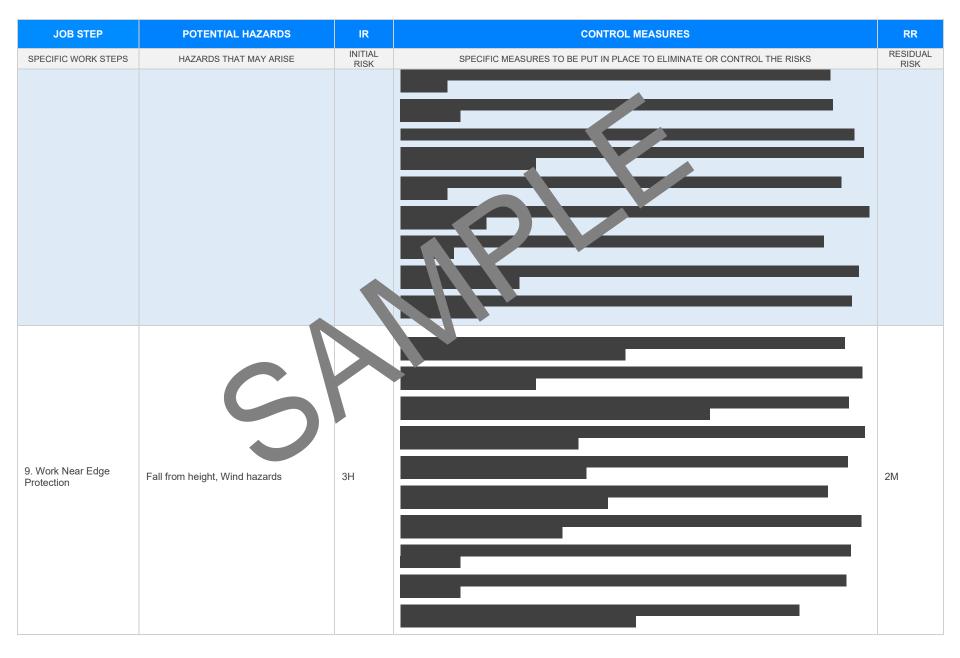




Version 2.5

Date of Issue:







JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
10. Installation of New Tiles	Risk of improper installation, Inadeque	14		3н
11. Grouting and Sealing	Exposure to harmful chemicals, Slippery surfaces	2М		1L





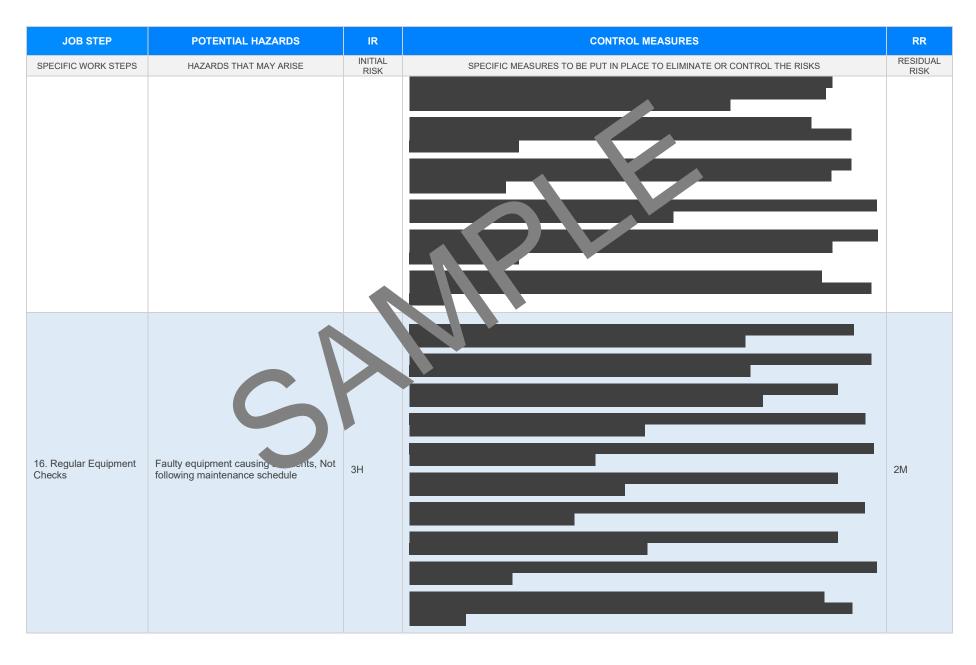


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
13. Work Area Security	Unauthorized entry two work area, Falling objects excusure to public	2M		<ul> <li>1L</li> </ul>
14. Material Storage and Handling	Improper storage leading to injuries, Spills risking slips	3H		2M

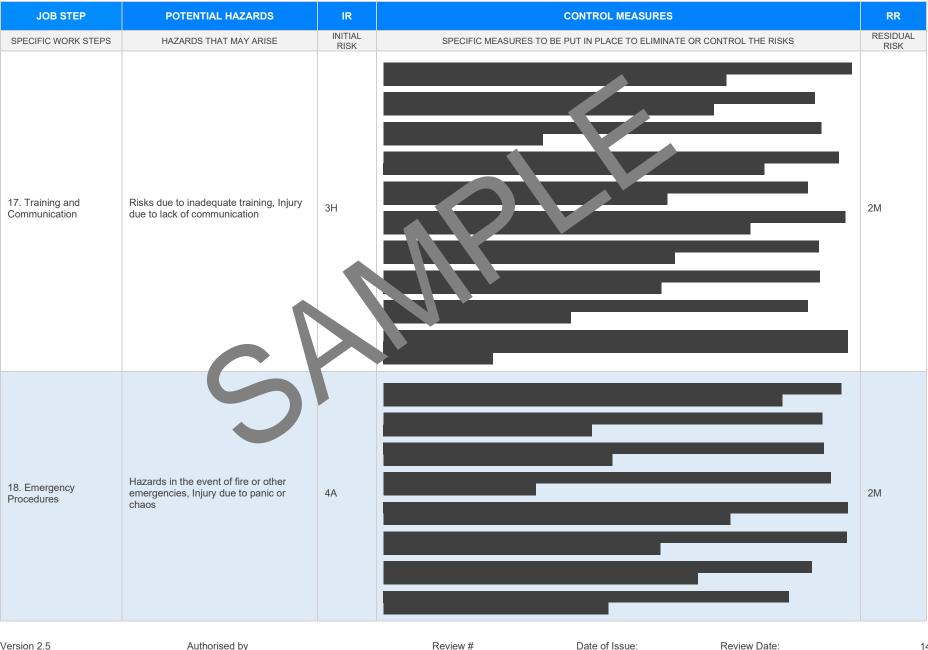


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
	S			
15. Disposal of Waste Material	Puncture wounds from waste, Improper disposal causing environmental damage	2М		1L

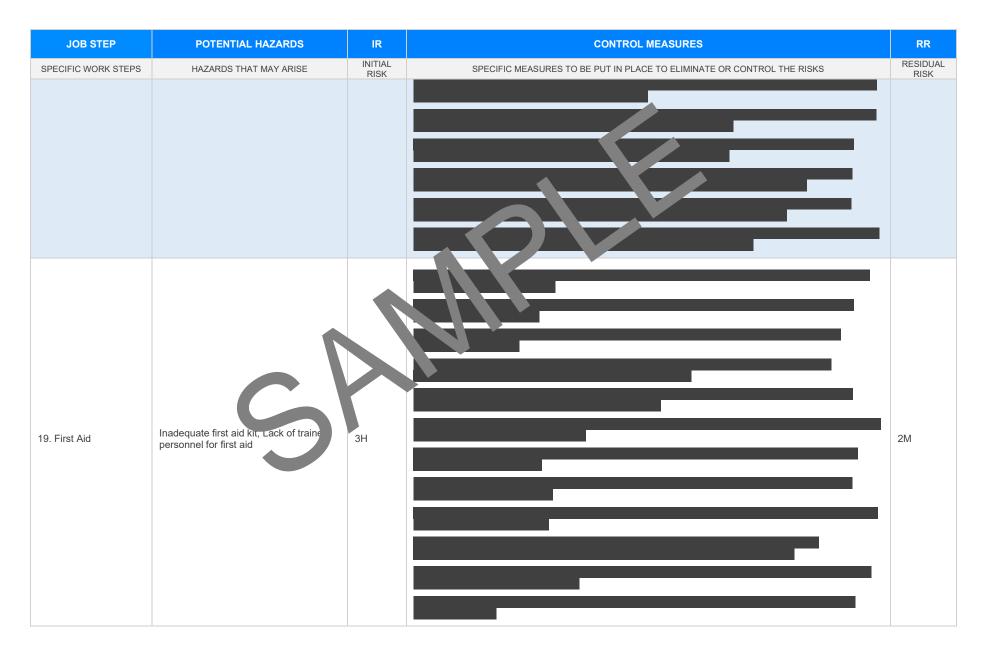














JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
20. Reviewing Work Processes	Continuous exposure to work hazards, Inadequate review of safety practices	ЗН		1L



#### 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	Victoria Occupational Health all Safety Act and Occupational Health and onfetro egulations 2017 Legis non VIC: <u>https://www.ecuxsafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- rulations</u> ordes of mactice VIC <u>cuttps://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice</u>						
New South Wales         Work Health and Safety Act 2011         Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017         Legislation NSW: <a href="https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislatic">https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislatic</a> Codes of Practice NSW: <a href="https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis">https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislatic</a>	Western Australia Work Health and Safety Act 2020 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022 Legislation Western Australia: <u>https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation</u> Codes of Practice WA: <u>https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice</u>						
Northern Territory Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 2015 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-servelaws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/formediatestations</u>	Safe Work Australia Links Law and Regulation (All States): <u>https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation</u> Model Codes of Practice: <u>https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model- codes-of-practice</u>						
South Australia         Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)         Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)         Legislation for SA: <a href="https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation">https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation</a> Codes of Practice for SA: <a href="https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/word">https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation</a> Codes of Practice for SA: <a href="https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/word">https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/word</a> Tasmania         Work Health and Safety Act 2012         Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012         Work Health and Safety Consequential Provisions         Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions)         Work Health and Safety (Transitional Act 2012)	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						
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012 Legislation for TAS: <u>https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</u> Codes of Practice for TAS: <u>https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required):	<ul> <li>Managing electrical risks in the workplace</li> <li>Demolition work</li> <li>Excavation work</li> <li>Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination</li> <li>Managing the work environment and facilities</li> <li>How to manage work health and safety risks</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>Permits from local council</li> <li>Authorisation to commence work</li> <li>Any required documents.</li> </ul>	- 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 gualifications 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 ST ATEM ANT MONITORING AND REVIEW

d must reviewed (and

hav be sted by the operation

should be carried out in

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains fective revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The viewn consultation with workers (including contractors htractors Vb 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 persons involved with the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can acces he revised SWMS, including all persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a region of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties antly with the revised SWMS. All workers that will be involved in the work must be provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.

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

- 1. Spot Checks.
- 2. Consultation with workers, contractors and sub-contractors.
- 3. Internal audits on a continual basis.

An approach of continuous improvement, promptly recording inconsistencies or deficiencies. followed up by immediate corrective action and consultation with all relevant personnel ensures that the PCBU is consistently developing ever-improving systems of safe work principles.

REVIEW NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME							
INITIALS							
DATE							



#### 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.		
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.	$\boxtimes$	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	$\boxtimes$	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMs	$\boxtimes$	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column mpleted.	$\boxtimes$	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selection	$\boxtimes$	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the property of the importation control measures.	$\boxtimes$	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, su 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 protection on the SWMS.	$\boxtimes$	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and g or skills required to perform the work.	$\boxtimes$	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	$\boxtimes$	
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 REVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETED	