Slippery Floors	SAFE WORK METHOD STA	TEMENT (SWMS)	
T.	ASK OR ACTIVITY: Slippery Floo	ors	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD			
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.		required to en 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	ppliance the VMS a well 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	NAME OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNE EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO THIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in according with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, the company hicas those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or control each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stop an 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.			



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 terrar by 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	000DF			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.	
is the second me	RARE LOW LOW MODERATE HIGH HIGH LOW ke records Isolate the hazard. otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferre upon consider a hazard. Substitution the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the vire toost engineering by isolation is the vire toost engineering by isolation is the vire toost engineering by isolate effective. Administrative work. pontrols by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), the least effective Dependent									

						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					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
1.Preparation	Inadequate training, Not wearing appropriate footwear	ЗН	 Conduct comprehensive training sessions a workers on the importance of workplace safety and proper footwar selection. Provide workers with safety guidelines and increasional materials about recognising slippery floors and associated risks. Require employees to compute a brief safety guideline end of understanding of training content regarding slippery floor hazards. Implement a flowear pole many slip-restant shoes for all employees working in areas prone to slippery controls. Disert clean tranage functing areas were slip-resistant footwear is required, ensuring these are visibility in transformer exits. Schelptike guilar net exits. Schelptike guilar net exits. Schelptike guilar net exits. Sevelotian enagoes to sample slip-resistant footwear is required, ensuring programs or issue, relied to otwear compliance. Ensure off have access to sample slip-resistant footwear during initial training for better understanding what constitutes appropriate footwear. Wrik with suppliers to provide discounts on recommended footwear brands for employees, making it more affordable. Maintain records of each employee's attendance at training sessions and their acknowledgment of safety policies regarding footwear. Designate trained safety officers to address questions or concerns from employees about slippery floor risks and protective measures. Establish a protocol for immediately addressing reports of inadequate footwear or other safety issues by auditing compliance regularly. Engage with occupational health professionals to update training materials based on new research or best practices related to safety footwear. Encourage a safety-first culture where employees motivate each other to adhere to best practices and correct inappropriate behaviour gently. 	2М
2.Initial Floor Assessment	Incorrect assessment method, Exposure to chemicals on floor	2M	 Conduct thorough training on proper assessment techniques for all personnel involved in floor assessments. Implement the use of standardised checklists to guide the initial floor assessment process and ensure consistency. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and masks when assessing areas with chemical residues. 	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
			- Utilise appropriate non-invasive tools and equipment to safely assess floor conditions without direct contact.	
			- Instruct workers on the correct identification and in protection of floor material and condition using visual cues and tactile assessments.	
			- Schedule regular refresher courses on have d identification and risk assessment specific to floor conditions.	
			- Establish clear communication protocols for reasing identified hazards or uncertainties during the assessment process.	
			- Develop and distribute concision uidelines on hand, an expected findings, such as unknown substances found a new	
			- Ensure that memical Sate Data weets (See) are accessible to staff for reference during assessments volving characters.	
			- High the in the set of assessing surrounding environmental conditions that might influence the floor's a. v.	
			- Limit , ces, to area, under assessment to reduce exposure to potentially hazardous chemicals or surfaces	
			- course a budy system when conducting floor assessments to provide support and verify findings.	
			Test ssessment and cleaning products in controlled conditions before use in regular procedures.	
			· tearly mark or cordon off wet or treated areas until they have been assessed and deemed safe for regular activity.	
			 Conduct a safety briefing to inform all workers of the potential hazards associated with the cleaning chemicals and equipment. 	
			- Ensure all cleaning staff are provided with and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, and aprons while handling chemicals.	
			- Train staff on the correct procedure for handling and diluting cleaning chemicals to prevent accidental exposure or spillage.	
			- Store all cleaning chemicals in clearly labelled containers and keep them tightly sealed when not in use.	
3.Cleaning Equipment Preparation	Chemical exposure, Equipment malfunction	ЗН	- Implement a system for regular inspection and maintenance of all cleaning equipment to identify and repair any faults or defects.	2M
			- Use equipment that has been tested and tagged to ensure it is in good working condition before commencing cleaning tasks.	
			- Ensure an adequate supply of spill kits is readily available near all areas where chemicals are used or stored for prompt response in case of spills.	
			- Develop a clear emergency response plan detailing steps to be taken in case of chemical exposure or equipment malfunction.	
			- Provide accessible and visible Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all cleaning chemicals to educate workers on handling precautions and first-aid measures.	



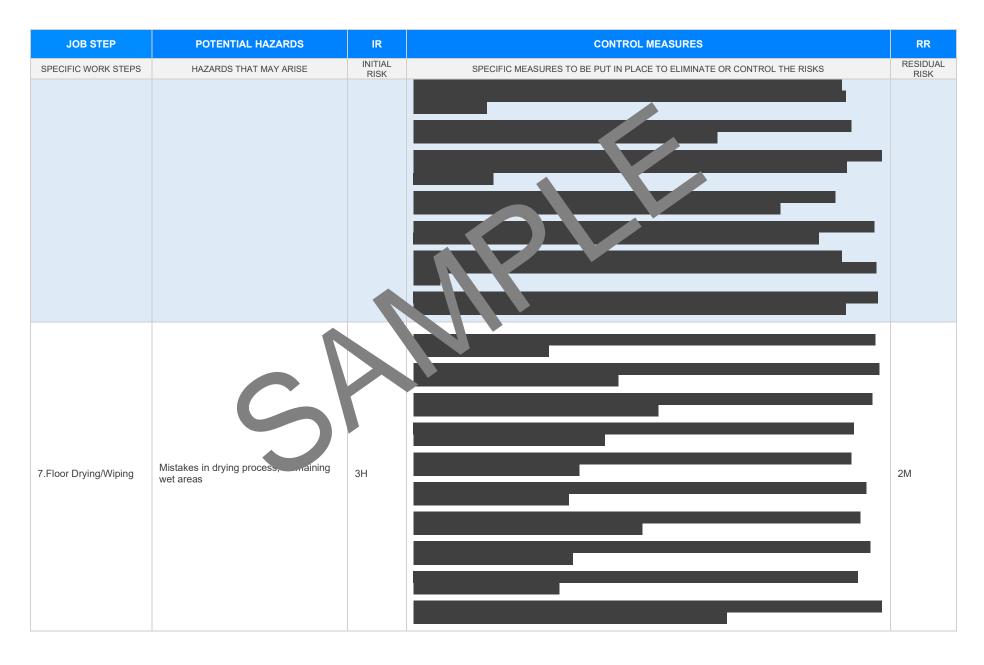
JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			- Limit access to cleaning areas to authorised personnel only during cleaning operations to minimise the risk of unauthorised exposure.	
			- Ensure proper ventilation in the areas where cleaning is taking place to reduce inhalation risks from fumes or airborne chemicals.	
			- Instruct workers on how to disconnect pour sources preverly and safely from electric cleaning equipment before performing any maintenant, or performinges.	
			- Implement a lockout/tagout system for cleanin, a upment maintenance, ensuring no device can be operated until it's confirmed to be.	
4.Floor Cleaning Physical strain,	Physical strain, Slobery floor	44		ЗН

Version 2.5



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.Post-cleaning Assessment	Inadequate lighting, Missed spots	2М		1L
6.Use of Non-slip Materials	Improper use, Inadequate materials	2М		1L





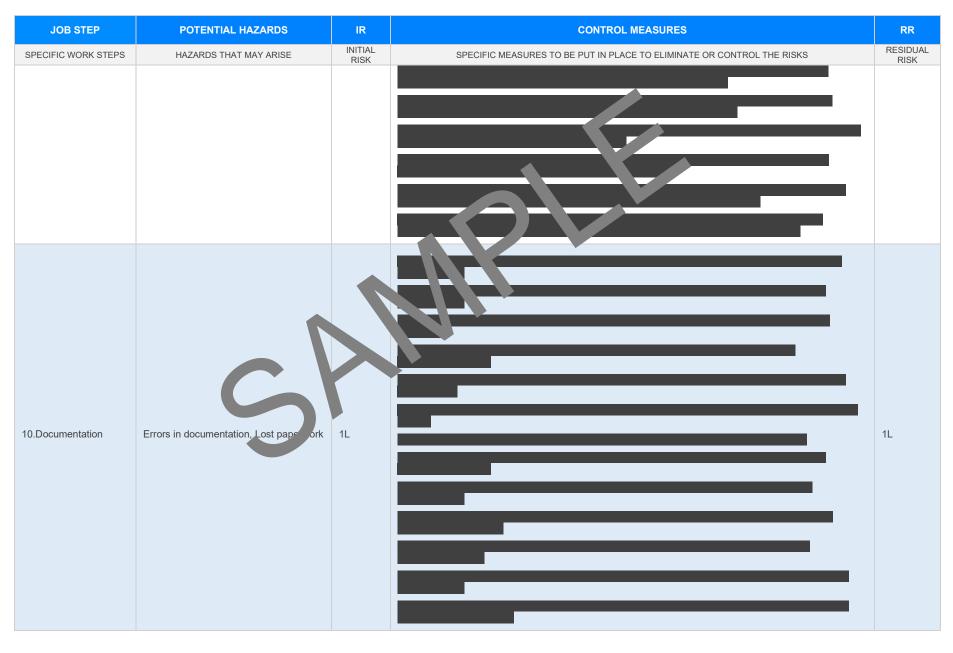


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
8.Check Wet Floor Signage Placement	Incorrect placement, Neglected warnin signs			1L
9.Final Inspection	Overlooked slippery surfaces, Missed wet spots	ЗН		2M

Version 2.5

Date of Issue:





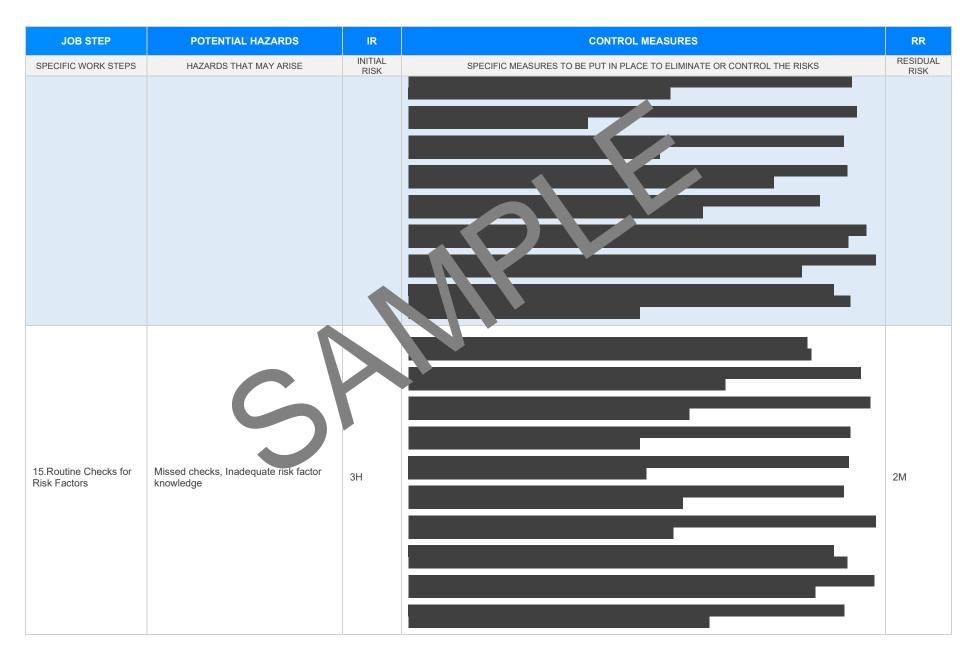


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
11.Cleaning Equipment Storage	Incorrect storage, Injury from moving equipment	2М		1L
12.Maintenance Work	Risk of injury during maintenance, Faulty tools/equipment used	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
13.Periodic Safety Training	Inadequate safety knowledge, Non- compliance	2М		1L
14.Protective Clothing and Equipment Check	Wear and tear of protective gear, Inappropriate usage	ЗН		2M
rsion 2.5	Authorised by		Review # Date of Issue: Review Date:	



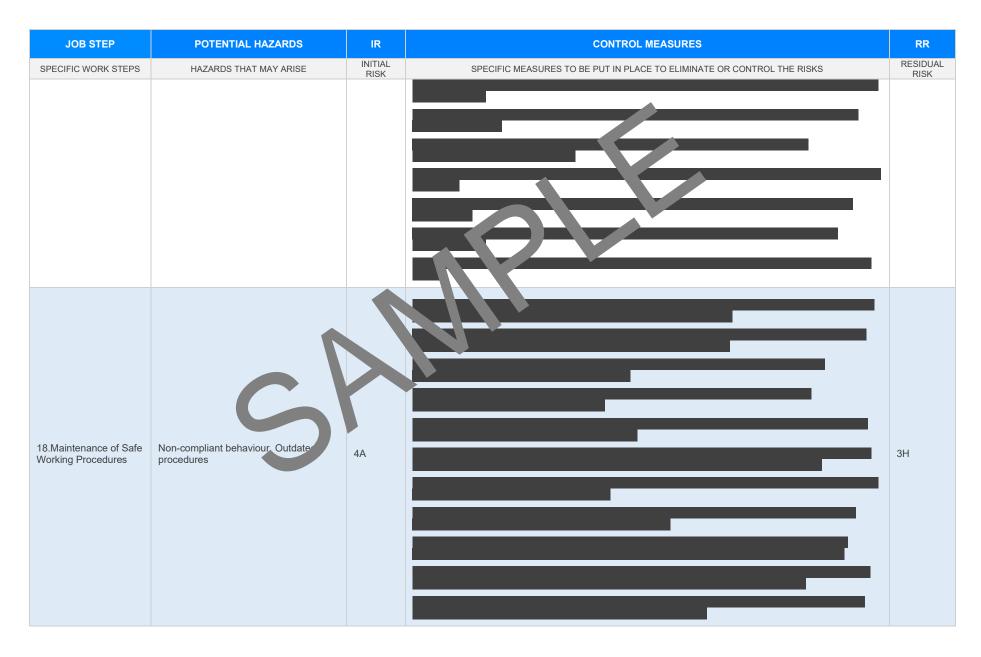




JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
16.Incident Report Management	Delayed report, Incorrect incident handling	ЗН		2М
17.Regular Equipment Checks	Machinery breakdown, Inadequate checks	ЗН		2M

Date of Issue:

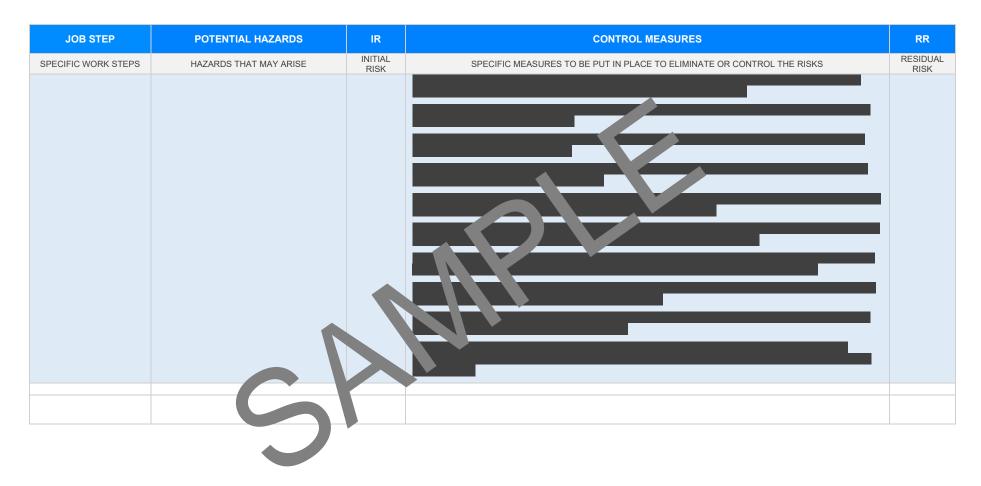














EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES

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 an Safety Act 2004 Occupational Health and Infetty orgulations 2017 Legis from VIC: https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- rulations Codes on Practice VICountps://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-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/legal-obligations/legislati	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/worplace-servelaws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/formations/second-se</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: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation</u> Codes of Practice for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/work_saces/codes-of-practice#COPs</u> Tasmania Work Health and Safety Act 2012 Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012 Work Health and Safety Regulations 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 (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):	 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 				
 Permits from local council Authorisation to commence work Any required documents. 	- 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		