Laying New Flooring	SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TAS	K OR ACTIVITY: Laying New Flo	oring	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO	THE PC. OF TPT, ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person condute the proposed work starts.	icting a business or under thing (Pu-U) is	required to entry that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:		Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitorin $\gamma_{\rm e}$	compliance of the SWI, was well as re	eviews and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS WMS	NAME OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONN EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	NEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND THIS SWMS	COMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be scheduled in according with regislative requirements to first identify any site hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or configuration. I each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must store a parallely. 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:	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	d 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 integrity structure	\Box is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
□ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing as the set of the	□ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
involves structural alteration or repair the requires to prary support to prevent collapse	\Box 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 the first or tunnel involving use of explosives	\Box is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
\Box 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	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 key recorde	Engineering Isolate the hazard.
Torke LOW LOW MODERATE HIGH HIGH LOW k& records Isolate the hazard. Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence en council g a hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the plan post en tive, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protein ventruipment) is the least effective PPE PPE PPE PPE PPE PPE PPE								

		Select the an	propriate PPL	PERS	VAL TEC	TIVE EQUIPM oment used or	ENT (PPE) the iob task	being perfor	med (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION			RL SPIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	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	Exposure to dust, trip hazards	2М	 Use dust extraction equipment to minimize dust exposure during the preparation process. Provide workers with Personal Protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks and safety goggles. Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting a nevent dust from spreading to other areas. Implement good housekeeing practices by regularly closing up debris and dust using industrial vacuums. Ensure all toole and equipment is equipped with dust control features or attachments. Clearly matering areas where floorent materials will be staged to prevent trip hazards. Keeneralkwas and oness points clear of obstacles at all times. Conners, pre-we inspection of the area to identify and remove potential trip hazards. Installede rate signing and barriers around the work zone to alert others to the presence of floor-level change. Installeder at each of the area down cords and hoses that may be laid across floors during preparation. Trainer brickers on the importance of maintaining a tidy work environment and adhering to dust control pasures. 	1L
2. Removal of existing flooring	Risk of injury from tools, dust inhalation, strain injury from heavy lifting	зн	 Conduct a pre-start safety briefing to inform workers about the potential hazards and appropriate safety measures. Use appropriate hand tools or low-vibration power tools with dust extraction attachments to minimise dust production during removal. Issue personal protective equipment (PPE) including safety goggles, dust masks, gloves, and steel-toed boots to all personnel involved in the task. Implement proper manual handling techniques and encourage team lifting for heavy materials to prevent strain injuries. Set up dust barriers or use industrial fans to direct dust away from work areas and ensure adequate ventilation. Regularly inspect tools and equipment to ensure they are in good working condition and suitable for the task. Provide adequate training on correct tool usage and the importance of adhering to safe work procedures. Clear and clean the workspace regularly to minimise tripping hazards from debris and removed flooring materials. Schedule regular breaks and enforce rotational tasks to limit prolonged exposure to physical strain and repetitive motions. 	2M

order complete swms

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 - Identify and mark hazardous areas where heavy materials will be moved to ensure clear pathways and warn other workers. - Keep first aid kits accessible and ensure personal rare trained in basic first aid and emergency procedures. - Engage professional removal specialists of tasks inverses hazardous materials like asbestos or lead-based plants to ensure compliance with relevant remeations.	RESIDUAL
3. Surface Cleaning	Slippery surface, hazardous cleaning solution	2М	 Conduct an assessment to elentify the safest in aning protects, avoiding those with hazardous chemicals. Clearly label all common pollution and ensure Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are accessible to all workers. Provide addicate person protection equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, and non-slip footwear. Ensure propretentilation in the area reavoid the accumulation of fumes from cleaning agents. Instruction and many error of the correct usage and dosage of cleaning solutions, including dilution require neurometric. Implement or lignage rester to warn others of wet and recently cleaned surfaces with caution signs. Incheduler surface cleaning during times when foot traffic is minimal to reduce slip risks. Train to loyees on immediate spill response to quickly address and clean accidental spills. Ise mechanical methods like scrubbing machines where possible to reduce manual handling risks. Augularly inspect and maintain cleaning equipment to prevent malfunction and chemical leaks. Assign a designated person to oversee the cleaning process and ensure compliance with safety protocols. Allow adequate drying time before permitting any access to areas that have been cleaned. Establish an emergency protocol for incidents involving exposure to hazardous cleaning substances. 	1L
4. Laying underlay	Manual handling injuries, kneeling for long periods	ЗН		2M

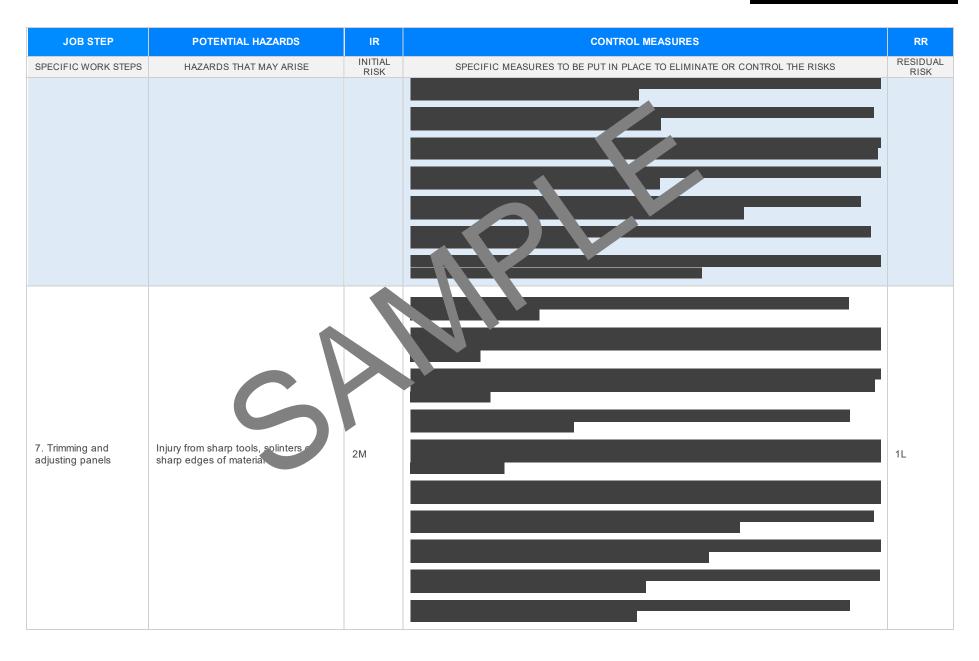


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
5. Threading cables	Electrocution, trip haz			1L
6. Laying new floor panels	Choking hazard from small pieces, sharp edges	ЗН		2М

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
8. Gluing / nailing panels	Chemical exposure, fire hazard from flammable materials	ЗН		2M
9. Buffing and smoothening	Noise hazards, vibration hazard from machinery	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
				_
				I
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10. Sealing floor	Chemical fume inhalation, flammab	4A		2M
				1
				I
				1

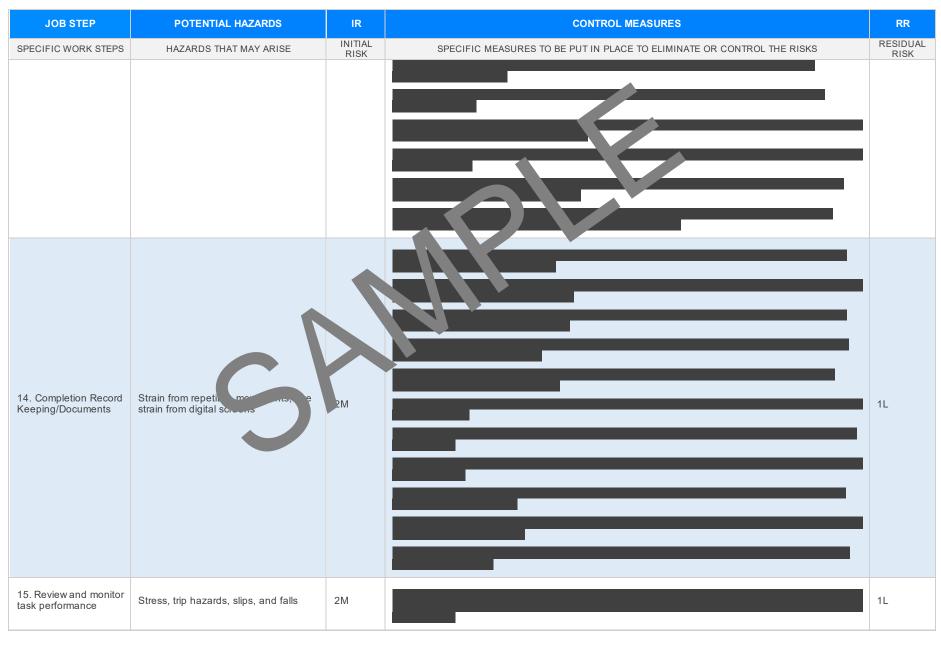


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
11. Cleaning up site	Slip and fall, lifting heavy objects, exposure to dust and debris	2М		1L
12. Disposal of waste materials	Injury from sharp items, biological and chemical hazards	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. Inspecting finished work	Trip hazards, slips, and falls	2М		I I I I I





Version 2.5

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 REF	
RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISL	ATIVE REFERENCE IN ANY ST THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE
Queensland & Australian Capital Territory Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 Legislation QLD: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws</u> Codes of Practice QLD: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Legislation ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</u> Codes of Practice ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u>	Victoria Occupational Health & 1 Safety Acce004 Occupational Health and Safety Acce004 Legis from VIC: https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- gular s des of mactice VIC attps://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/legis Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis	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 201 Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 26 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance.prkplaterefety-la</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-reso</u> ncessing designed.pressing designed.pr	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-</u> <u>codes-of-practice</u> Model Codes of Practice
South Australia Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (S. Legislation for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources.gislation</u> Codes of Practice for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/ve.places/codes-of-practice#COPs</u>	 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
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	 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
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.	 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 THE S ATEM AT MONITORING AND REVIEW The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remain effect. and mu be reviewed (and The SWMS must be monitored regularly for the effectiveness of ensuring hazard controls are revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The s should be carried out in effective in reducing the risk of incidents, keeping the workplace safe for all personnel. The view consultation with workers (including contractors person responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Safe Work Method Statement should ntractors nay be cted by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who rep sented that work group at the employ a multi-faceted approach which includes but is not limited to: workplace. 1. Spot Checks. When the SWMS has been revised the PCBU must ensure the all versons involved with the work are 2. Consultation with workers, contractors and sub-contractors. advised that a revision has been made and how they can acce the revised SWMS, including all persons 3. Internal audits on a continual basis who will need to change a work procedure or system as a reof the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties ntly with the revised SWMS. All workers that An approach of continuous improvement, promptly recording inconsistencies or deficiencies, will be involved in the work must be provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist followed up by immediate corrective action and consultation with all relevant personnel ensures them to understand and implement the revised SWMS. 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.	\boxtimes	
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.		
Adequate risk assessment of any identified hazards has been completed.		
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	\boxtimes	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the Sλ. S.	\boxtimes	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column completed.	\boxtimes	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective sections.	\boxtimes	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the spiral of the spiral entry of control measures.	\boxtimes	
Permit or licenses requirements specified, so in as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.	\boxtimes	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be	\boxtimes	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment lister are noted on the SWMS.	\boxtimes	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, ang or skills required to perform the work.	\boxtimes	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	\square	
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 COMP	LETED