Opening Creation For New Windo	ows Or Doors SAFE WO	RK METHOD STATEMENT (S	SWMS)
TASK OR ACTIV	ITY: Opening Creation For New	Windows Or Doors	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E. ail:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD		THE PC. OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conductive proposed work starts.	ucting a business or under thing (Pt (1)	is required to end of that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NK	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	. complian e or le SWh, las well as	reviews and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS WMS	NACE OF ALL RELEVANT PERSON EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	INEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND OF THIS SWMS	COMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched, ed in according to with egislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, and the to further take steps to either eliminate or control leach hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must student dately. 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 integritystructure	\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	800DF	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.	
is the second m	RARE LOW LOW MODERATE HIGH HIGH LOW ke records Isolate the hazard. otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrance en column g a hazard. Substitution the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the plan nost en tive, while Administrative ontrols by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Prote ive, supprise) is the least effective Administrative work.									

		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:					_					
	P	ermit or Lice	nses Requiren	nents			Mandatory Qualifications and Training				

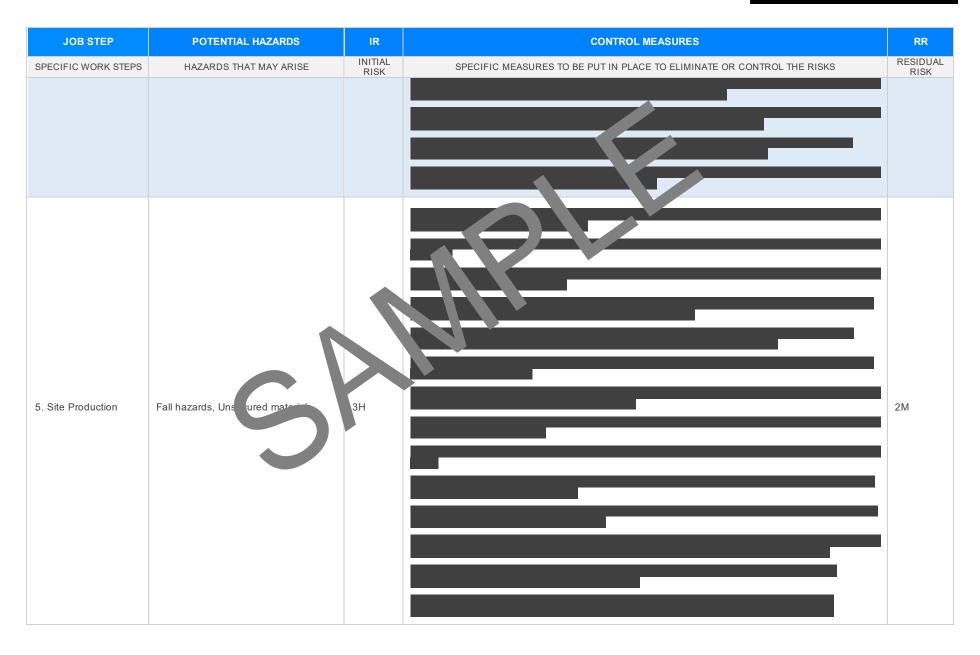


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Incorrect use of tools, Lack of safety equipment	2М	 Ensure all workers are trained and compound in the use of tools for opening creation. Conduct a pre-start toolbox talk to discus the work can and potential safety risks with the team. Inspect all tools and equipment prior to use through the provide personal protective duipment (PPE) such as safe glasses, gloves, and steel-capped boots to all workers, and ensure they all work area to prevent unauthorised access. Set up clear size ge an charrier around the work area to prevent unauthorised access. Develop all the work method states on t (PowidS) specific to the site conditions and ensure all workers have read an understandit. Use methanical on or additional manpower to handle heavy materials safely and efficiently. Keep methors are clean and free from trip hazards by regularly tidying up debris and organising tools proper. Monito, thather conditions and postpone work if adverse weather poses additional risks. 	1L
2. Marking the Opening	Incorrect measurements, Sharp object injury	2М	 Conduct a thorough review of architectural plans to ensure accuracy before starting the marking process. Use calibrated measuring tools to verify dimensions and ensure precise measurements are taken. Train workers on proper measurement techniques to minimise the risk of human error. Double-check all initial markings with a second worker to confirm accuracy and prevent mistakes. Implement a system for recording measurements immediately to minimise reliance on memory or rough estimates. Provide proper personal protective equipment, such as gloves, to reduce the risk of injury from sharp objects. Inspect all tools and materials for damage or defects that may cause injury or incorrect measurements. Secure loose objects that can pose risks during the marking process. Clearly mark areas using non-permanent markers to prevent permanent damage or errors. Establish clear communication channels among team members to ensure everyone is aware of ongoing tasks and potential hazards. Develop and implement a checklist for all required measurements and safety protocols to ensure compliance at each step. 	1L
3. Purchase Materials	Mishandling materials, Overexertion	2M		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
			- Conduct manual handling training for all workers involved in material handling to ensure proper lifting techniques.	
			- Use equipment such as trolleys, dollies, or fork ¹⁷ to transport heavy materials whenever possible to reduce physical strain.	
			- Encourage team lifting for heavy or awk rd items, er pring that multiple workers are available when needed.	
			- Implement a rotation system to prevent over action by allowing workers to take regular breaks and change tasks frequently.	
			- Establish a storage area closure the worksite to the use the distance materials need to be carried.	
			- Ensure material are pained on andled security to prevent them from shifting during handling or transportation	
			- Equip worker, with suit the personal exective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and back support belts in rotection of the injuries.	
			- Assessand plantic safest route for material transportation, avoiding uneven surfaces or obstacles that may cause is or fa	
			Mainta clear communication among team members to coordinate movements and alert others of prontial azaro	
			Regular hypect handling equipment to ensure it is in good working condition and safe to use.	
			provide adequate lighting in the workspace to ensure visibility and reduce the risk of mishandling due to provide sight.	
			- Limit the maximum weight of individual loads to a manageable level as determined by risk assessments and workforce capability.	
			- Educate workers on recognising early signs of fatigue or strain and encourage reporting of any pain or discomfort experienced during manual handling activities.	
4. Transport Materials	Heavy lifting, Traffic mishaps	3H		2M





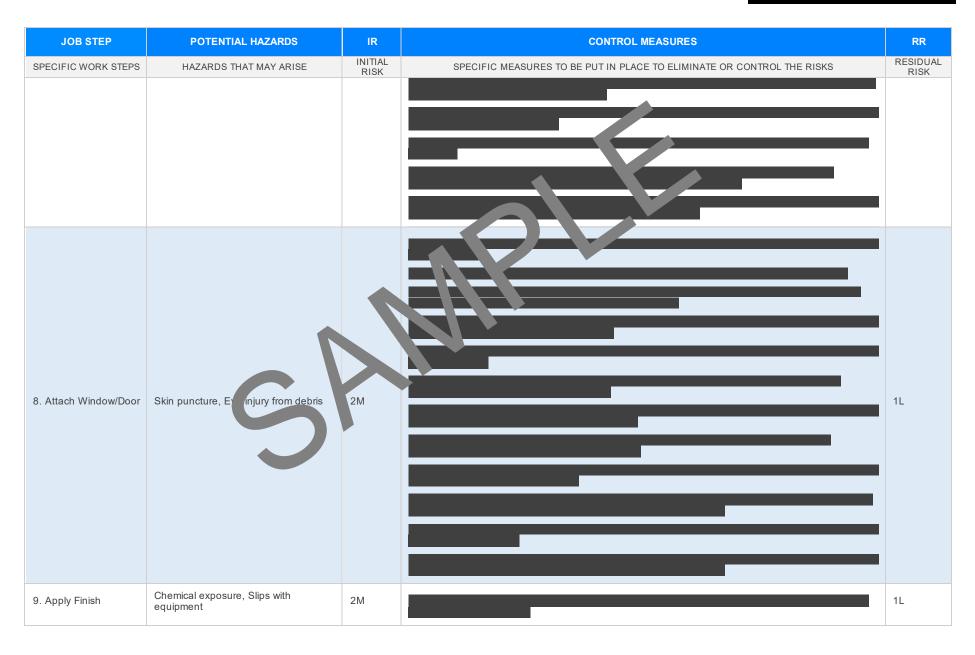
Version 2.5

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
6. Install Window/Door Frame	Pinching fingers, Incorrect installation	ЗН		1L
7. Check Alignment	Eye strain, Falling objects	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
11. Cleaning Up	Exposure to dust, Slips/Th,	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
12. Disposing Waste	Injury from sharp items, Heavy lifting	3њ		2M
13. Final Inspection	Overlooking faults, Fall from height	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
14. Paperwork Errors	Miscommunication, Lost documents	2М		1L





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
17. Conduct Safety Briefings yet	Leading to a lack of awareness , Complacency	4A		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
18. Regular Tool Inspection	Faulty equipment, Neglected maintenance	3		1L
19. Equipment Orientation and Training	Lack of operator efficiency, Induced accidents	ЗH		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			

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 REFERENCE. IN ANY STOCHAAT 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 and Safety Acce004 Occupational Health and Safety Acce004 Legislation VIC: https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- gular s Ides on Pactice 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: <u>https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legis</u> Codes of Practice NSW: <u>https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library</u>	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 20 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance</u> , <u>prkplate</u> , <u>fety-la</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance</u> , <u>press_des_s_tractice</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> 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/ve.cplaces/codes-of-practice#COPs</u> Codes of Practice for SA: <u>https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/ve.cplaces/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 First aid in the workplace 				
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: <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>	 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