Repair Thermostat Mixing Valve | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)

TASK OR ACTIVITY: Repair Thermostat Mixing Valve

Business Name: [Company Name]	ABN: [ABN]	SWMS#
Business Address: [Company Address]		
Contact Person:	Phone: [Phone]	Email:

THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU OF THE PROJECT

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a safe work method statement (SWMS) is prepared before the proposed work starts.

Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring and compliance of the SWMS as well as reviews and modifications of the SWMS.

Full Name:	Title:	Phone:

ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS SWMS MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NAME AND DATED SIGNATURE OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS		
	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be scheduled in accordance with legislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, secondly to communicate 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 immediately. 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:	Provide a detailed description of the specific work being carried out (otherwise known as a scope of works).
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Project Manager Signature:	
Date SWMS supplied to Project Manager:	

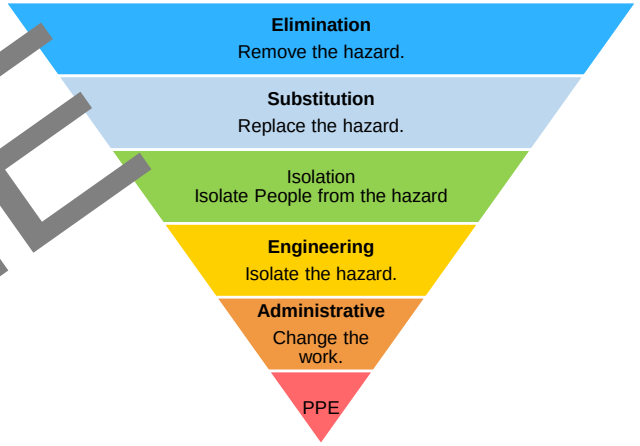
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTION WORK BEING CARRIED OUT	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters.	☐ is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping.
☐ is carried out on a telecommunication tower.	☐ is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.
☐ involves demolition 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 of a structure.	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asbestos.	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete.
☐ involves structural alteration or repair that requires temporary support 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 than 1.5m or 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 MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY							
☐ Forklift	☐ Crane/s	☐ Hoist/s	☐ Excavator	☐ Backhoe/Loader	☐ Boom Lift	☐ EWP	☐ Genie Lift
☐ Trencher	☐ Drilling Rig	☐ Trucks	☐ Formwork	☐ Bobcat	☐ Flammable Gas	☐ Fuel	☐ Dozer
☐ High Voltage	☐ Mulcher	☐ Tilt-up Panels	☐ Roller	☐ Scissor Lift	☐ Tractor	☐ Other -	

RISK MATRIX

LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE		
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEE
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review befo work starts.
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and k records

HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS



Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferre en co lli d hazard. Substitution is the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the ost ef ve, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Eq ment) he least effective method.

PERS NAL TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING PROTECTION	E PROTE	SPIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
											
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Select the appropriate PPE above suitable for the equipment used or the job task being performed (if applicable).

Note: A SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains effective. A SWMS must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The review process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors and subcontractors) who may be affected by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who represented that work group at the workplace.

When a SWMS has been revised, the person conducting a business or undertaking must ensure all:

1. persons involved in the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can access the revised SWMS;
2. persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a result of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties consistently with the revised SWMS; and,
3. workers that will be involved in the work are provided with the relevant information and instruction that will assist them to understand and implement the revised SWMS.

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK	NAME OF PERSON
1. Preparation	Tripping hazards, incorrect tools use	2M	- Conduct a thorough risk assessment of the work area to identify and remove any obstructions or potential tripping hazards, such as cables, loose debris, or uneven surfaces. - Implement proper housekeeping practices throughout the duration of the work process to minimise the risk of accidents caused by cluttered or disorganized workspace. - Ensure all workers are provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as non-slip footwear, safety gloves, and eye protection, to minimise the risk of injury while handling tools and materials. - Clearly mark designated walking paths in the work area to guide workers and prevent unintentional entry into potentially hazardous areas. - Provide updated training for workers on the correct use and maintenance of tools and equipment required for the job, emphasising the importance of using the right tool for each specific task. - Maintain a comprehensive inventory of all tools and equipment needed for the project, specifying the purpose and function of each item along with their respective safety precautions. - Designate a qualified supervisor or team leader responsible for overseeing the execution of tasks, ensuring all safety protocols are followed and addressing any workplace safety concerns that may arise. - Inspect and maintain tools regularly to ensure they are in proper working condition, promptly repairing or replacing any damaged, worn-out, or malfunctioning items to maintain safe operations. - Develop and implement a safety protocol for handling and storing tools and materials when not in use to prevent unauthorised access or inadvertent misuse, particularly by untrained personnel. - Encourage open communication among workers, allowing them to report any safety concerns or incidents, fostering a proactive safety culture within the team. - Continuously review and update the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) in line with industry best practices and evolving workplace requirements, ensuring that all workers are familiar with the control measures necessary for performing their tasks safely.	1L	
2. Isolating the valve	Thermal burns, accidental activation of system	3H	- Ensure that all workers are trained and educated in the safe operation of the thermostat mixing valve, as well as the potential hazards and corresponding control measures. - Before commencing work, perform a thorough risk assessment to identify potential hazards and determine the most effective control measures for each hazard.	1L	

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			- Develop and implement a lockout/tagout procedure to ensure all energy sources are isolated before repair or maintenance work is performed on the thermostat mixing valve. - Turn off any machines or systems connected to the valve, disconnect power sources, and allow sufficient time for any residual heat to dissipate before beginning repair work. - Install barriers or signage around the work area to prevent unauthorised access and accidental activation of the system by other workers. - Ensure workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including heat-resistant gloves and clothing, to protect against thermal burns during repair or maintenance work. - Regularly inspect and maintain tools and equipment used for working with the thermostat mixing valve to prevent accidents caused by malfunctioning equipment. - Use non-conductive tools where possible when repairing or maintaining a thermostatic mixing valve to minimise the risk of electrical-related incidents. - Instruct workers to be cautious around hot surfaces surrounding the thermostat mixing valve, and if necessary, consider using thermal insulation materials to reduce heat transfer. - Implement an emergency response plan in case of accidents or incidents during the repair work, such as burns or accidental activation of the system. - Maintain clear communication between team members throughout the repair process to ensure everyone is aware of current activities and potential hazards. - Encourage workers to report any unsafe conditions or near-miss incidents promptly so that corrective measures can be taken immediately to prevent future accidents. - Conduct regular audits and inspections to ensure ongoing compliance with workplace health and safety regulations, and to monitor the effectiveness of implemented control measures.		
3. Removing the faulty mixing valve	Physical strain, damage to equipment	2M	- Proper training: Ensure all personnel involved in removing the faulty mixing valve are adequately trained and competent to perform the task, reducing the risk of physical strain and damage to equipment. - Use of appropriate tools: Utilise the correct tools and equipment for the job, such as wrenches, pipe cutters, and adjustable spanners, to prevent unnecessary physical strain or damage to the mixing valve or surrounding components. - Ergonomic planning: Arrange the work area in a way that promotes ergonomic body positioning, minimising the need for excessive bending, twisting, or other movements that may cause physical strain. - Assessing the load: Assess the weight and size of the mixing valve before attempting to remove it, ensuring proper handling techniques and equipment are employed to prevent strain or injuries.	1L	

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			- Safe lifting techniques: Educate workers on how to lift and handle heavy objects safely, using their legs and core muscles rather than their back to minimise the risk of injuries resulting from physical strain. - Buddy system: Encourage the use of a buddy system for lifting or moving heavier valves or components, reducing the risk of physical strain on an individual worker. - Proper communication: Promote clear communication between team members throughout the removal process, ensuring everyone is aware of each person's role and movements to avoid potential accidents or mishaps. - Protective gear: Encourage the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and safety glasses, to protect against cuts, scrapes, and other potential hazards while working with the mixing valve and tools. - Regular breaks: Schedule sufficient breaks for workers during the removal process to prevent fatigue and minimise the risk associated with physical strain. - Equipment inspections: Perform regular inspections of tools and equipment, ensuring they are in good working order and free from defects that could contribute to physical strain or damage to the mixing valve during its removal. - Contingency planning: Develop a contingency plan for any unexpected issues that could arise during the removal process, such as encountering corroded components or discovering additional damage, to efficiently address these challenges and minimise risks.		
4. Inspection of valve and surrounding area	Sharp edges exposure, residual water spillage	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
5. Installing new mixing valve	Improper installation, wrong valve type	3H	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
6. Reconnecting the valve	Electrical shock, pipe leaks	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
7. Insulation	Heat exposure, chemical exposure	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
8. Testing the thermostat and valve function	Falls from height, working near live electrical parts	3H	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
9. Configuring the system settings	Inadequate communication with team, incorrect configuration	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
10. Pressure testing	Sudden release of pressure resulting in injury	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
11. Cleaning up the work area	Slips, trips and falls, [redacted] object hazards	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		
12. Documentation and reporting	Incomplete or incon[redacted]mentati	2M	[redacted]	1L	

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			[redacted]		

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 FOR ANY STATE THAT 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 2017
Legislation NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislation
Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/list-of-codes-of-practice

Northern Territory
Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011
Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011
Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws
Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/forms-and-resources/codes-of-practice

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/legislation
Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workplaces/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
Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017
Legislation VIC: https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-regulations
Codes of Practice VIC: https://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: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation
Codes of Practice WA: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice

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	Position	Signature	Date	Time	Supervisor
			Date:		
			Date:		
			Date:		
			Date:		
			Date:		
			Date:		
			Date:		

SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains effective and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are changed. The review process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors and subcontractors) who may be affected by the operation 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 all persons involved with the work are 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 result of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties consistently 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	TO BE DONE	COMMENTS
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.	☐	☐	
Names and signatures of 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.	☐	☐	
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	☐	☐	
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWM	☐	☐	
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) columns completed.	☐	☐	
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effecti se tions.	☐	☐	
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the im ementa of cont measures.	☐	☐	
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Wor Electrical Work, W at Heights etc.	☐	☐	
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be us d.	☐	☐	
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed ar noted on the SWMS.	☐	☐	
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, training skills required to perform the work.	☐	☐	
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	☐	☐	
Lists any required permits or licenses.	☐	☐	
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.	☐	☐	
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.	☐	☐	

REVIEWED BY		**DATE REVIEWED**	
SIGNATURE		**DATE COMPLETED**	