

Stripping Off The Bark From	The Logs SAFE WORK M	ETHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)
TASK OR AC	TIVITY: Stripping Off The Bark F	rom The Logs	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E jii:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO		
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	sting a business or under the (PC - I) is	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	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 HAVE 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 account with egislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, such a company nical those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or contract 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 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	000DF			HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS						
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	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 1 LOW 1 LOW 2 MODERATE 3 HIGH 1 HIGH LOW Inition and kurrecords Isolate the hazard. otes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrement on the value of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the value of t														

						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	Improper lifting and handling, Slips, trips, and falls	2М	 Conduct a thorough risk assessment before eginning the task to identify potential hazards. Provide training for workers on proper lifting, aching and manual handling to prevent injury. Use mechanical aids such as trolleys or forkline whenever possible to minimise manual handling. Ensure all walkways and we hareas are kept cleanand we beganised to reduce the risk of slips, trips, and falls. Check that percentar protective enforment (PPE) such as gloves and safety boots with non-slip soles are used correct! Implement a voldy system for handline enge or awkward loads to ensure safe lifting practices. Regress inspectationals and equipment for signs of wear or damage and repair or replace them as necessing. Erect typromate signate to alert workers and visitors to slippery surfaces and other potential hazards in the area. Not could esignated areas for specific activities to maintain clear and safe pathways around the work site. Involve anti-slip mats or coatings where there is a higher risk of slipping, especially in wet conditions. Evisure adequate lighting in all work areas to improve visibility and help prevent accidents. Rotate tasks between workers to avoid fatigue and maintain consistent attention to safety procedures. 	1L
2. Equipment Setup	Faulty equipment, Unsecured equipment, Electrical hazards	ЗН	 Conduct regular inspections and maintenance checks on all equipment to ensure it is in safe working order before use. Ensure that all equipment used for bark stripping, such as debarking tools and machines, are secured properly to prevent movement during operation. Verify that all power cables and connections for electrical equipment are in good condition, free from damage or wear that could lead to hazards. Provide training to all personnel on the proper setup and handling of equipment to minimise the risk of accidents or injuries. Engage qualified electricians to inspect and certify all electrical equipment as safe for use in accordance with applicable Australian standards. Use appropriate lockout/tagout procedures when setting up or maintaining equipment to prevent accidental start-up or energisation. Position equipment on stable, even ground to prevent tipping or other stability-related issues during operation. 	2M



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			- Implement routine testing of electrical safety systems, such as Residual Current Devices (RCDs), to ensure they are functioning properly and providing adequate protection.	
			- Keep a clear, organised workspace around the exponent setup area to reduce tripping hazards and facilitate easy access in case of emergency.	
			- Provide personal protective equipment (Pool) suited to the tasks being performed, such as gloves and eye protection, to safeguard workers against trentient zards associated with equipment.	
			- Conduct a pre-start meeting a discuss the day's sks, pot call hazards, and control measures with all team members.	
			- Ensure all worker are quate trained in manual andling techniques and the safe use of equipment.	
			- Use person protective en ipment. PE) states gloves, eye protection, and steel-capped boots to prevent injurit	
	Falling logs, Cutting injuries, Noise, Dt		- Improvent a businessem to have a second set of eyes watching for potential dangers while operations are up at w.	
			- Ensure many energy of the stripping bark is well-maintained and inspected regularly before use.	
			Clear to woncrea of any debris or unnecessary items to minimise trip hazards and maintain good	
3. Bark Stripping			Erect pers or signage to alert other workers or visitors to the noise levels and restricted areas around poperation site.	ЗН
nitiation			- the hearing protection such as ear plugs or earmuffs to mitigate the effects of high noise levels from barking equipment.	
			- Install dust extraction systems or use water spray methods to control dust emissions at the source.	
			- Regularly monitor air quality and implement respiratory protective gear if dust levels exceed safety standards.	
			- Employ hydraulic or mechanical log-handling tools to reduce the need for manual lifting and moving of heavy logs.	
			- Designate a safety observer to ensure protocols are followed and intervene if unsafe practices are observed.	
			- Schedule regular breaks to prevent fatigue, particularly when operating noisy or vibrational equipment.	
			- Develop and regularly drill emergency procedures to respond swiftly in case of an incident such as a falling log or equipment malfunction.	
. Ongoing Bark				
Stripping	Repetitive strain injury, Cutting injuries	3H		2M

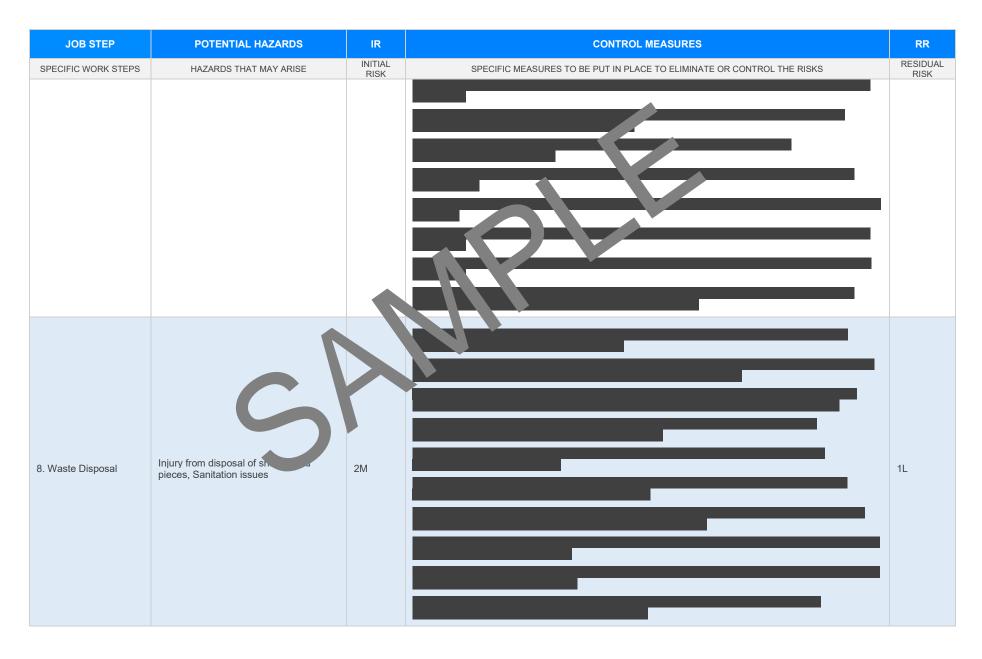


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5. Log Rotating	Crushing injuries, Limited visibility, Incorrect manual handling	4A		ЗН



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6. Dealing with Problematic Logs	Splinters and eye damage from flying debris, Crushing injuries	ЗН		2M
7. Inspection and Quality Control	Eye strain, Musculoskeletal disorders from standing still	2М		1L





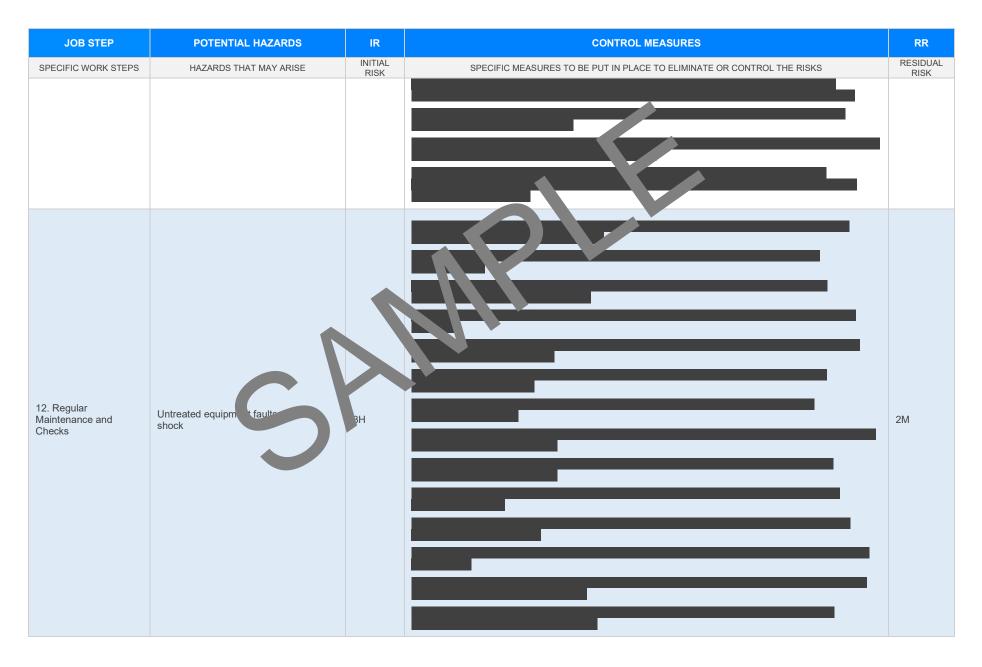


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9. Equipment Shutdown and Dismantling	Electric shock, Crushing injuries	ЗН		2M
10. Cleaning Work Area	Slips, trips, and falls from wet surfaces, Chemical exposure	2M		1L

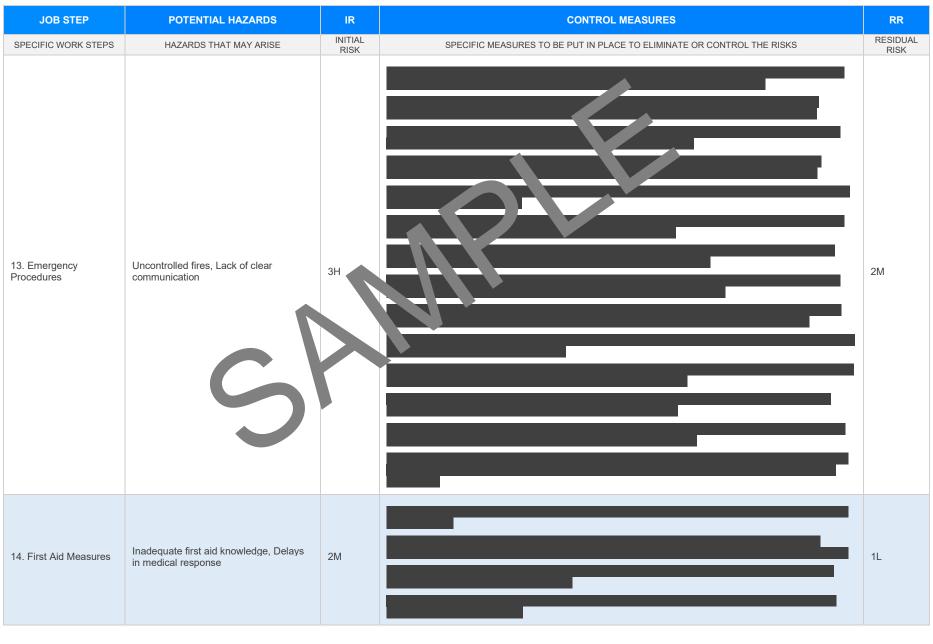


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11. Reporting and Documentation	Poor posture, Eye strain from screen time	1L		1L

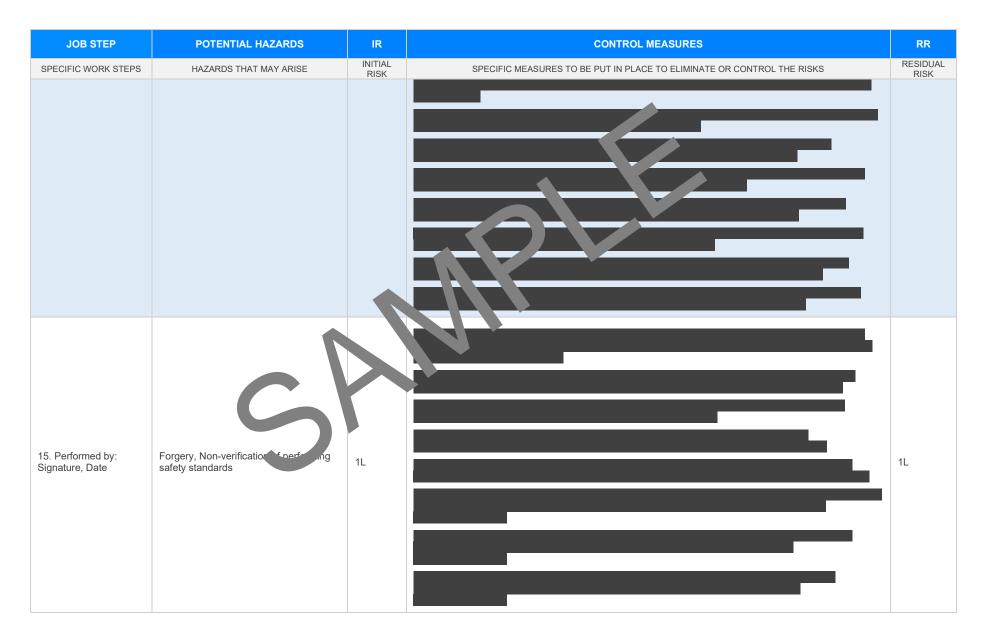














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16. Supervisors: Signature, Date	Insufficient supervision, Unchecked protocols	M		1L
17. Managers: Signature, Date	Unclear instructions, Inadequate resources	2M		1L

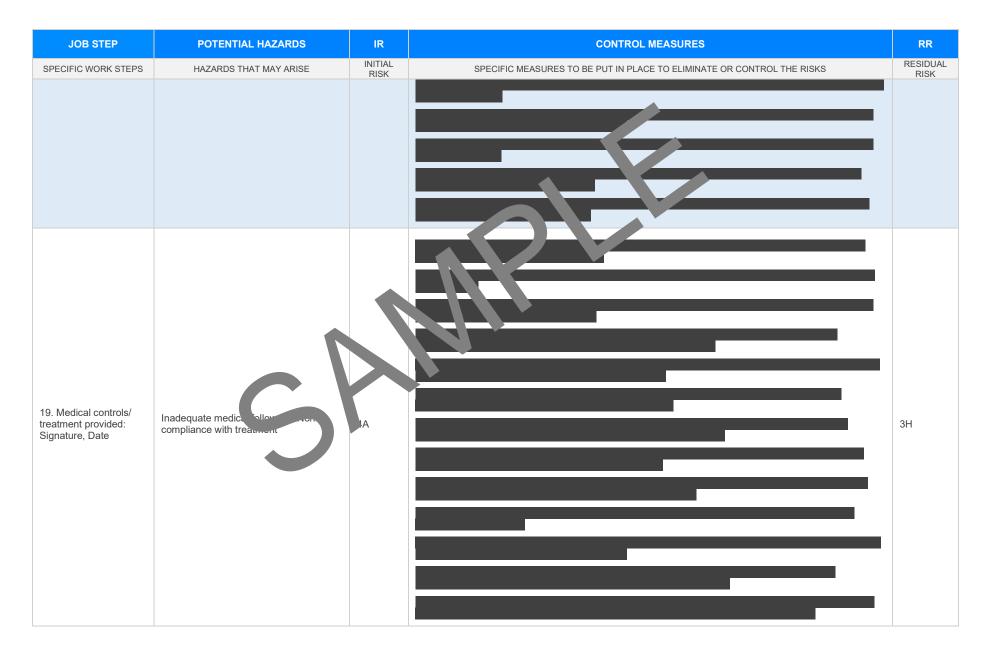
Version 2.5

Date of Issue:











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20. Return to work on (date): Signature, Date	Return to work without full recovery, Worsening conditions due to premature return	4A		2М



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 au Safety Act 2004 Occupational Health and onfety or gulations 2017 Legis non VIC: <u>https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- rgulatures</u> or des of mactice VIC <u>extps://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: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislative Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislative	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) Regulations 2011 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/weiplace-serv-laws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/ferriced-resources/compliance/weiplace-serv-laws</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 (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_aces/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 					
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.	 More relational safety constitution, 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 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		