



Using Belt Sanders	SAFE WORK METHOD S	TATEMENT (SWMS)	
TAS	SK OR ACTIVITY: Using Belt San	ders	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E fil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	eting a business or under o (PC 1) is	required to en that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring a	opliance the VMS a well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS & VMS IN HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA. 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COTHIS SWMS	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuous each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must ste, anately. 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 BIOK CONSTRUCTOR	NAME OF THE POLIT
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTOR	N WC & BEIN C ARIED 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	carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
☐ involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing	$\square$ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integral of a functure	☐ 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 term — v sup —rt 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 that. tunnel involving use of explosives	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
$\square$ is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	Y OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY



RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HEI	RARCHY 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 before work starts.		Replace the hazard.	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Isolate	e People from the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
is the second m	Administrative  Change the work.  Change the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equation). The least effective  Description of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrence on the second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the interpost effective, while Administrative controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equation) is the least effective									

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	ropriate PPL	abo. auitab	le or the equi	pment used or	the job task	being perforr	ned (if applica	ıble).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING ETION	P ECTION	PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	Required:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ents		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 handling, improper machine setup	2M	<ul> <li>Conduct a thorough inspection of the belt or der before use to ensure it is in optimal working condition.</li> <li>Ensure all operators are trained and company to in using pelt sanders, understanding both the operation and associated risks.</li> <li>Check that all safety guards are in place and functioning processy prior to undertaking any work.</li> <li>Clear the work area of unnectorary materials and or accidents to prevent slipping or tripping hazards.</li> <li>Ensure the work accells a curely amped or held in place to avoid movement during sanding.</li> <li>Select the prectabrasiv coell type and or accellation of the material being worked on.</li> <li>Verificate the andique et is installed correctly and tensioned according to the manufacturer's specifications.</li> <li>Condition at the reuse coek to confirm that emergency stop mechanisms are accessible and operational.</li> <li>Use prosonal rotection equipment such as safety glasses, dust masks, and hearing protection to tigate uposure to dust and noise.</li> <li>Ensural equate ventilation in the workspace to minimise dust accumulation and inhalation.</li> <li>Test the cell sander on a scrap piece of material to confirm proper alignment and operation before proceding with the actual workpiece.</li> <li>Set up appropriate signage to alert others in the vicinity about ongoing sanding operations.</li> <li>Implement safe manual handling practices when transporting or positioning the belt sander and materials to reduce the risk of injury.</li> </ul>	1L
2. Sanding Operations	Unprotected moving parts, dust exposure	3Н	<ul> <li>Conduct a pre-operational inspection to ensure all guards and safety devices are in place and functional.</li> <li>Use appropriate personal protective equipment, including dust masks or respirators, safety goggles, and hearing protection.</li> <li>Install and maintain local exhaust ventilation systems to capture dust at the source.</li> <li>Implement a regular schedule for cleaning work areas to prevent dust accumulation and minimise slip hazards.</li> <li>Ensure that only trained and authorised personnel operate belt sanders.</li> <li>Provide hands-on training and competency assessments for workers to safely perform sanding operations.</li> <li>Implement a lockout/tagout procedure for maintenance and repair work to prevent accidental start-up.</li> <li>Regularly inspect sanding belts and replace them when worn out to prevent breakage and minimise dust generation.</li> </ul>	2M



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SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS  - Encourage frequent breaks and rotation of tasks to reduce operator fatigue and overexposure to vibration.  - Post clear signage around sanding areas to warrandowing parts and require the use of protective barriers around the equipment.	RESIDUAL RISK
3. Material Handling	Manual carrying heavy objects, hazardous materials	ЗН	- Ensure proper training for workers on manuschandly sechniques to reduce the risk of injury.  - Use mechanical aids, such as trolleys or forkling to assist in the movement of heavy objects.  - Promote team lifting where a propriate to share to weight and reduce strain on individuals.  - Conduct a pre-task consement evaluate the weight and size of materials to be handled.  - Implement in totation to revent usque and a sculoskeletal injuries from repetitive tasks.  - Provide persural protectors equipment to 2), such as gloves with good grip, to protect against hazarous materials  - Clear to all all his ordous materials to ensure handlers are aware of potential risks.  - Store laterals at what height where possible to minimise unnecessary bending and reaching.  Maintain clear calkways and work areas to prevent trips and falls during material handling.  - Entervals the use of proper lifting techniques, such as keeping the back straight and using legs to lift.  Implement protectors are the use of proper lifting techniques, such as keeping the back straight and using legs to lift.  Implement protectors are the use of proper lifting techniques, such as keeping the back straight and using legs to lift.  Implement protectors are the use of proper lifting techniques, such as keeping the back straight and using legs to lift.  Implement protectors are the use of proper lifting techniques, such as keeping the back straight and using legs to lift.  - Conduct a protector are to such a such a protector and a	2M
4. Machine Maintenance	Incorrect assembling, Electrical hazards	ЗН		2M



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5. Testing of the Belt Sander	defects in machine, inadequate of	2M		1L
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6. Clean-up Activities	Inadequate cleaning tools, slip, trip and fall hazards	2M		1L
7. Disposal of Waste Materials	Improper disposal methods, biological hazards	2M		1L



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8. Storage of the Sander	Misplacement, fire azard due to improper storage	2M		1L
9. Operator Training	Insufficient knowledge, improper usage	3H		2M



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				1
	7			I
	5			
10. Emergency Procedures	Inadequate emergency proces, panic situations	3H		2M



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11. PPE Inspection	Worn-out or inappropriate PPE, unawareness about where PPE is stored	ЗН		I 1L
12. Power Supply Handling	Electric shock from improper handling, overheating of cords	ЗН		1L



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13. Sander Movement	Spontaneous movement unstable positioning	21		1
14. Equipment Shutdown	Uncontrolled shutdown, electrical surges	3H		1L



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15. Noise Control	Uncontrolled noise levels, hearing damage	2M		1L



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16. Dust Extraction	Inadequate dust extraction, respirator hazards	эM		1L
17. Tool Change Over	Injury during blade changes, machinery malfunction	ЗН		2M



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18. Belt Adjustment	Incorrect belt tension, misalignment of belts	2M		1L



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19. Daily Safety Checks	overlooked safety issues, inadequate follow up on previous	3H		<b>1</b> 2M
20. Completion of Work	forget to turn off power, improper storage	ЗН		<b>1</b> 2M



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#### **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 OF 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: <a href="https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations">https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations</a>

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/legislati

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of ractions of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of-ractions-of-racti

#### **Northern Territory**

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 201

Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/wo\_place-

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/f

#### 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/le\_lation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/work\_aces/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 al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and Infety gulations 2017

Legis on VIC: https://www.xsafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-

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les on actice VI atps://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: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation</a> Codes of Practice WA: <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice">https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice</a>

#### 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	Signature	Date

#### SAFE WORK IN THE STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains a fective of must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The view process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors as support ractors 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 mast ensure that 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 rest of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties and the 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:

- 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.	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.		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMS		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column pleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selections		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important control measures.		
Permit or licenses requirements specified, sur as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.		
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be us		
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed an inoted on the SWMS.		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and or skills required to perform the work.		
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.		
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 REVIEWE	D
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLET	ED