

Hammer Drill S	AFE WORK METHOD STA	TEMENT (SWMS)	
٦	TASK OR ACTIVITY: Hammer Dri	II	
Business Name: [Company Name]		ABN: [ABN]	SWMS#
Business Address: [Company Address]			
Contact Person:	Phone: [Phone]	E fil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE POST THE PROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	eting a business or undertaking (N 3U) is	required to ure at 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 a	ompliance of the SWMS well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS VMS. ST HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	N. 1E AND DATED SIGNATURE OF A CO. MUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELO	LL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BI PMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS	EEN CONSULTED AND
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in accordance with egislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, conditions those hazards and then to further take steps to either the conditions of the conditions are or conditional talks.	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must steam 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.			



		CLI	ENT OR PRINCIPAL	CONTRACTOR D	ETAILS				
Client:						SCOPE OF WORKS			
Project Name:					Provide a detailed description of the specific work being carried out (otherwise known as cope of works).				
Project Address:									
Project Manager:									
Contact Phone:									
Project Manager Sig	nature:								
Date SWMS supplie	d to Project Manager:								
		ANY HIGH-	RISK CON PUCT	N' JRK BEING	CARRIED OUT				
☐ involves a risk of a pe	erson falling more than 2 m	neters.		is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping.					
is carried out on a tel	ecommunication tower.		M + M	is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.					
☐ involves demolition o	f an element of a structure	that is load-be n.		is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services.					
☐ involves demolition o	f an element related to the	physical integrit of a str	3.	is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.					
☐ involves, or is likely to	o involve, disturbing a	tos.		involves tilt-up or precast concrete.					
involves structural alt	eration or repair that re	upp to p	prevent collapse.	is carried out on,	, in or adjacent to a road, railwa	ay, shipping lane or other to	raffic corridor.		
is carried out in or ne	ar a confined space.			is carried out in a	an area of a workplace where t	here is any movement of p	owered mobile plant.		
is carried out in/near	a shaft or trench deeper th	nan 1.5m or tunnel involvin	g use of explosives.	is carried out in a	areas with artificial extremes of	temperature.			
is carried out in or ne	ar water or other liquid tha	t involves a risk of drowning	ng.	☐ involves diving w	vork.				
		ANY HI	IGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMEN	IT 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 -			





PERL NAL TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING PPOTECTION	PROTE	SPIRATORY P STECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
			A								

Select me 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, Electrical hazards	2M	 Inspect the work area before starting, removing any potential tripping hazards such as loose cords, debris, and objects on the floor. Ensure all workers have received training in receiver hammer drill usage, handling, and safety procedures specific to the task a cand. Use cordless drills whenever possible to receive electival hazards; if a corded drill is necessary, use a Ground Fault Circuit Internation (GFCI) to prevent electrical shock. Properly maintain all equipment including regular upon an for wear and tear, ensuring cords and of the are into and keeping drills bean and free of debris. Keep the work area well-received and distance in a sand keeping drills bean and free of debris. Keep the work area well-received a deta. Encounge we have the sar appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such a fety glaster, gloves, and sturdy footwear with slip-resistant soles. Implace the design and walking path around the work area to avoid accidental contact with a ctrical ands and other potential tripping hazards. Stablish a clear communication system among workers, such as hand signals or very locular, to alter others of potential hazards or when moving through the works. Tore tools, materials, and equipment properly when not in use, preventing clutter in a workspace that may pose tripping hazards. Regularly review and update safety protocols, incorporating feedback from workers' experiences and best practices in workplace health and safety, to ensure the most effective hazard control measures are being implemented. 	1L	
2. Tool inspection	Faulty equipment, Inadequate training	2M	 Conduct regular tool inspections to identify and address any potential issues, such as worn or damaged parts, before commencing work. Provide comprehensive training on the proper use and maintenance of hammer drills to all workers assigned to operate them. Establish a clear protocol for reporting and troubleshooting equipment malfunctions promptly to minimise downtime and reduce the risk of injuries due to faulty tools. Store hammer drills in a clean, dry place when not in use to prevent corrosion, dirt buildup, and other factors that may contribute to tool deterioration. Implement a preventative maintenance schedule based on the manufacturer's recommendations, ensuring all hammer drills are serviced regularly and kept in good working order. Use only manufacturer-approved parts and accessories with hammer drills to ensure compatibility and maintain safety standards. 	1L	



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			 Equip workers with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as safety goggles and ear protection, when operating hammer drills. 			
			- Clearly label and colour-code all hammer drills a gooding to their suitability for specific tasks (e.g., drilling into concrete, metal c.) to avoid confusion and misuse.			
			- Encourage workers to perform a quick viscoinspection the hammer drill before each use, checking for any visible signs of decayer.			
			- Designate a trained supervisor to oversee took pections and onsure workers comply with established safe protocols.			
			- Place clear instructional signa, near hammer drill stations that outline essential safety product and loss for proper use.			
			- Regularly recew and upd a Stand of Worl sethod Statements (SWMS) for hammer drill to keep thanging the y best practices and technology advantages.			
			- Fost a open comunication environment, empowering workers to voice concerts of uggest as related to hammer drill safety and equipment condition without art apprisal.			
	•		- E. Tre prkers are trained on the proper techniques for using hammer drills, rect posture and body positioning to minimise strain.			
				ovide and enforce the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as hard has safety goggles, and gloves while using the hammer drill to protect from falling debris.		
			- Perform a thorough risk assessment prior to starting the task, identifying potential hazards and implementing the necessary controls to mitigate risks.			
					- Schedule regular rest breaks for workers operating the hammer drill to avoid overexertion and maintain appropriate posture throughout the drilling process.	
3. Drilling setup	Poor posture, Falling debris	2M	- Inspect the worksite regularly for any potential tripping hazards or obstructions, ensuring that the area is free from debris and providing adequate space for safe movement.	1L		
			- Implement a two-person drilling system, where one worker operates the drill and another holds/supports it in place, minimising posture-related strain and risks associated with working alone.			
			- Utilise guards, barriers, or screens around the drilling area to protect other workers from any flying debris or dust during the drilling process.			
			- Ensure that all workers have access to proper ergonomic mats or knee pads when required, as well as back braces or supports to promote correct posture and reduce the risk of musculoskeletal injuries while drilling.			
			- Plan the work adequately, allowing ample time for workers to complete tasks without feeling rushed or pressured, thereby reducing the likelihood of adopting poor posture due to increased stress or fatigue.			



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			- Create and enforce an effective communication system within the workplace, encouraging workers to report any concerns or discomfort related to their posture or drilling setup, allowing early interventions before issue		
			- Periodically inspect and maintain the hammer on to ensure that it is functioning correctly, reducing vibrations or unnecessal corce that may contribute to poor posture or repetitive strain injuries.		
		- Encourage the gradual introduction of new elements of the task of hammer drilling, allowing the time to but the necessary strength and familiarity with proper technique to make second			
		- Implement regular to talk and training session or reinforce correct posture and drilling technology are any given as, creating a culture of safety and awareness within the war stace.			
			- Monitor indiversals during the drilling and process, providing feedback and supply a need to courage optimal posture and reduce the risk of injury related to pool to whether cs.		
4. Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Inadequate protection, Value D	2M		1L	



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5. Drilling operation	Flying debris, Noise hazards	2M		1L	
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6. Hole cleaning	Musculoskeletal strains, Inhalation of dust	2M		1L	



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7. Depth checking	Shattered bit, Back strain	2M		1L	



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8. Tool maintenance	Sharp edges, Chemical exposure	2M		1L	



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9. Break periods	Fatigue, Dehydra	2M		1L	



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10. Dismantling	Dropping equipment, Pinch points	2M		1L	



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11. Waste disposal	Slips and trips, Incorrect lifting techniques	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK	



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12. Final cleanup	Exposure to chemit as, Sharp objects	2M		1L	



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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

 $\textbf{Legislation QLD:} \ \underline{\textbf{https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws}$

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/legislative

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

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/5

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 affety gulations 2017

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

Tulat

des on actice VIC attps://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	Pos	sition	Signature	Date	Time	Supe	ervisor	
				Date:				
				Date				
				L te:				
			AV	Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
		SAF WC A	STATEMENT	MONITORING AND R	EVIEW			
The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to reak sure it remains effective and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measure are subcontracted by process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors are subcontracted) who may be affected by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who researched 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.		P P	
Name, signature, position and date signed of the person approving the SWMS.			
Specific personnel and qualifications, experience is noted in the SWMS.	P		
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 SWh			
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) columns completed.			
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effecting so tions.			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the imperent of continue assures.			
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Work, Veralt Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be u d.			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed are noted on the SWMS.			
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience raining 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.			
dentifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.			
REVIEWED BY	DATE R	EVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE CO	MPLETED	