

Use Floor Buffer	SAFE WORK METHOD ST	ATEMENT (SWMS)	
TA	ASK OR ACTIVITY: Use Floor Bu	ffer	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E all:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROV D BY	THE PC. OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conductor the proposed work starts.	ucting a business or und ring (Pt V) is	required to el that a safe work method	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	compliant e of the SWIL as well as re	eviews and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS VMS HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA. 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONN EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	NEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND (THIS SWMS	COMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in according e with egislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, to continue the those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continue to the reaction of the results of the			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must standardly. 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 CONSTRUCTOR	ON WC & BEIN C & RIED 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-hearing	☐ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical interrity structure	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
☐ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing as	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
involves structural alteration or repair the requires to rary so port 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 an 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 MACHINER	Y OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY



RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION		HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	SCORE	ACTION		Elimination Remoy e 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.		Isolation Isolate People from the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and records		Engineering Isolate the hazard.	
is the second m	archy of Controls: nost effective methologing the work is	od of controlling a	a hazard. Engine	ering by isolat	ion is the nost of	e. tive, while	ard. Substitution e Administrative least effective		Administrative Change the work.	

						TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	propriate PPL	abo suitak	ok for the equip	oment used or	the job task	being perfori	med (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	THE ARING STION	P _cCTION	PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	equired:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ients		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	Tripping over cords, Exposure to harmful chemicals	3H	- Conduct a pre-operation briefing to educe opersonnel on proper handling and storage of chemicals. - Ensure all chemicals are clearly labelled as 1 stores of a secure area away from the work zone. - Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, and aprons to protect against chemical exposures. - Use cord covers or cable many tement solutions to be see loose cords across walking paths to prevent tripping hazards. - Implement on age around the work area to aim of wet floors and potential tripping hazards. - Train staff on the correspondence of the work area to aim of wet floors and potential tripping hazards. - Train staff on the correspondence of the work area to aim of wet floors and potential tripping hazards. - Regular sinspension actifical cords and plugs for damage and replace if necessary to prevent electrical hazarit. - Keeping with a read sull-ventilated to prevent the build-up of fumes from cleaning chemicals. This use all work is are familiar with emergency procedures and locations of safety equipment like eyonish tations, and first aid kits. Organic agular maintenance checks on the floor buffer to ensure it is functioning safely and efficiently. - The dule cleaning tasks during low-traffic times to decrease the risk of trips and falls by bystanders or other staff members. - Clearly mark and isolate the area being cleaned to keep unauthorised personnel out and reduce interference with the operation.	2M
2. Inspection	Unnoticed malfunctioning of equipment, Electric shock from faulty wires	ЗН	 Regularly schedule maintenance checks to identify any faults or malfunctions in the equipment before use. Provide training for all operators on how to inspect the electrical cords and plugs for wear and tear. Use only equipment that meets Australian Standards for electrical safety to minimise the risk of electric shock. Implement a checklist that includes examining the buffer for any signs of damage or unusual wear. Ensure that all floor buffers have a Residual Current Device (RCD) fitted to prevent electric shock. Locate and label the main power switch clearly so it can be quickly accessed if an emergency stop is necessary. Require that inspection results are recorded and maintained in a log book, with any faults immediately reported to a supervisor. Include visual inspections as part of the operator's daily startup routine to catch any issues that could have arisen since the last use. Provide insulated mats where buffering is done on conductive floors to reduce the risk of electric shock. 	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 - Equip all workers with personal protective equipment such as rubber-soled shoes to insulate against potential electric shock.	RESIDUAL RISK
3. Connecting Buffer	Electrical hazards, Damaged cord risks	ЗН	- Ensure that all electrical equipment is regular to spected and tagged by a qualified electrician to confirm it is safe to use. - Use only equipment that meets the Austra on Statuard AS/NZS 3760 for the inspection, testing and tagging of electrical equipment. - Provide training for all emplaces on how to provide inspection power cord for damage before each use. - Instruct workers to disconned the device from power upply before making any adjustments or inspecting the each make by data ges. - Store cords arely to prepare that damage such as fraying, cuts, or abrasions by using dedicated storage hooks or reel. - Improvent a style of a visual checks prior to use, where workers confirm the integrity of the cord and plug, not give ally for exposed wires, burn marks, or signs of melting. - Equip all onests with esidual current devices (RCDs) or safety switches that immediately cut electrical power in case of fault, significantly reducing risk of shock or fire. - Covide erson protective equipment (PPE), such as rubber gloves and non-conductive footwear, to reduce the risk of electrical shock. Castablish a clear protocol for reporting and addressing faulty equipment—no equipment should be used used to electrical hazards. - Ensure sufficient lighting at the work site so that any defects or damages in the electrical cords can be easily spotted. - Place warning signs or labels on equipment to remind workers of the potential electrical hazards and the importance of checking the equipment before use.	1L
4. Start Machine	Noise hazard, Unexpected machine start	3H		2M



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5. Operating Machine	Repetitive motion injury, Slip and fall.(due to wet floors)	4A		2M
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6. Changing Pads	Injury due to improper handling, Exposure to sharp objects	зн		2M
7. Maneuvering Buffer	Muscular strain, Collision with objects/staff	4A		2M







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9. Finish & Disconnect buffer	Electric shock if unplugging with wet hands, Trip over cords	31,		2M
10. Cleaning Up	Allergic reaction to cleaning chemicals, Slip due to wet area	3H		2M



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11. Equipment check	Misuse of damaged tools, Ignoring equipment wear and tear	3Н		1L



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12. Machine Maintenance	Burns from hot page, contact with sharp internal parts	4A		2M
13. Waste Disposal	Cuts from handling broken glass, Chemical exposure	4A		2M



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14. Storage	Improper lifting techniques causing strain, Falling objects if improperly stacked	ЗН		1L



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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	RESIDUAL RISK
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15. Reporting Incidents	Inadequate reporting may lead to repeat injuries, Not identifying new hazards	2M		1L
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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	RESIDUAL RISK
16. Feedback & Improvement	Risks overlooked due to complacency Ignoring safety suga	21		1 1 1 1



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. N ANY STATEMENT 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/legislations/leg

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

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 201

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 26

Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/prkplace/fety-la

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.av and-reso per des ractice

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (S

Legislation for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources_gislation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/w/wplaces/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

Ocupational Health Safety A 2004

Octational Health an Safe* regulations 2017

- Legis ion VIC: https://www.orksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-
- des of actice VI 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/legislation Codes of Practice WA: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation Codes of Practice WA: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation Codes of Practice WA: https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice <a href="https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice.wa.gov

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 'S' NTEMANT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remain effect, and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The view should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors as an intractors of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who represented that work group at the workplace.

When the SWMS has been revised the PCBD mest ensure the advised that a revision has been made and how they can accept the revised SWMS, including all persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a remotified the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties the thing 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:

- Spot Checks.
- 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.	\boxtimes		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SW. S.			
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column sympleted.			
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective sections.			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the placenta. Of control measures.			
Permit or licenses requirements specified, so in as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Work at Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment lister are noted on the SWMS.			
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, ang 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 COMPLETED		