

Powder Coating SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS)							
Т	ASK OR ACTIVITY: Powder Coat	ing					
Business Name: [Company Name]		ABN: [ABN]	SWMS#				
Business Address: [Company Address]							
Contact Person:	Phone: [Phone]	E qil:					
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE PLACE OF THE PROJECT					
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or undertaking (N_BU) is	required to thurs out a safe work method s	tatement (SWMS) is prepared before				
Full Name:							
Signature:		Title:	Date:				
Contact Person: Phone: [Phone] Et ail: INTER SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PLO OF THE PROJECT Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (NBU) is required to supresent a safe work method statement (SWMS) is prepared before the proposed work starts. Full Name: Image: Image							
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:				
			EEN CONSULTED AND				
requirements to first identify any site hazards, conduction inical those	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE				
on the severity of the incident, a meeting will be called with all workers to amend							
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.							



		C	LIENT OR PRINCIPAL	CONTRACTOR DE	TAILS				
Client:					SCOPE OF WORKS				
Project Name:					Provide a detailed description of the specific work being carried out (otherwise				
Project Address:				ŀ	known as cope of works).				
Project Manager	:								
Contact Phone:									
Project Manager	Signature:								
Date SWMS sup	plied to Project Manag	er:							
		ANY HIG	H-RISK CON TUCT		ARRIED OUT				
involves a risk of	a person falling more than	2 meters.		is carried out on of	near pressurised gas main	s or piping.			
is carried out on	a telecommunication tower			☐ is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.					
involves demoliti	on of an element of a struct	ure that is load-be		☐ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services.					
involves demoliti	on of an element related to	the physical integrit of a st	ir e,	is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.					
involves, or is like	ely to involve, disturbing a	estos.		involves tilt-up or precast concrete.					
involves structura	al alteration or repair that re	mporan upp to	prevent collapse.	is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor.					
☐ is carried out in c	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/r	near a shaft or trench deepe	er than 1.5m or tunnel involv	ving use of explosives.	is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.					
☐ is carried out in c	or near water or other liquid	that involves a risk of drown	ning.	involves diving wo	rk.				
		ANY	HIGH-RISK MACHINE	RY OR EQUIPMENT	NEARBY				
Forklift	Crane/s	☐ Hoist/s	Excavator	Backhoe/Loader	Boom Lift	EWP	Genie Lift		
Trencher	Drilling Rig	Trucks		Bobcat	E Flammable Gas	Fuel	Dozer		
High Voltage	Mulcher	Tilt-up Panels	Roller	Scissor Lift	Tractor	Other -			







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	Inhaling powder, skin exposure	2М	 Proper Training: Ensure all workers involved in the powder coating process have received adequate training on the correct handling of paterials, as well as understanding the potential hazards and control masures. Ventilation Systems: Install efficient local builds ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder particles, minimis ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder particles, minimis ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder particles, minimis ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder particles, minimis ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder particles, monimis ventilation systems to capture and filter airborne powder air-put/ying respirators, neuring that the fift properly and are used consistently through at the process. Skin Protection: Encloyed works wear appropriate ensonal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks or air-put/ying respirators, neuring that the fift properly and are used consistently through a the process. Skin Protection Provide usery glasse ungoggles to protect workers' eyes from accident powder set. Clear verspace Maintain a clean workplace by regularly vacuuming and wiping down strates to reme e any residual powder, reducing the risk of inhalation and skin explosure. Clear verspace Maintain a clean workplace by regularly vacuuming and wiping down strates to reme e any residual powder coating operations from other actines the workplace to minimise cross-contamination and reduce the risk of sposure to the remployees not directly involved in the process. Safe Powder Handling: Use sealed containers, self-closing valves or bag opening devices to minimise the release of powders during transport and handling. First Aid Facilities: Provide readily available first aid facilities specific to the potential hazards of powder exposure, including eye wash stations and emergency showers if required. Emergency Procedures: Develop clear em	1L	
2. Pre-treatment	Chemical burns, slipping on wet floors	ЗH	- Proper training: Ensure all workers involved in the pre-treatment process are well- trained in handling chemicals and understanding the risks associated with these substances.	1L	



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			- Personal protective equipment (PPE): Provide appropriate PPE such as chemical- resistant gloves, aprons, and goggles to protect from chemical burns.		
			- Chemical storage: Store chemicals in designated was with proper labeling and secure containers to avoid spills or accidental wat.		
			- Ventilation: Ensure adequate ventilation is paintained in the work area to minimise exposure to hazardous fumes from chemical		
			- Spill containment: Implement spill containment ategies such as drip trays, bunds, and absorbent materials to n imise the risk of sharing on we cors.		
			- Clear signage: Display clear set y signs in the work of a to alert workers and visitors about the comparative related to chemicals and slippery surfaces.		
			- Emergency newash and nowers ustall encodency eyewash stations and safety showers in class proximity the pre-table at area for immediate treatment in case of channel explorer retains.		
			- Anti- it, oring, tall anti-slip flooring materials and mats to reduce the likelihood of slips no lls in thore-treatment area.		
			- Regula clearing and caintenance: Conduct regular inspections and clean up any illed substant simmediately to keep the work area safe and hazard-free.		
	7		- Sat, o cedures: Develop and implement safety procedures, such as ckouts, out, when working with hazardous chemicals or equipment to reduce the cof accidents.		
			- First aid kits: Ensure first aid kits stocked with necessary supplies for treating chemical burns and other injuries are readily available and accessible to workers.		
	5		- Hazard communication: Communicate hazards associated with chemicals being used during the pre-treatment step, as well as their control measures, through Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and regular toolbox talks.		
			- Supervision: Assign a competent supervisor to monitor the pre-treatment area's safety compliance and address any safety concerns or breaches in a timely manner.		
			- Regular audits and reviews: Conduct regular workplace health and safety audits to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented control measures, identify areas for improvement, and ensure continuous safety management in the pre-treatment process.		
3. Powder application	Electrical shock, fire hazard	ЗН	 Regular inspection and maintenance of electrical equipment: Ensure that all the electrical equipment, including the powder coating gun, control panels, and power sources, are regularly inspected by qualified personnel for any damage or malfunction. 	2M	
			- Use Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs) on electrical outlets: To minimise the risk of electric shock, use GFCI outlets which can detect current imbalance and quickly cut off the power supply in case of a potential hazard.		



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			 Powder coating area segregation: Designate a separate powder coating area to restrict access to only trained personnel, keeping unauthorised people away from potential hazards. Proper ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation in the powder application workspace to remove residual potentially floamable powders, reducing the risk of fire. Use non-flammable or fire-resistant clothing: the should wear appropriate protective gear, including nonflammable or fire-resistant clothing in the powder application minimise the chances of burn injuries. Fire extinguishers on the fety enforment: Ensure the appropriate fire extinguishers (e.g., Class D for ombus the metalize) are reactly available and maintained within the workplace on the worker dained to heir protocol of electrostatic powder coating equipent to discrete matching. Store all flammable and combustible material in an evode to tainers and storage areas, away from the powder space policies: Implement strict policies to maintain a clutter-free, rganiss, unproved to tainers and storage areas, away from the powder space values. Regular inspection of firefighting systems: Schedule periodic inspections and maintenance of workplace sprinkler systems and other firefighting equipment to ensure their functionality in case of emergencies. 		
4. Curing	High temperature burns, fumes inhalation	ЗH		1L	



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5. Inspection	Eye strain, tripping hazard	2М		1L	



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6. Packaging	Lifting injuries, sharp edges	ЗН		1L	



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7. Cleaning equipment	Contact with chemicals, respiratory exposure	2M		1L	



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8. Waste disposal	Hazardous waste exposure, spilling hazard	2M		1L	



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9. Maintenance	Electrical shocks, mechanical hazards	4A		2M	



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10. Emergency response	Panic, injury from evacuation	2M		1L	
11. Transportation/storage	Falling objects, manual handling injuries	ЗH		1L	



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12. Housekeeping	Slipping or tripping, obstructed walkways	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.

	REFERENCES
RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEG	GISLATIVE 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: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws</u> Codes of Practice QLD: <u>https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Legislation ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u> Codes of Practice ACT: <u>https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice</u>	Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Active 04 Occupational Health and unfetwing gulations 2017 Legismon VIC: <u>https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and- tulatures</u> Undes of mactice VICe <u>witps://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/legislatic Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislatic	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) Regulation 201. Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-servelaws Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/	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>
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/wor/caces/codes-of-practice#COPs</u>	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
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/cacts-and-regulations Codes of Practice for TAS: https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/cacts-and-regulations	 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
Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required): - Permits from local council - Authorisation to commence 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

- Any required documents.



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:		
			Datu		
			ı te:		
			Date:		

SAF WC A STHUD STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to review the sure it remains revised if necessary) if relevant control measure are a conconsultation with workers (including contractors are subcontract of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who re workplace.

ke sure it remains effective and must be reviewed (and are subcontractions) who may be affected by the operation sentatives who received that work group at the

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	
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 SWN			
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) columns completed.			
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effecting sections.			
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the SWMS for the imement of cont, measures.			
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Wey, Electrical Work, Verat Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be up t.			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed approved on the SWMS.			
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience vaining 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 RI	EVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETED		