

Hot Cutting Knife	SAFE WORK METHOD ST	ATEMENT (SWMS)	
TA	SK OR ACTIVITY: Hot Cutting Ki	nife	
Business Name: [Company Name]		ABN: [ABN]	SWMS#
Business Address: [Company Address]			
Contact Person:	Phone: [Phone]	E il:	
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.	cting a business or undertaking (N 3U) is	required to ture 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	compliance of the SWMS well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS WMS. ST HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	N. 1E AND DATED SIGNATURE OF A CO. MUNICATED TO IN THE DEVELO	LL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE B PMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS	EEN CONSULTED AND
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched ed in accordance with agislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, conditions unical those hazards and then to further take steps to either the conditions of the cond	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stead at 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:				Provide a detailed description	n of the specific work being	carried out (otherwise					
Project Address:					known as cope of works).						
Project Manager:											
Contact Phone:											
Project Manager Sig	gnature:										
Date SWMS supplie	ed to Project Manager:										
		ANY HIGH	RISK CON PUCT	N' JRK BEING	CARRIED OUT						
☐ involves a risk of a p	erson falling more than 2 n	neters.		is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping.							
is carried out on a te	lecommunication tower.		M + M	is carried out on	is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines.						
☐ involves demolition of	of an element of a structure	that is load-be		is carried out on	carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services.						
☐ involves demolition of	of an element related to the	e physical integrit of a str	3	is carried out in	☐ is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere.						
☐ involves, or is likely t	o involve, disturbing a es	stos.		involves tilt-up or precast concrete.							
☐ involves structural al	teration or repair that re	upp to p	prevent collapse.	☐ is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor.							
is carried out in or ne	ear 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 th	nan 1.5m or tunnel involvir	ng use of explosives.	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.							
is carried out in or ne	ear water or other liquid tha	at involves a risk of drowning	ng.	involves diving v	vork.						
		ANY H	IGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMEN	NT 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 -					





FOOT HAND **HEAD HEARING** SPIRATORY FACE HIGH-VIS **PROTECTIVE** FALL SUN HAIR/JEWELLERY CLOTHING **PROTECTION PROTECTION** PROTECTION **PROTECTION** PROTE DTECTION **PROTECTION** CLOTHING **PROTECTION PROTECTION SECURED**

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
			- Proper Training: Ensure all personnel who will be operating the hot cutting knife have received adequate training in its safe use, hand g, and maintenance.		
			- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Require vorkers to wear appropriate PPE, such as safety gloves, goggles, and respirately masks, to protect against possible injuries from sharp edges and inhalation of these.		
			- Inspect Equipment: Regularly inspect the hour and knife for damage or wear, ensuring it is in good working condition before excuse.		
			- Ventilation: Use the hot cuttile, whife in a well-vent, per a to reduce the concentration of furnishment duce, uring the cutting press.		
1. Preparation	Sharp edges, Fumes	2M	- No Overload by onot a ly excessive force suite cutting materials, to prevent the hot cuttil mife from o heating and proucing more fumes.	1L	
1. Freparation	Sharp edges, runles	2101	- Covariance Place protective baser or mat under the material being cut to preve cidenta unage and exposure to sharp edges on the work surface.	IL	
			- Briefic to Specific azards: Inform all workers involved in the operation about potentia haz as a second with the hot cutting knife and how to avoid them.		
			ris. Salic trips, and falls, as well as unintentional contact with sharp edges.		
			Storage of Maintenance: Store the hot cutting knife in a safe and secure location en not in use, and follow manufacturer guidelines for proper cleaning and must tenance of the equipment.		
			Emergency Response Plan: Implement an emergency response plan that includes procedures to handle accidents involving sharp edges or fume inhalation, ensuring that first aid supplies are readily available, and all workers are trained in their use.		
			- Ensuring that all equipment is regularly inspected and maintained by a qualified technician to identify and rectify any electrical faults, thus preventing electric shocks.		
	Electric shocks, Crush injuries		- Providing proper training for workers on the correct setup procedure of the hot cutting knife equipment, reducing the risk of crush injuries when setting up the equipment.		
2. Setting up Equipment		3H	- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as insulated gloves and safety footwear to protect against potential electric shocks and crush injuries during the setup process.	2M	
			- Implementing a lockout/tagout procedure during the setup process to ensure that the equipment remains powered off until set up is complete, minimising the risk of electric shocks.		
			- Clearly marking and isolating any live electrical components, such as cables or switches, during setup to reduce the risk of accidental electric shocks.		



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			- Ensuring an adequate workspace around the hot cutting knife equipment, allowing workers to safely move and position equipment without risking crush injuries from other objects in the area.		
			- Using appropriate lifting techniques and equit and when moving heavy components during the setup process, which can prevent crush injuries caused by poor manual handling.		
			- Designing a well-organised layout for the hot protection of the workspace, so that any potential hazards are minimised or eliminated due to the setup.		
			- Installing safety guarding or a tiers for pinch point or using parts of the hot cutting knife equipment to coult hause crush injurie consuring they are properly secured before		
			- Establishing in emergency stop system for the hot cutting knife equipment, allowing works to immortately halt open on in case of any safety concerns during the stop or concerns during the stop of		
			- Develope and exprcing standard operating procedures (SOPs) that outline the proper stup rocess of the hot cutting knife, reducing the risk of accidents related to electroshors and expressions.		
			cours ing we gets to communicate with each other during the setup process and our any issues or hazards they encounter, promoting a culture of safety and azards a leness.		
			- inducting regular safety meetings and refresher training sessions to reinforce the importance of safe setup practices for the hot cutting knife, ensuring all workers are up-to-date with the necessary safety measures.		
			- Proper PPE: Ensure that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as heat-resistant gloves, safety goggles, and long-sleeved shirts to minimise the risk of burns and eye injuries.		
			- Pre-use inspection: Prior to each use, inspect hot cutting knives for any visible damage or defects. Damaged equipment should not be used and must be reported to the supervisor immediately.		
3. Hot Cutting Process	Burns, Eye injuries	3H	- Training and supervision: Provide proper training to all workers on the safe operation of hot cutting knives, and ensure that a competent supervisor is always present during hot cutting operations.	1L	
			- Ventilation: Establish proper ventilation in the workplace to remove smoke and fumes generated by the hot cutting process, preventing exposure to workers.		
			- Safe work distance: Implement a safe work zone around the hot cutting area, keeping a minimum distance of 3 meters from other workers, flammable materials, and sources of ignition.		
			- Emergency response plan: Develop and communicate an emergency response plan to all employees, including instructions for handling potential hazards such as		



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			fires, chemical exposures, and first aid procedures for burn treatment and eye injuries.		
			- Regular breaks: Encourage workers to take regular breaks when using hot cutting knives to reduce the risk of fatigue-related accidents and maintain concentration.		
			- Equipment maintenance: Implement a rouge maintenance schedule for hot cutting knives to ensure optimal performance and a potential malfunctions, which may lead to accidents.		
			- Clutter-free environment: K to the workspace of nised arrowee of clutter and debris. This helps reduce tripp or slipping hazard producing workers from getting too close to be sting to inadvertently.		
			- Communication and signs are: Post lear signs and warnings around the hot cutting area, informing workers of cential in ards sociated with the process. Ensure all workers under and the reas and have mass to relevant safety information.		
4. Material Handling	Manual handling injuries, Slips and thes	2M		1L	



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5. Maintenance	Electric shocks, Cuts	2M		1L	



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6. Blade Replacement	Cuts, Pinch injurie	ЗН		1L	



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7. Cleaning and Sanitization	Chemical exposure Trips	2M		1L	



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8. Inspection	Eye strain, Repetitive movements	1L		1L	



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9. Storage	Improper storage, Falling objects	2M		1L	



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10. Emergency Procedures	Insufficient evacuation plans, Panic situations	2M		1L	



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11. Breakdown and Disposal	Moving parts, Fall fit	ЗН		2M	



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12. Documentation	Incorrect documentation, Miscommunication	1L		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/legislations/leg

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis > odes-or 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/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/legislation

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 at Safety Act 34

Occ. ational Health and afety gulations 2017

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

<u>qulat.</u>

des on actice VI autros://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.

Tollow arry sale work instruction								
Worker Name	Pos	sition	Signature	Date	Time	Sup	pervisor	
				Date:				
			-					
			Date					
			l te:					
			AV	Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
				Date:				
SAF WC A STHUD STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW								
The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to revise differences and must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measure are usual control to the consultation with workers (including contractors and subcontractes) who may be affected by the operation of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who reduces 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	<u> </u>	□ 3	<u></u> 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.	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 SWI			
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 imperent of contameasures.			
Permit requirements specified, such as Hot Work, Electrical Work, Vorat Heights etc.			
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be u d.			
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed at 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.			
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.			
REVIEWED BY	DATE R	EVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE CC	MPLETED	