

Safe Work Method Statement – SWMS Painting

This safe work method statement is generic in nature. It documents the risks and hazards associated with each step of a task and the control measures in place to minimise the risk to personnel, members of the public, environment, and property. This SWMS forms part of the consultation process at site and needs to be reviewed against site conditions in order for it become site specific. Where site conditions prevent works to be carried out in accordance with this SWMS than another is to be written and Site Supervisor notified.

Name of PCBU/Employer		Name of Principal Contractor	Bay Building		
Work Activity:	Painting	Work Location:	As Specified in Purchase Order		
High Risk Construction Work:	Hazards : Fall from height, electrocution, hazardous substance.	Hazard ID From HIRAC		Date	01/06/2023
		Emergency Contact:	Located on Site Sign	Contact Number	Located on Site Sign
Have workers been consulted about the SWMS?	All workers are required to be consulted with regards to the SWMS and control measures contained in the SWMS.				
Person Responsible for ensuring compliance with SWMS	Different PCBU's/Employers and Contractors will encounter different High Risk activities. All PCBU's/Employers are responsible for reviewing this SWMS against site conditions and ensure work occurs in accordance with the SWMS.				
Person(s) Responsible (for reviewing the SWMS)	PCBU's/Employers should review this SWMS and apply the control measures outlined for the various High Risk activities that they may undertake. Where works can not occur in accordance with the SWMS contact is to be made with the Site Supervisor				

Work Step	Hazard for Works	Control Measures for the Hazards
Pre-Start Check at Site	Site hazards may impair works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake pre-site inspection verify conditions on site will enable works to be carried out in accordance with the SWMS. Discuss site specific works with the Site Supervisor reviewing site signage, Safety Management Plan, for site specific hazards Ensure all employees are made aware of any site specific hazards to works If SWMS are to be changed copy is to be provided to site supervisor Construction Inducted employees and contractors are only allowed to undertake construction works Check the site RCD is operational by depressing the test button all leads are to be tagged & tested.
Prepare Work Area	Slip, trips& falls, Other workers in the area Electrocution	Unload vehicles in area clear of traffic, plant & equipment. Inspect and clear area of any obstructing material or debris Stabilise/compact ground where required Identify all electrical lines in work area and maintain clearance zone from power lines

	Collapse of work area	
Prepare area for painting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When carrying out painting operations with solvent-based paints always have an appropriate fire extinguisher accessible. • To avoid the build-up of solvent fumes and vapours always open as many windows as possible to ensure that a free-flow of clean air is moving through the house. • When preparing paint for specific tasks always prepare only the required amount to minimise the quantity of dangerous goods in the work area. • When sanding back plasterboard wear appropriate PPE (P2 Dust Mask) as plasterboard contains silica which may be hazardous to health. Review SWMS for Use of Chemicals on Site
Application of Paints		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory protection shall be worn whenever paint is applied through spraying. When applying polyurethane or similar epoxy compounds with a brush or roller, the appropriate respiratory protection equipment shall be worn. • Review the Paint MSDS for further control measures and the SWMS for Use of Chemicals on Site
Using hazardous substances and other paints		<p>Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When using hazardous substances, a Material Safety Data Sheet must be readily accessible to any workers who may be exposed to the hazardous substance. The material safety data sheets for all hazardous substances used by Painters shall be kept in a register (folder) which shall be kept accessible to the workplace. • Review the Paint MSDS for further control measures and the SWMS for Use of Chemicals on Site <p>Labelling and Containers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers of hazardous substances must be clearly identified with a manufacturers label. The labels shall remain intact and in a readable condition until the contents have been completely removed and the container has been cleaned and is free of the substance. All hazardous substances that are required to be stored on site shall be stored in a safe manner and in accordance with the relevant legislation for hazardous substances.
Painting on rear sections of doubles using lower roof as platform	Falls from height, Slips, trips & falls	<p>When Painting is being undertaken from the completed roof surface on rear sections of doubles (less than 35 degrees pitch). Roof guardrail and physical fall protection is to be installed for this type of works.</p> <p>The railing is to be installed by an accredited installation company to conform to Industry Standard.</p> <p>The fall protection measure should be installed on the roof where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the fall from the height of the edge of the roof is greater than 2 metres; - The roof is clad in concrete, semi-glazed tiles and the slope is more than 26 degrees; or is clad in metal deck or glazed terracotta tiles and the slope is more than 23 degrees; and - Any other situation where the risk factor is increased eg. adverse weather conditions such as rain, hail, wind, ice which may affect the roof. <p>For roof installation on all two-storey houses full post and coupling scaffolding shall be erected.</p> <p>Workers are to inspect the guard railing prior to works commencing.</p>
Painting on doubles.	Fall's from height	<p>On doubles Painting is to be undertaken via the use of the two plank bracket scaffold or the quick stage scaffold where ever practical. Refer to SWMS for the Safe Use of Ladders for other applications.</p>

<p>Use of Scaffold for Painting</p>	<p>Fall's from height</p>	<p>Scaffolding</p> <p>For fall-heights >2 m, the installation of heavy duty scaffolds with kick boards & mid rails installed by licensed scaffolder is common on construction sites. The scaffolder must supply a certificate of completion (ScaffTag) that verifies completion of the scaffold to Standard.</p> <p>No work is to be carried out (other than that of installing and dismantling of the scaffold) from the scaffold unless the scaffold, or the relevant part or portion of the scaffold, is complete</p> <p>To prevent collapse, do not load platforms with more than or 650 kg per bay.</p> <p>No scaffold alterations, except by licensed scaffolder. Any fault or non-compliance shall be reported to the Supervisor.</p> <p>Platforms only to be accessed by stair or ladders. Where this is not practical access maybe gained through a window as long as the step down from the window ledge is no more than 500mm.</p> <p>Scaffold is to be maintained so that it's meets compliance with the installer's guidelines. All trades are to ensure that the scaffold is maintained if they are to use it as part of their work. Where defects are noted such as missing hand rails, toe boards, or mid-rails report these to the Supervisor. Trades should never remove scaffolding components to the leave the scaffold unsafe, which includes handrails, tow boards, braces or tie bars.</p>
<p>Use of trestles for Painting</p>	<p>Fall from height</p>	<p>Working Platforms on Trestles (with a fall height of less than two metres).</p> <p>For work on single-storey dwellings, platforms (eg scaffold planks) on trestles provide a bigger, more stable surface to work from than a ladder. Ensure trestles are of a suitable standard, sufficiently strong to carry the expected loads of works, materials, and tools.</p> <p>Trestles and planks must be strong enough to carry the weight of those persons and equipment working from them as outlined in AS 1576.</p> <p>Ensure that planks and platforms are in good, sound condition and that trestles are placed on a firm, even surface. All planks are to be checked for signs of wear or deterioration & no planks are to be used on site which are unsafe</p> <p>When working near to window openings with a fall >1.5m addional guard rail maybe required. Initial railing should be placed at 900mm with additional railing at 450mm spacing</p>
<p>Use of two plank or bracket hanging scaffold for Painting</p>	<p>Fall from height</p>	<p>Bracket Scaffold</p> <p>For fall-heights >2 m, the installation of bracket scaffolding maybe used to gain access where heavy duty scaffolds can not. As with heavy duty scaffold it must be installed & handed over by the licensed scaffolder as complete. The scaffolder must supply a certificate of completion (ScaffTag) that verifies this.</p> <p>No work is to be carried out (other than that of installing and dismantling of the scaffold) from the bracket scaffold unless the scaffold, or the relevant part or portion of the scaffold, is complete</p> <p>To prevent collapse, do not load platforms & place materials on platform which can be dislodged as there is no toe-board installed</p>

		<p>Clear access must be maintained across the length of the bracket scaffold. The climbing on the handrails to gain extra height is not allowed. Un-authorized alterations to the guardrail, planks, brackets, or, any type of fixing device.</p> <p>Access to the scaffold is to be via the identified access point and hop up.</p> <p>Bracket scaffold in excess of 2m in height should be fitted with mid & top railing. In some cases where there exists the potential of an internal fall from the two plank system an extra plank or guard rail is to be fitted. Where guard rails are missing from the scaffold these are to be reported to the Site Supervisor and works not to commence until rectified.</p> <p>Scaffold is to be maintained so that it's meets compliance with the installer's guidelines. All trades are to ensure that the scaffold is maintained if they are to use it as part of their work. Where defects are noted such as missing hand rails report these to the Supervisor. Trades should never remove scaffolding components and leave the scaffold unsafe, which includes handrails, braces or tie bars.</p> <p>Where hanging bracket scaffold is used as a work platform for heights <2m an assessment is to be made for falls onto objects that may result in impalement. Where such hazards exist guard rail maybe required to be installed to provide protection from this risk.</p>
<p>Use of ladders</p>	<p>Fall from height</p>	<p>Ladders are at times a practical tool to gain access to heights for short durations or places where access can not be gained by any other means. General guidelines for the safe use of ladders are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person should always have two hands free to ascend and descend a ladder (i.e. all material and tools which cannot be safely secured from the worker's belt should be independently transferred or hoisted to the work location). ▪ Ladders are to be secured against movement and are to be supported on a firm level and non-slip surface. ▪ All work from a ladder should be performed while facing the ladder. ▪ A person's feet should not be higher than 900mm from the top of a ladder. ▪ There should be no danger of any plant coming into contact with a ladder. ▪ No person on a ladder should work over another person. ▪ Only one person should be on a ladder at any time. ▪ Ladders should not be used in access areas or within the arc of swinging doors. ▪ Work involving restricted vision or hot work (such as welding or oxy-cutting) should not be performed from a ladder. ▪ Ladders should not be setup on scaffolding or elevating work platforms to gain extra height. ▪ Small, light loads of tools or materials easily handled by one person only may be raised or lowered with a hand line or carried on a waist belt. ▪ Ladders should not be handled or used where it is possible for the ladder or the user to come into contact with electrical power lines. Metal or metal-reinforced ladders should not be used in the vicinity of live electrical equipment. Such ladders should be permanently marked in a prominent position with "DO NOT USE WHERE ELECTRICAL HAZARDS EXIST", in accordance with Australian Standards. Fiberglass or non conductive ladders are to be used for all electrical work ▪ The use of power tools on a ladder should be restricted to those which are easily operated one-handed

Single and Extension Ladders

Single and extension ladders are to:

- Be placed at a slope of 1:4,
- Extend 900 mm above the stepping off point.
- Be footed and/or secured at top.

Stepladders

- Stepladders should only be used in the fully opened and locked position.
- A person's feet should be no higher than the third tread (900 mm) from the top plate.
- A stepladder shall not be used near the edge of an open floor or penetration where, if the ladder toppled, a person could fall over that edge.
- Work should not be carried out on ladders unless the task is minor