

INSPECTOR CHECKLIST FOR WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING -FRAME AND TRUSS

NOVEMBER 2017

Date of visit (DD/MM/YYYY) Inspector

COMPANY DETAILS

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL PCBU OR CONTACT PERSO SERVICE ORGANISATION Registered business name	DN F	OR BODY CORPORATE P	CBU OR EMERGENCY
Trading name (if applicable)			
Unit/Street/Property no. Street name			
Registered business name			
Suburb		State	Postcode
ABN		Number of workplaces in company	Number of workers on site
Contact name			
Daytime contact number	Fax	number	
Email			

NATURE OF YOUR BUSINESS

Frames and trusses Other (please describe)

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES AT THE INSPECTION

PCBU representative

Worker representative

WORKERS COMPENSATION DETAILS

Insurer

Policy number

Source

Date of policy (DD/MM/YYYY)

Certificate of currency OMS

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

- Confused about your safety obligations?
- Not sure if you comply?
- Want to make your workplace safer?
- Not sure where to start?

SafeWork NSW is making safety easier for you - use this checklist to see how your workplace rates and what you need to do to make it safer for everyone.

ABOUT THE TABLES				
This column identifies the activities taking place.	Content in this column lists practises that are inefficient and have a high risk of injury. They require immediate attention.	Content in this column lists practises that could have productivity improvements and pose some safety risks. Modifications need to be made.	Content in this column lists practises which reduce risk, lower injury and are highly productive. They should be monitored and reviewed.	This column references materials that will give advice on best practice. You will also find the references for legislation.
GUARDING				
Adequate and suitable guards in place for machinery. Guard correctly adjusted to the height of the blade.	 Workers are operating unguarded machinery eg cross-cut saw, drop saw or docking saw. Workers removing off-cuts while saw is still running. 	 Saws are guarded, but not maintained or inspected. Workers have not been trained in the use of the guards. 	 Saws are fully automated and computer controlled Guards are in good working condition and adjustable Workers know how to correctly adjust the guard Guards follow the principles of risk management Guards are designed to prevent by-passing or disabling Workers use a push stick to guide wood through the machinery Riving knife included on panel saws to prevent kick-backs 	 For further guidance see: 1. Hazard identification form 2. The correct machinery checklist 3. A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 21, WHS Regulations clauses 205-213, Managing the risks of plant in the workplace: Code of practice (catalogue no. WC03838), AS 1473: Guarding and safe use of woodworking machinery.
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	

WORKSHOP LAYOUT / WORKFLOW				
Unloading raw timber from trucks using forklift and transferred into the yard Evidence/comments	 Workplace has no traffic management plan in place Unlicensed forklift truck operators Forklift trucks are not regularly serviced or maintained 	 Forklift drivers are trained and licensed but not current All warning systems on forklift are functioning but pre-start inspections not conducted 	 Workplace has a current list of all forklift drivers on site Forklift drivers have current photograph license Business has documented routine maintenance and service records Business has provided documented training and assessment to all forklift drivers The workplace has separate vehicle and pedestrian zones clearly marked All forklift drivers conduct a pre-start inspection before use Production process has been assessed to determine efficient layout Forklift is adequate for the job Actions taken by inspector 	For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 218, Draft code of practice for industrial lift trucks.
Packs are separated into individual beams and stacked onto racking	 Storage area inadequate in size or layout No trolleys available to move the beams Pallet racking in the yard is inadequate for use, not inspected regularly, in poor condition or not maintained 	 Materials are moved by workers using pallet jack, but still need to bend to place the materials on and off the pallet jack. Materials are stacked on top of each other 	 Pallet is unloaded directly onto the feeding side of the cutting table to eliminate unnecessary double-handling Materials are moved into storage area on an A-frame trolley Workflow and workshop layout is designed to reduce distance travelled Workplace has adequate storage area and accessible racking 	 For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing 2. Manual handling video These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 60, Hazardous manual tasks: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08284).
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	

WORKSHOP LAYOUT / WORKFLOW					
Movement of beams to machinery	 Material is moved to machinery manually by one worker No trolleys available to move the beams 	 Two workers manually move the beams to the machinery Beams are moved using flat-bed trolleys Workshop layout has insufficient working space 	 Beams are moved using roller-conveyor Height-adjustable trolleys are adjusted to waist-height to minimise bending Fit for purpose trolley such as an A-frame is used to transfer beams Scissor lift is used to maintain height of materials to cutting table Work flow and workshop layout is designed to reduce distance travelled 	 For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing 2. Manual handling video These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 60, Hazardous manual tasks: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08284). 	
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector		
Cut beams transferred to jig or table for assembly	 Cut beams moved to machinery manually by one worker No trolleys available to move the beams 	 Two workers carry the material between the different machinery and to the assembly point Standard trolley is used that is unfit for the purpose Workers have to bend to load and unload trolley Workshop layout has insufficient working space 	 Height-adjustable trolley used to move beams Trolley is fit for purpose and maintained in good working condition Work flow and workshop layout is designed to reduce distance travelled Table/jig is waist height and adjustable Second worker assists with unloading the beams onto the jig/table 	 For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing 2. Manual handling video These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 60, Hazardous manual tasks: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08284). 	
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector		

Assembly of frames or	🛛 Gang nail press or nail	Beams are clamped	□ Automated press system used such as	For further guidance see:
trusses	 gun in poor condition, not serviced or maintained Workers are forced to adopt awkward postures 	 and joined with a hand-held nail gun or gang nail-press □ Second worker is used to assist in clamping and assembling 	 portal gantry press system used such as portal gantry press or chord press Nail guns are maintained, ergonomically designed and light-weight Business has a system for properly maintaining hand tools Overhead support system for nail guns in place Tilt table provided to access internal joins Job rotation/hand rotation for nail guns 	 Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing Hazard identification form Machine checklist A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry Fact Sheet: Nail Gun These are available on the
Evidence/comments				Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 60, Hazardous manual tasks: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08284).
Frames and trusses are transferred into the	Manually loaded onto a trolley by one worker	Two workers lift the stack onto a trolley	 Automated stacker negates the need to lift the frame or truss 	For further guidance see: 1. <i>Safety guide frame and truss</i>
storage area 🛛 Manually carried	Manually carried to the storage area by two workers		 Roller/conveyor system used to transfer completed frames and trusses to yard Stacked onto stillages that can then be transferred with a forklift 	manufacturing 2. Manual handling video 3. A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry These are available on the
				Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 60, Hazardous manual tasks: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08284).
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	

Loading of assembled products into delivery vehicles	□ Frames and trusses are loaded onto the truck manually	 Assembled products loaded onto the truck by forklift No traffic management plan Forklift poorly maintained Forklift drivers are trained and licensed but not current All warning systems on forklift are functioning but pre-start inspection not conducted 	 The workplace has separate vehicle and pedestrian zones clearly marked Truck is fitted with hiab crane Slings are placed around bundle of frames/trusses and tied down to ensure correct placement All forklift drivers conduct a pre-start inspection before use Forklift is adequate for the job Forklift drivers have current photograph license 	 For further guidance see: Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing Manual handling video A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 218, Draft code of practice for industrial lift trucks.
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	
DUST Prevention or minimisation of exposure to dust	 No dust extraction in place Dust extraction systems are not adequate for the processes Dust extraction systems are not maintained No dust masks provided 	 All dust producing processes are fitted with local exhaust ventilation Workers are provided with dust masks 	 The workplace has a system in place to regularly clean up dust including vacuuming and emptying waste collection bags Exhaust systems are routinely maintained Dust collection machinery is routinely inspected and maintained Business has a system in place to reduce exposure to dust while cleaning machines Business has a ducted system for dust extraction Business has a system for selection, supply and training in the use of dust masks Business has documented procedures and training records 	 For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing 2. Manual handling video 3. A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 218, Draft code of practice for industrial lift trucks.
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	

NOISE				
Prevention and minimisation of exposure to noise	 Workplace has no system in place for identifying, assessing and controlling noise in the workplace No hearing protection provided 	 The workplace has designated zones with signage advising where hearing protection must be worn Noise dampening materials are used on machinery to minimise noise exposure Hearing protection provided 	 The business has conducted a noise assessment in the workplace The business has a system of regular inspection and maintenance of machinery to ensure bearings etc are not loose The workplace has a system in place to evaluate the noise of new machinery when purchasing and ongoing monitoring of noise sources The business has an audiometric testing programme in place. This is now a requirement of the WHS legislation 	 For further guidance see: 1. A guide to safety in the wood products manufacturing industry 2. Fact Sheet: Noise and Fact Sheet: PPE These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: WHS Act section 19, WHS Regulations clauses 56–58, Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work: Code of practice (catalogue no. SW08160).
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	
Effective management of workplace injuries	 Injured workers do not return to work until they are fit for full duties Workplace does not have suitable duties available to injured workers Workers do not know what to do if they are injured 	 A return to work program is established relevant to the size of the business Workers are not aware of the return to work program Workers do not know who the return to work coordinator is 	 If you get injured at work poster (catalogue no. WCOOO22.1) is displayed in the workplace The business has suitable duties available for injured workers The business has a trained return to work coordinator on staff or access to a trained return to work coordinator The business has an early intervention system in place for injured workers The business maintains regular contact with the injured worker whilst off work 	 For further guidance see: 1. Safety guide frame and truss manufacturing 2. If you get injured at work poster (Catalogue no. SIRA08088) These are available on the Safety in the wood products industry CD (catalogue no. SW08360) References: Workplace Injury Management And Workers Compensation Act section 45-49, Workplace Injury Management and
Evidence/comments			Actions taken by inspector	Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Regulations clauses 10–20, Workplace Return to Work Guidelines.