

WEEDING : WORK METHOD STATEMENT

School:	Teacher :	Activity: Weeding <u>Hand Weeding</u> is the physical removal of weeds using hand tools	
Skills, Training Required	Equipment, Personal Protective Equipment	Monitoring and Recording	Guiding documents
OH & S Induction by Trained Team Leader on Site	All Weeding: sturdy shoes, long sleeved shirt, hat, sunglasses, sunscreen, long pants/skirts, overalls, insect repellent	Complete Daily Diary monitoring record	Landcare Policy, Agreed Action Plan
Tool Licence for students	Hand Weeding: mini-mattocks, forks, shovels, rakes, hoes, trowels, weed buckets, peter lever	Before and after photos	School Environment Management Plan

The Steps for Weeding	What could go wrong?	How can we keep safe?
OH & S Site Talk	You get hurt or someone else gets hurt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read through the OH & S Checklist Have enough Supervision,
Appropriate Tools Available	You don't know how to use the tool.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tool check in/out sheet,
	The tools get lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tool use training/demonstration if new tools are being used
Weed Identification	You pull out a native instead of a weed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what your target weeds look like- carry a sample to compare. Get plant identification advice from an 'expert'. Have a field guide close by like Native or Weed Pick the Difference by Ann Loughran
	Identification of hazardous plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If unsure stay away from plants that may be dangerous. Get plant identification from an 'expert'

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The Steps for Weeding	What could go wrong?	How can we keep safe?
Pick a spot to start weeding	The area looks like it has too many weeds to make a difference. You spread weeds to the good area	Start from the least weedy area and work towards the weediest area, this way the good bits get better and you don't spread the weeds into the good area.
Identify access to work area	Trampling natives and spreading weeds.	Identify or mark out entry and exit points to the work area and keep to these tracks.
Loosen the surrounding soil	Personal injury, environmental damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use trowel to break up soil and aim for minimal soil disturbance, • Manual handling: Use correct lifting, twisting and pulling techniques.
Appropriate amount of weeds removed.	Too many weeds removed can destroy habitat, create erosion by exposing soil and make stream banks or slopes unstable	Mosaic removal strategy over time protects habitat qualities. Cut and paint techniques work best on steep slopes or near watercourses
Ongoing maintenance	The weeds grow back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up with some more weeding by making a regular time • Aim to disrupt the seeding cycle by weeding at the flowering times • Remove or bag seed heads
Storing and placing the dead weed material	Weed storage location is not in a good place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create safe access to weed storage areas store. • Make sure the roots are not in contact with the soil.
	Potential fire hazard of accumulated weed material	Limit the size of the pile to a maximum of 1m ³ .
	Injury to others using the area	Avoid creating trip hazards when storing material
Removal of weed seeds and weeds with a high risk of re-shooting.	Reinfestation and/or regrowth of weeds	Bag and remove seed heads and bits of plant structures that are likely to regrow.