Crawler Crane S	SAFE WORK METHOD STA	TEMENT (SWMS)	
Г	TASK OR ACTIVITY: Crawler Crar	10	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E fil:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY	THE PC. OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.		required to en that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:		Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	opliance the VMS a well as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS MAS PHAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NACE OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNE EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO THIS SWMS	DMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in according with a gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, a contract to compare those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or contract each hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must stop an attactive Depending on 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:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date SWMS supplied to Project Manager:	
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUC	
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	I is carried out on or near pressurised gas mains or piping
□ is carried out on a telecommunication tower	carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
☐ involves demolition of an element of a structure that is load-bearing	□ is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
□ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integ. Y of a sucture	\square is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
□ involves, or is likely to involve, disturbing asb	☐ involves tilt-up or precast concrete
involves structural alteration or repair that quires terminary supart to prevent collapse	☐ is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor
□ is carried out in or near a confined space	\Box 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 that tunnel involving use of explosives	☐ is carried out in areas with artificial extremes of temperature.
☐ is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	RY OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY



RISK MATRIX														
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	000DF			HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS					
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	ACTION		Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCE		Substitution					
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review befor work starts.		Replace the hazard.					
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.		Isolate People from the hazard					
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	nitor and k⊾ records		Engineering Isolate the hazard.					
is the second me	RARE 1 2 3 3 1L Infitor and k Isolate the hazard. RARE 1 LOW MODERATE HIGH HIGH LOW k Isolate the hazard. Notes on Hierarchy of Controls: Elimination methods are the most effective and preferrement on control of a hazard. Substitution Change the work. St he second most effective method of controlling a hazard. Engineering by isolation is the trap ost end tive, while Administrative Controls by changing the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). he least effective Dependent													

						TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the ap	propriate PPL	abo, ruitab	i or the equi	oment used or	the job task	being perform	ned (if applica	able).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION		P ECTION	R⊾ ⇒PIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE Required:											
	Pe	ermit or Lice	nses Requirem	ients			Mandatory Qualifications and Training				



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Preparation	Unstable ground, Falling objects	ЗН	 Identify access and egress points for the on wer crane and keep them clear of obstructions at all times. Reassess and confirm the ground condition daily on wenever there's a significant change in weather, which can impact its stability. Use load spreaders under or wher tracks when beking on a bor uneven ground to prevent tipping of the crane. When moving equations on mathematicals near the crane ensure it is done safely so that nothing falls onto crane operative or the crane itseln. Suitable balants should the erected to under crane's working radius to prevent any unauthorised entry into the fangelenne. No a datements on the added to the crane without manufacturer's written approval and updating of safe-wilk predure. No a datements on the added to the crane without manufacturer's written approval and updating of safe-wilk predure. All ground proponel could wear high-visibility clothing and adhere to all necessary personal protective nuipme requirements. Practic rily visible signage indicating falling object hazards where necessary, and use spotters when hads an using moved overhead. Include emergency plans and evacuation procedures as part of the job briefings and toolbox meetings. The weight and dimensions of each load must not exceed the stated capacity of the crane. Always use accurate weighing devices if necessary. Make sure that every lifting operation is planned by a competent person, who can account for potential risks and variables such as wind conditions and nearby power lines. Regularly inspect and maintain the crawler crane according to manufacturer's instructions. Any issues identified should be immediately addressed to ensure the safety and reliability of the machinery. 	2М
2. Equipment Inspection	Malfunctioning equipment, Inadequate maintenance	4A	 Regular inspections: Thorough and regular inspection must be performed on the crane and the equipment associated with it, adhering to manufacturer's guidance to ensure that it is functioning properly. Maintenance schedule: Ensure a proper maintenance schedule is followed as recommended by the manufacturer. A thorough check should be done after every repair or part replacement. Professional assessment: Use qualified personnel to regularly conduct professional assessments of the equipment to identify potential issues early. 	2M



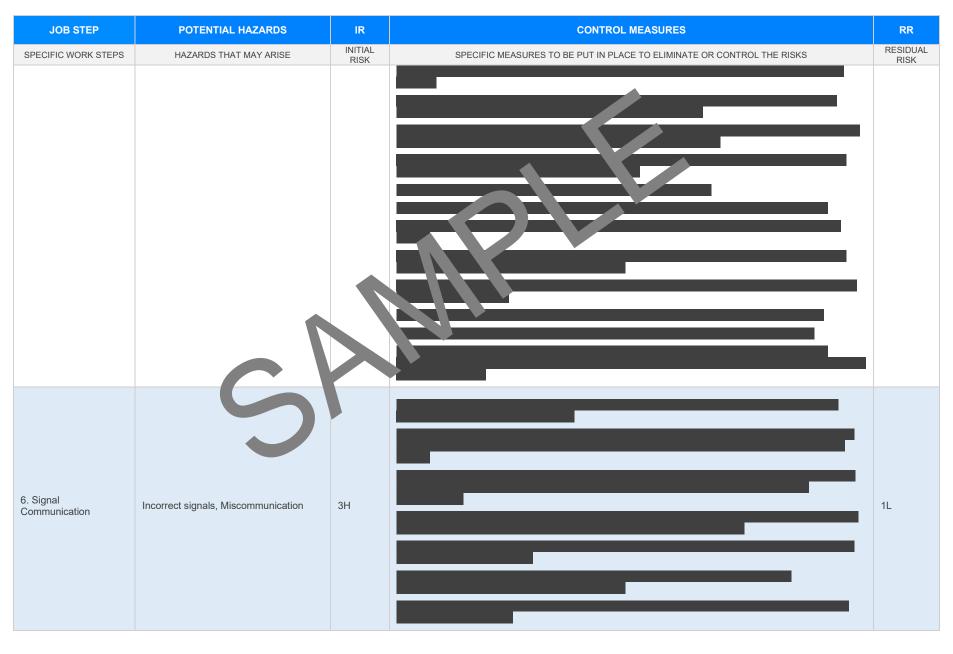
JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			 Use of warning devices: Ensure all safety features and warning devices on the crane are operational before use. Approved equipment: Only approved and certified equipment should be used during operations. 	
			- Training: Provide adequate training to work who will operate or work near the crawler crane in understanding its operation and potential functions.	
			- Incident documentation: Any malfunction on tride should be documented and responded to immediately to prevent further mishaps.	
			- Safe storage: Store all equipment in a designated real to cold potential damages or accidents when not in use. Ensure good housel coing practices around the site.	
			- Good working solutions slake sup that the entipment is only used in proper working conditions.	
			- Emergency reparedness on case control gency caused by malfunctioning equipment, the workplace should be equiped with a Emergency and on Plan (EAP) for immediate action.	
			- Open to competence: Ensure that the crane operator has received necessary and updated training, skills a disconcerned relating to crane operation and maintenance.	
			- Spare arts, tways, we readily available spare parts for prompt replacement in case a defect or wear ut is found in a confidence components during inspection.	
	1		- Pour back system: Implement a feedback mechanism to help identify the recurring issues and remedying them p	
			- Inclement regular safety briefings: These are meetings to remind all crew members about potential hazards, safety protocols, rules and regulations about the job site.	
			- Ensure attendance of all operatives: Make sure that everyone on the job site attends each briefing so no one misses out on important information.	
			- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Mandate that all workers on-site wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment at all times, such as high-visibility vests, hard hats, and safety shoes.	
			- Regular hazard identification and risk assessment: Continually monitor and assess the workplace for potential hazards and risks which can evolve throughout the course of the job.	
3. Safety Briefings	Lack of hazard awareness, Non- adherence to safety protocols	3H	- Clear communication: Ensure that there is clear, effective communication between all team members, particularly in relation to identifying and managing hazards.	1L
			- Adherence to operating procedures: Strictly enforce adherence to approved working methods and safe use of equipment.	
			- Safety signage: Install safety signs around the worksite to remind workers of particular dangers or precautions they should take.	
			- Emergency response training: All employees should be trained in emergency procedures to ensure a rapid, controlled response to any situation.	
			- Regular inspection of equipment: Plan and execute regular comprehensive inspections of the crawler crane and other relevant equipment.	



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
			- Travelling and lifting procedures: Provide guidelines regarding the travelling and lifting procedures to be followed while handling a crawler crane, taking into account load capacities and ground conditions.	
			- Safe work method statements (SWMS): Development implement SWMS for specific activities to address potential hazards and control measures. Staff that be trained in the procedures outlined in the SWMS.	
			- Training and Competencies: Ensure all succare adequary trained and competent to carry out their duties safely. This includes holding valid lice. As and sufficient on the required.	
4. Crane Set Up	Crane tipping over, Stock by bad			2М
5. Load Lifting	Unbalanced loads, Exceeding capacity	4A		ЗН

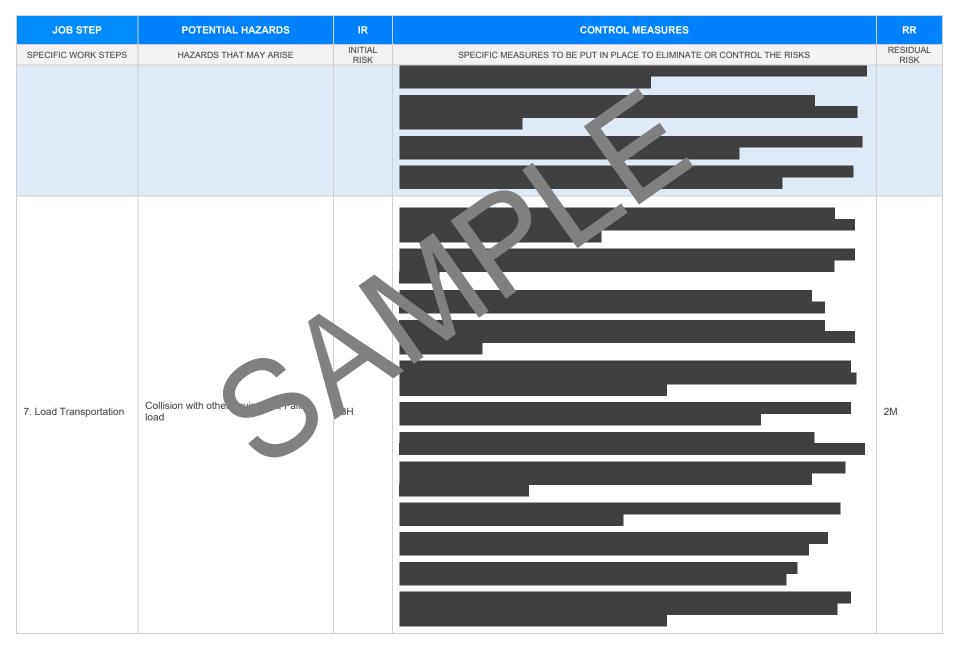
Date of Issue:





Version 2.5

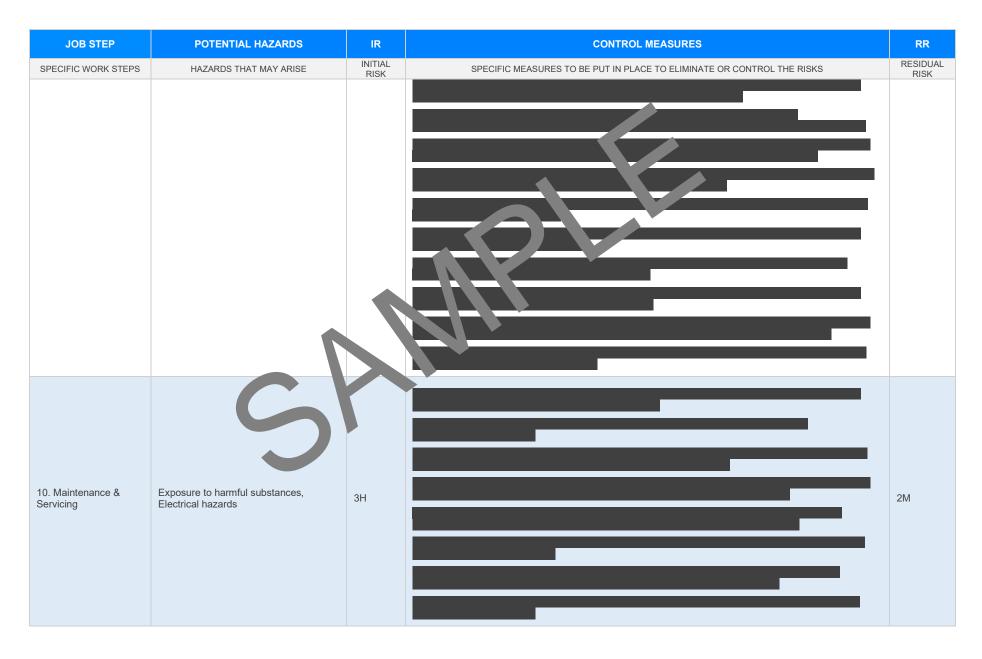




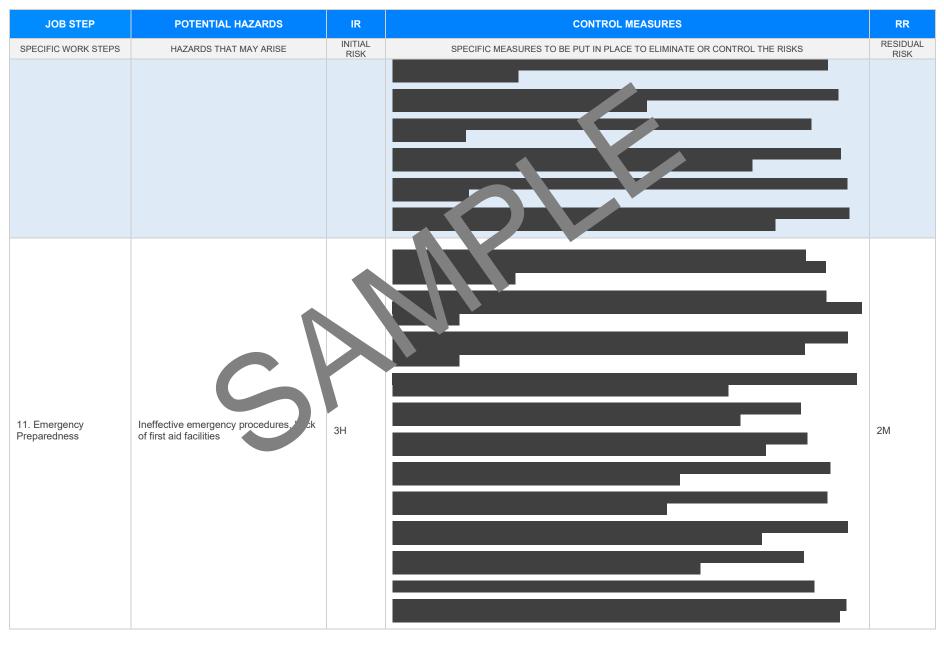


JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
8. Load Setting Down	Crushed by load, Unbalanced load	4A		2М
9. Dismantling crane	Falls from height, Struck by equipment	ЗН		1L











Date of Issue:



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
12. PPE Usage	Inadequate comfort, III-fitting PPE	M		1L
	G			
	Musculoskeletal injury, Slips, trips and			
13. Manual Handling	falls	ЗH		2M

Version 2.5

Date of Issue:



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
14. Working At Heights	Fall from heights, Dropping tools/objects	4A		ЗН

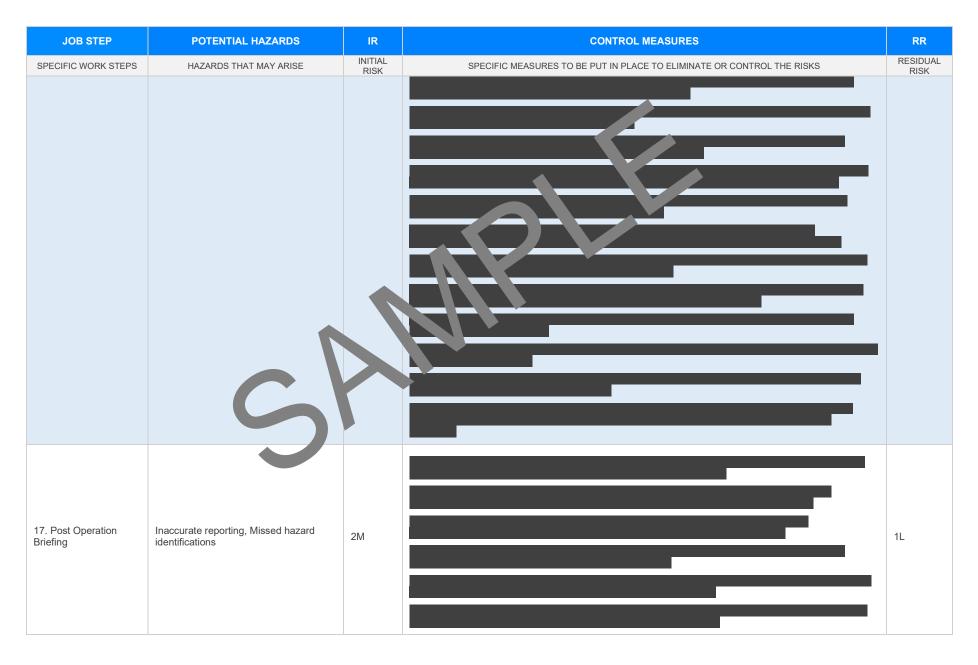
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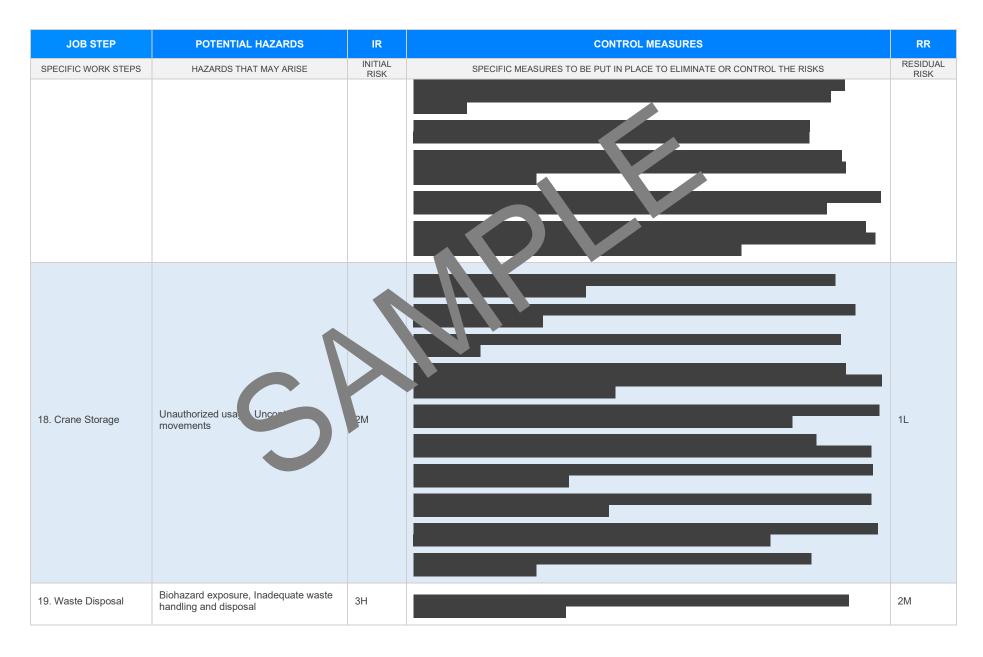
JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
PECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUA RISK
5. Weather Conditions	Slippery surfaces, their wind speeds			2M
. Housekeeping	Tripping over discarded material, Stepping on sharp objects	3Н		1L

Version 2.5

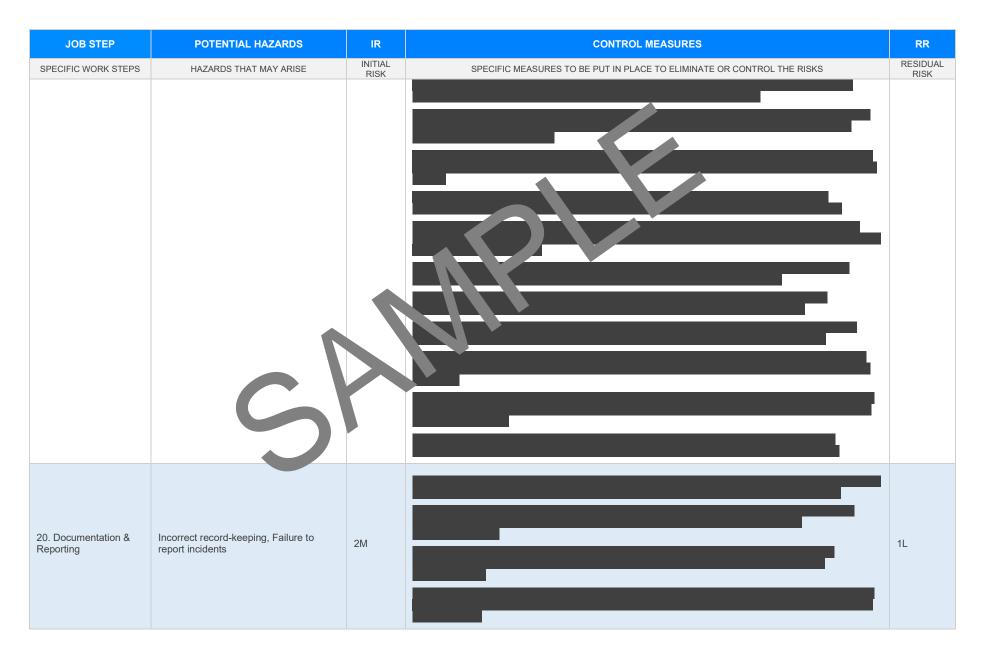












Version 2.5



JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
	S			1



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 AT ARE NOT APPLICABLE					
Queensland & Australian Capital Territory Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 Legislation QLD: 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/codes-of-practice Codes of Practice ACT: https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice	Victoria Occupational Health at Safety Actor 04 Occupational Health and onfety or gulations 2017 Legistron VIC: <u>https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-oulations</u> Unless on vactice VIC <u>autps://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 2011 Legislation NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/worplace-set-laws</u> Codes of Practice NT: <u>https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/formerset-set-laws</u>	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: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/word Tasmania Work Health and Safety Act 2012 Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012 Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012	 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 				
Work Health and Safetý (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/acts-and-regulations Codes of Practice for TAS: https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required): - - Permits from local council -	 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 				
 Permits from local council Authorisation to commence work Any required documents. 	- 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 gualifications 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	Signature	Date

SAFE WORK N THE ST ATEM ANT MONITORING AND REVIEW

d must reviewed (and

hav be sted by the operation

should be carried out in

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains fective revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The viewn consultation with workers (including contractors htractors of the SWMS and their health and safety representatives who represented that work group at the workplace.

When the SWMS has been revised the PCBU must ensure that persons involved with the work are advised that a revision has been made and how they can acces he revised SWMS, including all persons who will need to change a work procedure or system as a region of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties antly 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	COMMENTS	
The company details have been entered, including the project name and address.			
All relevant personnel consulted during the development of the SWMS.			
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.	\boxtimes		
Foreseeable hazards are identified and documented for each step.	\boxtimes		
Any hazards listed in any site risk assessments have been added to the SWMs	\boxtimes		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column mpleted.	\boxtimes		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selection	\boxtimes		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the property of the importation control measures.	\boxtimes		
Permit or licenses requirements specified, su as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.	\boxtimes		
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be use	\boxtimes		
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed protection on the SWMS.	\boxtimes		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and g or skills required to perform the work.	\boxtimes		
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.	\boxtimes		
Reflects and documents any legislative references and/or Australian Standards.	\boxtimes		
Identifies any hazardous substances used with specific control measures in line with any SDS.	\boxtimes		
REVIEWED BY	DATE REVIEWED		
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETED		