



Lowering And Raising The Landing Gear On Semi-Trailers | SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT (SWMS) TASK OR ACTIVITY: Lowering And Raising The Landing Gear On Semi-Trailers **Business Name:** ABN: SWMS# Business Address: Contact Person: Phone: THIS SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PC. YOF THE PROJECT (PC_1) is required to en that a safe work method statement (SWMS) is prepared before Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or under the proposed work starts. Full Name: Title: Date: Signature: Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring pliance VMS arrivell as reviews and modifications of the SWMS. Full Name: Title: Phone: ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS STIMS IN NA 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNEL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND COMMUNICATED TO IN THE HAVE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF THIS SWMS Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account to the sched and in account to the schedule of t with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards. nica those hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or conf each hazard. If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must ste alately. 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.

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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 BIOK CONSTRUCTOR	NAME OF THE POLIT
ANY HIGH-RISK CONSTRUCTOR	N WC & BEIN C ARIED OUT
☐ involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	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	\square is carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services
☐ involves demolition of an element related to the physical integral of a functure	☐ 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 term — v sup —rt 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	☐ 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.
\square is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning.	☐ involves diving work.
ANY HIGH-RISK MACHINER	Y OR EQUIPMENT NEARBY

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	RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HEIRARCHY OF CONTROLS			
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	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 before 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	Engineering Isolate the hazard.			
is the second m	rchy of Controls: ost effective metho nging the work is th	d of controlling a	hazard. Enginee	ering by isolati	on is the in ost e	en 'ive, while	rd. Substitution Administrative effective	Administrative Change the work. PPE			

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	propriate PPL	abo√ ≃uitab	ic or the equi	pment used or	the job task	being perforr	ned (if applica	ıble).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING ETION	P ECTION	R PIRATORY PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	Required:										
	Pe	ermit or Licen	ses Requirem	ents		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	Inadequate training, Incorrect techniques	3H	 Provide comprehensive training sessions for all employees involved in operating semi-trailers, focusing on the correct techniques for lowering and it sing landing year. Ensure that all employees demonstrate complication operating procedures before being allowed to perform tasks independently. Develop standard operating in cedures (SOPs) to detrockep-by-step instructions for safely handling the landing gear. Conduct regular efresher purses a update proponel on best practices and any changes in procedures to aquipment. Implicant a solidy sworm where exponenced operators mentor new or less experienced employees until to a rain process. Use to use ids success diagrams and instructional videos to reinforce proper techniques during training. Make to e obsersonal protective equipment (PPE), including steel-capped boots and gloves, to minimise stury rise white randling equipment. Preside par labelling and signage on the trailers indicating proper methods for engaging and tisengal planding gear. angularly inspect landing gear mechanisms for signs of damage or wear that could impact safe operation, and repair or replace components as necessary. Encourage a culture of safety where workers feel empowered to report hazards or suggest improvements to operational procedures without fear of retribution. 	2M
2. Inspecting Equipment	Faulty gears, Unforeseen mechanical issues	ЗН	 Conduct a pre-use visual inspection for any obvious signs of wear and damage on the landing gear components. Ensure all personnel are trained in identifying mechanical issues and understanding correct inspection procedures. Utilize a checklist to ensure a comprehensive inspection process is followed for every piece of equipment. Report any defects or concerns immediately to a supervisor and mark equipment as out of service if necessary. Implement regular maintenance schedules carried out by qualified technicians to identify potential mechanical problems early. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and safety footwear while performing inspections. Adhere strictly to manufacturer's guidelines for inspection processes and procedures. 	2M



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			- Check for smooth operation by manually engaging gears before commencing any operations with the trailer.	
			- Ensure clear communication between team memory when inspecting to prevent misunderstandings and accidents.	
			- Use tools like torches or flashlights to install thard-to-scale areas for hidden damages or wear.	
			- Keep a record of all inspections, including day fire igs, and actions taken so issues can be tracked over time.	
			- Apply lockout/tagout proced as if faults are detend, enough that the equipment cannot be used until repaired.	
			- Ensure sufficient ghting the in tection area detect any possible issues effectively.	
			- Train staff to accognize up sual source or sistance during operations, as these can indicate underlying mechanical process.	
		3H	- Concept theorem ional inspection of the area to ensure it's free from obstacles and potential tripping hazard.	
			Use clearly maked and dedicated pathways for walking around the trailer to maintain safe footing.	
	Poor hand-eye condination, Slip or fall incidents		- The wide vers in proper techniques for hand-eye coordination when manoeuvring trailers.	
			Conduct gular hand-eye coordination exercises as part of ongoing safety training programs.	
			- It sure adequate lighting is present around the trailer, especially in low light conditions, to enhance visibility.	
			- Wear slip-resistant footwear with appropriate tread to minimise slip risks.	
3. Positioning Trailer			- Keep the work area clean and dry, promptly addressing any spills or debris that could cause slipping.	1L
			- Implement a buddy system where co-workers can assist and guide each other during positioning tasks.	
			- Place highly visible markings on the ground within docking areas to aid in precise trailer positioning.	
			- Install anti-slip surfacing materials around heavily trafficked areas near the trailer.	
			- Utilise mechanical aids such as trolleys or dollies to reduce manual handling risks.	
			- Ensure employees are well-rested and alert before performing positioning tasks, reducing fatigue-related errors.	
			- Provide clear communication systems, such as hand signals or radios, to coordinate movements safely among team members.	
Engaging Landing Gear	Unexpected equipment start, Crushing injuries	4A		2M
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5. Lowering/Raising Gear	Overexertion, Struck by moving equipment	ЗН		1L



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6. Removing Safety Locks	Improper handling, Constant hing injuries			1L
r. Checking Gear Position Slip or trip hazards, Mo	Slip or trip hazards, Moving parts injury	3H		l 1L







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9. Disconnecting Trailer	Incorrect disconnection, Hit by moving parts	4A		2M
10. Reconnecting Trailer	Lack of procedure, Connection errors	4A		2M



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11. Adjusting Gear Height	Incorrect adjustment process, Tripping over gear legs	4A		2M



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12. Final Inspection	Overlooking damages, Inadequate inspection techniques	ЗН		1L
13. Restoring Equipment to Original Position	Unauthorised use, Ignorance of procedures	2M		1L



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14. Gear Maintenance	Improper handling of tools, Neglecting the manufacturer's instructions			2M
15. Regular Review and assessment	Miscommunication, Compliance issues	2M		1L



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16. Logging activities	Failure to document nece information, Inaccurate record keeping	2M		1L



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17. Reporting Hazards	Inadequate reporting system, Neglecting to report threats	ЗН		2M
18. First Aid and Emergency Plans	Insufficient first aid skills, Lack of emergency response plan	4A		2M



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19. End of Shift Checks	Fatigue, Missing critical checks	2M		I 1L



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		INITIAL		RESIDUAL



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

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/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/

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

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 2011

Codes of Practice NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/f

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/le_lation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/wor 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 al. Safety Act

Occupational Health and affety gulations 2017

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

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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.

Worker Name	Signature	Date

SAFE WORK IN THE STATEMENT MONITORING AND REVIEW

The SWMS must be reviewed regularly to make sure it remains a fective of must be reviewed (and revised if necessary) if relevant control measures are revised. The view process should be carried out in consultation with workers (including contractors 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 mast ensure that 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 rest of the review are advised of the changes in a way that will enable them to implement their duties and the 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:

- 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							

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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.	7	
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 SWMS		
SWMS initial risk (IR) column as well as residual risk (RR) column pupleted.		
Check control measures added to the SWMS are the most effective selective selective.		
Responsible person is assigned and listed on the part the important of measures.		
Permit or licenses requirements specified, sur as Hot Work, Electric Work, Work at Heights etc.		
SWMS identifies plant and equipment to be us		
Details of inspection checks required for any equipment listed at noted on the SWMS.		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, and or skills required to perform the work.		
Applicable personal protective equipment is selected on the SWMS.		
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 REVIE	WED
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPL	ETED