



Wheel Loader Attachme	ents SAFE WORK METHO	DD STATEMENT (SWMS)	
TASK C	OR ACTIVITY: Wheel Loader Attac	chments	
Business Name:		ABN:	SWMS#
Business Address:			
Contact Person:	Phone:	E 111:	
THIS SAFE WORK METHOD	STATEMENT IS APPRO' D BY	THE PCL OF THE ROJECT	
Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conduct the proposed work starts.	cting a business or under a (PC 1) is	required to en that a safe work method s	statement (SWMS) is prepared before
Full Name:			
Signature:	NY	Title:	Date:
Details of the person(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, monitoring	opliance the VMS a vell as review	s and modifications of the SWMS.	
Full Name:		Title:	Phone:
ALL PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN ANY ACTIVITY ON THIS MISS MISS MAKE THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATED	NA, 2 OF ALL RELEVANT PERSONNI EVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF	EL WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND CO	OMMUNICATED TO IN THE
Safety meetings or toolbox talks will be sched and in account with gislative requirements to first identify any site hazards, hazards and then to further take steps to either eliminate or continuate hazard.			
If an incident or a near miss occurs, all work must sto, an 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.			





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



RISK MATRIX										
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HEI	RARCHY 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	e 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	Administrative Change the work. Change the work is the fourth most effective method. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), the least effective									

				PERS		TIVE EQUIPM					
		Select the app	ropriate PPŁ	abo v uitab	cor the equi	pment used or	the job task	being perforr	ned (if applica	ıble).	
FOOT PROTECTION	HAND PROTECTION	HEAD PROTECTION	HEARING ETION	P ECTION	PROTECTION	FACE PROTECTION	HIGH-VIS CLOTHING	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	FALL PROTECTION	SUN PROTECTION	HAIR/JEWELLERY SECURED
Other PPE R	equired:										
	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	Slip, trips and falls, High noise levels	2M	 Ensure the working area is clear of any persural trip hazards such as loose cables, equipments or debris before commencing operation. Install anti-slip mats or surfaces wherever newards to prevent workers from slipping, especially in wet areas. Provide and ensure usage on appropriate personal total or equipment (PPE), including high-quality safety footwear with others gripples to minimise slippers. Hold regular brainings and sainings ressions for aft on safety protocols that need to be followed while operating without loader attainments. Use only equipment when meets Austrain Standards for noise emission to keep noise levels low. Encourse use or bradgs or earmuffs among employees. Incorrain regular meaks during work to reduce continual exposure to high noise levels. Promot addering the arrect lifting techniques when handling equipment/materials, reducing the risk of alls or interpretable in the prevention of the safety of legs rather than back for line. Implementar a regular inspection regime for work areas and equipment to catch and rectify any potential rands early. Suctly enforce all safety guidelines and regulations among the staff to maintain a disciplined approach towards workplace health and safety. Have a standby first aid kit and trained personnel ready for immediate action in case of any mishaps. It's essential to create a safe environment where everyone understands their roles, responsibilities and the crucial importance of maintaining safety at all times. We are dedicated to an inclusive and proactive approach to identifying and managing risks within the workplace. 	1L
2. Wheel Loader Preuse Inspection	Injury from moving parts, Uncontrolled release of energy	ЗН	 Ensure that workers are fully trained and competent in inspecting and operating wheel loaders. They need to understand the nature of the hazards involved and the necessary safety requirements. Operatives should be equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, hard hats, high visibility vests, and safety goggles where needed. Complete a thorough visual inspection of the wheel loader prior to initiating operations - check for any visible signs of wear and tear or damage. Check all moving parts of the wheel loader to ensure they are functioning correctly and safely. This includes lifts, hydraulics, brakes, and steering systems. Inspect tyres for any signs of damage or excessive wear. Maintain adequate tyre pressure as per manufacturer's guidelines. Double-check all fluid levels – hydraulic fluid, engine oil, transmission fluid, coolant, and fuel. If any leaks are detected, action must be immediately taken to rectify the situation. 	2M



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		7.1017	- Use lockout/tag-out procedures when servicing equipment to prevent uncontrolled release of energy.	1,11011
			- Confirm that all safety devices - horns, rear-view mirrors, seat belts, warning lights, back-up alarms, and fire extinguishers are in order and working properly	
			- Document inspection checks using a pre-use necklist and report any faults immediately for prompt maintenance action.	
			- Ensure seat belts are worn at all times while er g the loader.	
			- Limit access to the area whose the loader is optating to train personnel only to prevent bystander injuries.	
			- Establish a regular groupe to ensure visibing sn't obstructed by dirt or debris.	
			- Adequately the operang are avoid of gers related to poor visibility.	
			- Always follow the manufacturer's open threat procedures and safety guidelines.	
			- Prov. a lining so tions to workers on the correct use of wheel loader attachments for various tasks.	
			- Before using inspect. If attachments for any faults or damage to ensure they are fit for purpose.	
			Implement a hontenance schedule to regularly check and service the equipment. Faulty parts must be reposed inmediably.	
		\	Mainta log of all equipment checks and repairs for tracking purposes.	
			- sure that the selection of equipment is appropriate for the task at hand. Using an inappropriate att. In ment could increase the risk of accidents.	
	Incorrect or faulty achments, Misuse		- Clearly label all the attachments according to their usage to avoid misuse.	
3. Attachment Selection	of attachment	3H	- Always make sure the machine operator has a clear view of the attachment during use.	1L
			- Confirm that the rating of the attachment matches with the capacity of the loader before coupling.	
			- Deploy a safety officer to double-check the attachments and provide advice if needed.	
			- Educate workers about potential risks and how to recognise possible equipment failure signs.	
			- Set up an emergency response plan, in case the control measures fail and accidents occur.	
			- Encourage workers to voice any troubles or concerns regarding the equipment, enabling preemptive measures.	
			- Mandate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for all workers when around operating machinery, including hard hats, high-visibility jackets, steel-toed shoes, gloves etc.	
4. Attachment				
Installation	Crush injuries, Electrical hazards	3H		2M



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5. Operation Start-up	Collision with other machinery, Hand injuries	ЗН		2M



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				-
6. Traveling with Attachment	Touring over Dustink	3H		1L
Attachment	Toppling over, Dust inha	эп		IL
				•



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7. Work Area Verification	Struck by falling object, Eye damage from flying debris			1L
8. Safe Work Process	Back strain, Heat stress	2M		1L



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9. Loading and Unloading	Falling materials, Foot injuries	ЗН		2M



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10. Work Breaks/Rest Periods	Lack of hydration, weeks yes	5M		11.



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11. Regular Maintenance	Oil spills, Sharp edges	ЗН		1L
12. Fueling the Loader	Fire hazard, Inhalation of fumes	ЗН		2M



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13. PPE Verification	Improper use of PPE, Damaged PP	ЗН		■
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14. Hazard Reporting	Incomplete reporting, Poor communication			1L
15. Inclement Weather Operation	Slips on wet surfaces, Visibility issues	ЗН		2M



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16. End of Shift Procedures	Worker exhaustion, Incorrect machine shutdown	2M		1L



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17. Emergency Procedures	Panic response, Inadequate first aic	4A		2M



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18. Storage and Transport	Unsecured loads, Vehicle collision	3H		2M



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/legislati

Codes of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of ractions of Practice NSW: https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/lis codes-of-ractions-of-racti

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulation 2011

Legislation NT: https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/wo_place-

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/legislation

Codes of Practice for SA: https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/work_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 Infety gulations 2017

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

gulat

les on actice VI atps://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.
- 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.	1	
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 pleted.		
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 a noted on the SWMS.		
Describes any mandatory qualifications, experience, 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 REVIEWED	
SIGNATURE	DATE COMPLETE	D