





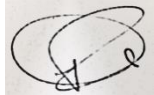
Organisation	RAR Cranes Australia Pty Ltd	Contact	Andrew Bodman
ABN	53 629 970 252	Contact Position	Director
Address	38 Bedford St, Queanbeyan, NSW 2620	Contact Phone	02 6299 6100

Project Details	Detailed RAR Site Specific Job Docket	Supervisor	
Activity	Lifting Mechanical and Electrical Plant	Position	Crane Operator
Resources	Crane Driver/Dogman/Rigger		

Plant	Crane detailed on RAR Job Docket		
PPE Required	    Above is the minimum PPE to be worn at all times.	Injuries and Incidents	All injuries and Incidents are to be reported to Head Contractor and RAR Management

Maintenance	Every 250 hours as per manufacturers specification, Daily Pre-Start checklists
Materials Involved	Plant, Chains, slings, timber, lifting equipment.
SWMS Review	SWMS are monitored and reviewed annually or as required. Amended only after consultation with RAR staff and Safety Advisor

Emergency Procedures	
Plant Mechanical Failure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shut down plant 2. Isolate plant 3. Notify RAR and Site Manager 4. Implement lockout for Repair 	Plant Collision/Rollover <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If any injuries, call 000 2. Direct emergency services to site 3. Contact First Aid – Two Way/Nurse Call/Verbal 4. Isolate the area 5. Notify RAR and Site Manager

This SWMS has been developed in consultation with all RAR Employees RAR Crane Safety Plan, Crane Compliance paperwork, Insurances and SWMS are available at www.rargroup.com.au/ohs			
Sign Off	WHSE Coordinator	Contact No	Date
	Dick Garrety	0405 991 935	17/04/2023

Legal Information

Legislation	
A.C.T	N.S.W
Work Health & Safety Act 2011 (effective 03/09/20)	Work Health and Safety Act 2011
Work Health & Safety Regulations 2011 (effective 03/08/20)	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2019
Workers Compensation Act 1951	Workers compensation Act No 70 1987
Machinery Act (1949)	Workers Compensation Regulations 2016
Machinery Regulations (1950)	
Codes of Practice	
A.C.T	N.S.W
Construction Work 2018	Construction Work 2019
How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks 2020	How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks 2019
Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace 2020	Managing the Risks of Plant in the Workplace 2019
Hazardous Manual Tasks 2020	Hazardous Manual Tasks 2019
Work Health and Safety Consultation Cooperation Coordination 2018	Work Health and Safety Consultation Cooperation Coordination 2019
Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Workplaces 2020	Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work 2019
Managing the Work Environment and Facilities 2020	Managing the Work Environment and Facilities 2019
Managing Risks of Falls at Workplaces 2020	Managing the risk of falls at workplaces 2019
National Code of Practice for Precast Tilt-Up and Concrete Elements in Building Construction 2008	
Industry Guidelines	
CICA Crane Safety Manual	
Australian Standards	
AS/NZS ISO 31000 Risk Management – 2018	
AS 2550.1 Cranes, hoists and winches - Safe use General requirements - 2011	
AS 2550.5 Cranes, hoists and winches - Safe use Mobile cranes - 2016	
AS 3850.1 Prefabricated -General requirements (amendment 1:2019)	
AS 3775.2 Chain slings for lifting purposes - Grade T(80) and V(100) Care and use - 2014	
AS 1353.2 Flat synthetic-webbing slings Care and use – 1997 (R2014)	
AS 4497.2 Roundslings - Synthetic fibre Care and use - 2018	
AS 2741 Shackles – 2002 (R2014)	
AS/NZS 2161.1 Occupational protective gloves Selection, use and maintenance - 2016	
AS 1319 Safety signs for the occupational environment - 1994	

High Risk Activity Identification

Item No	High Risk Activity	Applies to Project?
1	Require High Risk Licence	Yes
2	Is carried out at an area in a work place in which there is any movement of powered plant	Yes
3	Involves a risk of a person falling more than 2 meters	Yes
4	Is carried out on a telecommunication Tower	No
5	Involves the demolition of an element of a structure that is load bearing or otherwise related to the physical integrity of the structure	No
6	Involves or is likely to involve the disturbance of asbestos	No
7	Involves structural alterations or repairs that require temporary support to prevent collapse	No
8	Is carried out in or near a confined space	No
9	Is carried out in or near existing residential building	Yes
10	A shaft or trench with an excavated depth of more than 1.5 meters	Yes
11	A tunnel	No
12	Involves the use of explosives	No
13	Is carried out on or near pressurized gas distribution mains or piping	No
14	Is carried out on or near chemical, fuel or refrigeration lines	No
15	Is carried out on or near energized electrical installations or services	Yes
16	Is carried out in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere	No
17	Involves Tilt up or pre-Cast Concrete	No
18	Is carried out on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor that is in use by traffic other than pedestrians.	Yes
19	Is carried out in an area in which there are artificial extremes of temperature	No
20	Is carried out in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning	No
21	Involves diving work	No
22	Involves the cutting of crystalline silica material using a power tool or mechanical process	No

The RAR CLEAR Principles are to be used for Every Lift:

Communication

- Radio is working or you are in view of the driver
- Give clear and precise directions

Lifting gear is appropriate for the lift

- Chains/slides/shackles et. Are rated for the lift
- Chain size, Angle factor and Reeve factors considered
- All lifting gear is inspected before use

Every load is inspected 360 degrees before lifting

- Check position and bite of chains/slides and look for loose items
- Come up slowly on the hook until clear of all obstructions

Area of work area is clear

- Check for – Public/other workers, Vehicles/plant, Powerlines, Scaffold, Trees

Rerecheck under load for loose items before going above head height

If you have any concerns about a lift STOP immediately. Clear the area and bring the load back to the ground. If issue cannot be resolved call your supervisor

Likelihood: How likely is it to happen	Consequences: How severely can it hurt someone?				Consequence Definitions	
	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme		
Very Likely	7 Medium	11 Medium	14 High	16 High	Extreme	Single or multiple fatality, Critical incident for business, over \$100,000 business loss
Likely	4 Low	8 Medium	12 Medium	15 High	Major	Severe injury with some weeks off work (e.g. amputation, de-gloving, loss of eye etc), over \$50,000 business loss
Unlikely	2 Low	5 Low	9 Medium	13 Medium	Moderate	Considerable injury (e.g. major cut/graze, stitches, crushed finger etc), over \$10,000 business loss
Very Unlikely	1 Low	3 Low	6 Low	10 Medium	Minor	Minor injury (e.g. cut finger requiring band-aid, small graze etc), minimal to no business loss

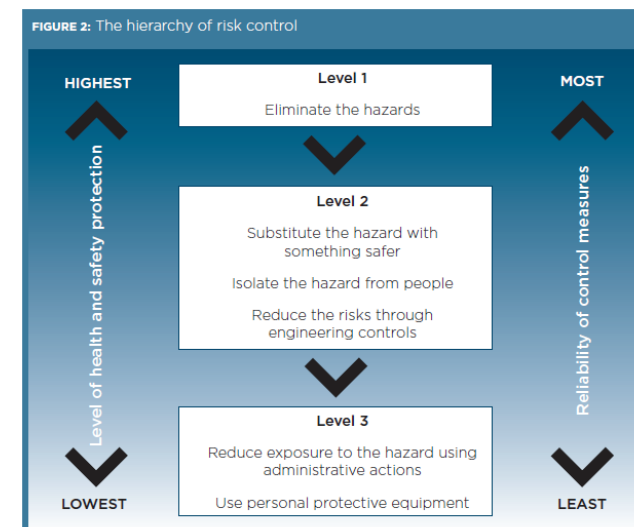
Likelihood Definitions

Very Likely	Constant exposure to the hazard, easily foreseeable, could happen any moment, has happened on several occasions
Likely	Regular exposure to the hazard, could happen at times, has occurred before
Unlikely	Infrequent exposure to the hazard, could happen but not likely, has occurred once before somewhere
Very Unlikely	Rarely exposed to the hazard, not really expected, have never heard of it happening

Risk Treatment

High 14 – 16	Do Not Proceed. To be reported to the Operations Director and actioned immediately to lower the risk level.
Medium 7 – 13	To be further controlled as reasonably practicable. Work can proceed with supervision and approval from the supervisor
Low 1 - 6	To be controlled as per standard works e.g. SWMS and chosen controls. Ongoing monitoring by workers / supervisors.

RISK MANAGEMENT



CODE OF PRACTICE | HOW TO MANAGE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS

Risk Assessments

Item No.	Task	Hazards/Risks	Initial Risk Rating	Controls	Residual Risk Rating	Responsibility
1	Arrive on site	Setting up in the wrong location	14	Eliminate - Head contractors to be contacted before entering onto site to confirm set up location.	9	Crane Crew
		Personnel and Plant not site compliant	11	Admin – Complete Head Contractor Site Induction and Plant Compliance paperwork before commencing work.	3	Crane Crew
		Crushing of pedestrian	14	Engineer – Dogman to exit crane and act as spotter when crane is moving on site. Orange flashing light/s operational when moving onsite and reversing beeper to be in operation when reversing.	9	Crane Crew
		Injury due to tripping over materials on the ground	11	PPE – Ankle high, lace up Safety Boots to be always worn when outside crane cab.	3	Crane Crew
		Being struck by plant	14	PPE - Hi Visibility clothing to be worn at all times.	9	Crane Crew

		Potential exposure to airborne contaminants	11	<p>Admin – Visually inspect work site activities and assess tasks that may create dust/airborne contaminants.</p> <p>Isolation – DO NOT conduct works in an area where airborne contaminants or Silica dust are being generated. If other site trades are not controlling their hazards report it to the site supervisor.</p> <p>Admin – Notify site safety team & RAR management if activities are deemed unsafe due to potential contact with airborne contaminants.</p>	5	Crane Crew
2	Complete Pre-Start Daily Checklist for crane.	Crane not operating as per manufactures specifications.	13	Engineer - Complete Daily Operator Checks on Crane and Lifting Gear each morning before commencing work and fill in Daily Operator Checklist. If a safety malfunction is identified, equipment is not to be operated and Lock Out fitted. Head Contractor to be notified of Lock Outs.	8	Crane Driver
3	Complete RAR Site Specific Risk Assessment and Toolbox Talk.	Crane not setting up in suitable area or in suitable conditions.	14	Isolate - Before setting up crane complete RAR Site Specific Risk Assessment & Toolbox Talk on the RAR Site Specific Job Docket. Consult with crew and Head Contractor Forman and ask all participants to sign off before commencing works. This Risk Assessment asks the crew and foreman to consider the risks associated with setting up a crane on site, before it is set up.	9	Crane Crew
4	Set up crane		14	Admin - Complete all steps in RAR SWMS No.1 Crane Setup/Pack up.	9	Crane Crew

5	Hooking up loads	Load falling	14	<p>Engineer - Only qualified Dogman (holds a High Risk license) to hook up a load and direct the crane. Ensure all loads are secured to prevent risk of item falling.</p> <p>If unsure of how to sling the load, ask questions of other RAR employees and your supervisor.</p> <p>Complete a test lift if unsure.</p> <p>Admin - If the dogman or crane operator has any reason to believe the lift is unsafe or dangerous the lift should not proceed.</p> <p>Admin - Safety concerns are to be reported to site supervisor, relevant risks are to be managed and safe conditions confirmed prior to recommencing the lift.</p> <p>All lifts are at the discretion of the crane crew. If there is any doubt do not lift.</p> <p>Admin - No loads are to be lifted over public areas. If unavoidable then control measures are to be implemented by Head Contractor to prevent the risk of injury due to falling objects. This is to be done prior to commencing lifts. Where the movement of traffic or pedestrians has been identified as a hazard then a traffic management plan must be in place.</p> <p>Admin – Prior to lifting the load the Dogman to consider access needs for the unhooking of loads (i.e. safety screens). If a risk of falling from height is present a means of safe access is required(EWP).</p>	9	Crane Crew
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Safe Work Method Statement

General Site Lifting

HRSWMS No. 4
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				<p>Notify foreman of access requirements.</p> <p>Admin/Isolate - Dogman to inspect surrounding area prior to lift, clear other personnel from the lift area (notify of intent to lift). While lifting monitor obstructions, ensure load is clear of obstructions and under control at all times.</p> <p>Engineer – Use tag lines when required. If load is to be lifted or landed in a tight area use a tag line. When using tag lines ensure you are aware of the line being caught on obstructions (scaffold etc.)</p>		
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		Lifting gear / Plant failure	14	<p>Admin - Dogman to estimate / calculate or seek manufacturers specifications on loads to be lifted. Determine the appropriately rated lifting gear / device and slinging techniques to be used. The dogman may carry out a test lift to assist in determining the best slinging technique. Wherever possible choke the load.</p> <p>Engineer - Use correct sized lifting gear for the load being lifted.</p> <p>All lifting gear must be inspected prior to use. Check the grade on the tag matches the grade markings on the chain and shackle. Do not use chains, shackles, FSWR that are worn more than 10%, inspect for gouges and elongation. Inspect upper and lower terminal links for signs of wear at load bearing points and for distortion.</p> <p>Refer to crane lifting register and sling register.</p> <p>Admin - Refer to and follow manufacturer's instructions and specifications. Consult crane load charts to verify that the crane has the necessary rated capacity and design classification prior to carrying out any lift. If weight of item is unknown complete a test lift. If load cannot be lifted within the SWL of the crane at that radius, stop the lift and complete a lift study to determine correct crane for lift.</p>	9	Crane Crew
		Load striking Dogman - Multi-level (xmas tree) lifts	14	Admin - Multi-level (xmas tree) lifts are NOT permitted.	9	Crane Crew

6	Lifting general site items	Steel reinforcement – Load falling	14	<p>Engineer – Chains are to be used wherever possible. If using soft slings provided by others (pre-slung loads) ensure that the slings are inspected prior to use.</p> <p>If unsure of the slings provided request a lifting register from the builder.</p> <p>Engineer – Reo to be double wrapped when lifting to avoid chains slipping or loose bars falling</p> <p>Admin – Any damaged slings are to be disposed of correctly.</p>	9	Crane Crew
		Stressing coils – Load falling	14	<p>Engineer – Chains are always to be used when lifting stressing coils.</p> <p>Engineer/Admin - Prior to lifting and loading Stressing coils on formwork decks ensure with Formwork supervisor the correct placement location (back propping installed).</p>	9	Crane Crew
		Bricks and palletised items – Load falling	14	<p>Engineer – Brick/goods cage to be used for the lifting of all palletised materials. Inspect the brick cage prior to use.</p> <p>Isolate/Admin – Pallets or items that are fully wrapped and/or secure may be lifted without a cage as long as extra precaution is taken regarding the lifting area. Ensure that the load is never lifted over/near yourself or another worker.</p>	9	Crane Crew

		Trowelling machines – Load falling	14	<p>Isolate/Admin - When lifting concrete trowelling machines ensure that blade guard is positively fixed, if not remove and lift separate. Check machine for other loose items prior to lifting. Only lift off lift points provided.</p>	9	Crane Crew
		Rubbish bins – Load falling	14	<p>Engineer - Do not lift overfilled rubbish bins, in windy conditions cover with a heavy material or tarp</p> <p>Admin – Always use four lifting points when bin contains a load. When bin is empty ensure you stick to site guidelines.</p> <p>Admin - Rubbish bins must have a compliance plate. If bin is uncertified, wrap chains around bin a choke to lift.</p>	9	Crane Crew
		Gyprock – Load falling	14	<p>Engineer - Use certified steel pallets when lifting Gyprock. Use RAR certified Gyprock bars through steel pallets. Ensure Gyprock is strapped.</p> <p>Engineer – Some Gyprock packs may be able to be lifted without a pallet. These pack will come with certified lifting diagrams. If you have any doubt do not lift.</p>	9	Crane Crew

		Timber frames and trusses – Load falling	13	<p>Engineer – If loads are pre-slung make sure you inspect slings prior to lifting. Only lift load high enough to inspect all parts of the load. If you are happy with the condition of the sling you can then proceed.</p> <p>Engineer – Prior to lifting the load ensure the landing area is safe and that there is a safe way to unhook the load.</p>	8	Crane Crew
		Bulka bags (White Bags) – Load falling	14	<p>Admin – Prior to lifting bag, ensure the tag is in place.</p> <p>Engineer - When relocating Bulka Bags containing sharp objects (reo,etc.)on work decks, do not raise bags higher than 1m above the deck. Bulka bags to be placed in lifting bins at all times when lifted around site.</p> <p>Isolate - The lifting of Bulka Bags containing soils or other composite materials will be determined by a risk assessment and will include but not restricted to the following.</p> <p>Admin - Follow manufacturers lifting instruction, i.e. four-point lift, inspect bag for visual damage including underside prior to lifting to land point.</p> <p>Isolate - Head contractor to isolate lifting and slewing zone to prevent access by others during the lifting process. Admin - Bag supplier to provide an explanation of bag filling process, detailing that the bags have not" been lifted or suspended by the handles at any point, these are rated for one use only.</p>	9	Crane Crew

7	Dual Crane Lifting (two mobile cranes)	Crane collapse or failure causing injury/death to persons or property.	14	<p>Admin - Refer to and follow RAR Significant Lift Study</p> <p>Engineer- Dual crane lifts require a 20% additional safety factor to be added to the load. All loads lifted must be always within manufacturers SWL.</p> <p>Admin- A dual lift must be controlled by a person holding an Intermediate Riggers licence. If at any time, any party are not happy with the lift, signal to stop and re-assess the lift. This will be discussed at the pre-start toolbox talk.</p> <p>Iso - Instate exclusion zone in immediate lift are, no unauthorised persons will be in the exclusion zone. The PCBU is to implement a TTMP if required.</p> <p>Admin - Monitor weather conditions (wind) and follow OEM recommendations, works will cease if wind speeds are exceeded if deemed safe to do so.</p> <p>Admin - Continually monitor crane movements ensuring they are slow and synchronised always maintaining both hoist ropes as close to vertical as possible.</p> <p>If in doubt, STOP and ask your supervisor or the site staff</p>	9	Crane Crew
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8	Landing loads	Slips, trips and falls Collapse of landing area	14	<p>Isolate - Ensure landing area is suitable for landing the load and make sure it is clear of trip hazards. Once load has been landed ensure no items are protruding from load.</p> <p>Engineer - Ensure landing area is capable of carrying the weight of the item being landed. Spread loads to avoid point loading.</p> <p>Admin – Ensure load is stable and secure. If in any doubt do not double stack items.</p> <p>After unhooking load continue to communicate with the crane driver and watch chains until clear of any obstructions.</p> <p>If in doubt, STOP and ask your supervisor or the site staff</p>	9	Crane Crew
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SWMS Review

SWMS Implemented	15/04/2023
Last Review Date	17.4.23 R-8
Person Conducting Review	Andrew Bodman / Dick Garrety
Position	WHSE Coordinator

Qualifications

Qualifications required to carry out the task?	Who is required to have the qualification?	When will this be done?
Safety Advisor	Safety advisor is responsible for the implementation and induction into the SWMS	Prior to work commencing and ongoing by workplace audits and site inspections.
Construction Induction Card. (White Card)	All workers	Prior to commencing work
Asbestos awareness card	All workers	Prior to commencing work
Silica awareness training	All workers	Prior to commencing work
Dogging High Risk License	Dogman	Prior to commencing work
Rigging High Risk License	Riggers	Prior to commencing work.
Crane Operator High Risk License	Crane Operators, all classes	Prior to commencing work.
RAR Group Induction	All RAR employees	Prior to commencing work

By signing below I confirm that:

1. I confirm that I have a copy of this SWMS on my phone (Employment Hero)
2. The SWMS and relevant Legislation /Codes of Practice to this task has been explained to me
3. I fully understand this SWMS and I have been consulted in the preparation of this SWMS
4. My qualifications are current, and I am competent to undertake this activity
5. I will comply with the SWMS otherwise I will stop work immediately
6. I will alert my supervisor if I believe I am not trained adequately to undertake any tasks

Site risk assessments may require SWMS to be amended to suit the task and conditions, this will be done in consultation with RAR crane crews, site management and RAR WHSE Coordinator. Induction into RAR SWMS was conducted by Dick Garrety.

Name	Date	Signature	Name	Date	Signature
Adam Smith			Christian Carnall		
Andrew Bell			Daniel Green		
Angus Dunlop			Darren Bailey		
Anthony Pidcock			Dean Zammit		
Ashley Charnock			Edward Gomez		
Blaine Lawler			Edward Taungakava		
Bradley Cotterill			Edward Vicente		
Brendon Kelly			Evan Steele		
Brett Leape			Geoffrey Ryan		
Brett Scarman			Glen Turner		
Ilifeleti Folauhola			Rebecca Quinn		



Safe Work Method Statement

General Site Lifting

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Name	Date	Signature	Name	Date	Signature
Jayden Hately			Robert Morrison		
Jesse Caridi			Sheldon Van Der Kley		
Joel Newton			Simon Condon		
Justin Bennett			Stephen McCarter		
Karl Davies			Stuart Burgoyne		
Luke Johnson			Tayla Bennett		
Luke Rukavina			Timothy Blayden		
Madeleine Ashton			Troy Stratton		
Mark Solomon			Trent Jones		
Mathew Rukavina			Vedran Juretic		
Michael Cole			William Lueckhof		
Michael Hajdarovic			Zac Miller		
Mitchell Barnes					
Mitchell Williams			Graeme Gold		
Paul Tasker			Keni Kawaleva		
Raul Abell			Mathew Lewis		