Scapeworks AUSTRALIA	**SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT** **3.1 - 101 – SWMS - High Risk – Blower Truck Operations - Site Specific**	**Tremline Pty Ltd - ABN 12 075 880 652** **T/A Scapeworks Australia** **P.O. Box 422, Round Corner NSW 2158. Australia** **02 9654 2288** **info@scapeworksaustralia.com.au**

NOTE: Work must be performed in accordance with this SWMS.
This SWMS must be kept and be available for inspection until the high-risk construction work to which this SWMS relates is completed. If the SWMS is revised, all versions should be kept.
If a notifiable incident occurs in relation to the high-risk construction work in this SWMS, the SWMS must be kept for at least 2 years from the date of the notifiable incident.

Job Number: J
Month:

This SWMS was Prepared By: Position: On this Date: Signed:

This Safe Work Method Statement is reviewed in consultation with workers performing the task and all control measures, controls are checked for the duration of the task to ensure conformance and they work with minimal risk.

Date:		**Start Time:**		**Builder or Project:**	
Vehicle/s:		**Supervisor:**		**Work activity Description:**	Supply & Install of various landscape materials via Blower Truck, as directed by:
Job Site Address:					
Product/s: Quantities:				**Set up Detail:**	**Hose Length:**
Client Contact:				**Site Induction Detail:**	Online – Site Specific -
Site Contact:				**Parking/set up Details:**	Onsite - Permit – Street – Traffic Control - Other:
Other:				**Expected Duration:**	Hours Days

Site PPE Requirements		**Hand Equipment**	**Safety Protection Equipment**	**Environmental Controls**	**Hazardous products**
☐Steel Cap Boots	☐Hard Hat	☐Leaf Blower	☐Warning Signs	☐Tarp under Feeder	☐Petrol
☐Hearing Protection	☐Dust Mask P2	☐Broom	☐Pedestrian Ramp	☐Spill Kit	☐Diesel
☐Long Sleeve Shirt	☐Gloves	☐Rake	☐Witches Hats	☐Silt Socks	☐Oils
☐Long Pants	☐Sunscreen	☐Shovel	☐Harnesses	☐Drain Protection	☐Recycled Product
☐Wet Weather Gear	☐Eye Protection	☐Bins	☐	☐Water/Dust Suppression	☐Sands
☐	☐Head lamp	☐Rope	☐	☐	☐

The following staff were consulted in the development of this SWMS	

Applicable Legislation Standards and Codes of Practice

1. Work Health & Safety Act 2011
2. Work Health & Safety Regulation 2017
3. Workplace injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998
4. Managing the risk of falls at workplaces August 2019 – COP
5. Construction work August 2019 – COP
6. Hazardous manual tasks August 2019 – COP
7. Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work August 2019 – COP
8. Managing the Risk of Plant in the Workplace August 2019 – COP

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Hierarchy of Control - The hierarchy of control is a step-by-step approach to eliminating or reducing risks. A risk of harm to someone occurs when a hazard cannot be removed from the workplace. If a hazard cannot be eliminated, the potential for injury must be minimised and the risk managed on an ongoing basis.	**ELIMINATION** - Get rid of the risk all together - Is there a need to do it. **SUBSTITUTION** - Replace the hazard with something safer – e.g. access **ISOLATION** - Limit access to the area – put in exclusion zones **ENGINEERING** - Design and plan systems or process to lesson risk – certified clamps to scaffold or building to support pipes **ADMINISTRATION** - Communicate risks to workers and alert others around you – Train workers in the SWMS, Toolbox meeting, site prestart **P P E** - If the risk still exists use appropriate for the task – e.g. earmuffs, harnesses, chin strap on hat

High risk construction work:	☐ Risk of a person falling more than 2 metres (*Note:* in some jurisdictions this is 3 metres)	☐ Work on a telecommunication tower	☐ Demolition of load-bearing structure
	☐ Likely to involve disturbing asbestos	☐ Temporary load-bearing support for structural alterations or repairs	☐ Work in or near a confined space
	☐ Work in or near a shaft or trench deeper than 1.5 m or a tunnel	☐ Use of explosives	☐ Work on or near pressurised gas mains or piping
	☐ Work on or near chemical, fuel, or refrigerant lines	☐ Work on or near energised electrical installations or services	☐ Work in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
	☐ Tilt-up or precast concrete elements	☐ Work on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridors in use by traffic other than pedestrians	☐ Work in an area with movement of powered mobile plant
	☐ Work in areas with artificial extremes of temperature	☐ Work in or near water or other liquid that involves a risk of drowning	☐ Diving work

Person responsible for ensuring compliance with SWMS:	Supervisor overseeing workers on site.	**Date SWMS received:**	
What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS?	Training and reviewing with workers, Safe operation procedures, Verification of Competency (VOC), Pre-Start Toolbox		
Person responsible for reviewing SWMS control measures:		**Date SWMS received by reviewer:**	
How will the SWMS control measures be reviewed?	SWMS must be reviewed by the Principal Contractor, against criteria defined by them, before the work activity commences. Note that any issues with the SWMS must be rectified prior to work commencement.		
Review date:		**Reviewer's signature:**	

A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a formal and often legal document which outlines the specific requirements involved with performing a specific task/activity.

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Safe work method statement (SWMS) must be kept If a notifiable incident occurs in relation to high-risk construction work to which the SWMS relates, then the SWMS must be kept for at least 2 years from the occurrence of the notifiable incident.

The risk matrix is based on two intersecting factors: the likelihood that the risk event will occur, and the potential impact that the risk event will have on the business. In other words, it's a tool that helps you visualize the probability vs. the severity of a potential risk.

RISK MATRIX - The risk matrix assesses the likelihood and consequence of a hazard. This assessment determines the level of risk associated with the hazard. Likelihood is the probability that something might happen. Consequence is defined as the most probable result of the potential incident. Likelihood x Consequence = risk			**Consequence**				
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
			Insignificant – No Injuries / Minimal financial loss	**Minor** – First aide treatment medium financial loss	**Moderate** – Medical Treatment/high financial loss	**Major** – Hospital loss time / large financial loss	**Catastrophic** - Death / Massive financial loss
Likelihood	**5**	**Almost Certain** – Occurs Often	**5 Moderate**	**10 high**	**15 high**	**20 Catastrophic**	**25 Catastrophic**
	4	**Likely** – Could easily happen	**4 Moderate**	**8 Moderate**	**12 high**	**16 Catastrophic**	**20 Catastrophic**
	3	**Possible** – could happen and known to	**3 low**	**6 Moderate**	**9 Moderate**	**12 high**	**15 high**
	2	**Unlikely** – Potential to happen	**2 low**	**4 Moderate**	**6 Moderate**	**8 Moderate**	**10 high**
	1	**Rare** – Extreme circumstances to happen	**1 low**	**2 low**	**3 low**	**4 Moderate**	**5 Moderate**

1. **Identifying hazards** – physical work environment – equipment, materials and substances used – work tasks and how they are performed, and – work design and management.
2. **How to assess risks** – Look at what could happen if someone is exposed to a hazard and the likelihood of it happening.
3. **How to control risks** - The most important step in managing risks involves eliminating them so far as is reasonably practicable, or if that is not reasonably practicable, minimising the risks so far as is reasonably practicable.
The ways of controlling risks are ranked from the highest level of protection and reliability to the lowest, the hierarchy of control measures can be applied in relation to any risk. The WHS Regulations make it mandatory for duty holders to work through this hierarchy when managing certain risks.
4. **How to review controls** - The WHS Regulations require a risk management process for specific risks. That process includes circumstances where you must review your control measures for those risks and, if necessary, change them.

A review is required:

- When the control measure is not effective in controlling the risk
- Before a change at the workplace that is likely to give rise to a new or different health and safety risk that the control measure may not effectively control
- if a new hazard or risk is identified
- if the results of consultation indicate that a review is necessary, or
- if a health and safety representative request a review.

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1	Arrival to Site	Not gone to correct location losing time	4	3	12	Read through site assessment plans prior to leaving yard, this will detail instruction for site in relation to parking, contact, work, product, and induction details.	2	3	6	Project Manager Estimator Supervisor WHS Manager
		Covid risk for workers or site, if contracted it can cause serious health risk or death, shut down the site and zero work losing time and productivity.	4	4	16	All workers sent to site have a negative Covid-19 test within every 72 hours and are vaccinated. Register supplied if site requires it.	2	4	8	
		No site contact causing loss of time	3	3	9	Contact site prior to arrival, for contact for clarification on works and induction.	1	3	3	
		Parking not indicated, risk of fines and loss time	4	3	12	Pre organised with site, mapped out on paperwork of site assessment. Vehicle Movement Plan	1	3	3	
		Not understanding of emergency process risk of harm if not knowing in case of emergency	4	4	16	Induction to be completed prior to works commencing.	2	4	8	
2	Site set up	Traffic interference with setting up risk of being struck by vehicle and causing traffic build up.	4	4	16	Reference the site assessment traffic management and delineate work area	2	4	8	Site Supervisor workers
		Overhead hazards, power, communication lines or cranes working.	3	5	15	Assess all hazards and discuss with site supervisor, risk assessment to be completed for any further controls required to be put in place.	1	5	5	
		Trip hazards in area, risk to workers or self.	4	4	16	Clear obstructions/trip hazards in your work area Consult with client to move items	2	4	8	
		Manual handling lifting pipes and connecting them giving sprains and strains with loss time injury.	3	4	12	Do not strain lifting or lift more than capability, bend knees use legs not back and share load. Share loads and team lifts where possible and use mechanical aids when you can.	2	4	8	
		Lifting and winching pipe up to higher levels via rope, slip and fall below, security of knot on pipe may fail if not secured correctly, rope breaks and falls and possible injuries from manual handling. A failure and fall of pipe or other object of loose unsecured items with potentially kill or seriously injure workers below. Weight load not known and becomes too heavy, slipping and falling.	4	5	20	Pre inspection of 16mm rope, discard if there is any cuts or frays to rope. Follow the rigging procedure training, do not force if something feels snagged, exclusion zones at the bottom is to be in place and a spotter to avoid anyone entering the area. Always use manual handling technique as per procedure and secure before rope release. Check weight load in table below.	2	5	10	

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3	Pre-start of operation	Delivery pipe not secured and move around hitting and falling on other workers causing injury.	4	**4**	**16**	Secure all pipes with risk of moving or falling. Plan pipe placement to minimise trip hazards. Set out exclusion zones.	**2**	**4**	**8**	**Site Supervisor Workers**
		No consultation with other workers in the vicinity of work zone, putting dust over other works and workers on site, trip over hoses.	4	**5**	**20**	Ensure all other workers are aware of hazards on start-up and works, create a 10m perimeter to help eliminate dust on others and material over them and their work. Discuss and record on shift pre-start. Set up water hose for product to add water if required for dust suppression.	**2**	**5**	**10**	
		Pipe joint dislodge come apart, putting product everywhere hitting others on site causing injury.	3	**4**	**12**	Ensure all joints are taped to avoid risk of latches coming off from movement, with blue metal products possible but low risk, tape up screw on joints and long pants to be worn when blowing aggregates and sands.	**1**	**4**	**4**	
		Signage and no warning for noise on truck affecting hearing.	4	**4**	**16**	Set out 10m buffer zone, display signage for hearing protection. Record noise discussions in pre-start and hearing protection is required in work area. Ensure signage is displayed to warn others of hazards with noise and trip hazards.	**2**	**4**	**8**	
		Pedestrians trip over hose coming off the truck, falling on foot path or traffic areas on site, causing serious injury to workers or public.	4	**4**	**16**	Put out ramps over hose in pedestrian areas and warning signs out.	**2**	**4**	**8**	
		Incorrect PPE leaving workers to exposer of injury and inhaling dust with open to lung respiratory issues.	3	**4**	**12**	PPE to be always checked and worn as per SWMS requirement and site requirements. Add water to product through hose and or if possible pre moisten product in the truck. Always monitor dust control.	**2**	**4**	**8**	
		Plant and Equipment Failure	4	**4**	**16**	Plant pre-start to be conducted prior to every shift, faults are to be reported for actioning, any faults that have risk to workers or the project is to be actioned directly through the operations manager.	**2**	**4**	**8**	
		Pipes worn out and blow out if not checked, this will spread product in unwanted placed, possible hit people. Lost time for clean-up and repair.	4	**4**	**16**	Check all joints and continuously during the operation spot check lines. Tape clamps when using gravels and sands or in high traffic areas. Pipes will need to be turned for even wear during operations with abrasive material.	**2**	**4**	**8**	

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		Platforms, access ways or work areas having loose items or unsecured will can cause trip hazards, fall from one level to the next and cause serious injury or death if struck by objects.	3	5	15	Your work areas are to be free of loose items, any unsecured items are to be removed in your work area or secure to stop anything falling or dislodging and landing below, if on scaffolding always check for the compliance tag, see PC for SWMS for detail if required.	2	5	10	
		When working above or winching pipe, it possible for items to fall to the levels below, hitting other workers and causing serious injury or may kill other workers below	4	5	20	Always inspect work areas, place an exclusion zone under work areas in consultation with the PC and client. Visually inspect scaffolding for missing components or walkway planks or fall protection that it has no missing components, such as missing planks, handrails or mid rails then report it to the PC.	2	5	10	
		When lifting pipe or components there is a risk of fall of those items or items being hit with lifting then returning to the level its lifted from at a high speed and big impact, this could cause serious injury or death to whoever below.	4	5	20	Inspect any lifting equipment, discuss the lift and record in the JSA to identify all hazards. An exclusion zone is to be in place below the lift area and discuss with the PC and client, when a test lift is complete all workers are to remove themselves from the lift zone, ensure to establish lift zone and exclusion zone with work area through JSA discussions. Have a spotter to warn others and stop work if the area is entered.	2	5	10	
		Clamps on scaffolds could come apart, lose, or fall. Pipe could fall while work is conducted, falling to the ground.	3	5	15	Clamps are to be approved supplying certification to the PC for the scaffolder, lifting of pipe into place using rigging procedure then clamped and tape to insure no accidental opening. Check all components are secure prior to start. Anything relating to scaffolding, report to PC and client, stop work until rectified.	2	5	10	

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4	Delineation of work area	Work areas not defined or do not have barriers may put others at risk of contact with plant. Causing injury, entanglement.	5	4	20	Control measures that may be considered: road closures, work areas closed, footpath or high traffic area closures, detours signing, traffic controllers or exclusion zones.	2	4	8	**Site Supervisor Workers**
		Operation of the blower at the blower unit is noisy and standing for long periods of time near it will cause hearing damage or loss.	4	4	16	Place a barrier or more around blower with witches' hats or other to prevent others coming near extensive noise zone, ear protection is to be worn around Blower when in operation	1	4	4	
		Mobile equipment or plant operating in work areas with no clear separation to define work areas having a risk of crushed, contact and run over.	5	4	20	Delineate work areas and isolate so there is no risk of contact.	2	4	8	
5	Run Operation of blower	No warning of start up to other workers in the area, blowing dust and product in work area, hitting others inhale of dust from product.	5	4	20	Call out when starting up for a warning e.g. "Blower Starting" ensure the consultation has taken place for work area clearance. All workers are to wear dust mask while in operation.	2	4	8	**Site Supervisor Workers**
		Holding pipe while operating can cause strains and sprains products can make pipes kick hard when blocking and releasing, this can cause discomfort or muscular aches and pains, even if they are experienced in holding blower hose.	4	4	16	Persons holding hose are to trained and aware of risks, they are to be shown the correct technique by an experienced operator.	2	4	8	
		Tripping and falling over hazards when moving around work area, causing serious injury.	3	4	12	Check work area, spotter to watch for hazards and notify person operating blower for unforeseen hazards or obstacles	2	4	8	
6	contaminated or flammable atmosphere	May involve disturbance of asbestos or silica-containing materials. Silica dust can be generated when working on building sites or other areas and if disturbed areas are a factor or demolition Asbestos maybe present causing long term health affects or even death to those exposed.	4	5	20	Supervisors are to ensure controls are in place. Workers must implement control measures to minimize exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS), such as using wet dust suppression, local exhaust ventilation, and respiratory protective equipment. This would be prevention method of unknown Asbestos presence using wet dust suppression, and respiratory protective equipment but ensure specialized training and procedures are in place and when working with asbestos, include proper removal and disposal methods by a qualified person.	2	5	10	Site Supervisor Workers
		Blowing soil generating dust can cause a dusty and harmful atmosphere, disturbing existing dust material or fine particles, having health effects on workers and others in the area.	3	5	15	No other trade, worker or others on site are to be within 10m of the material exiting the hose, water for suspended dust is to be used and a minimum requirement of a P2 mask to be worn.	2	5	10	

7	Working at Heights	Workers working at heights with no protection of falling from one level to the next, no system to prevent falls, resulting in serious injury or death.	**5**	**5**	**25**	A guard rail system is required to be in place attached to the structure and be capable of withstanding loads that will be applied e.g. workers falling against rail. The guardrail needs to be of a top rail 900mm to 1100mm above the working surface, a-mid rail, and a toe board. It is possible the toe board is the top edge of working surface as long as its 100mm or greater. No worker is to work or take any risk with working from heights.	**2**	**5**	**10**	**Site Supervisor Workers**
		Individual fall arrest systems must only be used where it is not reasonably practicable to use higher level control measures, this can still result in serious injury.	**4**	**4**	**16**	A restraint technique controls a person's movement by physical preventing the person from reaching a position at which there is a risk of fall. It consists of a harness that is connected by a lanyard to an anchorage or horizontal lifeline. It must be set up to protect the wearer from reaching the unprotected edge. Used commonly to install a fall prevention device.	**3**	**4**	**12**	

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7	Manual handling	Serious injury can be caused by incorrect operation of blower hose and incorrect footing, workers can fall or be pushed back and hit objects when blockages clear hose lines.	5	5	25	Always be aware of and prepared for the fact that a sudden increase in force can occur should a partial blockage break free and be blown through the hose. Failure to have a firm grip on the hose and good balanced stance could result in the operator losing control of the hose, losing their balance or both. Maintain approved techniques for holding the hose and nozzle during application. I.e. **#Over the Hip:** Place the hose on the hip and hold it firmly against the body such that the end of the hose is about 75% of arm length out from the body (not including the sock). Use the free hand to grip the end of the hose and direct the product flow. **#On the Shoulder:** Place the hose on the shoulder and loop your arm up and over the hose to hold it firmly in position, such that the end of the hose is about 75% of arm length out from the body (not including the sock). Hold the end of the hose with your free hand to direct the product flow. **#Ergonomics:** maintain a good posture and keep the back straight during application. Do not bend, twist, or lean to the side, if you must swivel, swivel from the hips, and keep the back straight. Be conscious of the fact the hose is behind you, do not take big steps backwards, that could cause you to step on the hose and lose your balance. If you must walk backwards take small steps keeping the foot close to the ground that would enable you to feel any object before you stood on it. Rotate roles with the Spotter every 20 – 30 minutes to avoid fatigue due to manual handling and vibration. **#Spotter:** The role of the Spotter is to act as Safety Man for the Applicator, because the Applicator is focused on the product, continually move and adjust the position of the hose such that the Applicator will not stumble/trip over it if he steps backwards. Keep an eye out for and warn Applicator of any dangers behind him that could cause a slip, trip, or fall, e.g. a step, raised garden border or drop off.	2	5	10	**Site Supervisor Workers**

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8	Clean up and pack up	Manual handling hoses sprains and strains caused by lifting, pulling, and bending.	4	4	16	Use proper manual handling techniques and share loads.	2	4	8	**Supervisor** **worker**
		Dust inhalation from blowing and sweeping.	5	5	25	Ensure PPE is still on for protection from dust and leave all warning signs out till pack up is complete.	1	5	5	
		Not securing items on truck or trailer will let them come off during travel, causing death or serious injury	4	5	20	All loads are to be secured and not allowed to become free in travel, check the load restraint is adequate to hold load, check with supervisor to source information if required to.	1	4	4	

Equipment Certification and Compliance

PIPES – specification, weights and measures

Manufacturer of poly pipe is specifically designed for products used in blower trucks made by KenKar Plastics
140mm O.D SDR21 PN8 or 800kpa/116.03psi @20d C, internal volume area is 0.012m^3 or 12.271liters
Weight per metre – all products will vary in weight, this is a guide only

- empty 2.87kg's per metre, 3m=8.61kg, 6m=17.22kg, 9m=25.83kg add this to your product weight
- liquid 12.23kg's per metre, 3m=36.69kg, 6m=73.78kg, 9m=110.07kg - @997kg/m^3
- Sand 18.36kg's per metre, 3m=55.8kg, 6m=110.16kg, 9m=165.24kg
- Sand Saturated 24.468kg's per metre, 3m=73.404kg, 6m=148.08kg, 9m=220.212kg
- Premium Garden Mix 8.71kg's per metre, 3m=26.135kg, 6m=52.26kg, 9m=78.39kg
- Premium Garden Mix Saturated 17.54kg's per metre, 3m=52.63kg, 6m=105.24kg, 9m=157.86kg
- B Horizon 6.625kg's per metre, 3m=19.87kg, 6m=39.75kg, 9m=59.625kg
- B Horizon Saturated 14.601kg's per metre, 3m=43.803kg, 6m=87.606kg, 9m=131.409kg
- A Horizon 5.889kg's per metre, 3m=17.668kg, 6m=35.334kg, 9m=53kg
- A Horizon Saturated 14.233kg's per metre, 3m=42.699kg, 6m=85.399kg, 9m=128.097kg

Scaffold Brackets for Pipe Bracing

Scaffold brackets are designed as a structurally adequate support of a 150mm flexible hose at maximum spacing of 9m.
Bracket design is approved by Trevor B Hall FIEAust CPEng, Kneebone Berett & Hall PTY LTD Ref: 103039
When required to attach to scaffolding, this is to be carried out by a licenced/qualified person.
Other supporting structures needs to be approved by a qualified person approved by the principle contractor

Training and Consultation Statement

By signing below, the listed workers and their supervisors confirm that they have been made aware of the hazards identified in this document and had input to identifying those hazards and implementing the controls to those hazards. By signing this they understand, accept, and agree to work in full accordance with the safety risk controls stipulated in this document and with the site safety, environmental and industrial relations rules applied to the premises on which they will carry out the task(s). All personnel listed understand, accept, and agree that repeated or wilful failure to comply with safety requirements or requests may result in their removal from site and possible further disciplinary action which may result in termination of employment.

NAME	COMPANY	Construction Induction Card No	DATE	SIGNATURE

Scapeworks: the below representative has checked all workers are conforming to the above controls and risks are identified on site.

Name/Signature: Date/Time: Position:

Supervisor / Project Manager: I have reviewed this Safe Work Method Statement with all the scope of works to be carried out on site. The controls in place have reduced risk and is the safest way to proceed in this process in my view. If the SWMS is revised, all versions are to be kept.

Name: **Signature:**

Date: **Position:**