Working at Heights and Dropped Objects
Guide and Critical Risk Standard

Safety is everyone’s responsibility
Working at Heights and Dropped Objects Guide

Safety is everyone’s responsibility
Check before you begin working at heights

⚠️ **Are you qualified and competent to work at heights?** Do you hold a high risk work licence or a valid EWP ‘Yellow Card’? Do you understand the safe work methods for this equipment?

⚠️ **Can you see any fall hazards?** Are there fragile, unstable or slippery surfaces?

⚠️ **Has the site been assessed for working at height hazards?** Do you understand the safe operating procedures for this site? Are scaffolds and work platforms stable? Are overhead structures, cranes of electrical services in the way? Could site traffic be a hazard? If so, are barricades in place to keep you and those below safe?

⚠️ **Is your elevating work platform safe and fit for purpose?** Is it the right size? Does it need secondary crush protection? Has a pre-start inspection been completed? Is the communication system working? Is it suitable for the weight of people and equipment you’re using?

⚠️ **Is your scaffolding safe and fit for purpose?** Has it been inspected within the last 30 days? Was it put up by a Competent person? Do you know its safe working load?

⚠️ **Is your work platform or scaffold fully encapsulated?** If not, is there an effective drop zone, catch platform or safety net in place to prevent falling objects?

⚠️ **Is the exclusion zone fit for purpose?** Does it have physical barriers? Does it consider the potential for ricochet? Can people easily identify the person accountable for the zone?

⚠️ **Is a Fall From Height Rescue Plan or emergency procedure in place?**

⚠️ **Do you have documented safe work methods?** Are safe work method statements, standard operating procedures and/or other documented instructions in place prior to undertaking any work where there is a risk of falling 2m or more from one level to another level? Have you applied the working at heights permit system for work under fall restraint or fall arrest and/or for non-routine work at heights greater than 2m.

If you are not sure whether it is safe – **DO NOT begin working at heights.**
When working at heights

- **Wear your PPE.** Non-slip footwear. High grip gloves. Safety helmets in drop zones
- **Wear your harness.** **ALWAYS** in boom-type EWPs. Where indicated by risk assessment in scissor lifts. If recommended when working over water
- **Keep your tools safe.** As few as possible. Stored in an enclosed bag or box. Fitted with lanyards
- **Stop work in dangerous weather conditions.** High winds or lightning storms
- **Use platform ladders** in preference to step or extension ladders.

When using step or extension ladders

- **If a platform ladder isn’t practical**
  - Only use them for light work (where you can operate tools safely with one hand) in limited amounts of time on non-slip surfaces
  - Only use industrial ladders with a load rating of at least 120kg
  - **DO NOT** use metal ladders when working on live electrical systems or carrying out ‘hot’ work
  - Always maintain 3 points of contact (2 feet, 1 hand; 2 hands, 1 foot)
  - **DO NOT** straddle the ladder
  - Keep the base of the ladder clear while others are climbing (1 person at a time)
  - Use a backpack to move items up or down a ladder
  - **Make sure no one works under the ladder.**
When in a workbox

✅ Wear a safety harness secured to an anchor point in the bucket

⚠️ Keep the safety gate shut and remain inside while being lifted or suspended.

When working on a roof

✅ Lock the door or gate to control access to the roof

✅ Make use of any walkways on the roof

⚠️ Make sure any fragile roofing is clearly signed

⚠️ If possible, use barricades or restraints to prevent people walking on skylights and roof openings. If not, use a fall arrest system.

When using a fall arrest system

⚠️ Only use a fall arrest system if the potential fall is less than 5m

⚠️ Attach fall arrest and restraint systems to purpose-designed anchor points certified by a competent person. You must be able to attach a lanyard to each anchor point before moving into a position where you could fall

⚠️ Only use a full-body harness fitted with foot straps

⚠️ Have a competent person who is not working at heights ready with a Rescue Plan.
Working at Heights and Dropped Objects
Critical Risk Standard

Safety is everyone’s responsibility
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Introduction

The Thales Australia Critical Risk Standards describe the minimum requirements for controlling each of the critical work health and safety risks that are common to our operations and workplaces. The Critical Risk Standards provide a high level framework for managing health and safety hazards.

Scope

This Critical Risk Standard describes the Critical Controls for work at height activities and applies to all Thales sites and operations. Every effort must be made to eliminate the need for personnel to work at height.

The intent is to eliminate or minimise the risk of fatalities and serious injuries arising from falls from height and dropped objects during working at heights activities.

The aim is to prevent harm to persons resulting from:

- Working at height when it is unavoidable
- Working near unprotected edges
- Working from ladders
- Unloading from a truck
- Working on roofs;
- Working from Elevating Work Platform (EWP)
- Working from Scaffolding
- Working near excavations, holes, pits and shafts;

Where Thales Australia does not have control of the worksite or is working under a client’s safety management system, then:

- The client’s standards shall be applied if they are equal or higher, and
- The Thales Australia Standard shall be applied for all aspects where the client’s system is “silent”.
- If the client’s standards are lower and this presents a material risk then this must be escalated with the Thales Australia Project Manager.
What if a Critical Control Cannot Be Applied?

If for any reason there are circumstances where the Minimum Requirement for a Critical Control cannot be met, then a formal Control Standard variation is required.

Deviation from the requirements set out in each Control Standards shall be formally approved by a variation which involves:

- A documented and detailed risk assessment of the situation;
- A documented recommendation supported by the Business Safety Manager;
- A documented recommendation from a Technical Expert where appropriate; and
- Formal approval from the Business General Manager or Business Vice President that the level of risk as a result of the alternate control measures is understood, and considered acceptable to the organisation.

Contracted Work

Contracted workers and their Supervision must be inducted in this Critical Risk Standard.

Contractors are required to meet or exceed this Standard when undertaking work for Thales Australia Where there is a risk of fatalities and serious injuries arising from falls from height and dropped objects during working at heights activities.
# Definitions

The following terms are used in this Risk Standard. Additional definitions can be found in the reference documents.

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<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Critical Risk</strong></td>
<td>A risk where there is potential for a fatality or life-altering injury.</td>
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<td><strong>Critical Control</strong></td>
<td>A control that is crucial to preventing the event or mitigating the consequences of the event. The absence or failure of a critical control would significantly increase the risk despite the existence of the other controls.</td>
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<td><strong>Minimum Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Aspects of the Critical Control that must be applied in all Thales Australia controlled operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Aspects of the Critical Control that may be applied based on a site-specific or task-specific risk assessment.</td>
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| **Elevating Work Platform (EWP)** | EWPs are powered mobile plant designed to lift or lower people and equipment by a telescopic, hinged or articulated device, or any combination of these, from a base support. EWPs can move over a supporting surface without the need for fixed runways. There are various types of EWPs, including but not limited to:  
  - Scissor lift  
  - Boom lift  
  - Trailer lift  
  - Truck or vehicle mounted lift  
  - Vertical mast lift |
| **Competent Person**          | A person who has acquired through training, qualification, competency or experience the knowledge and skills to carry out the task.                                                                         |
| **SWMS**                      | Safe Work Method Statement                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| **JSEA**                      | Job Safety and Environment Analysis                                                                                                                                                                         |
| **Secondary Crush Protection** | Secondary Crush Protection is a secondary protection barrier or device that provides the EWP operator/s protection against potential crush injuries. Examples of these barriers are as follows:  
  - physical barriers attached to the platform, which reduce the likelihood of employees being crushed against structures  
  - pressure sensing devices positioned over the control panel, which detect pending crush incidents and prevent further hazardous movements  
  - proximity sensing devices which prevent an EWP’s platform from maneuvering into high-risk areas near to fixed structures. |
## Working at Heights and Dropped Objects
### Safety Critical Controls

The minimum requirements for working at height and preventing dropped objects from causing serious injury or fatality are:

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<th>Prior to work at height, sites must be assessed for hazards that may impact the work.</th>
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<td>WAH2</td>
<td>Fit for purpose elevating work platforms (EWPs) shall be selected through work planning and risk assessments</td>
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<td>WAH3</td>
<td>Work platforms and scaffolding must be fully encapsulated where a suitable drop zone cannot be established.</td>
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<td>WAH5</td>
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<td>Secure barriers must be in place to control access to all roofs.</td>
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<td>WAH7</td>
<td>Step ladders and extension ladders must be used for access and light work only.</td>
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- Tools and equipment used when working at heights shall be:
  - Minimised
  - Carried in an enclosed tool bag/box
  - Able to be fitted with lanyards

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<th>WAH8</th>
<th>Plant and equipment used for work at heights is safe by design and fit for purpose.</th>
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WAH1 Site Survey

Prior to work at height, sites must be assessed for hazards that may impact the work.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

A site survey to assess working at height hazards must include, as a minimum:

- Ground conditions that may impact the stability of scaffold or elevating work platforms.
- Overhead structures, cranes and electrical services that may impact scaffold or elevating work platforms.
- The potential for interactions with site traffic, including mobile plant.
- Traffic control plans must be in place to manage working at height activities where there is a risk of interactions with site traffic. Measures, such as barricading, must be used to prevent uncontrolled interactions with site traffic.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

NOTES AND REFERENCES

This control would typically be integrated into the Permit to Work system for work involving scaffolding, elevating work platforms, cranes etc. However, the level of expertise that is needed to properly survey a site for potential hazards may vary. In some cases, it may not be practicable for a single person to be able to perform this role and a team of SMEs may be needed.

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WASH2 Use of Elevating Work Platforms

Fit for purpose elevating work platforms (EWPs) shall be selected through work planning and risk assessments.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- EWPs must be fitted with secondary crush protection where there is a risk of crushing against a fixed structure.
- Pre-Start inspections shall be completed to OEM standards for all EWPs.
- Effective communication systems must be in place between workers in an EWP and workers on ground/surface level.
- Harnesses must be worn in boom type EWPs. Where indicated by risk assessment, harnesses must be worn in scissor lifts.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- Select the correct type of EWP suitable for the task. When selecting an EWP consider the following
  - where the EWP will be required to go
  - the size of the work space
  - any potential clearance requirements, visibility or other concerns that may require the use of spotters
  - the number and weight of people and equipment to be carried in the work platform and the height and reach required
  - EWPs must not be used as a crane
- Exclusion zones used and barricades positioned to keep people, plant and vehicles at a safe distance from EWP operations.
- Fall from Height Rescue Plan or emergency procedure should be established before the task is undertaken. Emergency arrangements should be specified in Fall from Height Rescue Plan, SOP’s, WI’s, SWMS, or JSEA’s.
- When an EWP is working over water, there may be an exception to the use of safety harnesses. A site-specific risk assessment should be conducted, and recorded, to determine whether a safety harness or other risk control measures are required.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- Types of Secondary Crush Protection devices may include, but are not limited to:
• Physical barriers attached to the platform, which reduce the likelihood of employees being crushed against structures
• Pressure sensing devices positioned over the control panel, which detect pending crush incidents and prevent further hazardous movements
• Proximity sensing devices which prevent an EWP’s platform from maneuvering into high-risk areas near to fixed structures.
• For further information, refer to:
  • Work Safe Victoria Industry Standard Elevating Work Platforms
  • 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
**WAH3 Encapsulation of Fixed & Temporary Work Platforms**

Work platforms and scaffolding must be fully encapsulated where a suitable drop zone cannot be established.

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Where reasonably practicable, work platforms and scaffolding should be fully encapsulated to prevent falling objects.
- Where an effective exclusion (drop) zone cannot be established, for example, due to the height of the work, then the work platform/scaffold shall be encapsulated. A risk assessment shall be used to determine the extent of encapsulation required the planning phase (e.g. prior to works commencing).
- Where an effective exclusion (drop) zone cannot be established and encapsulation is not reasonably practicable, catch platforms or safety nets must be installed below the work.
- Encapsulated scaffolding must be designed to withstand foreseeable wind loading.

### ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in risk assessments:

- If the work is being done using an EWP, then a mesh-enclosed bucket should be chosen.
- In all other situations, and depending on the duration of the work and the anticipated reliability of drop zones, (full or partial) encapsulation would be seen as a best practice.

### NOTES AND REFERENCES

Partial encapsulation is allowed based on the risk assessment, which would consider, for example, the duration of the work, the types of tools being used and suitability of tool lanyards, and the potential for people to enter the area below the work. Partial encapsulation may be practicable, for short-duration work, where a tarp and cable ties, for example, can be used to create a partially encapsulated platform. Partial encapsulation may also be practicable in some cases to lessen the risk of wind forces impacting the scaffold.

For further information, refer to: 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH4 Exclusion Zones

Exclusion (drop) zones must be established using continuous physical barriers.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Only where continuous physical barriers are not reasonably practicable, exclusion zones may be clearly identified through cones and signage.
- The size of the exclusion zone is established through risk assessment and considers the height of the work and potential for ricochet.
- Tags are fixed to the barrier at regular intervals to identify the worker accountable for the exclusion zone and their contact details.
- Entry to the exclusion zone may only be authorised by the worker accountable for the exclusion zone.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- Where possible it is good practice for a drop zone to assume a cone shape and extend in all directions. The size of the exclusion zone is largely dictated by the height of the work.
- As a rule of thumb when the working height is less than 20m the Drop Zone radius should be approximately one third (33)% of the working height. However as a general rule, a minimum Drop Zone radius of 4m should be established (where practicable).

NOTES AND REFERENCES

The worker accountable for the exclusion zone can be a worker on the job. The important principle is that pedestrians are prevented from entry to the zone, can easily identify the person accountable through tags on the barricade, make contact and request entry, then be granted permission based on a suspension of work activities.

For further information, refer to:

- Guidance Note for Drop Zone Management within the Victorian Electricity Supply Industry.
- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH5 Individual Fall Arrest Systems

Individual fall arrest systems shall only be used if other methods of fall prevention, including fall restraint, are not reasonably practicable.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Individual fall arrest systems must not be used where there is potential to fall less than 5m. (Other methods of fall prevention must be employed.)
- Individual fall arrest systems must be installed so that the maximum distance a person would free fall before the system takes effect is 2m.
- Individual fall arrest and fall restraint systems shall be attached to a purpose designed anchor point/s that are certified by a competent person. Restraint anchorage should be designed for fall-arrest loading.
- A Rescue Plan must be in place whenever workers are using a fall arrest system. The plan must nominate worker(s) who are:
  - not working at height,
  - trained and competent and
  - equipped and able to implement the rescue plan.
- Only full-body harnesses fitted with foothold straps may be used.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- The hierarchy of controls is applied to minimise the need to work at height;
- Each anchorage point should be located so that a lanyard of the system can be attached to it before the person using the system moves into a position where the person could fall.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH6 Roof Access

Secure barriers must be in place to control access to all roofs.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Secure barriers, such as locked doors or gates, must be in place to control access to all roofs.
- Fragile roofing should be replaced where practicable.
- Fragile roofing must be indicated by signage.
- Designated walkways on roofs shall be used for access and egress when in place.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

The intention is to check for potential hazards, such as
- voids that may impact the stability of cranes or EWPs,
- overhead power that may come into contact with plant and equipment, or
- site traffic that may compromise scaffolding.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:
- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH7 Use of Ladders

Step ladders and extension ladders must be used for access and light work only.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Platform ladders shall be used in preference to step ladders or extension ladders.
- Step ladders and extension ladders must only be used for access or for light work of a short duration where a platform ladder is deemed not practicable.
- Where determined by inspection or risk assessment, ladders, stairs and work platforms shall be treated with non-slip surface treatments.
- Fixed ladders with angles exceeding 75 degrees to the horizontal must be fitted with a permanent or temporary fall arrest system using anchorage lines or rails.
- Only one person at a time may climb each stage of a fixed ladder, keeping the base of a ladder clear whilst workers are climbing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- The selection of ladders should follow a hierarchy, with preference given to the safest ladder type, for example, a platform ladder with steps and guard rail.
- Maintain and inspect ladders regularly in accordance with manufacturers recommendations
- Ladders should have a load rating of at least 120 kg and be manufactured for industrial use. Domestic or ‘homemade’ ladders should not be selected for industrial use.
- Backpacks must be used when moving items on a ladder

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH8 Tool Lanyards

Tools and equipment used when working at heights shall be:

- Minimised
- Stored in an enclosed tool bag/box
- Able to be fitted with lanyards.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Workers using fall arrest must carry the minimum viable number of items.
- Lanyards or tethers must be used on tools and equipment when working at heights and the potential energy of a dropped object exceeds 40 Joules.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- Weight and height of potential dropped object risk

NOTES AND REFERENCES

The use of a dropped object calculator can be used to provide guidance on when tool lanyards must be in place when the potential energy of a dropped object exceeds 40 Joules. An example of a calculator is available from Dropsonline.

For further information, refer to:

- Dropsonline - https://www.dropsonline.org/resources-and-guidance/drops-calculator/
- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH9 Fit for Purpose Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment used for work at heights is safe by design and fit for purpose.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Fixed height access and fall prevention systems, including work platforms, ladders, edge and void protection, static lines and anchorage points shall be designed and engineered by competent specialists.
- Fit for purpose fall prevention systems shall be used to prevent falls when working on the back of trucks cannot be eliminated.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in risk assessments:

- Thales plant and equipment to be maintained must be registered within a maintenance system with maintenance requirements listed.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH10 Use of Scaffolding

All scaffolding where there is potential for a person to fall more than 4m shall be designed, constructed and maintained to relevant standards.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

• Scaffolding shall be designed by a competent person
• Scaffolding shall be inspected by a competent person upon construction, and:
  o After an incident that may affect the stability of the scaffold (such as a severe storm or impact by mobile plant),
  o After any modifications,
  o After repairs, and
  o At least every 30 days.
• Scaffolding shall be tagged to indicate the inspection status. Tags must be checked prior to accessing scaffold at the start of each shift.
• Modifications to scaffold shall only be made by competent specialists. Systems must be in place to communicate to end users modifications that impact the function of the scaffold and the work being undertaken.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

• Tag scaffolds with contact details so that changes to the structure are communicated to workers on the scaffold to access specific jobs.
• Basic instructions for users to check the integrity of the scaffold before use.
• Working platforms are to remain free and clear of debris and other obstructions, and to be cleared daily when work ceases.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

• 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
Contractor organisations and contractors who perform work at height are pre-qualified.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

- Each site or project shall have a system for qualifying contracting organisations that perform routine work at height, such as scaffolding companies and other trades who work at heights, to assess their capability to identify and control the risk of falls and dropped objects.
- Each site or project shall have a system for verifying contractor workers that perform work at height are approved and authorised based on their competency (prior to arriving on site).

**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

This process should be focused on planning:

- Undertake various assessments at the tender stage to verify the capability of the contractor organisation and include some weighting for safety capability in the tender evaluation process.
- Induct workers to the project or site and conduct checks on individual worker’s competencies.
- Check work methods and other arrangements prior to work commencing through a Permit to Work system.

Sourcing competent contractors in some overseas and other remote locations may be challenging. Where contractor organisations cannot “pass” the Vendor Assessment Process assessment and there are no other options available due to remoteness and lower international standards:

- Increased on-site Thales supervision shall be deployed to implement applicable Critical Control Standards.

**NOTES AND REFERENCES**

- This critical control standard enhances the current process that is already in place to pre-qualify contracting organisations to further assess specific critical risk control management capabilities of the contractor organisation.

For further information, refer to:

- 83392244-HSE-AUS-EN HSE Contractor Management
Systems must be in place to predict, monitor and communicate weather conditions for work at height.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Work at heights must be immediately terminated if wind speeds exceed:
  - 18 km/h - Narrow EWP Scissor Lift
  - 25.2 km/h - Crane Man Box
  - 36 km/h - Mobile Crane
  - 45 km/h - Wide EWP or Knuckle Boom

(This Critical Control includes wind speed limits extracted from relevant Australian Standards)

- Work at heights must be immediately terminated if lightning storms are within a 5 nautical mile radius.
- SWMSs or SOPs shall specify means of monitoring and conditions at which work is terminated.
- Systems shall be in place to secure tools, equipment and materials at height in the event that work is terminated due to high winds.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- Wind speed at height of elevating platform, wind speed is often increased at higher altitude
- Maximum wind speed rating specified by manufacturer
- Effect of wind gusts
- Presence of signs, panels or materials that would increase the wind loading
- Experience and judgement of operator.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- Wind speeds averaged over 10 minutes.
- Wind gust is measured over 3 seconds.
- Wind gusts vs wind speed averages must be considered. Wind gusts can vary on location, Wind gusts in coastal areas during any 10-minute period are typically 40% higher than the average wind speed. For example, when the average wind speed is 25 km/h, it is normal to experience gusts of 35 km/h and lulls of lighter winds. Thunderstorm and squalls may produce even stronger gusts.
For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
- http://www.bom.gov.au
WAH13 Inspections

Plant and equipment used for work at heights are routinely inspected.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Height access and fall prevention systems, including work platforms, ladders, edge and void protection, static lines and anchorage points shall be inspected by competent specialists as required by relevant standards.
- Each component of individual fall arrest and restraint systems must be inspected by a competent person before being used, at regular intervals and immediately after it has been used to arrest a fall.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:
83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
Safe work methods must be documented for any work where there is a risk of falling 2m or more from one level to another level.

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

- Safe work methods shall be described in safe work method statements, standard operating procedures and/or other documented instructions.
- Permit systems must be applied for 1) all work under fall restraint or fall arrest and 2) any other non-routine work at heights greater than 2m.
- Safe work methods must include fall restraint or fall arrest where any worker is within 2m of an unprotected edge with the potential to fall 2m or more.

**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

**NOTES AND REFERENCES**

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH15 Verification of Competency

Workers must be assessed for competency in working at height.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Workers must hold the required high risk work licences.
- In accordance with the work to be performed, as a minimum workers must be assessed for competency in:
  - using different types of elevating work platforms,
  - working from workboxes on cranes or other mobile plant,
  - using fall restraint and fall arrest systems, including the correct fit of harnesses

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
WAH16 Personal Protective Equipment

Specific personal protective equipment must be worn at heights.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- When working at heights the following PPE must be worn:
  - Non-slip footwear (including when working on the back of trucks).
  - High grip gloves.
  - Safety helmets in exclusion (drop) zones.
- At sites where safety helmets are required, they must be fitted with chin straps or lanyards when working at heights.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following additional requirements should be considered in the risk assessment:

- PPE Requirements apply to all contractors and visitors

NOTES AND REFERENCES

For further information, refer to:

- 83392060 Working at Heights and Prevention of Falls Instruction
- 83392018-HSE-AUS-EN Personal Protective Equipment Instruction