

WORKING SAFELY AT HEIGHT

Facts:

This information paper is to provide minimum guidelines on height safety within the workplace.

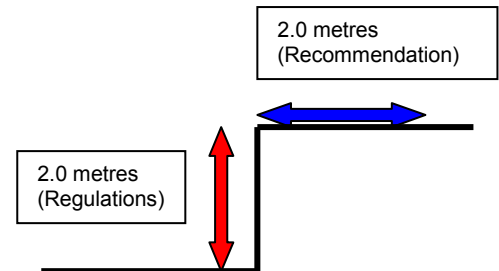


What are the Risks from Falling from Heights?

Significant injuries or death may result from falling from heights. Falls include those from platforms, ladders, rigging, scaffolding, roofs and into penetrations (e.g. holes in floors) or through brittle surfaces such as asbestos cement roofs. Risk must be managed if a person can fall less than 3m (housing construction) and 2m (all other construction) or if work on a roof pitch is more that 26 degrees. Recommendations are not to go less than 2 metres from the edge without a fall safety control measures.

Legislation:

WH&S Regulation 2008 - s261,281,291,316-333



General Safety Tips

A risk assessment should be conducted prior to the commencement of working at height. This information should be attached to the Construction Workplace Plan and form part of the Work Method Statement. Items to consider:

- Can the risk of falls be eliminated?
- Is the roof or elevated area structurally sound?
- Safe access to area i.e. ladders - vertical lifeline system and cable or rope grabbing device for travel up and down the line.

		Consequence				
		Insignificant No Injury 0-\$5K	Minor First Aid \$5K-\$50K	Moderate Med Treatment \$50K-\$100K	Major Serious Injuries \$100K-\$250K	Catastrophic Death More than \$250K
2. Enter Probability	Almost Certain	M	H	E	E	E
	Likely	M	H	H	E	E
	Possible	L	M	H	H	H
	Unlikely	L	L	M	M	M
	Rare	L	L	L	L	L
Recommended Action Guide						
E=Extreme Risk – Task MUST NOT proceed						
H=High Risk – Special Procedures Required (See USQSafe)						
M=Moderate Risk – Work Method Statement Required						
L=Low Risk – Use Routine Procedures						

1. Enter Consequence (vertical arrow pointing to the 'Possible' row)

2. Enter Probability (horizontal arrow pointing to the 'Possible' column)

3. Find Action (horizontal arrow pointing to the 'M=Moderate Risk' row)

Choosing Your Equipment

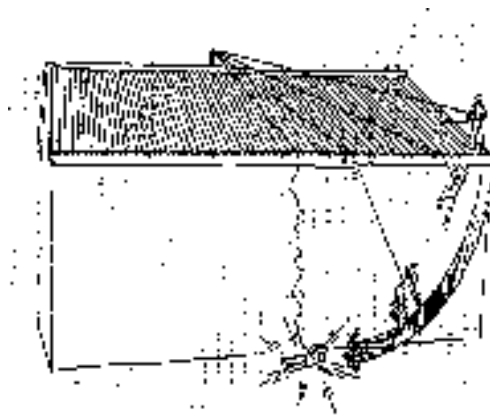
- Always choose the best equipment for the job e.g. a mobile scaffold or elevating work platform may be more safe and suitable
- If a ladder is the best option, ensure the type of ladder you have chosen is properly suited to the task and of adequate strength e.g. manufactured for industrial use and with a load rating of least 120 kilograms
- Always inspect the ladder before use to ensure it is in a good working condition.



Risk Considerations for working at Height

Can guardrails, screens, safety nets or barriers be erected prior to work commencing?

- Are personal fall arrest or restraint systems appropriate?
- Is there safe access to and from anchorage points?
- Are anchor points appropriate for shock loading expected?
- Are those working below, aware of work above?
- Are lanyards / safety lines working slack between worker and anchor points kept to a minimum so the pendulum effect is eliminated?
- Are employees trained in height safety work and rescue procedures?
- Is rescue equipment available if timely rescue cannot be expected from emergency services?



Training

- All users of fall arrest equipment should be thoroughly trained on the limitations, application, care, maintenance and inspection of height safety equipment to ensure that the risks have been reduced;
- If you have not, contact your supervisor immediately;

Care and Maintenance

To ensure 'life preserving' equipment is properly maintained;

- Formal inspection and record system needs to be established;
- All components checked for wear and damage **before and after every use**;
- Damaged / worn equipment must be immediately removed from service and a 'Danger – Do Not Operate' tag affixed, repaired or replaced;
- Body harness and associated equipment must be stored in a cool dry place away from direct sunlight, heat, humidity, chemicals and other causes of potential damage; and
- Manufacturer's advice on care, maintenance and inspection should be followed.

NOTE: Fall arrest equipment - harnesses, shock absorbers, retracting lanyards and descenders are designed for **one fall single use only**, after which **discard**. Other equipment should be sent to the manufacturer for inspection.



Further Information

National Code of Practice

(Nation Occupational Health and Safety Commission)

- National Code of Practice for the Prevention of Falls from Heights in General Construction 29 April 2008

Australian and New Zealand Standards

- ASNZS 1891.1 Australian Standard for Belts and Harnesses
- ASNZS 1891.2 Horizontal Lifeline and Rail Systems
- ASNZS 1891.3 Fall Arrest Devices
- ASNZS 1891.4 Selection, use and maintenance of harnesses, horizontal lifelines and fall arrest devices.

- AS 4142.3 Static Life Rescue Line.
- AS 4488.1:1997 Industrial rope access system – Specifications
- AS 4488.2:1997 Industrial rope access systems – Selection, use and maintenance

Other related Standards:

- AS 1657 Fixed Platforms, Walkways, Stairways and Ladders. Design, Construction and Maintenance
- AS 4994.1 Temporary Roof Edge Protection Part 1 General Requirements
- AS 4994.1 Temporary Roof Edge Protection Part 1 Installation and Dismantling
- AS 1892.5 Portable Ladders Part 5: Selection, safe use and care
- AS 2550.10 Cranes, hoists and winches–Safe use Part 10 elevating work platforms use and maintenance

- AS 4142 Fibre Ropes
- 4142.1 Part 1: Care and safe usage
- 4142.2 Part 2: Three-strand hawser laid and eight-strand plaited
- 4142.3 Part 3: Man-made fibre rope for static life line rescue line

- AS 1353 Flat synthetic-webbing slings
- 1353.1 Part 1: Product specification
- 1353.2 Part 2: Care and use
- AS
- AS 4497 Roundslings-synthetic fibre
- 4497.1 Part 1: Product specification
- 4497.2 Part 2: Care and use

- AS 1576 Scaffolding
- AS 4576 Guidelines for scaffolding
- AS 1577 Scaffold planks

