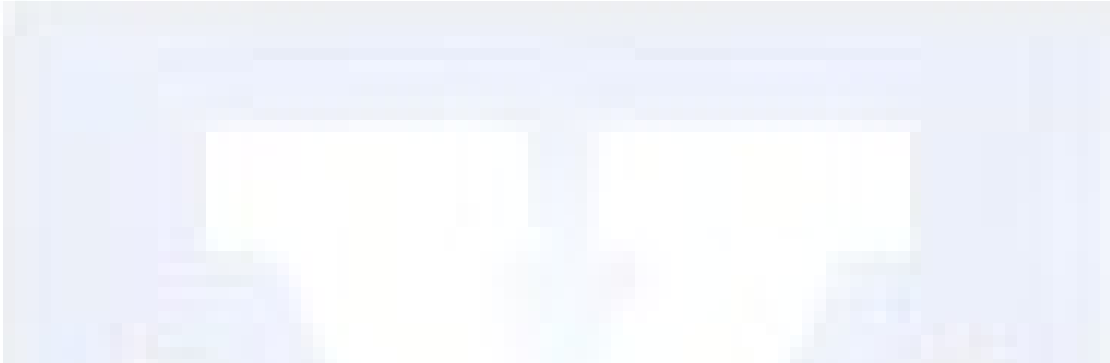
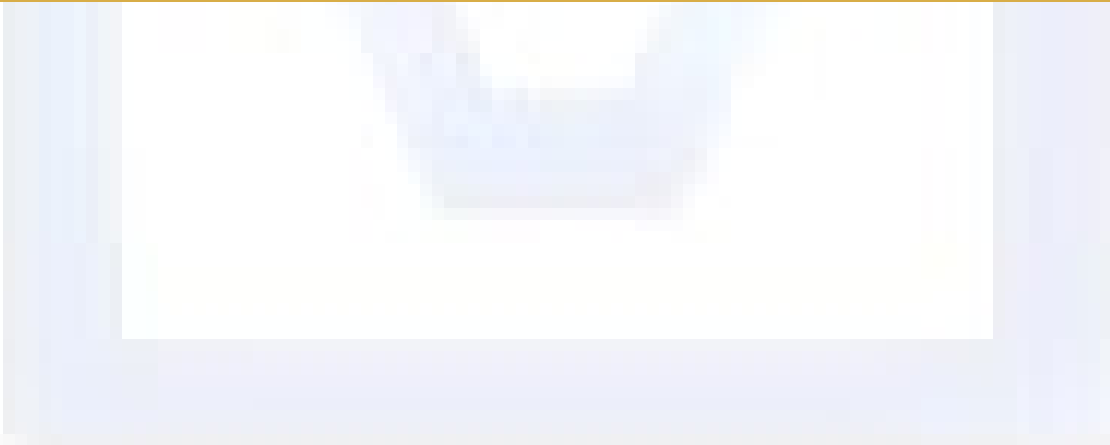




Standard Operating Procedure Working at Heights





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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to describe requirements and to effectively manage hazards and risks associated with working at height, and ladders, steps and elevated walkways at the Vulcan Mine.

This procedure has been developed to ensure compliance with *Sections 90 and 92 of the CMSHR*.

- Section 90 Ladders, steps and elevated walkways; and
- Section 92 Working at Heights.

2. SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all persons at the Vulcan Mine including employees, contractors and visitors.

The controls within this procedure are mandatory.

3. DEFINITIONS

Authorised Person	A Person who has been assessed as competent and authorised under the authority of the SSE/SSE delegate to undertake a specific task at Vulcan Mine.
Competent Person	A person for a task at a coal mine that has the demonstrated skill and knowledge required to carry out the task to a standard necessary for the safety and health of persons.
CMSHA	Queensland Coal Mining Safety and Health Act (1999).
CMSHR	Queensland Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation (2017).
CMW	Coal Mine Worker.
EWP	Elevating Work Platform.
Fall Protection Device	Equipment used to keep a person from reaching a fall point, such as the edge of a roof or the edge of an elevated working surface.
High Risk Work License	High risk work license to do any high-risk work that is residential, commercial, or industrial, regardless of the cost or size of the work. High risk work includes operating specified machinery, erecting scaffolding, and undertaking dogging or rigging work.
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis.
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer.
MOP	Mine Operating Procedure
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
SHMS	Safety and Health Management System.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSE	Site Senior Executive.
SWL	Safe Working Load.
SWP	Safe Work Procedure
Take 5	Personal Risk Assessment.
Work at Heights	A high-risk activity where if there were no safety precautions in place a person has the potential to fall a certain distance.



4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Where there is a potential to fall 2 metres or greater, or where there is a potential of injury from a fall, the risk management process shall be followed to the level of the task being undertaken in accordance with **VUL-MOP-049-Risk and Hazard Management**.

The risk management process should consider the following points:

- The most appropriate work platform;
- The possibility for weather and other environmental conditions to influence the working conditions (e.g., wind, rain, snow, dust, gases, poor lighting, temperature etc.);
- Selection of appropriate equipment;
- Selection of appropriate control measures;
- Selection of anchor and tie off points;
- Condition of supporting structures such as roofs;
- Fall clearances, i.e. (l) Length of lanyard + (t) Tear-out distance + (h) Height of user + (s) Safety margin; and
- Potential for falling objects.

5. TRAINING AND COMPETENCY

Personnel required to conduct work at heights tasks shall hold the relevant, and current competencies and who have been assessed as competent and authorised under the authority of the SSE/SSE delegate to undertake working at heights at Vulcan Mine.

The following competencies are, but not limited to:

Task	Competencies
Working at Heights	RIIWS204 Work Safely at Heights High Risk Work License (with specific competency) VUL-ATN-04 Work at Heights
EWP	RIIHAN301 Operate Elevated Work Platform RIIWS204 Work Safely at Heights High Risk Work License (with specific competency) VUL-VOC-18-Elevated Work Platform
Scaffolding	RIIHAN211 – Conduct basic scaffolding operations RIIHAN302 – Conduct intermediate scaffolding operations High Risk Work License (with specific competency) VUL-ATN-24 Scaffolding
Spotter	RIIHAN301 – Operate elevated work platform VUL-VOC-018-Elevated work platform

6. PROCEDURE

6.1. Working at Heights Permit

A Work at Heights Permit **VUL-FRM-19-13-Working at Heights** is required for all work where fall protection equipment is required and/or if work is required to take place above 2 metres.

Permits for working at heights shall be maintained in the work area where the work is being undertaken.

VUL-FRM-19-13-Working at Heights Permit includes the requirement to identify whether the work requires a fall protection device. The permit shall address the following points:

- Single person fall arrest anchor points shall be capable of withstanding 1500kg
- Identify whether the work requires a fall protection device or a fall restraint system
- Fall protection device require a full body harness with a shock absorbing lanyard or inertial device



- EWP and work cages conform to relevant approved design standards
- Fall restraint systems shall be worn in all boom type EWPs, sully boxes or man boxes
- A formal documented JHA has been conducted before the commencement of work
- If a work method requires detach and reattach at height, a dual lanyard system shall be used to ensure one connection point is maintained at all times
- Ensure working in isolation does not occur
- Persons working at height have chin straps fitted to helmets
- Securing of tools and objects to prevent falls
- The use of barricading and warning signs on lower levels
- Emergency response plan if a fall from height occurs, including consideration for rapid retrieval
- Competency of personnel to work at height and operate equipment; and
- Confirm personnel are medically capable to work at height (e.g., epilepsy and vertigo).

6.2. Working adjacent to Work at Height and Drop Zone Establishment

A drop zone shall be established below the elevated position with the extent of the drop zone design based on the height of the work above the lower level, and the possible deflection of falling objects by structures, pipes or equipment in the area.

The drop zone shall be cleared of all persons and mobile or portable equipment. Where necessary static equipment shall be protected.

A barrier (or similar) shall be erected to completely surround the drop zone with caution or danger tape. The barricade minimum shall completely enclose the drop zone with access to the drop zone through a designated entry point.

If the overhead work is suspended for any period (excluding crib breaks), the equipment, materials and tools at the elevated workplace are to be secured and the barrier at the lower level removed and the drop zone re-applied on the resumption of work.

Where the overhead work is extended or moves outside the drop zone, the drop zone shall be re-assessed and re-applied before work commences. The drop zone barriers shall be removed on completion of the overhead work.

Tools should be stored in a fit for task tool belt and or toolboxes when not in use.

6.3. PPE Requirements

Working at heights PPE shall be in accordance with **VUL-SOP-065-PPE** and include, but not limited to:

- Fit for purpose;
- Inspected prior to and after each use for any visual signs of damage or deterioration;
- Maintained correctly according to three monthly statutory inspections;
- Checked for compatibility with other types in use;
- Fitted correctly at all times;
- Stored in accordance with OEM requirements e.g., a clean, dry, out of direct UV light etc;
- Used in accordance with OEM requirements or instructions; and
- Compliant with Australian Standards and site requirements.

NOTE: If fall protection device is found to be defective, the device must be tagged out of service and Supervisor notified. The defective device will either be sent away for repairs or destroyed (at the discretion of the Supervisor).



6.4. Use of Suitable Platforms

Where practicable, work at heights shall be carried out from within a suitably decked and railed structure. The minimum requirement is a fully decked work platform which shall be fitted with an edge protection system.

Work platforms are:

- Permanently erected walkways or work areas;
- Working platforms on scaffolding which consist of planks or prefabricated platforms secured against uplift or displacement;
- Elevating work platforms which consist of a platform surrounded by an edge protection system; and
- Where it is not practicable to work at heights from a work platform, a fall protection device shall be used.

6.5. Use of Restraining and Fall Protection Device

A full body harness and a fall protection device shall only be worn where it is not practicable to have physical barriers in place.

Key safety considerations in using fall protection device are:

- Single person fall protection anchor points shall be capable of withstanding 1,500kg;
- The correct selection, installation and use of the equipment;
- Personnel using a fall protection device wear adequate head protection, e.g., hard hat with chin strap;
- Equipment and anchorages are designed, manufactured and installed to be capable of withstanding the force applied to them as a result of a person's fall;
- The system is designed and installed to result in the person traveling the shortest possible distance before having a fall arrested;
- The risk of a pendulum effect resulting from the fall should be considered when attaching to an anchor point;
- Equipment used to arrest a fall shall not be used until it has been inspected and certified by a competent person as safe to use;
- No person shall wear a harness or any other fall protection device unless they have been trained in their safe use and possess a current nationally recognised Working at Heights skill;
- All working at height safety systems shall be formally inspected every 3 months and tagged to verify they have been inspected and details of the inspection is entered in the **third-party equipment register**;
- All equipment must be inspected prior to use to ensure it is in good condition and suitable for the task being completed; and
- Shall be inspected.

Restraining and fall protection devices should only be used by persons working at height when:

- Working outside the guard railing or in an area where there is no railing (e.g., a roof, on beams etc.);
- Working out of a lift box or boom type elevated work platform or similar, and/or there is any risk of a fall from height; and
- Where the work method requires persons to detach and re-attach at height, a dual lanyard system shall be utilised to ensure at least one connection point is maintained at all times.

6.6. Use of Ladders

All ladders shall be designed in accordance with *AS 1892.1 and AS 1892.2*. Ladders will be constructed to have a load rating of not less than 120 kilograms and be marked as such. Ladders used for electrical work are to comply with the relevant Australian Standard. All ladder information will be recorded within the **VUL-REG-18-00-Ladder Register** to ensure compliance with the site requirements and **VUL-SOP-140-Prohibited and Restricted Articles**. Scheduled inspections shall be conducted annually to ensure structural integrity and compliance.

Portable ladders shall be used for access only, no work shall be carried out from portable ladders.



Fall restraint or fall protection device are to be used by persons using a ladder as a working platform where their working height (at the level they are standing on) is equal to or greater than 2 metres above any area within the drop zone. Ensure consideration for suitable approved anchor point/s and arrest system.

Ladders constructed on site for fixed platforms, walkways or stairways shall comply with AS 1657.

Portable stepladders:

- Are not to be used on working platforms to gain height above the protected edge;
- Are to be used only in the fully opened position;
- Are to be of a length which ensures a person's feet are not positioned any higher than the third highest tread; and
- Are not to be used as a working platform.

'Jumbo Ladders' used as work platforms for maintenance of equipment in workshops are not considered to be "portable ladders" but shall be assessed as safe for the intended purpose.

6.6.1. Single and Extension Ladders

Single and extension portable ladders are to:

- Be pitched at a slope of not less (flatter) than an angle of 75 degrees or one horizontal to four vertical
- Extend one metre above the surface where a person can gain access
- For electrical or instrumentation work; be either fibreglass or timber without metal bracing or strapping
- Be secured against movement and supported from a firm, level, non-slip surface (person to hold ladder while it is being secured); and
- Not be used in access areas of fixed or mobile plant, or within the arc of any door opening unless the access is barricaded and signed, and the doors guarded or securely blocked.

When a single or extension ladder is used against a wall or flat surface, where it is not possible to secure the ladder, the ladder shall be footed by an assistant at all times. Only one person is to be on a ladder and shall face the ladder, having three points of contact with the ladder at all times until secured by a fall protection device.

Where a series of ladders are used to gain access to an elevated surface, landing platforms will be provided at every six-metre interval.

NOTE - A person ascending or descending a ladder is not to carry any item of equipment or tools. Equipment and tools will be hauled up only after secured by a fall restraint system.

6.7. Use of Scaffolding

CMW's working from scaffold platforms shall not leave the confines of the platform edge protection without being fitted out with a suitably anchored fall protection device.

Scaffolding shall be erected by suitably trained and competent personnel in accordance with **AS4576 – Guidelines for Scaffolding**.

Persons erecting scaffolds shall use a fall protection device in situations at or above 2 metres.

Incomplete scaffolds are to have barriers erected on the access points and approved scaffold tags posted to advise personnel of the scaffold status.

A mobile scaffold height is restricted to nine metres and the height must not be more than three times the least base dimension.

Mobile scaffolding shall be used:

- Where there is a requirement for regular movement of the working platform
- Where the supporting surfaces are hard and level; and
- When stationary and the castors or wheels are locked.



6.8. Use of Stairways

All new or modified mobile or fixed stairways shall be designed and constructed to comply with AS 1657.

Every stairway shall be provided with at least one handrail.

6.9. Use of Platforms and Continuous Walkways

All new or modified mobile or fixed platforms, continuous walkways and steps with landings shall be designed and constructed to comply with AS 1657.

Scheduled structural inspections shall be conducted annually.

Where persons may be required to work on a frequent basis underneath a platform, walkway, or landing, the floor of such platform, walkway, or landing shall be designed, or provided with protection, so as to prevent objects falling through the floor to the area below. Protection typically takes the form of a lightweight false floor suspended beneath the platform, walkway or landing.

6.10. Use of Elevating Work Platforms (EWP)

The design and operation of EWPs shall comply with:

- AS/NZS 1418.10 Cranes, hoists and winches – Mobile elevating work platforms
- AS 2550.1 Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use – General requirements; and
- AS 2550.10 Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use of Mobile elevating work platforms.

CMW's need to undertake **VUL-VOC-18-Elevated Work Platform** to be assessed as competent and authorised under the authority of the SSE/SSE delegate.

A safety harness must comply with AS/NZS 1891.1 and shall be worn by all personnel on the platform of a boom type EWP and be secured to a suitable anchor point provided for the purpose.

To select an EWP for a particular job, the considerations stated in *Section 5 of AS 2550.1* shall be considered and in accordance with **VUL-MOP-071-Equipment Compliance**. It should have the capability in height and reach to do the job and be suited to the type of terrain where the work is intended to be carried out.

Use of fall protection devices are not required for personnel operating within a scissor lift, as they do not have approved anchorage points. **VUL-PLN-049-Risk and Hazard Management** practices are to be utilised to identify if a scissor lift is the correct equipment for the task. Scissor lifts shall only be used on flat slabs or firm unsealed areas.

A fibreglass box or boom insert is used for high voltage electrical work. Where hot work is required to be done, a steel box should be used and a protective device installed to prevent damage to the fibreglass structure of the boom, in accordance **VUL-SOP-96(c ii)-Hazardous Hot Works**.

The operator is responsible for ensuring outriggers are correctly and safely placed, the pre-operating safety check is done, and approved safety and rescue equipment is fitted.

An operator trained in the use of the equipment, is to remain at the controls at all times whenever the EWP is in use.

Where a self-propelled boom type EWP is used, travel speed at any time when the boom is not in the 'in-line' or fully retracted position, shall not exceed 'creep' speed.

Any travel with persons in the elevated position shall be over a well prepared, level (or near level) surface, with the operator having a clear view of the unit base.

The work area shall be inspected and assessed for hazards including, for example, ground stability, uneven ground and overhead hazards.

The travel height of the EWP is to be less than 3 meters and must be under escort for travelling and relocation.

NOTE - Under no circumstances shall the SWL be exceeded, and no EWP is to be used as a crane.



6.11. Spotter

A Spotter must be assessed as competent and authorised under the authority of the SSE/SSE delegate to undertake **VUL-VOC-18-Elevated work platform at Vulcan Mine** to conduct spotting operations.

A spotter shall be equipped with a minimum of a two-way radio, in addition to site and task required PPE. The two-way radio enables the spotter to immediately raise an emergency.

The spotter must:

- Monitor and control the entry of persons into the drop zone;
- Monitor the health and wellbeing of persons working at heights;
- Remain in close proximity to the work area and not perform any other tasks;
- Stop the task if any of the JHA controls are breached;
- Initiate the emergency response plan as required; and
- Safely lower CMW's to the ground from an auxiliary control panel of the EWP.

6.12. Use of Lift Boxes

At the Vulcan Mine, lift boxes are classified as a restricted article and require SSE approval prior to being brought to and or used site.

Refer to the **VUL-SOP-140-Prohibited and Restricted Articles**.

7. EQUIPMENT COMPLIANCE

All Fall Protection Devices and plant and equipment required for Working at Heights must be compliant with **VUL-MOP-071_Equipment Compliance**.

7.1. Requirements for the Maintenance of Fall Protection Devices

The requirements for the maintenance of height safety equipment are included in *AS/NZS1891.4-2009 - Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices* which covers the selection, safe use and maintenance of industrial fall protection devices designed for use in restraint technique, limited free fall and free fall applications. This Standard should be referenced for inspection before further use by a deemed trained and competent person/s

8. INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS

All personal use equipment (harness, lanyard, connectors and fall protection device) and common use equipment (ropes, slings, fall protection device and mobile attachment devices) shall be inspected by a competent person before and after each use.

8.1. Regular Scheduled Periodic Inspections

Item	Frequency
• Personal equipment including harnesses, lanyards, connectors, fall protection device including common use devices	• Before and after each use. • By a height safety operator or – if not competent – by another competent person.
• Harnesses, lanyards, associated personal equipment. • Fall protection device (external inspection only). • Ropes and slings.	• 3-monthly inspection. • By a height safety equipment inspector
• Anchorages – Drilled in type or attached to timber frames	• 12-monthly inspection • As recommended by manufacturer to a maximum of five years • 12 monthly inspection in the absence of such recommendation



• Anchorages – Other types	• By a height safety equipment inspector
• Fall protection device – Full service	• As recommended by manufacturer to a maximum of five years • 12 monthly service in the absence of such recommendation • By a height safety equipment inspector
• Horizontal and Vertical Lifelines – steel rope or rail	• As recommended by manufacturer to a maximum of five years • 12 monthly service in the absence of such recommendation • By a height safety equipment inspector
• Horizontal and Vertical Lifelines – Fibre rope/web	• 3-monthly inspection. • By a height safety equipment inspector.
• All items that have been stressed as a result of a fall.	• Inspection before further use • By a height safety equipment inspector

Working at heights equipment that is used under harsh conditions may require to be inspected more frequently.

All inspections except those by the operator are to be documented and recorded in the **third party equipment register**.

8.1. Other Inspection Requirements

Initial Entry to Service	Each item shall be inspected before being placed into service in accordance with VUL-MOP-071-Equipment Compliance .
Re-Entry after Storage	Each item shall be inspected before being placed into service after a period of storage or out of service in excess of the nominated inspection or service interval for that item.
Re-Entry after Repair	Each item shall be inspected before being placed into service with particular attention to whether the item has been correctly and completely repaired and reassembled.
Equipment that has Arrested a Fall or Shows a Defect	Any piece of equipment – personal or permanently installed shall be withdrawn from service immediately and a replacement obtained. The equipment should be examined by a competent person to decide whether the equipment should be destroyed or repaired.
Life Expired Equipment	Out of service life equipment shall be removed from service and destroyed. Horizontal lifelines and rails should be taken out of service and dismantled, or arrangements made for re-certification.



8.2. Inspection of Harnesses, Lanyards and Associated Equipment

(From AS / NZS1891.4(2009) – Appendix C)

Component	Condition or fault to be checked
Webbing	• Cuts or tears. • Abrasion damage especially where there is contact with hardware. • Excessive stretching. • Damage due to contact with heat, corrosives, or solvents. • Deterioration due to rotting, mildew, or ultraviolet exposure. • Activation of fall indicators where fitted.
Snap hooks and karabiners	• Distortion of hook or latch. • Cracks or forging folds. • Wear at swivels and latch pivot pin. • Open rollers. • Free movement of the latch over its full travel. • Broken, weak or misplaced latch springs (compare if possible with a new snap hook). • Free from dirt or other obstructions, e.g., rust.
D-Rings	• Excessive 'vertical' movement of the straight portion of the D-Ring. • Where it is retained by the webbing, so that the corners between the straight and curved sections of the D become completely exposed. • NOTE: Excessive vertical movement of the ring in its mounting can allow the nose of larger snap hooks to become lodged behind the straight portion of the D, in which position the snap hook can often accidentally 'roll out' of the D under load. • Cracks, especially at the intersection of the straight and curved portions. • Distortion or other physical damage of the D-ring. • Excessive loss of cross-section due to wear.
Buckles and Adjusters	• Distortion or other physical damage. • Cracks and forging laps where applicable. • Bent tongues. • Open rollers.
Sewing	• Broken, cut or worn threads. • Damage or weakening of threads due to contact with heat, corrosives, solvents or mildew.
Ropes	• Cuts. • Abrasion or fraying. • Stretching. • Damage due to contact with heat, corrosives, solvents, etc. • Deterioration due to ultraviolet light or mildew.
Chains	• Physical damage.



Component	Condition or fault to be checked
	Security of attachments to snap hooks, rings, and similar components.

8.3. Checklist for Inspection of Fall protection device

(From AS / NZS1891.4(2009) – Appendix C)

Component	Condition / Fault to be Checked
Rope or webbing including anchorage lines for Type 2/3 devices	- Cuts. - Abrasion or fraying. - Stretching. - Damage due to contact with heat, corrosive or solvents. - Excessive dirt or grease impregnation. - Anchorage of the anchorage line to the anchorage point. - Anchorage of the rope end to the drum when the rope is fully extended (Type 2/3 devices).
Fall protection device body	Mounting Ring - Physical damage or wear, especially at any pivot points. - Cracks especially at corners. - Mounting security. Body - Physical damage such as significant dents, distortion, corrosion, or cracks. - Presence of foreign bodies such as small stones within body (to be checked without dismantling). - Loose or missing screws, nuts or similar objects (external check only). - Position of the clutch compression indicator button (fitted only to rewind drums with steel rope). Fall protection device indicator - Signs of activation. Correct use labels and service label or tag - Presence and legibility.
Locking mechanism and rope guides	- Excessive wear or ridging on externally visible rope guides. - Secure locking and holding of rope locking mechanism when the rope is given a sharp tug. - Free running of rope through the anchorage with no tendency to stick or bind, and on rewind drum anchorages, complete rewinding of the rope without loss of tension.
Hardware	Condition and locking action of any associated snap hooks or links.
Fall Indicators	Evidence of activation.



8.4. Record Keeping

A **third party equipment register** shall include each item of equipment detailing the maintenance and inspection history of the item. This documentation shall be freely available to the operator and users for at least the life of the equipment.

Data to be maintained on equipment includes the following where appropriate:

- Manufacturer's supplier's or installer's name and address.
- Manufacturer's batch, serial or identifying number.
- Year of manufacture.
- Date of purchase.
- Date first put into service.
- Dates and details of inspections and services.
- Details of recommended connections to harnesses.
- Type of anchorage to be used.
- Suitability and limitations on various usages.

Appendix A details the checklist for the inspection of harnesses, lanyards and associated equipment as detailed in Appendix C of AS/NZS1891.4. Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices. However, the Manufacturer's User Instruction Manuals should be used to establish precise details of equipment inspection and maintenance requirements.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SSE	• Shall review and approve this procedure.
Asset Manager	• Ensure the Registers are being maintained • Shall ensure that all provisions of this procedure are implemented, and that compliance is achieved.
HST Manager	• Ensure CMW's are familiar with and have access to this SOP and associated documents • Provide adequate training and information for this SOP.
Supervisor	• Shall be responsible for their area of operations and the implementation and application of this procedure; • Provide adequate supervision to ensure that this procedure is implemented; • Carry-out a periodic review of activities to ensure the appropriate application and understanding of this procedure; and • Ensure immediate and appropriate steps are taken to investigate and rectify any risks to health and safety arising from these activities. • Ensure all CMWs are familiar with, have access to and comply with the requirements set out in this procedure. • Ensure the Registered are being updated and maintained.
All CMWs (including visitors and contactor)	• Shall comply with the requirements of this procedure.

10. REFERENCES

- AS 1418.17-1996 (R2016) Cranes (including hoists and winches) - Design and construction of workboxes
- AS 1657:2018 Fixed platforms, walkways, stairways and ladders - Design, construction and installation
- AS 1892.1:2018 Portable ladders - Performance and geometric requirements
- AS 1892.2:1992 Portable ladders – Timber
- AS 2550.10-2006 Cranes, hoists and winches - Safe use of Mobile elevating work platforms
- AS 2550.1-2011 Cranes, hoists and winches - Safe use - General requirements
- AS/NZS 1418.10:2011 Cranes, hoists and winches - Mobile elevating work platforms
- AS/NZS 1576.1:2019 Scaffolding - General requirements



- AS 4576:2020 Guidelines for scaffolding
- AS/NZS 1891.1:2007 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices - Harnesses and ancillary equipment
- AS/NZS 1891.2:2001 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices - Horizontal lifeline and rail systems
- AS/NZS 1891.3:2020 Personal equipment for work at height - Manufacturing requirements for fall-arrest devices
- AS/NZS 1891.4:2009 Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices - Selection, use and maintenance
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 (Qld)
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017 (Qld)
- RSHQ QLD Guidance Note QGN28: Fall prevention
- RSHQ Significant Incident 43 Two men fall 2 metres after charge up basket boom assembly fails
- Fall Protection Manufacturers Association of Australia (2011). Technical Briefing Note - Equipment Inspection and Maintenance: Inspection and Maintenance
- Safe Work Australia - Managing the risk of falls at workplaces Code of Practice 2018

11. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- VUL-ATN-04-Work at Heights
- VUL-ATN-24 Scaffolding
- VUL-FRM-19-13-Working at Heights Permit
- VUL-MOP-049-Risk and Hazard Management
- VUL-REG-18-00-Ladder Register
- VUL-SOP-065-PPE
- VUL-MOP-071-Equipment Compliance
- VUL-SOP-096 (c) (ii)- Hazardous Hot Works
- VUL-SOP-140-Prohibited and Restricted Articles
- VUL-VOC-18-Elevated Work Platform



12. REVIEW

This document shall be reviewed at a minimum every 2 years, or as follows:

- When there is a change of method and/or technology and/or legal or other requirement that may affect the accuracy of this document;
- When operational changes occur that effect the currency of the document;
- When there has been a significant event to which this document was relevant; and
- As a result of relevant audit findings.

13. DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Description	Document Controller
01	03/06/2020	Initial Draft	Rachael Dacker
02	01/07/2020	Risk Workshop	Shane Johnson
03	28/04/2021	Review and Formatting	Nicole Davey
04	2/09/2021	Review and Formatting	Rachael Dacker
05	01/11/2023	Review and Update	Andrew Baillie

