

[Organization logo]

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR WORKING ON HEIGHT HAZARDS

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Commented [45A2]: Adapt to the existing practice in organization.

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Change history

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1. Purpose, scope and users

The purpose of this document is to define controls for protection from identified hazards from working on heights.

This document applies to all work activities in [organization name] where hazards emerge from working on heights.

Users of this document are all employees of [organization name] whose work places have identified hazards from working on heights.

2. Reference documents

- ISO 45001:2018 standard, clause 8.1
- OH&S Manual
- OH&S Policy
- OH&S Objectives
- Procedure for Addressing Risks and Opportunities and OH&S Hazards
- Procedure for Operational Control
- Procedures for Preparedness and Emergency Response
- List of Legal and Other Requirements

3. Working on height hazards identification

Working at over 2 meters (measured from the soles of worker's feet to the ground) is considered to be working on heights. Falling from heights is usually an unacceptable risk for organizations whose operations include this type of work.

The following hazards from working on heights are of such nature that they pose a risk of death or injury.

Typical hazards from working on heights include, but are not limited to:

- Using inappropriate equipment
- Not using protective equipment at all
- Working through openings
- Working through fragile structures
- Working with unstable or unsecured loads
- Work posture
- Working in awkward positions for extended periods of time
- Inadequate training
- Poor work planning
- Using unapproved tools and equipment

Commented [45A4]: For example: Chairs, tables, etc.

Commented [45A5]: For example: From using inadequate vibrating tool.

- Inadequate edge protection
- Obstructions caused by materials, rubbish, or fixed and protruding objects
- Proximity of any overhead energy sources
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Commented [45A6]: For example: electricity.

Commented [45A7]: Health examinations are required for working at height.

Commented [45A8]: They lower mental and physical abilities.

4. Safety at work controls against working on height hazards

[Job title] must ensure that the following controls against hazards from working on heights are established:

- Existing structures must be stable and must support the weight of workers and the equipment or materials they may need.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- Types of tools like drills and trowels should be attached to safety lines.
- Using inappropriate knots while working with the rope systems. Rope systems are an extremely specialized area and must be carried out by fully qualified and specifically trained persons.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- When using a cage on a lifting device, it should be suspended by non-elastic and non-rigid supports.
- Personnel cage must have hand rails and grid mesh on all sides with minimum height of 900mm.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Commented [45A9]: To avoid their falling.

Commented [45A10]: For example: In order to reach part of the construction.

Commented [45A11]: For example: Debris, buildings, overhead power lines and other physical barriers.

Commented [45A12]: For example: With chains of steel.

Commented [45A13]: For example: With feet and one hand.

5. Measures for risk reducing

This kind of work requires special attention to measures for risk reducing, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Suitable and appropriate work equipment.
 - Give collective protection measures priority over other measures.
 - If providing a safe working platform isn't possible or reasonably practicable, you must
 - Provide appropriate training for working at and using aerial equipment.
 - Ensure that safe work areas are clearly marked and properly controlled.
 - Limit access to unauthorised personnel.
 - Proper planning and monitoring of work.
 - Getting accurate information about weather conditions. This must be done for period of a day before work at heights and for the day when operations are planned. This must be done throughout all the activities.
 - Adequate maintenance of aerial equipment and accompanying works.
 - Adequate maintenance of working tools and accompanying works.
 - Monitor works about weather and conditions.
 - When working at heights, use a suitable secured platform with conditions that is suitable for the work to be carried out.
- Pre-work inspection for each day of work.

Commented [45A14]: For example: Scaffolding, cherry pickers, stepladders with handrails, safety nets, etc. The type of equipment depends on the space, nature, and duration of the work.

Commented [45A15]: For example: Guardrails rather than safety harness.

Commented [45A16]: Adapt to legislative practice.