Handouts -WORKING IN CEILING SPACES

March 2022

Emergencies - who is going to save you and what is the best course of action to take?

Note: reference WHS Regulations NSW 2017 (Division 4 – Emergency Plans)

You must prepare, maintain and implement an Emergency Rescue Plan that would also be referenced in the site-specific safe work method statement (control measures).

WOR	KING IN CEILING S	PACES – EMERGENCY R	ESCUE PLAN
Site Supervisor Name / Number:		Site Rescuers Name/s:	
		Site rescuers' training Examples: First aid Confined space Fire fighting Working at heights	List:
Site Address:		Nearest cross street:	
Work zone location:		Can Emergency Services have direct access to the work zone location?	Yes = Name of spotter to direct Emergency Services to area:
Communications with height workers(circle)	Verbal/visual Mobile phone Walkie talkies Other:	Yes/No (Circle) Estimate Emergency Services response time:	No = nominate how
Removal Method:	Lowering to EWP Lowering with safety harness Lowering on stretcher	Rescue equipment (circle)	 Emergency rapid response kit EWP Platform ladder Safety harnesses Stretcher Rope Lanyard

Appendix A – Hazard Identification Checklist – Working in Ceiling Spaces

Section 1.0 Work Activities

1. Electrical and/or communications installation or maintenance?	Y N N/A
2. Mechanical Installation or maintenance?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
3. Fire Detection Installation/maintenance?	Y N N/A
4. Hydraulic services installation/maintenance?	Y N N/A
5. Gas services installation/maintenance?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
6. Inspection only, pre-purchase, pest, plant?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
7. Removal of asbestos?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
8. Installation or removal of insulation?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
9. Vermin/pest removal?	Y N N/A
10. Hotworks?	Y N N/A
11. Structural alterations/additions?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
12. Roofing repairs/access hatches?	Y N N/A
13. Other please specifiy?	Y N N/A

Section 2.0 Access

1. Access to ceiling space via manhole/access panel?	Y N N/A
2. Access to ceiling space via ceiling tiles?	Y N N/A
3. Access to ceiling space via plant room door?	Y N N/A
4. Access to ceiling space via roof?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
5. Access and egress to the work area?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
6. Entry space adequate to permit tools equipment and	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
required materials?	
7. Access via platform ladder?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
8. Access via extension ladder?	
9. Access via mobile plant e.g. EWP?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
10. Access via mobile scaffold?	Y 🗌 N 📄 N/A 🗌
11. Access via existing fixed access ladder?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
a. Handrails present?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
b. In good working order?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌

Section 3.0 Workspace Environment

1. Ceiling layout - joists and plasterboard?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
2. Suspended/false ceiling?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
3. Existing working boards - platforms present?	Y N N/A
4. Roof or anchor points present? Evidence of recent Inspection?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
5. Adequate lighting present?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
6. Structural stability to take loads?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
7. Clear exclusion zone beneath space available?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
8. Roofing mesh present if accessing via roof?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
9. Adequate ventilation present?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
10. Is the ceiling void a confined space?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌

Section 4.0 Hazards

1. Working at heights?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
2. Electrical?	Y N N/A
3. Solar panels - alternate electricity supply i.e. battery banks/	
inverters timed circuits/generator backups?	
4. Mechanical ducts?	Y N N/A
5. Fire detection?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
6. Water or gas piping?	Y N N/A
7. Asbestos containing material present?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
8. SMF Insulation or metalised foil Insulation present?	Y N N/A
9. Evidence of pest - vermin/snakes/possums other animals	Y N N/A
present?	
10. Hazardous dust present? e.g. lead, asbestos, faecal.	Y N N/A
11. Visible dust present?	
12. Evidence of mould or water penetration?	Y N N/A
13. Confined Space?	Y N N/A
14. Oxygen levels to be monitored – 21% to be maintained	Y N N/A
15. Temperature of work area to be monitored?	Y N N/A
16. Manual handling - gaining access difficulties/lifting	Y N N/A
materials/equipment to work area?	
17. Adequate space to work in?	Y N N/A
18. Structural stability of work platforms?	Y N N/A
1 <u>9</u> . Isolated work?	Y N N/A
20. Are there any lifts, service risers, voids, penetrations?	Y N N/A

Section 5.0 Emergency Response

1. Spotter present and monitoring works?	Y N N/A
2. What is the communication method in an emergency?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
3. Has the rescuer been trained? Is the training current?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
4. First aid/firefighting equipment present?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
5. Safe measures of lowering person/s to ground level?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
6. How will emergency services be notified?	Y 🗌 N 🗌 N/A 🗌
7. What is the likely response time for emergency services? Has the plan been tested?	Y N N/A

Appendix B – Sample Safe Work Method Statement – Working in Ceiling Spaces

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 two years from the date of the notifiable incident.

[PCBU Name, contact details]		Principal Contractor (PC)	[Name, contact detai	ls]		
Works manager: Contact phone:			Date SWMS provided	to PC:			
Work activity:	WORKING IN CEILING SPACES		Workplace location:				
High-risk construction work:	⊠ Risk of a person falling more than two metres (<i>note:</i> in some jurisdictions, this is three metres)	Work on a t	Work on a telecommunication tower		Dem 🗌	olition of a load-bearing structure	
			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			k in an area that may have a inated or flammable atmosphere	
	Tilt-up or precast concrete elements	Work on, in or adjacent to a road, railway, shipping lane or other traffic corridor in use by traffic other than pedestrians			k in an area with movement of d mobile plant		
	Image: Work in areas with artificial extremes of temperatureImage: Work in or drowning		near water or other liqui	d that inv	volves a risk of	Divii 🗌 🗌	ng work
Person responsible for ensuring compliance with SWMS:				Date SM	VMS received:		
What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS?		Note: How do you int	tend to monitor SWMS Cor	mpliance			
Person responsible for reviewing SWMS control measures:			Date SWMS received by reviewer:				
How will the SWMS control measures be reviewed?							
Review date:				Reviewe	er's signature:		

What are the tasks involved?	What are the hazards and risks?	What are the control measures?
List the work tasks in a logical order.	Identify the hazards and risks that may cause harm to workers or the public.	Describe what will be done to control the risk. What will you do to make the activity as safe as possible?
Note: HRCW activities are listed in this column.	Note: These hazards and risks refer to High-Risk construction work as defined in Clause 291.	Keep it simple and practical – this is what you will need to monitor your compliance against.
Before entering the ceiling space.	Exposure to hazardous substances and airborne contaminants	Request a hazardous substance register from the building owner/manager.
Before entering the ceiling space, isolate the electricity supply or circuits. Once electricity is turned off assess the ceiling space.	Electrocution	Obtain sign off from a licensed electrician that the electricity has been isolated or shut off.
		Check the building or property appliances/lights etc. to ensure the electricity (circuit) has been turned off or removed to isolate the power source.
		Use a volt stick to check wiring and any exposed metallic material (metalised or reflective foil insulation can become energised, resulting in electrocution, serious injury or death if you encounter the exposed wire or metal).
		Do not walk over cables. Keep all tools clear of cables. Never assume cables are de-energised, treat all cables as live.
		Report any damaged wiring or circuits to the building manager/client so repair can be undertaken by a licensed electrician before works commence.
		Consider potential circuits on timers such as lights that may test dead but switch on during work and generator-backed circuits that may be labelled at the circuit breaker but not necessarily at the wiring. These could become live in a blackout or other power loss event.
		Be aware of the location of electrical cables, fittings and equipment and avoid contact with them.
Conduct a pre-work risk assessment of the ceiling space – refer to Appendix A.	Falls from heights Falls through ceiling space falling object from heights hazardous substances in space	Review ceiling space from platform ladder through manhole/access panel.
Look within the ceiling space/cavity to identify hazards that may pose risks.		Review ceiling space from plant room access door.

These may include:		Review ceiling space through removal of ceiling tile within ceiling
		grid.
 high temperatures/humidity 		
 evidence of vermin/pests/animals 		
 sharp objects 		
 asbestos/hazardous materials/hazardous dust 		
• type or no lighting		
• type of insulation material		
 accessibility to the work area (i.e., amped and awkward positions) 		
 location of electrical wiring and water or gas piping 		
 stability of ceiling joists/platforms etc. 		
• Excessive noise generated from equipment		
 Type/size of materials and/or equipment that needs to enter the space 		
PPE requirements		
Working alone		
Develop an emergency rescue plan include – what emergency equipment is required to safely rescue the worker from the ceiling space?	Unable to rescue the worker Unable to provide first aid to the worker	Identify emergency responders.
		List emergency equipment required.
		List the communication method to be used when working within
		the ceiling space, e.g. spotter with visual view of the worker/s,
		voice, two-way radios, mobile phones, hand signals.
		Document the process of completing an emergency evacuation of the worker/s or providing first aid to the worker/s.
Set up exclusion zone beneath the works	Person/s hit by falling objects	Ensure an exclusion zone below the works has been set up.
		Cordon off the area below with safety bollards, safety tape and
		other barricades. Notify personnel below and in surrounding area
Entering/gaining access to the ceiling space	Falls from heights manual handling	that workers are above. Ensure ladders have been checked prior to use and in good
Entering/gaining access to the tening space		working order. Ensure ladders are fit for purpose.
		Ensure ladders are set up on a secure base and locked into
		position. Ensure worker has 3 points of contact on the ladder when using.
		Ensure ladders/platform ladders/EWPs are positioned and
		secured to enable the worker can gain access to the ceiling space

Set up work area in the ceiling space	Falls from heights	Wear appropriate footwear.
	Person/s hit by falling objects	Identify access paths – location of ceiling joists, method of travel to the work zone.
	Manual handling – lifting equipment	Install working platforms e.g, aluminium planks with handrails,
	Manual handling – moving equipment	structural ply, check structural stability and load requirements of planks/existing beams/joists, ensure allowance for access and egress paths.
		Identify method of moving materials/equipment to work zone, equipment/materials to be tied to ceiling beams to stop them falling through ceiling.
		Install a safety line system to tie equipment too to stop from falling through the existing ceiling.
		Wear a safety harness and attached to certified anchor points.
		Install mobile scaffold as catch scaffold beneath the work area within the exclusion zone below, to reduce the height of fall through the ceiling.
		Working from mobile scaffold directly into ceiling space.
		Working from mechanical platform i.e. EWP boom/scissor lift directly into ceiling space.
		Limit the weight of materials to be lifted into the ceiling i.e., lift one item at a time.
		Use mechanical means e.g., hoists, genie lifts, forklifts depending on ceiling opening size, pulley system, crane for large items onto roofs.
		Two-man lifts for heavier items.
		Use dolly trolleys where planks are installed.
		Push equipment rather than pulling.
		Two-man movements where possible.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – high temperatures/humidity	Heat stress/dehydration	Monitor temperatures in the ceiling space.
		Reschedule works to a milder day or earlier or later in the day when the temperatures are likely to be lower.
		Take extra fluids (water, electrolytes) into the ceiling space, keep

		hydrated.
		Set up a fan into the ceiling space.
		Set up a fait into the centing space.
		Remove ceiling tiles if possible, to increase cross flow ventilation and airflow.
		Limit the duration of time in the ceiling space. Rotate workers in/out of the ceiling space.
		PPE – provide workers with cooling vests to wear.
Carry out works near mechanical ductwork/hydraulic pipes/gas pipes	Hitting objects	Identify ductwork locations within the ceiling space – avoid areas
	Equipment failure/falling objects	for hitting objects with your head or body.
		Do not stand on ductwork or fans, these could be suspended and
	Lacerations	cannot take increased loads.
	Hazardous substances – asbestos	Watch for sharp edges on ductwork or booker rods.
	Trip Hazards	Identify pipework. Look for any lagging, this could contain asbestos – do not touch or disturb.
		Identify water pipe locations within the ceiling space – avoid areas for hitting objects with your head or tripping hazards.
		Do not stand on water pipes, these could burst.
		Do not stand or lean on gas pipes, these could fracture and cause a gas leak or a full rupture.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – hazardous substances	Asbestos	Check the buildings hazardous substance register (if available).
		Do not touch any building materials unless a building materials audit, register or NATA testing report has been completed or provided to determine if any of the existing building materials are class A (friable) or class B (non- friable) asbestos (e.g., cladding, pipe lagging, limpet/sprayed, guttering, etc).
		Wear suitable Australian Standards approved personal protective equipment (PPE) that aligns to the nature of the work and associated hazards (e.g., disposable coveralls, P2
		mask/respirator, eye protection, gloves, etc) when working in the
		ceiling space.

Insulation, such as: • asbestos (Class A – friable) • synthetic mineral fibres (SMF) • old insulation Carry out works in a ceiling space – hazardous dust • asbestos dust • SMF • lead dust • faecal dust	Respiratory irritation Asbestosis Inhalation Respiratory irritation Asbestosis	 Wear appropriate PPE/disposable coveralls, P2 mask/respirator, eye protection, gloves at all times when in the ceiling space. Do not disturb or remove SMF insulation unless necessary. Do not cut any SMF insulation unless necessary, if cutting is required use of hand tools should be used. Check the buildings hazardous substance register if available. Do not touch any building materials unless a building materials audit, register or NATA testing report has been completed or provided to determine if any of the existing building materials are hazardous. Do not touch faeces – unless you are the professional engaged to clean the area. Wear appropriate PPE/disposable coveralls, P2 mask/respirator, eye protection, gloves at all times when in the ceiling space. Dispose of PPE correctly, wash hands with soap thoroughly. Wear appropriate, well maintained and correctly-fitted PPE when working in dusty ceiling spaces, including: a half-face (class P1 or P2) disposable particulate respirator, in accordance with AS/NZS 1715. a head-covering and goggles, long-sleeved, loose-fitting clothing and gloves, to minimise skin contact with insulation material or dust.
		Keep your work areas clean and clear of fibres and dust and place waste in plastic bags capable of containing the dust. Check oxygen levels regularly, 21% to be maintained.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – mould or water penetration present	Mould exposure	 Do not touch or disturb mould areas – unless you are the professional engaged to remove the mould. Wear appropriate PPE/disposable coveralls, P2 mask/respirator, eye protection, gloves at all times when in the ceiling space. Dispose of PPE correctly, wash hands with soap thoroughly.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – pests/vermin/snakes/ possums or other Rare Endangered or Threatened Species (RETS) present	Biological Hazards Animal faeces	Inspect ceiling space prior to entering, contact a pest removal contractor to remove and clean before completing the works.

		Do not touch pests or vermin/animals – unless you are the
	Air contamination	professional engaged to remove the pests/vermin/animals.
		Wear appropriate PPE/disposable coveralls, P2 mask/respirator, eye protection, gloves at all times when in the ceiling space.
		Dispose of PPE correctly, wash hands with soap thoroughly.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – excessive noise	Hearing damage	Use manual tools within the ceiling space.
		Use battery operated equipment within ceiling space.
		Ensure hearing protection is worn during the works.
		Shutdown plant/air conditioners/fans if possible. If not, limit
		exposure – split up shifts, take regular breaks from the ceiling
		space, worker rotation.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – working alone/isolated work		Don't work in a ceiling space when you are on site/within a building alone.
		If working in an isolated area, ensure the building
		manager/owner/occupier or other person is notified and assign a
		first responder that can gain access and retrieve you from the
		ceiling space in line with the site/task specific Emergency Rescue
		Plan.
Carry out works in a ceiling space – tool/equipment/material safety	Falling objects	Restrain tools with specifically designed tool belts.
	Hitting persons	Tools to be tied to ropes/lanyards and a bucket, secured to fixed structures i.e., rafters or ceiling grids.
		Exclusion zone beneath to be set up during the works.
		If a spotter is present and able, pass tool/equipment up/down to the worker.
Housekeeping during works in ceiling space and upon completion	Trip hazards	Once work has been completed:
		 Replace any insulation material that may have been disturbed or moved for access to the work area, ensuring that it is not covering any electrical fittings or equipment, especially downlights.
		 Dispose of debris and waste appropriately.
		 Do not leave any materials, equipment within ceiling space.
Completion of work in the ceiling space	Environmental hazards	When leaving the area, close and lock entry hatches, doors, plant

room access doors. Replace ceiling tiles.
Personal hygiene - wash your hands, face, neck and hair with soap and water.
Dispose of any materials at a suitably licensed facility where required.
If working alone, notify first responder of completion of works.

Name of Worker(s)	Signature of Worker(s)
Date SWMS received by Worker(s)	