



Scaffolding

PRC - Procedure

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About This Procedure

Purpose	The purpose of this procedure is to establish, document and communicate the detailed process for scaffolding activities.
Scope	The scope of this procedure applies to all scaffolding activities and structures on INPEX sites and includes: • Scaffolds, • Barricading constructed using scaffolding materials, and • Scaffolding lifting aids (i.e. Gin wheels).
Defining Scaffolding	Scaffolding is defined as a temporary structure for supporting access platforms, working platforms, catch platforms and loading platforms.
Intended User	Intended users of this procedure are trained and competent personnel who undertake the following scaffolding activities: • Planning, authorizing, managing and supervising scaffolding activities. Intended users must have the relevant license to undertake: • Basic scaffolding: ◦ High Risk Work License – Basic Scaffolding; • Intermediate scaffolding: ◦ High Risk Work License – Intermediate Scaffolding; • Advanced scaffolding: ◦ High Risk Work License – Advanced Scaffolding.
Life Saving Rule for “Scaffolding”	“Scaffolding” is considered a High-Risk Activity by INPEX. Scaffolding must comply with the requirements of this Procedure and supporting documentation.

High Risk Work Activity	Icon	Life-Saving Rule (LSR)	Life-Saving Actions	INPEX Standard
Working at Height		Protect yourself against a fall when working at height.	• I inspect my fall protection equipment before use. • I secure tools and work materials to prevent dropped objects. • I tie off 100% to approved anchor points while outside a protected area.	Working at Height Standard (0000-AH-STD-60024)

1. Planning

1.1. Mandatory Requirements

Personnel	- Personnel undertaking scaffolding activities must hold the applicable nationally accredited high-risk work license and a certificate of competency issued from an approved training provider, - The scaffolds maximum intended load and its load carrying capability must be known and not exceeded.
Requests	- Scaffolds must be formally requested through the work management system, - When there is a need for a scaffold the requirement must be discussed with the responsible Scaffolding Team Leader, Maintenance Planner and/or designated competent person i.e. Workscope Supervisor. This discussion must cover the following areas: - Reason the scaffold is required, - Period of time the scaffold is required, - Type of scaffold required, - Maximum load likely to be placed on the working platform, inclusive of people and equipment, - Area of working platform necessary to carry out the work, - Equipment/tools required on the platform, - Positioning of access ladders, - Working height required for the platform, - Required lifting aids, and - Sequence of activities where modifications will be required within the platform for works to precede. - Consider CONOPS and SIMOPS and/or potential access needs of others in the area.
Process Equipment	- During the scaffold planning stage, the scaffold team leader must review the work site with the Area Authority/Technician to develop an awareness of the live process and fire & gas detection systems in the area, - Particular attention to small bore tubing, gas detection, Manual Alarm Call points (MACs), emergency stop buttons, hot surfaces etc. must be noted in order to put suitable controls in place to prevent impact to these items before the works commences, - Care must be taken to ensure that line of sight gas detectors are not blocked, and consideration given to the potential for reflected light setting of infra-red flame detectors.
Emergency response	- Scaffolding activities requiring fall-arrest protection must have a task-specific rescue plan, - The rescue plan must be based on the credible events and hazards identified in the scaffolding risk assessment for the proposed task, - Scaffolders shall be involved in at least one drill (initial deployment of rescue device as per the rescue plan) in the last 12 months,

Scaffold Equipment

- For further guidance on the requirements of rescue plans refer to the [Working at Height Procedure](#).
- All scaffold structures must be erected, dismantled and modified in accordance with the manufactures specifications and must comply with the relevant Australian Standard & New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) standards,
- All scaffolding equipment must be fit for purpose, inspected prior to use and maintained by a competent scaffolder,
- Working platforms must be equipped with complete floors, top and middle guardrails and kick boards or toe boards on all sides,
- The Scaffoldtag system must be used, and scaffolds must be regularly inspected by a competent scaffolder,
- Modular scaffold is not permitted on Ichthys offshore facilities. All scaffolds on offshore facilities are to be of a tube and clip design type.
- Scaffold equipment shall be lifted out using purpose-built lifting stillages or baskets. Cranage of pre-assembled scaffold is prohibited.

1.2. Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment

The Work Group is responsible for conducting a risk assessment to ensure all hazards are identified and suitable control measures are implemented when undertaking scaffolding activities.

Scaffolding Checklist

The [Scaffolding Checklist for Erection and Dismantling of Scaffolds](#) may be used prior to the erection or dismantling activities, to assist the Work Group and Area Authority to identify items that have the potential to impact plant integrity and operational stability.

Hazards

The hazards which must be identified and assessed include:

- Ground/ Surface type,
- Scaffold design,
- Proximity to sensitive process equipment,
- Dropped objects,
- Working at heights,
- Edges,
- Concurrent Operations (CONOPS),
- Fixed or moving parts,
- Manual handling / ergonomics,
- Lighting and visibility, and
- Weather conditions.

PTW

- Refer to the [ISSoW manual](#) for further guidance.

1.3. Scaffold Categories

- Scaffolds must be designed and authorised in accordance with the scaffold categories identified in [Table 1-1](#),
- For Category 3 Scaffolds, a copy of the original Engineer designed scaffold specification / drawing / plan must be

attached to the relevant Permit to Work (PTW) and be on hand at the worksite.

Table 1-1: Scaffold categorisation, type and authorisation

Categorisation	Type	Authorise	Inspection requirement
Category 1	- Erection of gin wheels, - Modular or prefabricated scaffolds. - Free-standing scaffolds (height $\leq$ 3x base width). - Tube-and-coupler scaffolds (height $\leq$ 15m). - Barrow ramps and sloping platforms.	Intermediate Scaffolder	Not exceeding 28 days
Category 2	- Cantilever scaffolds not exceeding one bay (excluding multi-level configurations). - Spurred scaffolds (<6m). - Hung scaffolds using tubes and couplers. - Scaffolds supporting manual lifting devices ($\leq$500kg WLL). - Scaffolds between 16m to 30m in height. - Scaffolds with shade cloth or plastic sheeting (not exposed to high wind/rain loads). - Working over water scaffolds.	Scaffold Supervisor or delegate (minimum Advanced Scaffolder with 8 years' experience)	Not exceeding 28 days
Category 3 **	- Scaffolds (such as laydowns) exceeding 675kg per bay. - Crane loading platform. - Cantilever scaffolds exceeding one bay - Multi-level cantilever scaffolds. - Spurred scaffolds exceeding 6m. - Hung scaffolds using wire ropes or chains. - Scaffolds fitted with metal containment sheeting/debris netting exposed to wind/rain loads. - Mast Climbers. - Scaffolding for the attachment of manual lifting device with a WLL >500kgs and <1t, anything >1t requires the Appropriate Operations or Project Structural Engineering authorisation * - Scaffolding above 30m in height.	Scaffold Supervisor or delegate (minimum Advanced Scaffolder with 8 years' experience) * Lifting Specialist TA-1 authorisation required, see notes	Not exceeding 7 days

Notes:

* Authorisation by Lifting Specialist TA-1, unless >1t then, anything greater than 1t requires Structural Engineering authorisation. Scaffold design remains the responsibility of the scaffolding specialist/engineer.

** The scaffold design is to be reviewed by an INPEX (or delegate) Structural Engineer to assess the existing structure supporting the scaffold for code compliance. Scaffold design remains the responsibility of the scaffolding specialist/engineer.

2. Execution

2.1. Requirements

Scaffold Bay Sizes & Integrity

- Scaffolds must not be loaded in excess of the working load limit for which they are designed in accordance with the below Table.

BAY SIZE	INTEGRITY
Light duty	Up to 225 kg per bay Single concentrated load of 100kg
Medium duty	Up to 450 kg per bay Single concentrated load of 150kg
Heavy duty	Up to 675 kg per bay Single concentrated load of 200kg

Mobile Scaffolding

- Mobile scaffolding must not exceed two (2) times the minimum base width in height without outrigger frames in place,
- Mobile scaffolds must only be used on hard level surfaces, no closer than 1.0 m from any step-down, edge or penetration, unless a rigid secure barrier is in place,
- Scaffold wheels or castors must be pinned to the scaffold legs. The wheel locks must not be released to relocate the scaffold, unless the scaffold is unoccupied and all items on the scaffold platform have been removed/secured to minimise the potential for dropped objects,
- Once re-located the mobile scaffold must have its wheels relocked. Offshore, the mobile scaffold must be tied off with ratchet straps or tied into the surrounding steel structure, and
- A Mobile Scaffold must not be re-located by any other means than by hand, unless it has been specifically designed for mechanical movement. Mobile scaffold is to be inspected before use after being mechanically moved to ensure integrity and stability has not been compromised.

Scaffold Erection

- All scaffolding components must be inspected before scaffolding erection,
- Work from a full deck of planks or a minimum of 2 secured boards,
- Do not overload scaffold bays with scaffolding awaiting installation. If multi-level scaffolds require a loading bay to store scaffolding material, the loading bay is to be fully kick boarded and have drop prevention mesh infill panels attached along perimeter handrails of the loading bay,
- Do not climb on guardrails to gain extra height,
- Do not climb outside of scaffold,

	- After enough components of the scaffold have been erected to support it, immediately install: - A secured platform at least 450 mm wide along the full length of the section of scaffold, and - A way to access the scaffold e.g. temporary stairs or a ladder to the level the scaffold has reached.
Scaffold Dismantle	- Edge protection and a way to enter the scaffold can be removed as the scaffold is dismantled, provided it is removed at the last possible stage, - A secured platform of at least 450 mm wide at the level the dismantling has reached must be in place, and - Scaffolding should never be dropped in an uncontrolled way when dismantling the scaffold.
Scaffold Access During Erection & Dismantle	- Safe entry and exit are required for workers when erecting, using and dismantling a scaffold. Common means of entry and exit include: - Temporary stairs or ladder access systems installed at the start of erection and progressed with the scaffold, - Permanently installed platforms or ramps e.g. part of an adjacent building, - Personnel hoists, - The existing floor level of a building if entry from there is safe.
Ladders	- Refer to Working at Heights Procedure. - Any ladder access that is external to the scaffold structure, which exceeds 4.0 m in height from grade to the first access/working platform, must be fitted with an outside safety guard-rail, - Ladders must be set up on a firm, level surface and not used on scaffold bays to gain extra height, - Ladders must be erected at 75 degree of vertical using the 4:1 ratio; 4 being the height and 1 being the horizontal distance from the scaffold, - Any access ladder exposed to open edge at height shall be adequately protected with extended height guardrails to eliminate the risk of fall from height, - Each ladder (internal or external) ladder cannot exceed 6.0 m in height. The use of extension ladders is not permitted for scaffold access, - All ladders will be braced and fixed top and bottom at a maximum of 3.0 m intervals. All internal ladders will access no more than two lifts/platforms per single ladder, - The top of the ladder must project no less than 1.0m above the working platform. The only exception, is when a ladder hatch platform is installed that closes the entry penetration immediately after accessing that working level, - Ladder penetrations must have one of the following Fall Protection systems, self-closing gate or trapdoor, - Gates must open inwards towards the scaffold deck, and - Aluminium ladders are acceptable for use on site.
Lifting Aids	Refer to Lifting Operations Management Procedure.

	• The lifting aids must only be used as per manufacturer's specification, • Lifting aides shall be certified as per requirements of Lifting Operations Management Procedure. • The maximum load that can be lifted with natural fibre rope when using non-powered or non-mechanically advantaged must not exceed 30 kg, • The minimum diameter of rope used for non-mechanical lifting aids must be a minimum of 16mm in diameter and a maximum of 18mm, • The rope must be joined in a continuous loop using a double sheet bend (or similar) forming a tail for attaching the load, • Only natural fibre rope is to be used on non-mechanical lifting aids. Synthetic fibre rope is not to be used, and • A scaffold tag must be attached to the frame supporting the lifting aid and the exclusion zone with the following information - SWL of lifting point, lifting equipment serial/asset number, location, erected by, erect date and authorised competent scaffolder.
Unsafe Scaffolds	• If a scaffold is found to be in an unsafe condition take the following action: - The scaffold must not be used, - The green scaffold tag must be removed to display the red "Do Not Use" and the scaffold and scaffold tag is to be reported to the scaffolding team leader, - The person who identified the scaffold to be unsafe must place an out of service tag on the scaffold, and - The scaffolding team leader must ensure that adequate controls are put in place such that inadvertent access to the scaffold is not possible until the scaffold is made safe.
Switch rooms, power sources/cabling	• Scaffolding must be earthed each time that there is a risk of grounding through accidental breakage of electrical cables, poor insulation, or when installed against metal cladding, • Wire lashing must be substituted with fibre/nylon rope or scaffold board retaining couplers to secure boards when scaffolding in switch rooms.
Storage & Transport	• Scaffolding components must be stored in a neat and tidy manner as close to the erection site as possible i.e. scaffold fittings in purpose-built scaffold baskets, trolleys, lifting baskets/cages, stillages and horns, cages or prefabricated bins, • Scaffolding must be stored on timber gluts a minimum of one (1) meter away from exposed edges and open handrails, • Suitable dropped object protection must be put in place where scaffolding is stored in close to an edge or open handrail, • Storage areas must not obstruct access/escape ways, stairways and ladder accesses, • Scaffold tubes and components must not be leant against or stored upon structure, pipework, pumps or other permanent equipment. Scaffold tubes, standards and other long components must not be stored vertically unless in an approved storage designed to accommodate vertical storage.
Modification or Handover	• Scaffolders modifying a scaffold will ensure that they; - Attach their Scaffold tag to the scaffold, and

	- Update the scaffold register. • If the scaffold is being handed over from one scaffolding company to another scaffolding company the new owner of the scaffold/s must be responsible for the scaffold including inspections and maintenance of the scaffolding register.
Damaged Equipment	• Any defective/damaged components must be immediately tagged out of service, removed and returned to the on-site scaffold quarantine area, • Defective/damaged components must be reported to the Scaffold Supervisor or delegate.
Scaffold Register	• A site scaffold register must be maintained at all times with the following information fields being recorded within the register: - Erection, dismantle and inspection date, - Scaffold unique number, - Location, - Duty, - Company/person who erected the scaffold, - Who requested scaffold, and - SAP Work order number (where required).

2.2. Controls

Edge Protection	• The barrier/guardrail system must be constructed to withstand a force of 0.55 kN applied to any point on it, • Top rails must be between 900 mm and 1100 mm above the working surface, • Midrails and toe boards must be provided, • Infill must be provided around any openings or penetrations in the scaffold to prevent items falling from height, • If access points are required for equipment (e.g. a hoist), they must be protected adequately with self-closing gates or other means to prevent a person falling.
Escape Routes	• Scaffolding must not impede emergency escape routes. Designated primary escape routes shall maintain a minimum of 2.3m height and 1.2 width clearance at all times.
Barricading & Signage	• Refer to Barricading and Signage Procedure.
Exclusion Zones	• Refer to Working at Height Procedure. • Size of exclusion zones must consider potential deflection of dropped objects. • The exclusion zone calculator available via DropsOnline.org may be used as a guidance tool to support the determination of suitable exclusion zones.
Tagging	• The Scaffold tag 'Scafftag' system must be used to identify the status of the scaffold, • The Scafftag system indicates a choice of two scaffold statuses by displaying either a Red tag or a Green tag, • Scafftags are to be securely installed at each stair or ladder access entry point onto each working platform. Information on the tag must be clearly written with full name to allow for ease of traceability,

Inspection

- The red "Do Not Use" tag must be placed on all scaffolds while erection, modification and dismantling of scaffolding is in progress, or at any time when the scaffold is found to be non-compliant, and
- Scaffolders must ensure that the Scaffold tags are securely fitted, clearly visible at all access points and able to withstand adverse weather conditions and remain legible and in place.

Adverse Weather

- A nominated competent Scaffolders must carry out inspections of all Category 1 & 2 scaffolds at minimal intervals not exceeding the requirements outlined in [Table 1-1.](#),
 - Category 3 Scaffolds must be inspected at intervals not exceeding 7 days,
 - Additional inspections must be carried out immediately after any modification work, reported damage, high winds or adverse weather events that may have affected the integrity of the structure, and
 - Any part of a scaffold that has been damaged or weakened must be removed from service and made structurally safe. Once safe it must be re-inspected and re-tagged, before being returned to service.
-
- Refer to:
 - [Adverse Weather Procedure \(Offshore\)](#) or [Adverse Weather Procedure \(Onshore\)](#), and
 - [Offshore Cyclone Management Plan](#) and the [Northern Territory Extreme Weather \(Cyclone\) Management Plan](#).
-

3. Abbreviations and Definitions

ABBREVIATION/TERM	DEFINITION
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AS	Australian Standard
AS/NZS	Australian / New Zealand Standard
Cantilevered Scaffold	A scaffold which is supported by cantilevered load bearing member/s.
Castor	A swivelling wheel secured to the base of a vertical member for the purpose of mobilizing the scaffold.
Company	Any operation or business under the control of INPEX Executive Management in Australia, whether located in Australia or another location (as a branch office), is deemed to be the Company.
Competent Person	A person who has, through a combination of training, education and experience, acquired knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform correctly a specified task.
CONOPS	Concurrent Operations
Fabricated Frame Scaffold (Tubular Welded Frame Scaffold)	A scaffold consisting of platforms supported on fabricated end frames with integral posts, horizontal bearers, and intermediate members. Some manufacturers refer to their fabricated frame products as "sectional" scaffolding.
Fall-Arrest Equipment	Any system or device that limits the distance a person can fall and which also supports a person who has fallen from height and prevents him/her striking the ground or a lower level structure. Individual fall-arrest systems are designed to arrest an accidental fall and consist of: • Anchorage points; • A shock absorbing lanyard that will not allow a person to fall more than two metres; • Harness; • Snap hooks (double or triple action to prevent roll out); and • Karabiners (double or triple action to prevent roll out) etc. All components shall comply with the relevant parts of the AS/NZS 1891, Industrial Fall-Arrest Systems and Devices Series.
Fall-Protection System	A system (including associated equipment) designed to prevent a person from falling from one level to another; it can include hard barriers (e.g. guardrails), the use of restraining systems (fall restraints) or the use of a fall-arrest system (the least preferred method).
Hung or Drop Scaffold	A scaffold which is hung/ suspended from another structure and which is not capable of being raised or lowered when in use.
ISSOW	Integrated Safe System of Work

ABBREVIATION/TERM	DEFINITION
Lifting Aid	Any device or medium used to raise, lower or otherwise support an object in a rigging capacity. May include but is not limited to self-braked and/ or ratchet type Gin Wheels, self-braking sheave block, rated lifting bags, rated cradles slings, ropes, pulleys, winches, coma-long, chain-blocks.
LSR	Life Save Rules
MAC	Manual Alarm Call point
Mobile (Rolling) Scaffold	A powered or unpowered, portable, caster or wheel-mounted, supported scaffold.
PTW	Permit to Work
Scaffold (also referred to as scaffolding)	Scaffolding is a temporary structure on which persons are able to work and it can also provide support for the materials used in construction, maintenance, or repair work and is also designed for accessing areas from one level to another. When work cannot be safely carried out from ground level scaffolding presents one option for providing safe access.
Scaffolder	Personnel, who are holders of State or National Licence to erect, modify and dismantle scaffolds.
Scafftag	Scafftag is the preferred, On-Site, patented system for the recording, inspection and tagging of scaffolds.
Spur Scaffold	A scaffold which is partially supported by inclined load bearing member/s.
Suspended Scaffold	A scaffold incorporating a suspended platform which is capable of being lowered and raised when in use, including but not limited to swinging stage and boatswains chair.
SWL	Safe Working Load
Scaffold System	A scaffold consisting of posts with fixed connection points that accept runners, bearers, and diagonals that can be interconnected at predetermined levels.
TA	Technical Authority
Toeboard /Kickboard	A toeboard is a low, vertical protective barrier fitted along exposed edges of floor openings, platforms, ramps, etc., that will prevent the fall of materials and items of equipment to lower levels of a construction site, scaffolding, etc.
Tube and Coupler (or Clamp)	Scaffold - A supported or suspended scaffold consisting of platforms supported by tubing, erected with coupling devices connecting uprights, braces, bearers and runners.
WLL	Working Load Limit

4. References and Compliance

The documents listed below are relevant to the execution of this procedure:

- Reference documents (R) are documents referred to in the course of completing this procedure.
- Compliance documents (C) include all standards, regulatory governance, contracts, business rules or policies applicable to this procedure.

DOCUMENT NAME	R	C	DOCUMENT NUMBER
Policies			
Health Safety Security Environment & Quality Policy		C	0000-AH-POL-70000
Standards			
Barricading and Signage Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60038
Emergency and Crisis Management Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60051
Fitness for Work Standard		C	0000-AN-STD-60023
Prevailing Influence Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60017
Permit to Work Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60023
PPE Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60034
Working at Height Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60024
Working over Water Standard		C	0000-AH-STD-60041
Procedures			
Adverse Weather Procedure (Offshore)		C	X060-AH-PRC-60017
Adverse Weather Procedure (Onshore)		C	L060-AH-PRC-60005
Barricading and Signage Procedure		C	X060-AH-PRC-60001
Integrated Safe System of Work (ISSoW) Manual		C	X060-A1-MAN-60004
NT Extreme Weather (Cyclone) Management Plan		C	L060-AH-PLN-60003
Offshore Cyclone Management Plan		C	X060-AH-PLN-60001
Lifting Operations Management Procedure		C	0000-AG-PRC-60046
Personal Protective Equipment Procedure		C	X060-AH-PRC-60021
Working at Height Procedure		C	X060-AH-PRC-60009
Guidelines, Work Instructions, Forms and Templates			
Ladder Inspection Checklist		C	X060-AH-FRM-60036
Risk Matrix		C	0000-A0-TPL-60003
Scaffolding Checklist for Erection and Dismantling of Scaffolds	R	C	0000-AH-FRM-70024

DOCUMENT NAME	R	C	DOCUMENT NUMBER
Reference Legislation and AS/NZ Standards			
Australian Standard: Round Slings—Synthetic Fibre—Care and Use		C	AS 4497:2018
Australian Standard: Scaffolding—General Requirements		C	AS/NZS 1576.1:2019
Australian Standard: Personal Equipment for Work at Height – Manufacturing Requirements for Full Body Combination and Lower Body Harness		C	AS/NZS 1891.1:2020
Australian Standard: Industrial Fall-Arrest Systems and Devices—Horizontal Lifeline and Rail Systems		C	AS/NZS 1891.2:2001
Australian Standard: Personal Equipment for Work at Height – Part 3 Fall-arrest Devices		C	AS/NZS 1891.3:2020
Australian Standard: Industrial Fall-arrest Systems and Devices—Selection, Use and Maintenance		C	AS/NZS 1891.4:2025
Australian Standard: Guidelines for Scaffolding		C	AS 4576:2020
Australian Standard: Fixed platforms, Walkways, Stairways and Ladders—Design, Construction and Installation		C	AS 1657:2018
Australian Standard: Portable Ladders -Selection, safe use and care		C	AS 1892.5:2020
SafeWork Australia General Guide for Scaffolds and Scaffolding Work	R		978-1-74361-780-9

5. Record of Amendment

REVISION	SECTION	AMENDMENT
3	Defining Scaffolding	Updated definition of scaffolding to simplify and make more clear by aligning with the definition in AS/NZS 1576.1:2019 Scaffolding – General requirements.
3	1.1	Amended Process Equipment segment – “Particular attention to small bore tubing, gas detection, MACs, emergency stop buttons, hot surfaces etc. must be noted in order to put suitable controls in place to manage those hazards before the works commences. “Particular attention to small bore tubing, gas detection, MACs, emergency stop buttons, hot surfaces etc. must be noted in order to put suitable controls in place to prevent impact to these items before the works commences,”.
3	1.1	Amended Scaffold Equipment segment - “The Scaffold system is used, and scaffolds must be regularly inspected by a competent scaffolder,” to “The Scaffold system must be used, and scaffolds must be regularly inspected by a competent scaffolder,”
3	Table 1.1	Category 1, authorise is now Intermediate Scaffolders Erection of gin wheels, now Category 1 Removed, Scaffolds fitted with metal containment sheeting that are exposed to increased wind and rain loads, removed - Where the scaffold is designed as a temporary structural support, for loads greater than 675kg. - Where the scaffold design states, “existing structure to provide support”. The loads to be supported by the existing structure must be clearly stated, and - Where a multi-level scaffold is to be supported off existing steelwork and the total applied load (dead load + live load + environmental load) of the scaffold is greater than the design live load of the steelwork. Removed, Site Manager / OIM and Structural Engineer or Delegate Updated: Scaffolding for the attachment of manual lifting device with a WLL >500kgs and <1t, anything >1t requires Structural Engineering authorisation * The use of pre-approved engineered scaffolds used for lifting with the attachment of a manual lifting device with a WLL >500kgs and <1t, anything >1t requires Structural Engineering authorisation *
3	2.2	Included requirements for considering escape routes.
3	3	Re-introduce the abbreviations and Definitions table due to HSE Field Manual being withdrawn.
3	4	Removed reference to the following due to being withdrawn: AS 4142.1 – Fibre Ropes: Care and Safe Usage

REVISION	SECTION	AMENDMENT
		AS 4142.3 – Fibre Ropes: Man-made Fibre Rope for Static Life Rescue Lines.

Document Endorsement and Approvals

This page has been automatically generated and appended to this document by the INPEX Australia Controlled Document Management System (CDS). This page contains key events related to this document that are listed in the tables below and the information is unable to be manually edited.

Document Identification

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Document Revision History

Revision	Date and Time	Issue Reason
2C	26/03/26 08:00	For Review
2B	19/06/25 08:00	For Review
2A	02/06/25 08:00	For Review
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1	15/02/21 08:00	For Use

Delegation of Authority

From Name	To Name	Date and Time	Action

Name	Title

Electronic Endorsement and Approval

Electronic approval of this document complies with the issued INPEX Electronic Approval Standard (0000-A9-STD-60011) and records evidence that the applicable person has either endorsed and/or approved the content contained within this document. The reviewers of this document are recorded in the CDS.

Name	Title	Date and Time	Action
Craig Petzke	Senior HSE Operations	02/07/26 10:08	Endorser
Nigel Ross	HSE Support Manager	07/07/26 08:44	Approver