

OHS MANAGEMENT OF WORK AREAS PROCEDURE

SCOPE

This Procedure relates to all work areas under the management and control of Monash University in Australia and applies to affected staff, students, contractors and visitors.

PROCEDURE STATEMENT

This Procedure sets out the requirements to safely control potentially hazardous work areas including hazards arising as a result of making changes to a work area.

1. Abbreviations

PULSE/SCOUT	Building Engineering Information Management System
BPD	Buildings and Property Division
OH&S	Monash Occupational Health & Safety

2. Management of Work Areas

It is the responsibility of the Operational Manager to ensure that:

- Work areas that they control are Appropriately signed to warn of present danger;
- Work areas that they control are Provided with suitable systems to:
 - Restrict access to the work area;
 - Ensuring that workers are adequately trained and instructed on how to perform work safely.
- Risks to health and safety that arise as a result of use of a work area are eliminated or otherwise minimised to an acceptable level;
- Any OHS prescribed activities are managed in accordance with the [Prescribed Activities and Permit to Work Procedure](#).
- Monitoring of risks is being effectively managed.
- Any changes made are managed in accordance with section 3 – Managing physical changes to a work area.

2.1 Signage

Operational Managers must determine and display appropriate signage at all points of access to a work area. Signage must include details of the process for how to gain access to the work area where appropriate (e.g. contact information of the relevant Operational Manager). Information on regulatory signage requirements is available in the [Regulatory and Hazard Signage Guidelines](#).

For guidance on Monash University internal signage requirements contact BPD.

2.2 Systems to manage access control

2.2.1 Access control to Work Areas

No worker may enter a restricted access area unsupervised without first receiving access from the relevant Operational Manager. Access may be limited to particular:

- Locations within or sections of the work area (e.g. a specific room or region);
- Time period (e.g. only during regular business hours);

- Activities (e.g. only to install a piece of equipment or perform a specific test); and/or
- Individual or Groups of workers (e.g. Contractors from a particular company).

Workers must not provide access to any other person unless specifically directed to do so by an appropriate authority (e.g. the relevant Operational Manager, Security guard working under the instruction of Monash Security, senior manager, a person performing duties as an emergency responder).

The Operation Manager must ensure that requirements before gaining approval to access a workplace (such as receiving a local area OHS induction) are provided to the worker in advance, so far as is reasonably practicable (e.g. some requirements may be waived if access is required as part of an incident or emergency).

The Operation Manager must ensure that an adequate control system is in place and communicated to workers so as to restrict access. The appropriateness of an access control systems will relate to the level of risk of the work area and the degree to which supervision can be provided to workers. Access control systems include access:

- Only via the operational manager or their delegate;
- Via the provisioning of swipe card;
- Via the installation of a lock and issuing of keys; or
- Signage indicating who can enter (this is the weakest form of control).

2.2.2 Induction

The Operational Manager must ensure that local area inductions are provided to any workers (including contractors) entering a work area to perform unsupervised work in accordance with the [OHS Induction and Training Procedure](#).

In the case of contractors, the operational manager (typically also their CRP) must ensure that the requirements of the [OHS Contractor Management Procedure](#) are adhered to.

Where multiple parties share management control of a workplace, agreement must be reached on which person will ensure local inductions are completed.

Local OHS Induction must include, where appropriate, information on

- Identifying the level of risk of each work area;
- How to correctly interpret signage; and
- How to identify specific hazards that may arise as a result of plant, equipment, materials, processes or specific regions.

2.3 Risk Management

The Operational Manager must ensure that all risks that arise through the use of the work area are managed in accordance with the [OHS Risk Management Procedure](#).

Specifically, that the following risks are managed:

- Conducting work after-hours; in accordance with the [After-Hours Procedure](#).
- Disruption to an established emergency response plan (albeit temporary); in accordance with the [Emergency Management Procedure](#).
- Disruption to emergency communications equipment; in accordance with the [Provision of Emergency Communication Systems Procedure](#).
- Falls from heights risk; in accordance with the [Working From Heights Risk Management Procedure](#).
- Confined space; in accordance with the [Confined Space Risk Management Procedure](#).
- Earthworks; in accordance with the [Earthworks Risk Management Procedure](#).
- Ionising Radioactive sources; in accordance with the [Using Ionising Radiation Procedure](#).
- Hazardous chemicals and substances; in accordance with the [Using Chemicals Procedure](#).
- Biological hazards; in accordance with the [Using Biologicals Procedure](#).
- Presence of asbestos containing materials; in accordance with the [OHS Asbestos Management Procedure](#).
- Occupational noises; in accordance with the [Noise Management Procedure](#).
- The operation of Remotely Piloted Aircraft; in accordance with the [Remotely Piloted Aircraft \(RPA\)/Drone Safety Management Procedure](#).

2.4 Prescribed Activities and Permit-to-work requirements

The Operational Manager must ensure that any other person directing work that involves prescribed activities within work areas that they control, are approved to do in accordance with the [OHS Prescribed Activities and Permit-to-work Procedure](#).

2.5 Essential Services and Life Safety Measures

2.5.1 Identification of Essential services and life safety measures

Operational Managers must ensure that suitable essential services and life safety measures are installed and maintained in good working order to ensure a safe working environment. It is the responsibility of the Operational Manager to determine the:

- Suitability of existing life safety measures and essential services and identify if additional measures are required.
- Most appropriate means of monitoring essential services and life safety measures and ensure that the person or organisation determined to perform monitoring is aware of these procedural requirements. For Monash owned buildings this monitoring is typically performed by BPD.
 - When determining the means of monitoring, consideration must be given to the:
 - The National Construction Code (NCC) Series;
 - The requirements specified by the OHSMS (e.g. safety showers in accordance with the [Using Chemicals Procedure](#)); and
 - Relevant industry standards.
 - Records of monitoring must be retained by the person or organisation in control of monitoring and be made available upon request. Monitoring records must include the:
 - Asset being tested;
 - Nominated testing routine;
 - Date tested;
 - The findings of the testing; and,
 - Person and organisation performing the testing.

2.5.2 Non-conformity identified during monitoring

Any non-conformity identified through monitoring of essential services and life safety measures must be communicated, in a timely fashion, to any impacted operational managers and receipt of this information acknowledged.

2.6 Workplace Monitoring Programs

2.6.1 OHS Spot Checks

Heads of Academic/Administrative units or their delegates can direct their Safety Officer to conduct an OHS Spot Check of a specific work area, to assess that work practices are consistent with documented OHS risk management practices, standards and legislative requirements. Heads of Academic/Administrative units or their delegates must notify relevant operational managers before undertaking OHS Spot checks of their work areas.

OHS Spot checks may only be undertaken by Safety Officers who have completed the OHS for Safety Officers training.

All OHS Spot Checks must be recorded using the SARAH Checklists and Inspections module.

2.6.2 OHS Workplace Inspections

Heads of Academic/Administrative units or their delegates must ensure that OHS Workplace Inspections are conducted for any occupied work areas under their control to assess that these spaces are deemed to be safe. Heads of Academic/Administrative units or their delegates must notify relevant operational managers before undertaking OHS workplace inspections of their work areas.

Where a Designated Work Group (DWG) exists, elected HSRs must be invited to each OHS workplace inspection.

OHS Workplace must be conducted according to the frequencies listed below:

Inherent level of risk of the work area	Frequency
Very High	As determined by the operational manager
High	At least once per semester
Medium	At least once per semester
Low	At least once per year

All OHS Workplace Inspections must be undertaken only by staff who have completed the OHS for Safety Officers Training except for:

- Office spaces occupied by less than 4 people and home-based workspaces can be inspected by the relevant occupants using the OHS Office Workplace Inspection Tool (in SARAH), once they have completed the Ergonomics Principles training (available in myDevelopment).
- Residential spaces which may be undertaken by MRS Operations officers under the supervision of Safety Officers who have completed the OHS for Safety Officers Training.
- Centrally managed teaching spaces which may be undertaken by BPD staff under the supervision of Safety Officers who have completed the OHS for Safety Officers Training

All OHS Workplace Inspections must be recorded using the SARAH Checklists and Inspections module.

3. Managing Physical Changes to a Work Area

Any person responsible for managing physical changes to a work area are responsible for ensuring that:

- Impacted workers are provided with communication on the nature and details of the proposed change; in accordance with the [OHS Communication Procedure](#);
- Adequate consultation, in accordance with the [OHS Consultation Procedure](#), is held to listen and where warranted, respond to worker concerns.
- For any changes with an anticipated duration of more than 24 hours, and that may increase or maintain an inherent level of risk greater than low risk:
 - BPD has been notified either via
 - Pulse request for short term or minor changes; or
 - PMRS for capital works.
 - SISfm has been updated to accurately reflect these changes before the changes are made effective.

These changes typically arise as a result of:

- New spaces that are, or are being, constructed;
- Renovations and other modifications to a work area that have, or will have, changed the risks to workers utilising that space; or
- Temporary changes to space to facilitate an event or function.

Operational Managers must ensure that adequate monitoring of activities being performed to change a work area controlled by Monash University is conducted to ensure that risks to the health and safety of workers are eliminated or otherwise minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

3.1 Transferring control of a work area

Where change to a work area is required, the Operational Manager may hold collaborative discussions, in accordance with the OHS Consultation procedure, to determine who should be in control throughout the duration of works. For high and very high risk changes, a chain custody must be established.

In the event that control of a work area shall be transferred, Operational Managers must transfer that control to a:

- Project Manager that is:
 - Appointed by the Director of Projects, BPD; or
 - Appointed by the appropriate organisation in such cases where the building where the work area is part of a building is only partially, or is not, owned by Monash University.
- Monash University appointed principal contractor in accordance with the [OHS Contractor Management Procedure](#).
- Additional care must be taken to ensure that risks are going to be managed by the third party's own OHS requirements. This is typically appropriate for:
 - Closed sites (where there is no principal contractor).
 - Event spaces (such as the use of a catering firm).

The Operational Manager managing change to a work area, and, the Operational Manager that will take control of the work area, must ensure that appropriate consultation is conducted with workers to ensure that the risks to their health and safety are eliminated or otherwise minimised so far as reasonably practicable in accordance with the [OHS Consultation Procedure](#) and the [OHS Risk Management Procedure](#).

4. Responsibility for Implementation

A comprehensive list of OHS responsibilities is provided in the document [OHS Roles, Responsibilities and Committees Procedure](#).

DEFINITIONS

A general list of definitions is provided in the [Definitions tool](#). Definitions specific to this procedure are provided below.

Key word	Definition	Typical Examples
Essential Services	Services as described by a qualified building surveyor, by whomsoever rendered, that the interruption of which would endanger the life, health or personal safety of any person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fire doors and Fire isolated stairwells ● Smoke and Heat Alarm System ● Sprinklers ● Exit signs (egress) ● Emergency Lighting
Life Safety Measures	Services as determined by the Manager, OH&S, by whomsoever rendered, that the interruption of which would endanger the life, health or personal safety of any person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Safety Showers and Eyewash Stations ● Duress alarms ● Power Isolation/RCDs
Hazardous Work Areas	Spaces that pose a high risk to health and safety due to the type of equipment, substances or processes they contain. These areas are described by their Inherent Level of Risk .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Laboratories ● Workshops ● Animal facilities
Inherent Risk Level Very High Risk	Areas that present an immediate risk to health and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High risk construction worksites ● HV Electrical ● Immediate risk of falling from a height (e.g. lightweight / non-trafficable roof) ● Risk of collapse (e.g. deep excavations) ● Working with high risk radioactive materials or chemicals ● Tunnel works
Inherent Risk Level High Risk	Risk is present mostly when activities are being performed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PC2/High risk laboratories ● Plant Room ● Roof access outside safe zones and safety equipment ● Chemical Storage (e.g. Dangerous Goods Stores, Cleaners Cupboards) ● Clinical Spaces ● Roof access working further than 2m from edge ● Work that may potentially disturb Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs). ● Veterinary Laboratories and other Animal handling areas
Inherent Risk Level Medium Risk	Access control with limited additional risk level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshops ● Egress between High risk areas.
Inherent Risk Level Low Risk	All other habitable spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Office and support spaces ● Teaching spaces (low risk) ● General access (Circulation, Amenities) ● Residences

GOVERNANCE

Parent policy	OHS Policy
Supporting schedules	N/A
Associated procedures	Monash University OHS documents All Monash University policies and procedures can be found on the Monash OHS Website https://www.monash.edu/ohs/info-docs
Legislation mandating compliance	Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic) Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Vic)
Category	Operational
Endorsement	Monash University OHS Committee 17 November 2020
Approval	Office of the Chief Operating Officer & Senior Vice-President (a delegate of the President & Vice-Chancellor) 1 December 2020
Procedure owner	Manager, OH&S
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Version	2.0
Content enquiries	ohshelpline@monash.edu

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date Approved	Changes made to document
1.0	May 2018	Access Control to Restricted Areas Procedure, v1.0
1.1	July 2020	Replaced BEIMS with SCOUT
2.0	December 2020	Renamed Procedure to OHS Management of Work Areas Procedure to reflect the adjusted procedure scope to focus on hazards in the work area. Split requirements into 2 sections of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of Work Areas 2. Managing Physical Changes to a Work Area