IPH Response to Field Report issued by Greg Sleziak on 11 April 2005

a) ***A standard Operating Practice and Risk Assessment for combat fires at heights***

RESPONSE

RISK ASSESSEMENT and CONTROLS IN PLACE and OPERATING PROCEDURE

Hazard Name	Description	Causes	Consequence/ Hazard Effect	Likelihood/ Probability	Risk	Controls (preventative)	Controls (Mitigation)	Risk Reduction Measures
Major fire at Height	Elevated Conveyors, Stacker, Dredger, Bunker, Batter	1. Electrial/mechanical failure 2. Grease Build up 3. Coal Buils up 4. Hot Work 5. Housekeeping 6. External Fire 7. Lightning 8. Spot fire from vehicle/plant 9. Belt Fire	5. Catastrophic	E. Rare	Medium	1. PM(Condition Monitoring, Lubrication), Shiftly inspection, Temperature censors/protection 2. Degreasing of plant, Shift inspections 3. Design to prevent spillage, PM, cleaning daily or on request (hose down/shovel clean), shiftly inpection, safety walks 4. Permit system, follow up inspections, Training of Fireman/spotter for hot work. 5. cleaning daily or on request (hose down/shovel clean), shiftly inpection, safety walks 6. Perimeter slashing, Fire breaks, On-site fire fighting tankers 7. Lightning rods on major plant 8. Modified exhausts, Modified braking systems, vehicle washing, PM, ongoing inpsection, Diesle powered vehicles 9. Preventative maintenance program, Shiftly fault inpsections,competent maintenance personnel/operators, works management system (priority for safety items) FRAS belts	Fire extinguishers on all plant Monthly visual inspection of extinguishers. Annual testing of extinguishers, Reticulated fire water protection to all major mining plant, annual training in fire fighting. Light Vehicles fitted with hoses. Escape routes from major Mining Plant, Emergency response procedures, Adequate fire water pressure and supply, Annual spray pattern testing, On Site fire fighting tankers. Crane and elevated fire monitor readily available. CFA elevated spray if required	