
Purpose This section outlines the management and control of all works which require Perth Airport Life Safety System (LSS) to be isolated by Contractors (including third-party Contractors) on the airport estate.

Scope Life Safety Systems refers to any building element designed to protect and evacuate occupants in emergencies, including:

- Fire-detection systems which include electronic heat and smoke detectors that can activate audible alarms and automatically notify local fire departments
- Fire suppression systems which include hand-operated fire extinguishers, hydrants, hose reels, and, often, building sprinkler systems
- Smoke protective measures which include the automatic shutdown of ventilating systems and elevators and the division of the building into smoke proof compartments
- Exits (which include exit corridors and stairways in smoke proof enclosures in multi-story buildings) leading to a final exit outside.

PROCESS

1. OSH Works Planning Meeting

An OSH Works Planning Meeting must be undertaken before any works under contract or third-party works commence. On completion of the OSH Works Planning Meeting the following must be understood:

- Location of the LSS Isolation
 - The extent of the Impairments
 - If there will be any Hot Works Permits issued for the requested area of Impairment
 - If there will be other Life Safety Systems Impairments in place within the works area.
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2. Isolate Life Safety Systems Request

Contractors MUST raise a Permit Request for all LSS which may impact on Perth Airport's infrastructure, services, operations or personnel, using Perth Airport's electronic Permit to Work System (PEMAC). Link to PEMAC available here: <https://hra.perthairport.com.au/PCARE/Security/SignIn.aspx>

NOTE: The PAPL Representative is responsible for issuing the Contractor with a PEMAC login.

Contractors must:

- Complete a PAPL REQUEST – TO ISOLATE LSS along with the required Supporting Documentation online at least ten working days before the planned works.
 - NOT impair the LSS until the Permit Request has been approved and signed by all parties.
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3. Supporting Documents

All Supporting Documentation must be submitted with the LSS Request. The type of documents required must be agreed in the OSH Works Planning Meeting.

LSS Supporting Documentation

- A Safe Work Method Statement and Methodology
- Diagram showing location of impairments and remaining operational features
- Information on existing Hot Works Permits issued for the requested area of Impairment
- Information on other Life Safety Systems Impairments that are currently in place within the works area
- Hot Works Permit (if relevant).

4. Review of Supporting Documentation

The PAPL Representative and LSS Coordinator are responsible for reviewing the LSS Request and Supporting Documentation within the allocated ten working day period to ensure the request has adequately assessed the hazards and controls associated with the work.

The LSS Coordinator may request additional Supporting Documentation from the PAPL Representative and the person/s undertaking the work. The Permit Applicant may be invited to an Impairment Planning Meeting to discuss the planned works that may impact the LSS and key stakeholders.

5. LSS Impairment Fire Safety Plan

A Fire Safety Plan is prepared by the LSS Coordinator on behalf of the PAPL Representative/Works Coordinator in relation to the impairment and required works and in consultation with the Operations teams, and others key stakeholders where required.

The Fire Safety Plan provides the appropriate mitigating measures to minimise the fire hazard and fire severity following the impairment of the Life Safety System

The Fire Safety Plan includes an assessment of the hazard and risk associated with the impairment and identifies controls that are to be adopted to mitigate against the risk for example the use of Firewalkers. These controls are incorporated into the LSS Impairment Permit that are circulated as part of the Impairment Arrangements.

The development of the LSS Impairment Fire Safety Plan does not affect the responsibility of the Contractor to develop a SWMS which addresses risks specific to the Contractor and its area of works.

6. Site Inspection

When the LSS Coordinator is satisfied the LSS Request and Supporting Documentation is adequate, the LSS Coordinator must conduct a site inspection to ensure that the agreed controls in the Supporting Documentation have been implemented on site.

The LSS Coordinator will verify the documented controls within the Fire Safety Plan that accompanies the LSS Permit to provide suitable and adequate control methods for the Works situation and environment.

The inspection will also:

- verify whether the LSS Impairment request and Supporting Documentation are consistent with physical conditions on the ground
- assess if a total fire ban is in place, and if so, reschedule the works for an alternate time
- review the procedures in the event of an incident.

6. On-site Consultation

During the site inspection, the LSS Coordinator will consult with the Permit Applicant, taking into consideration the observations and documentation regarding managing the foreseeable risks of the LSS Impairment.

The LSS Coordinator and the Permit Applicant will discuss and agree on acceptable control methods and practices.

Where the control methods and practices differ from that in the Supporting Documentation, the LSS Coordinator will ensure that the changes are noted, and additional/modified requirements are stated on the Permit form.

7. Issue Permit

When the LSS Coordinator is satisfied that the LSS Impairment will be undertaken in line with PAPL's expectations, they will issue the LSS Impairment Permit along with the Fire Safety Plan to the Permit Applicant.

8. Contractor Systems Check

The Contractor is responsible for taking all steps deemed reasonably practicable to mitigate the risk of fire in their construction site during the impairment. This may include the engagement of Fire Walkers at the Contractors cost if deemed necessary.

The Contractor must conduct a 60-minute (1 hour) systems check upon completion of works; the 60-minute systems check commences once the system is fully recharged and returns to full operation.

9. Monitoring and Enforcement

The Permit Applicant is responsible for communicating the LSS Impairment Permit conditions to the Contractor and relevant employees and ensuring that work is done in accordance with the conditions.

This responsibility also includes notifying the LSS Coordinator and the PAPL Representative in the event of an incident or where there are changes to the agreed scope of work.

Where the duration of the Permit extends for longer than one shift, the Permit Applicant is responsible for ensuring the work area is left in a safe condition.

Activation of spurious alarms, particularly when this results in terminal evacuation that, after investigation, are deemed the responsibility of the contractor will incur DFES / ARFF False Alarm Charges. These charges may also include costs that cover operational losses.

Contractor is liable for any costs incurred by the requirement to engage the incumbent PAPL Fire Engineering Company for works conducted on the Fire Indicator and EWIS Panels, including engineering interface to SCADA.

9. Completion of Work

After the work is completed the Permit Applicant is required to notify the LSS Coordinator and the PAPL Representative that the works are complete. The PAPL Representative will close the LSS Permit on PEMAC.

If required, the LSS Coordinator may conduct a site inspection to confirm works completion in accordance with LSS Impairment Permit conditions.

10. Permit Cancellation

Should a non-compliance occur with the agreed controls in the LSS Permit and Supporting Documentation the LSS Coordinator may cancel the Permit. If this happens the Applicant must stop work immediately until further instruction from the PAPL Representative.

11. Debrief

A debrief is to be held following each impairment as identified by PAPL Representatives and must include the Permit Applicant.
