APAC

Working at Heights Procedure

S3[APAC]-304-PR1

1. Purpose and Scope

a. To purpose of this procedure is to provide general guidance to personnel working at height and to define the minimum safe systems of work to ensure that all work at height is carried out in a manner that prevents injury or adverse health impacts to employees, sub-contractors, and others as well as preventing harm to plant, property, equipment and the environment.

b. Where AECOM is appointed to directly oversee and manage work at height operations, this procedure describes what safe systems of work are required to ensure zero harm as well as outlining key roles and responsibilities and supporting reference documentation.

c. This procedure shall apply to all AECOM controlled operations in APAC and all work activities carried out by AECOM APAC Employees, Contractors under AECOM Supervision and AECOM directly engaged Subcontractors.

2. Procedure

2.1 Project Managers

a. Ensure all employees, contractors and subcontractors using fall protection systems are trained in the safe and correct use of this equipment.

b. Ensure that the potential of an object or person to fall is managed as per this procedure.

c. Ensure there is a documented rescue plan and equipment available for the safe retrieval of a person.

d. Ensure that an employee, contractor or subcontractor using a fall arrest system does not work alone.

e. Ensure a spotter has been assigned to assist an operator to manoeuvre equipment into positon and to observe an activity being performed at height.

f. Ensure persons designated as a spotter fully understand their role, function and responsibilities.

g. Prior to starting any work at height, the persons involved in the task have documented the hazards and appropriate control measures in a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)/Task hazard Assessment (THA) or equivalent risk assessment document.

2.2 Employees, Contractors and Subcontractors

a. Inspect harnesses and assemblies prior to each use.

b. Must use fall-arrest and travel restraint systems properly.

c. Ensure appropriate barricades and signage is in place prior to performing work at height.

d. Fixed and portable ladders or other structures are visually inspected prior to climbing.

e. Read, understood and acknowledged the SWMS and rescue plan developed for the task(s).

f. Ensure they are trained and deemed competent to perform work at heights.

g. Ensure they are fit to undertake work at heights.

h. Where lone work at heights will occur (out of sight or earshot) the project team must develop a check-in plan that will ensure the employees safety at regular intervals. This should be captured in the SWMS or Isolated Work Plan where required.

i. Ensure hired equipment has been inspected and is deemed safe to use.

j. Equipment is removed from service if it is damaged or involved in a fall.

2.3 Spotters

a. A spotter is an employee, contractor or subcontractor trained to assist an operator in manoeuvring equipment into positon and to observe activities being performed at height.

b. Spotters must understand the basic operating procedures of equipment that they spotting for and the hazards associated with the equipment and work environment.

c. Dependent on the type of activity being performed at height the roles and responsibilities of a spotter may include:

   i. Being positioned to have a clear view of the works being undertaken;

   ii. Prior to work commencing, deciding with the equipment operator the appropriate hand signals or communication methods that are to be used, i.e. two-way radio;

   iii. Always being visible to the operator;

   iv. Not performing any other activity or task while undertaking spotter duties;

   v. Staying focused on the task being performed without distraction. The use of mobile phones, iPods, books, laptops, and other devices that may distract one's attention away from plant movements or work being performed is strictly prohibited.

   vi. Must maintain the integrity of exclusion zones while plant is in operation or work is being performed at height

   vii. Conducting frequent hazard assessment of the working area for potential hazards and/or emergencies and notifying the operator if hazards are identified. Hazards that should monitored may include, but are not limited to, presence of unauthorised persons in the work zone or barricaded area, slippery surfaces or spills, debris, overhead obstructions and electrical cables, etc.

   viii. Determining the suitability of the controls that need to be implemented for the spotter will be dependent on the work being conducted and the site layout and shall be documented in the project risk assessment e.g. SWMS. At a minimum the spotter must be involved in assisting the operator to move and position a EWP to an acceptable location, assist with setting up a safe work area and for work conducted in a EWP shall remain within eyesight or within immediate radio contact with the EWP operator at all times. Note clients may have additional, more stringent controls that will need to be adhered to at all times.

3. Safe Systems of Work Requirements

3.1 Risk Management

a. While some countries list specific requirements around what is considered work at heights e.g. 1.2 metres, within APAC work at height requirements should be based on risk assessment where risk to health and safety is possible if a person falls from one level to another in a manner that is reasonably likely to cause injury to the person or any other person.

b. AECOM requires that all work to be conducted at heights be subject to a SWMS/THA, this includes work which requires the use of a ladders. The SWMS should take into the account:

   i. Whether fall protection is needed;

   ii. The type of fall protection that will be required;

   iii. The equipment being used;

   iv. Impacts of falling equipment or tools; and

   v. Other work occurring in the area.

c. Prior to ascending a fixed or portable ladder or other structure, a visual inspection of its general condition should be made. If for any reason an employee believes the structure to be unsafe, they should not climb the ladder or structure until satisfactory alternative arrangements have been made.

3.1.1 Hierarchy of Control

a. For all work at height, effective control measures must be implemented to prevent the fall of persons from any height, and the risk posed by falling materials.

b. The below hierarchy of controls must be applied when planning work at height:

i. Level 1 Controls – Undertake the work on the ground or from a solid construction e.g. platform

Eliminating the need to work at height is the most effective way of protecting the safety of workers. Consideration of the potential risks of falls from height early in the design stage can result in the elimination or better control of such risks for workers. Examples include:

- Prefabricating roofs at ground level
- Prefabricating wall frames horizontally, then standing them up
- Designing permanent guardrails or other forms of edge protection (e.g. parapet walls) for permanent fall prevention on roofs
- Prefabricating permanent works (e.g. unitised, glazed curtain walling) and then lifting them into place rather than constructing them at height

ii. Level 2 Controls – Undertake the work using a fall prevention device

A fall prevention device is any equipment that is designed to prevent a fall for temporary works at height, and once in place does not require any further adjustment by workers using the device. Examples include:

- Temporary work platforms, e.g. scaffolds, elevating work platforms, mast climbing work platforms, building maintenance units and work boxes.
- Perimeter screens / mesh
- Fall protection covers
- Guard railing

iii. Level 3 Controls - Undertake the work using a work positioning system

A work positioning system involves the use of equipment that enables a person to work supported in a harness in tension in such a way that a fall is prevented. Examples include

- Travel restraint systems. A travel restraint system prevents the user from approaching an unprotected edge on a building or structure and generally involves using a harness connected by a lanyard to a certified anchor point.
- Industrial rope access systems. Industrial rope access systems are used for gaining access to, and working at a workface, usually by means of vertically suspended ropes

iv. Level 4 Controls - Undertake the work using a fall injury minimisation system

A fall arrest system is intended to stop a worker falling an uncontrolled distance and reduce the impact of the fall and must only be used if is not reasonably practicable to use higher level controls or if higher level controls might not be fully effective in preventing a fall on their own. Examples include:

- Catch platforms
- Industrial safety nets
- Individual fall arrest systems
- Anchorage lines or rails
- Roof Safety Mesh

v. Level 5 Controls - Use of Ladders

Ladders should only be used as a means of access and/or egress.

3.2 Emergency Response & Rescue

a. Emergency plans must be in place to deal with potential work at height incidents.

b. If employees are using fall-arrest systems, the emergency plan must detail how rescue from height will be achieved. Project Managers must ensure that there is at least one other competent person on site who can rescue a person in the event that they fall using a fall-arrest system. The rescue plan should also address:

   i. Specific equipment and procedure to facilitate self-rescue, if applicable and appropriate;

   ii. Procedures for utilising outside rescue services, e.g. client/facility emergency services, local Fire or Police rescue services;

   iii. Contact information for the proposed emergency services; and

   iv. Procedures for familiarising the proposed rescue services with the potential rescue conditions.

3.3 Permits

AECOM employees, contractors and subcontractors may be required to complete client issued permits prior to work at height. For all AECOM work using fall injury minimisation systems (Level 4) the Work at Height Permit shall be used to verify suitable controls in place. This permit may also be used in other circumstances where the task risk assessment determines a work at height permit to be a necessary control.

3.4 Training

a. Prior to performing work at heights, AECOM employees, contractors and subcontractors must have completed a nationally accredited course for working at heights by a Registered Training Organisation/Accredited Industry Training Organisation (required for ANZ), within the last three years. In some countries of APAC it is acceptable that this training is provided by a 3rd party, client, AECOM, or contractors and in these instances need to ensure that both the trainer, and those trained, are tested for competency in this activity. Staff should also have completed a relevant Industry OH&S Induction Course (e.g. White Card, Site Safe, ConstructSafe) where available.

b. Retraining is required under the following conditions:

   i. Legislative requirement changes for fall protection or arrest systems and/or equipment changes that render previous training obsolete; and

   ii. Every three years.

c. No employee, contractor or subcontractor shall attempt to perform work at height which they have not been trained and deemed competent to safely perform.

3.5 Fitness for Work

AECOM employees, contractors and subcontractors will not perform work at heights if they are stressed, fatigued, ill or injured. Furthermore, AECOM employees, contractors and subcontractors adversely affected by medication which has impaired their alertness or coordination, will not perform work at height.

3.6 Barricading & Signage

a. The perimeter of structures, edges and working platforms must be protected by use of screens, guardrails and/or scaffolding systems to prevent persons or materials falling. Edge protection systems are to be robust and verified as installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and relevant legislation, codes of practice and standards. Regular documented inspection of these fall prevention systems/structures shall be undertaken.

b. Where person(s) may be exposed to risk of falling objects, fencing-off the area immediately below the work and the posting of warning signs such as "Controlled Area – No Unauthorised Access", and "Workers Above – Risk of Falling Objects", is required.

c. Where there is a risk of interaction with other traffic, physical barriers should be used to restrict access in preference to cones or tape. Preference for 'hard' barriers over 'soft' in all instances.

d. As far as practicable, all non-essential personnel and equipment must be kept clear of any work area(s) where there is a risk of falling from height or being struck by a dropped object.

3.7 Environmental Conditions

Work at heights will not be undertaken if adverse conditions such as high winds, storms (particularly lightning), inadequate illumination, precipitation (that is more than a light drizzle), or severe icing exist unless deemed safe by a competent person. Extreme caution should be exercised after any type of rain or snowstorm.

3.8 Working Alone

All climbing or work at heights shall be carried out only in the presence of a co-worker or client employee who will be in visual and auditory range at all times during the critical phases of the work. This stand-by observer shall be able to make immediate contact with emergency services.

3.9 Working on Stacks

a. Specific safety measure and controls are required for work on stacks and working from a platform.

b. To reduce the possibility of items falling from the platform or becoming trip hazards, all equipment must be stored carefully, placed against a wall and away from edges.

c. If the weather is changeable, check weather forecasts for the testing period, before starting work and continue monitoring.

3.10 Working on Roofs

a. A roof on which people are required to work shall be designed to withstand minimum loads specified in AS1170 Part 1 (or equivalent international standard) unless specifically required otherwise.

b. Persons going on roofs and needing to wear a harness for work positioning or fall arrest shall be formally cleared to do so by issue of a Work at Height Permit from an authorised Permit issuer, following the Permit to Work Procedure.

c. Crawl boards shall be used where it is necessary for people to walk on fragile sheeting. Walking along the screw lines is not permitted.

d. Mount notices on fragile roofs where access is possible warning that the roof is fragile and stating that crawl boards are to be used and that a Permit to Work is required.

e. For covers where crawl boards are impractical or do not provide sufficient safety, use either proper scaffolding or safety nets beneath the roof. Restraint belts shall also be considered as an additional precaution.

f. Particular hazards and risk considerations associated with working on roofs include:

   i. hazards from adjacent activities and equipment such as vents, relief devices, process hazards, travelling cranes operating under the roof and unguarded moving machinery;

   ii. the presence of electrical conductors above and below the elevated work area;

   iii. the actions to be taken in an emergency;

   iv. persons who might be affected by the work on the roof;

   v. securing an adequate ground area under the area of work;

   vi. The load carrying capability of the roof, means to prevent falls, the height above the ground, the slope, the nature of the surface covering, weather conditions, weight distribution of persons and equipment;

vii. The precautions to be taken in storing materials on a roof (including the fitness of the roof for storage purposes).

3.11 Plant and Equipment Requirements

3.11.1 Work at Height Plant

a. All equipment used for work at height must be:
   i. Certified fit for use and meet all regulatory requirements;
   ii. Inspected by a competent person prior to use; and
   iii. Regularly serviced and maintained.
b. Safety controls such as guards, warning devices, auto stops, etc., fitted to plant for protection and must not be removed or made inoperative.
c. When plant is being moved in the vicinity of other plant or people, the operator and spotter should observe the following procedures:
   i. Where practicable, plant should be moved in a forward direction;
   ii. Ensure no persons are at risk before reversing;
   iii. Avoid hazards by facing and maintaining attention in the direction of travel;
   iv. The spotter should always be in the line of sight of the plant operator; and
   v. Clear communication systems should be in place.
d. If leaving an item of plant unattended, measures that should be undertaken include:
   i. Selection of a safe, secure place to park;
   ii. Parking the plant on a flat surface, if possible;
   iii. Neutralising the transmission and applying safety locks; and
   iv. Lowering all moveable implements to the ground.

3.11.2 Hire Equipment

a. Equipment hired by AECOM employees, contractors or subcontractors for work at height must be inspected at the time of collection from the hiring provider.
b. The “hirer” has the responsibility to ensure that hired equipment is safe to use and meets any legislative requirements including clear instructions on its use. If the item is not deemed safe, employees, contractors or subcontractors should not proceed with the hire arrangement.

3.11.3 Elevating Work Platforms (EWP’s)

a. Elevating Work Platforms (EWP’s) shall be used in accordance with manufacturers or supplier’s instructions and local regulations, standards e.g. AS 2550.10 – Elevating Work Platforms or Codes of Practice.
b. The EWP must be suitably stabilised and maintained as such at all times during work.
c. A fall-arrest harness shall be worn by AECOM employees, contractors and subcontractors in boom-style EWP’s and a retractable lanyard shall be secured to a suitable anchor point provided for the purpose. This also applies during transit of the EWP.
d. Employees, contractors and subcontractors shall stand on the floor of the platform only, not on the handrails or on any other items. Persons will not leave the basket of a EWP while it is elevated.
e. Employees, contractors and subcontractors must be trained and competent to operate any type of EWP in accordance with local requirements (e.g. appropriately licensed for the operation of boom-type EWP’s with a boom length of 11 metres or more). Training must cover at a minimum the requirements of local codes and

regulations e.g. AS2550.10: Cranes, Hoists and Winches – Safe Use – Mobile Elevating Work Platforms. Additional safe work at height and other training is to be provided in accordance with local requirements and the project SH&E Management Plan including verification of competency as required.

f. Any employee, contractor or subcontractor using a EWP where a fall-arrest harness system is required to be worn shall not work alone. A second person fully qualified to operate the EWP shall be located away from the EWP whilst work at height is being carried out to act as a spotter in case of a fall from height.

3.11.4 Ladders

a. Ladders are designed to be used as a means of access and egress and should not be used as a working platform. Platform ladders are not considered ladders for the purpose of this section and can therefore be utilised as working platform.

b. It is the responsibility of employees, contractors or subcontractors to ensure:

   i. Ladders are of a suitable type for the work task;

   ii. All ladders have a load rating of at least 120kg and are marked as such;

   iii. Ladders are inspected by the user before each use and this inspection is recorded on the Ladder Inspection and Maintenance Checklist;

   iv. The ladder is adequately supported at the base and where possible, is secured at the top to prevent it from moving;

   v. Set up at an angle of 4(v):1(h) as far as is reasonably practicable.

   vi. Only one person at time may use or work from a single ladder. Always face the ladder when ascending. Three-points of contact should be maintained or fall protection used if reaching outside of ladder rails;

   vii. No objects that restrict the use of either hand during climbing will be carried. Tool lines, tool belt, pouch or holsters, etc. are to be used;

   viii. A ladder will not be placed in front of a door opening toward the ladder unless the door is blocked open, locked, or guarded.

   ix. Ladders must be used only on firm, stable bases. Ladders will not be placed on boxes, barrels, or other unstable bases to form longer sections.

   x. Ladders used to gain access from one level to another will be long enough for the top to extend 3 rungs above the landing or suitable grab rails, for safe moving to or from the point of access;

   xi. Stepladders will not be used as straight ladders, and will be used with legs fully extended; and

   xii. At no time will a worker stand or sit on the top two rungs of any ladder.

c. Any ladder that is identified as being damaged or defective is to be tagged/marked and taken out of service until it is repaired or destroyed.

d. Ladders are a last resort when selecting work platforms and in instances where a ladder is proposed to be worked from an appropriate permit to work shall be obtained from an authorised person (e.g. Project Manager / Site Supervisor). Permit to Work (Non-Specified Task) may be used for this purpose.

3.11.5 Scaffolding

a. All scaffolding work must be carried out by a certified person holding the appropriate competency as required by legislation. Scaffolds above prescribed heights as dictated by local regulation (e.g. 4m in Australia, 5m in NZ) require higher levels of training including high risk work licence or certificate of competence. No AECOM employee or person supervised by AECOM is to carry out work on scaffolding that has not been appropriately certified as ready for use.

b. All scaffolds erected must as a minimum meet local codes and regulations. Scaffolds must have complete floors, handrails and toe-boards.

c. Scaffolds shall be erected in accordance with a scaffold plan/design and a handover certificate or equivalent is to be obtained to verify built in accordance to agreed specification, duty rating, any limitations on the scaffold, fit for use and complies with relevant statutory requirements.

d. Scaffolding shall be inspected by a competent person prior to initial use and at intervals specified by local requirements. Scaffold Inspection Checklist is available for use or other equivalent inspection checklists may be adopted as appropriate for ongoing routine inspections.

3.11.6 Travel Restraint Systems

a. Where an employee, contractor or subcontractor is required to work within 2 metres of any unprotected edge, or opening in the surface of a building or other structure, where there is the potential to fall, a travel restraint system shall be used.

b. Static lines can sometimes be used to form part of a travel restraint system. Static lines are horizontal lines, generally constructed from steel wire rope, to which lanyards are connected. Static lines may be used as part of a travel restraint system where access is required close to an unprotected edge, or on a sloping/slippery surface, provided the following conditions apply:

   i. The static line is parallel to the roof edge, to which access is required;

   ii. The surface is strong enough to safely support personnel and there is no risk of persons falling through the surface;

   iii. The length of the lanyard is such that it is physically impossible for persons attached to the static line via the lanyard to fall off the edge.

3.11.7 Fall-Arrest Harness Systems

a. Fall-arrest systems must only be used where the use of a restraint system is not practicable and when no other reasonably practicable option is available.

b. An appropriate fall arrest system typically consist of a body support (i.e. a safety harness), an attached lanyard, and an anchorage point. Any equipment used for fall protection systems must meet the applicable AS 1891 and AS 2626-1983 requirements and be used in accordance with manufacturer/supplier specifications.

c. Where a fall-arrest system is to be used, the following should be considered:

   i. Pre-existing medical conditions such as epilepsy and vertigo;

   ii. There is at least one other person on the site who can rescue the person if they fall;

   iii. A trained, competent and dedicated stand-by person is assigned to continuously monitor the worker while working at height; and

   iv. A communication system is established to summon help in the event of an emergency.

d. A ‘no lone worker’ practice must be applied whenever an employee, contractor or subcontractor is using a harness in a fall-arrest situation.

e. Each anchorage point shall be located so that a lanyard can be attached to it before the person using the fall-arrest system moves in a position where a person could fall.

f. The fall-arrest harness shall incorporate hardware for attachment to the lanyard assembly, located in such a position that the wearer, whether conscious or unconscious, is retained in the head-up position in the event of a fall.

g. The lanyard assembly should be as short as practicable and the working slack cannot exceed 2 metres. The lanyard assembly comprises a lanyard, which may be made from synthetic fibre rope or webbing, or steel wire rope and an energy absorber.

h. All components of the fall-arrest system should be inspected by the user prior to every use.

i. The employee, contractor or subcontractor must ensure that:

i. No part of the fall-arrest system can come into contact with anything that could affect the safe use of the system;

ii. Aluminium and/or its alloys shall not be used for any components of a fall-arrest harness system;

iii. If the system has been used to arrest a fall, the system must be removed from service and not used again until the manufacturer or a competent person has inspected the system and deemed it safe for use; and

iv. There is enough distance available for the person using the system to prevent them from hitting an object, the ground or another surface; and

v. During tower and ladder climbing, where a ladder cage is not provided, a safety harness and a two lanyard system must be utilized to assure continuous fall protection.

3.11.8 Anchorage Points

Anchorage points must be selected and used only in accordance with local codes and regulations (e.g. AS1891.4). Each anchorage point of a fall-arrest or travel restraint system shall be:

i. Designed by a qualified engineer for the purpose;

ii. Inspected and approved by a competent person before the anchorage point is first used; and

iii. Inspected by the user prior to each use.

a. The capacity of the anchorage point should be clearly specified for safe working load and the number of parties that it can support shall be assessed before anyone attaches to an anchor point. As a guideline No more than 2 persons may be attached to an anchorage point of static line at any one time, provided it has capacity to support this many people in the first place.

b. To limit the fall distance, lanyards should be attached to an anchorage point at or over the head and not to a structure that if it collapses will cause the lanyard and person(s) to fall with it e.g. swing stage scaffold.

3.11.9 Inspection and Disposal Requirements

a. The user shall inspect all components of a travel restraint system or fall-arrest system (e.g. harness, lanyard, energy absorber and anchorage point) before and after each use. If equipment is not used constantly, an inspection should be carried out by a competent person at least every 6 months (refer Harness and Lanyard Inspection Checklist.

b. Equipment shall be destroyed and removed from service if:

i. It has been involved in a fall;

ii. It is more than 10 years old;

iii. Labels have been removed, are missing, illegible or obliterated;

iv. It has been exposed to high temperatures (e.g. if it has been left in a hot closed car, or if there is evidence of melting, stiffness or charring) or extreme low temperatures or frozen;

v. It has been exposed to acid, caustic or organic solvent burns;

vi. It has had excessive abrasive wear (e.g. furry or frayed surface);

vii. It shows signs of excessive general corrosion; has any pitting corrosion; or any cracked, distorted, burred, worn or broken hardware;

viii. There are knots in any parts of the equipment;

ix. There are broken fibres, tears, cuts, contusions, snags, splinters or slivers; deterioration or stretching of any kind; sunlight degradation; and

x. Excessive contamination not removed by approved cleaning methods (e.g. mild soap and warm water).

4. Terms and Definitions

a.	Anchorage Point	A secure point for attaching a lanyard, static line or other component of a travel restrain system or fall-arrest system.
b.	Barricade	A barrier to prevent access to a work area.
c.	Competent Person	A person who has acquired through training, qualifications or experience and has been assessed to have the knowledge and skill to do the task in a safe way.
d.	Elevating Work Platforms (EWP)	A telescopic device, or scissor lift used for the purpose of hoisting persons, equipment and materials within a safety cage to an elevated work site.
e.	Fall-Arrest Harness System	A system designed to support and hold a person in the event of a fall. A fall-arrest system typically consists of a full-body harness attached to a shock absorbing lanyard and static line or anchorage point.
f.	Lanyard	An assembly consisting of a line and components which will enable connections between a harness and an anchorage point and will absorb energy in the event of a fall.
g.	Lone Work	A person who performs an activity that is carried out in isolation from other workers without close or direct supervision.
h.	Rescue Plan	A documented list of steps on how to initiate a rescue response in the event of a fall.
i.	Scaffolding	A temporary structure specifically erected to support working platforms.
j.	Spotter	A spotter is an employee, contractor or subcontractor trained to look. The purpose of the spotter is to assist an operator in manoeuvring equipment into positon and to observe activities being performed at height.
k.	Travel Restraint System	A system that consists of a harness attached to one or more lanyards, each of which is attached to a static line or anchorage point. It is designed to restrict the travelling range of a person wearing a harness so that the person cannot fall off an edge or through a surface.
l.	Work at Height	Work being performed where there is a potential for a person or an object, including materials, equipment, tools and debris, to fall or be emitted sideways or upwards or otherwise hit persons.

5. References

a. Isolated Work Procedure S3[APAC]-314-PR1

b. Relevant local Codes and Regulations.

6. Records

All records from this procedure that must be retained are:

a. Ladder Inspection and Maintenance Checklist S3[APAC]-304-FM4

b. Scaffold Inspection Checklist S3[APAC]-304-FM3

c. Work at Height Permit S3[APAC]-304-FM2

d. Harness and Lanyard Inspection Checklist S3[APAC]-304-FM1

e. Safe Work Method Statement

f. Rescue Plan

g. Permit to Work (Non-Specified Task) S4AN-752-FM4

7. Change Log

List the change history pertaining to this document including if it was identified differently throughout its life-cycle:

Rev #	Change Date	Description of Change	Location of Change
0	May 8, 2018	Initial Release	All