

Welcome to Resourcing Solutions' Safety Briefing: June 2016

Our Safety Vision:

- Our vision of "preventing harm to all" is at the centre of our Safety Strategy and is synonymous with our commitment to resourcing and working safely.
- We believe that our vision can be achieved if we all develop a safe mind-set, plan our tasks correctly and actively seek ways to prevent incidents. We also believe that behaving in a safe way will also lead to zero accidents. We have devised a set of rules that underpins our vision and are consistent with our mantra. Think safe, act safe and be safe!





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Action required:

 After reading this briefing, you are required to respond, please click "I have read and understood" within the email or email <u>ebeardsley@resourcing-solutions.com</u> with acknowledgement and any questions/suggestions

Vehicle Tracker Audits:

• A random Vehicle Tracker audit was performed 21/06/16 on two of the vans we have on hire. The results highlighted several areas that required improvement.

All vehicles will be checked weekly going forward and any breaches of the below code of conduct will result in vehicles and authority to drive being revoked immediately.

Code of Conduct:

- We expect all drivers to comply with road traffic legislation, be conscious of road safety and demonstrate safe driving and other good road safety habits. The following actions will be viewed as serious breaches of conduct:
- Driving when unfit to do so (e.g. Illness, Drugs, Alcohol and Fatigue)
- Driving while disqualified, or not correctly licenced
- Reckless or dangerous driving
- Failing to stop after an accident
- Breaking the law, compromising the safety of yourself and others and not adhering to this policy
- Any actions that warrant suspension of licence (Including not paying fines or charges)

Driving - Speeding:

- The difference between a few miles per hour can mean the difference between life and death. The faster someone is driving, the less time they have to stop if something unexpected happens
- If you kill someone while speeding, you will have to live with the long-term emotional consequences and potentially serve a jail sentence

SPEED LIMITS ARE THERE FOR A REASON

The Facts:

- Speed is one of the main factors in fatal road accidents
- In 2013, 3,064 people were killed or seriously injured in crashes where speed was a factor
- The risk of death is four times higher when a pedestrian is hit at 40mph than at 30mph
- Fatal accidents are four times more likely on rural "A" roads as urban "A" roads

The law:

 You must not drive faster than the speed limit for the type of road and your type of vehicle. The speed limit is the absolute maximum and it doesn't mean it's safe to drive at this speed in all conditions



Driving - Fatigue:

• Every week around 200 road deaths and serious injuries involve someone using the road for work purposes. It is estimated that driver fatigue may be a factor in up to 20% of all road accidents and up to a quarter of fatal and serious accidents.

Responsibilities of the driver:

- Manage your sleep and alertness to ensure fitness to drive. Do not start a long trip if you are already tired.
- Avoid driving between 2am 6am and 2pm 4pm when fatigue is more of a problem unless absolutely essential.
- Make sure you do not have a sleep disorder or other medical condition that could affect your ability to drive safely
- If any medication you are taking makes you drowsy, inform your employer and ensure you are not fatigued when you are driving
- Plan time for a 15 minute break every two hours of driving
- · Check for delays and plan alternative routes before you set off
- Allow times for unexpected delays, peak traffic hours and poor weather

A rest break alone will not overcome the need for sleep.

Proper sleep is the only real cure for sleepiness

Fatal Road Traffic Accident on 5th June 2016:

Overview of Event – A267 Southbound:

- At around 09:00 on 5 June 2016 a Road Traffic Accident (RTA) occurred on the A267, approximately 20 miles South bound towards Eastbourne. The accident involved two members of a team working for a sub-contractor to Balfour Beatty working on the Crossrail East programme.
- It has been established that they had worked a 10 hour shift on Saturday night at Abbey Wood and were returning home when the accident occurred.
- The driver of the vehicle is largely unharmed, however the passenger was killed. The cause of the accident at this stage is unknown.
- This event is under investigation by Balfour Beatty with full support from Network Rail.
- Once the investigation has been completed, further lessons learned will be shared.



The rule that was focused on in June was:

- Always check for buried services before breaking the ground. Utilities like electricity, gas
 and water are commonly buried underground. Striking them can cause death. Breaking
 the ground often requires a permit. Check the ground by using plans and scanning (CAT
 Scanner) the area.
- Always check electricity is isolated before work. Electricity can kill or severely injure. Isolation of electricity should be secure, meaning that it cannot be turned back on accidently. It is common that permits to work are used.

Safety Rules for July:

- Always use fall protection. Falling from height can cause death. When working at height, be sure to use all precautions, like harnesses. Do not climb on edge protection or MEWP baskets. Take care not to drop things from height.
- Always use a ladder appropriately. Falling from a ladder can cause serious injuries even death. You must ensure the ladder is in good condition and on good footing, never overreach on a ladder and ensure to have three points of contact with the ladder at all times.



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ICI Update:

Individuals who attend site without an ICI, but their duties require them to hold the competency should be asked to gain ICI within 12 site visits or within 6 weeks of 1st June 2016. After 6th of July 2016, individuals who have not complied with the mandate shall be rejected from site.

I would like to emphasise the <u>ICI site access check</u> undertaken by persons nominated by Sponsors is <u>not</u> the <u>COSS competency check required for Personal Track Safety (PTS) etc.</u> COSS's are still required to make competency swipe-in checks.

 If you have not yet sat the ICI assessment you will need to complete ICI E-learning and then book yourself on an ICI assessment ASAP.

Learner Support and Recertification:

Following an initial Personal Track Safety (PTS) course, all workers shall have a green square denoted on Sentinel. This will be visible to a Controller of Site Safety (COSS) when they scan the QR code on a Sentinel Competency Card. If you have a green square, you will be on Leaver Support and must wear a blue hard hat.

During Learner Support, the worker shall be asked important competency based questions. We have noticed some patterns from the tests. One of the questions is: Which is the correct minimum position of safety for a line with a speed of over 100mph? 2 metres (6 foot 6 inches)

• For a line with a speed of 100mph or less you are in a position of safety if you are at least 1.25 metres (4 feet) from the nearest line on which a train can approach.



Lightweight tools and equipment must be left at least 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) from the line, irrespective of the speed limit.

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Life Saving Rule Reminder – Working with electricity:

In July 2014, Network Rail revised their Life Saving Rules and as a result, reduced them from 11 to 10 in number.

Always test before applying earths or straps



Never assume that equipment is isolated – Always test before touch



Worker suffers electric shock from DC 3rd rail at Latchmere Curve:

- During possession works a Strapman (not RSL) was asked to move a short circuit strap that had been attached to the conductor rail at the boundary of a 3rd rail isolation.
- The operative removed the short circuit strap and went to reapply it on the other side of an insulated block joint. When he re-attached the short circuit strap to the third rail there was a flash and he suffered serious burns to his hands and legs. The operative was taken to hospital for treatment.

The following steps are designed to keep staff using short circuit devices safe:

- Always wear approved rubber gauntlets these will be marked class 0 and should be tested prior to use with an approved tester
- Always test the conductor rail using an approved live line tester this must include using an approved Proving Unit to verify that the tester is working correctly BEFORE and AFTER testing the conductor rail.
- Always apply a short circuiting bar AFTER you have confirmed that the conductor rail is not live.
- Always clean the rails using a wire brush.
- Always then apply the short circuiting straps
- Re-familiarise yourself with the process for applying short circuiting straps as set out in NR/WI/ELP/27140 (April 06), the DC Electrified Lines Working Instructions and Network Rail's Lifesaving Rules.



Cembre LD-1PR rail drill bell housing failure – Copley Hill Junction, Leeds:

- A Works Delivery signals team were using a Cembre LD-1PR rail drill to drill bonds at Copley Hill Junction Leeds. When undertaking drilling operations the bell housing of the drill failed and fell apart. No-one was injured on this occasion, though there is potential for a staff injury from any future failure.
- A later inspection discovered an age-related crack had developed in the housing which had led to the failure. Excessive movement was also detected in the clutch bearing which may have added to the vibration which lead to the crack.

Discussion Points:

- Could this happen to you?
- What would you do differently to help prevent something similar happening to you or your colleagues?
- Do you always carry out Pre-use checks before using hand tools?





Safe Transportation and Storage of Fuel in Vehicles & on Work Sites:

- There has been a concerning increase in the number of Close Call reports regarding fuel being transported and stored in inappropriate and non-compliant containers.
- Using non-compliant and incorrectly labelled containers could lead to serious harm both to people and the environment
- Petrol is a particularly dangerous substance; it is a highly flammable liquid and can give off vapour which is can easily be set on fire or cause an explosion if there is a source of ignition nearby.

General Key Messages:

- The carriage of petrol or diesel by individuals in a vehicle in the course of a work-related activity is exempt from the general restrictions on the carriage of dangerous goods by road provided that the following provisions are complied with
- The total quantity of fuel transported must not exceed 333 litres (petrol) or 1,000 litres (diesel)
- The fuel must be transported in individual containers that comply with the relevant specifications and are marked as appropriate
- The containers must be stowed in the vehicle so as to avoid damage or loss from the vehicle
- The vehicle driver must be given "general training" which include how to respond in the event of an emergency;
- The vehicle must carry a 2kg fire extinguisher designed for tackling flammable liquid fires



Safe Transportation and Storage of Fuel in Vehicles & on Work Sites (Continued):

Acceptable containers and their use:

Petrol:

The general principles for the design and manufacture of portable petrol storage containers require that they;

- Have a nominal capacity: no greater than 10 litres if made of plastic; no greater than 20 litres if made of metal;
- Be made of either metal or plastic that is suitable and safe for the purpose and will not significantly degrade due to exposure to petrol or naturally occurring ultraviolet radiation;
- Be designed and constructed so that: they are reasonably robust and not liable to break under the normal conditions of use;
- The escape of liquid or vapour is prevented;
- Petrol can be poured safely from them;
- They are not unsteady when placed on a flat surface;
- Be marked or labelled in a legible and indelible form with: the words PETROL and 'HIGHLY FLAMMABLE;
- An appropriate hazard warning sign;
- The nominal capacity in litres;
- The manufacturer's name and the date and month of manufacture

Safe Transportation and Storage of Fuel in Vehicles & on Work sites (Continued):

Acceptable containers and there use:

Diesel

The general principles for the design and manufacture of portable Diesel storage containers are less rigorous than petrol and concentrate more around potential spillages, however generally they must:

- Have a nominal capacity: no greater than 10 litres if made of plastic; no greater than 20 litres if made of metal;
- Be made of either metal or plastic that is suitable and safe for the purpose and will not significantly degrade due to exposure to petrol or naturally occurring ultraviolet radiation;
- Be designed and constructed so that: they are reasonably robust and not liable to break under the normal conditions of use;
- The escape of liquid is prevented;
- Diesel can be poured safely from them without spillage;
- They are not unsteady when placed on a flat surface;
- Be marked or labelled in a legible and indelible form with: the words 'DIESEL'



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