

1.1 Scope of this guidance

This guidance is for all those with responsibilities for the management of quarries and surface mining operations, including managers and supervisory staff.

Pedestrian safety will be improved where safely maintained vehicles are operated by safety conscious and trained vehicle operators. To operate a loading shovel or a dumper truck at a quarry the vehicle operator must have been issued with and be in possession of a current registration card in respect of the Quarries Skills Certification Scheme.

A site where vehicles are well maintained, have good visibility, trained and competent operators, well designed roadways, and minimised reversing manoeuvres will automatically put pedestrians at less risk of an injury than sites where this is not the case. The interaction between vehicles and pedestrians is potentially dangerous if not well managed.

Therefore, this guidance is intended to deal specifically with the residual risk to pedestrians after specific vehicle safety measures have been introduced and includes consideration of the other hazards on site that impact on their safety.

Pedestrians are still being injured and killed at quarry locations.

Appendix 2.1 of this document contains accounts of what can, and in this case, did happen when a man just went to work as normal on an ordinary day but never made it home safe.

This guidance cannot cover every risk and is not exhaustive, but will highlight those key matters of concern. The risks associated with your particular operation, and the methods of reducing those risks, should be identified during your site specific risk assessment.

2.2 Illustrated examples of improvements to pedestrian safety controls on site



Keep pedestrians safe where you work



Warn them



Control them



Equip them



Stay with them



2.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for pedestrians

Site Rules normally require pedestrians to wear a Safety Helmet, Safety Boots and Hi-Visibility (Hi-Viz) clothing as a minimum. There are often areas within the quarry where additional personal protective equipment (PPE) is required such as Safety Glasses, Hearing Protection and suitable gloves. It is good practice to have all these items on your person so you are equipped to enter areas of the site that require these additional items.

It is important to note that Hi-Viz clothing is the last line of defence in preventing incidents between vehicles and pedestrians. In a collision, it will not protect against injury, and should not be relied upon to always make you visible to vehicle operators. They may not see you for all sorts of reasons, such as being distracted, or having vision temporarily impaired by, for example, bright sunshine, reflections from surface water, or you not being in their direct line of sight.

However:

Hi-Viz clothing of the appropriate standard is the front-line of pedestrian visibility PPE on site and must always be worn according to site rules and where persons would be at risk when not clearly seen by others such as vehicle drivers, fixed-plant operators, fitters, supervisors and colleagues.

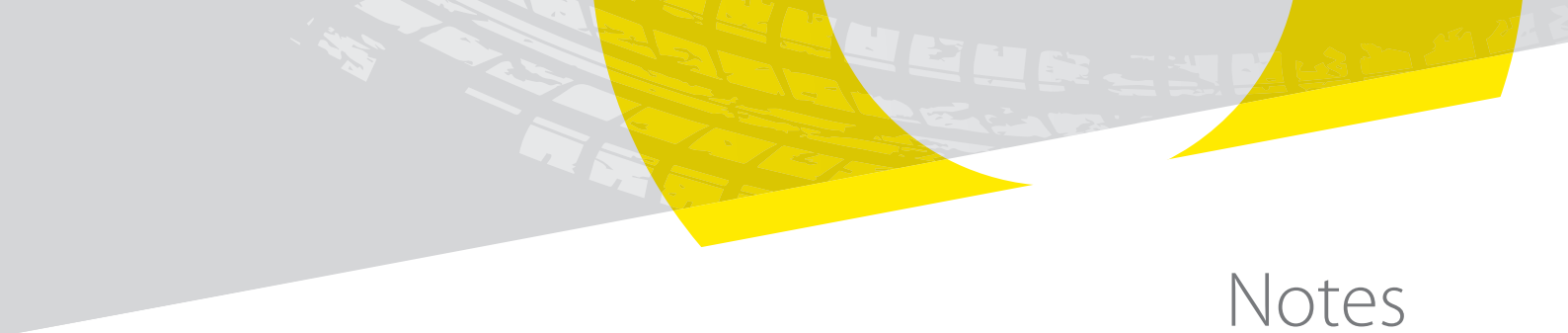
PPE must be maintained and kept in good order and replaced when appropriate. It should never be considered acceptable to

wear poorly maintained high visibility clothing. We should not accept that grubby and poorly maintained high visibility clothing is ever a “Badge of Honour”.

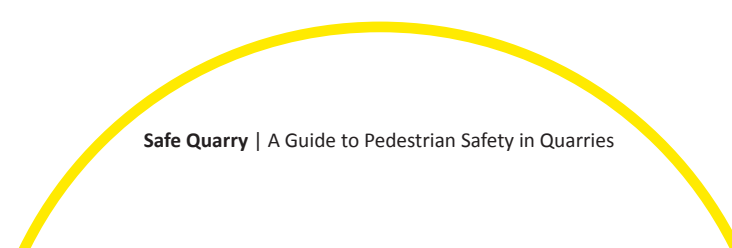


Fitters, for example, due to the nature of their work, may well need to change outer workwear more often in order to maintain the effectiveness of high visibility clothing.

It is important to assess this type of activity against the clothing provided. More frequent laundering, additional spare sets over and above that issued to other trades on site should be considered.



Notes



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