

TOOLBOX TALK



TOPIC DISCUSSED:

SITE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT



Traffic management involves supporting workers in building and civil construction by providing safety equipment such as cones, delineators, jersey barriers and fences, as well as putting up traffic lights and diverting traffic through a series of road closures and diversions.



QUESTIONS:

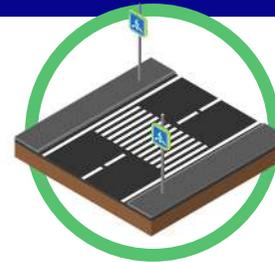
1. How do most construction transport accidents occur?
2. What can be done to avoid traffic accidents from happening on-site?
3. Name 6 items to look at when planning for traffic management.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS CAN BE DONE:



VISIBILITY

make sure drivers driving out onto public roads can see both ways along the footway before they move on to it.



WALKWAYS

provide firm, level, well-drained pedestrian walkways that take a direct route where possible.



CROSSINGS

where walkways cross roadways, provide a clearly signed and lit crossing point where drivers and pedestrians can see each other clearly.



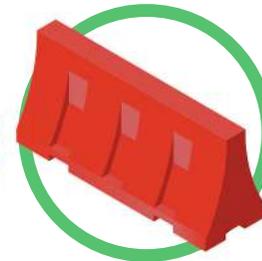
ENTRANCES & EXITS

provide separate entry and exit gateways for pedestrians and vehicles.



OBSTRUCTIONS

do not block walkways so that pedestrians must step onto the vehicle route.



BARRIERS

think about installing a barrier between the roadway and the walkway.

'VEHICLES'

includes cars, vans, lorries, low-loaders, and mobile plant such as excavators, lift trucks and site dumpers etc.



It can be avoided by careful **PLANNING**, particularly at the design stage, and by controlling vehicle operations during construction work.

LIMIT THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES

Provide car and van **PARKING** for the workforce and visitors away from the work area.

CONTROL entry to the work area.

Plan storage areas so that **DELIVERY VEHICLES** do not have to cross the site.

Most construction transport accidents result from the inadequate **SEPARATION OF PEDESTRIANS AND VEHICLES**



