

# Barricading Standard



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# 1 Purpose

Build Run Repair (BRR) Standards are developed in accordance with applicable work health and safety (WHS) legislative requirements, recommended safe work practices contained in Codes of Practice and applicable Australian/New Zealand Standards.

The purpose of this document to provide information and guidance regarding the selection and use of barricading to protect people from harm and prevent unauthorised access to work areas.


Contractors engaged to perform work at a site managed by BRR must ensure they have safety management systems and practices that achieve compliance with WHS legal obligations. Contractors are expected to work safely and achieve and/or exceed the Mandatory Requirements for this Standard, see **Section 5**.

# 2 Scope

This document applies to all work being undertaken at the BRR Yatala Glass Project.

# 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions stated in the Risk Management Standard apply, in addition to what is contained in **section 11.1**.

 DOCUMENT NAME	DOCUMENT LOCATION
Risk Management Standard STD-BRR-YAT-MGT-001	<a href="#">BRR Yatala Glass Portal - Home (sharepoint.com)</a>

# 4 Overview and Use of this Standard

This document sets out the process as to **how BRR use barricading to secure the site and or areas within it from unauthorised entry**, which are in addition to the Mandatory Requirements outlined in **Section 5**.

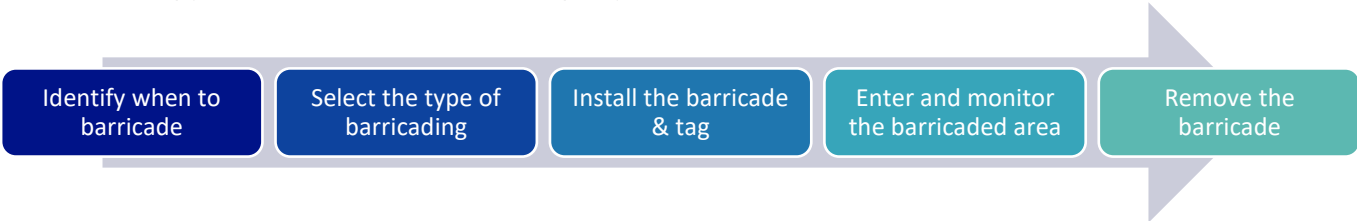
Where identified within this Standard, BRR’s site specific processes such as Authority to Work requirements are to be complied with.

This Standard provides for the consistent construction and correct standard for barriers and barricades and that barriers and barricades may provide an effective mechanism to reduce the risk of people, plant or equipment entering hazardous environments under construction within the workplace. Additionally, barricading is used to control the movement of traffic and people and act as a warning device to alert others of the hazards within an area.

Barricading prevents workers from inadvertently being exposed to a hazard by:

- (a) Providing visual barriers;
- (b) Restricting access to unauthorised persons to work areas;
- (c) Containing equipment and materials;
- (d) Preventing interaction with an identified hazard
- (e) Preventing fall risks from unprotected edges at height

The barricading process consists of the following steps.



# 5 Process

## 5.1 Mandatory requirements

The mandatory requirements and guidance are stated in the Barricading Mandatory Requirements.

Contractors' safety management systems and practices associated with barricading should meet, and where practicable, exceed these mandatory requirements.



#### DOCUMENT NAME

#### DOCUMENT LOCATION

Barricading Mandatory Requirements  
MR-BRR-YAT-HSE-002

[BRR Yatala Glass Portal - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

## 5.2 Construction site security

The selection and use of security fencing is an essential part of ensuring the workplace is secured against unauthorised access<sup>1</sup>.

A risk assessment should be carried out to determine the appropriate type of fence including materials, positioning and signage. The risk assessment must include the following considerations:

- (a) The risks to health and safety from unauthorised access
- (b) The likelihood of unauthorised access occurring – for example – the proximity of the workplace to places frequented by children, including schools, parks and shopping precincts.
- (c) To the extent that unauthorised access cannot be prevented – how to isolate the hazards within the workplace.

Where temporary site fencing is used it should be:

- Set at a minimum height of 1,500 millimetres.
- Installed/constructed so that it remains erect and stable at all times.
- Installed in accordance with the specific hirer's instruction/installation manual.
- Designed to take into account wind loading, impact tests and stability.

Also, all fencing and components must be regularly inspected to ensure they are in good condition and maintained.

## 5.3 Barricading

Barricading should be used where an identified hazard cannot be eliminated, and a risk assessment identifies that isolation/separation will be an effective temporary control.

Examples of the type of barricading and its use appear in table 1 below.

Type of barricade (see section 5.4 for definition of types)	Use
Hard barricading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cranes and elevated work platforms (EWP's):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Around the slew radius while it is operating</li> <li>○ Around the drop zone form the crane hook or EWP basket</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Drop zone areas</li> <li>▪ Excavations where a 1 meter windrow is not in place</li> <li>▪ Guarding has been removed, to reduce access to a danger point(s) or area(s)</li> <li>▪ Areas containing hazardous, toxic or flammable substances</li> <li>▪ High risk works</li> <li>▪ Hot work in elevated areas</li> <li>▪ Lifting equipment/materials overhead</li> <li>▪ Moving plant or traffic</li> <li>▪ Overhead crane movements</li> <li>▪ Open pits, trenches</li> <li>▪ Around storage areas and areas of use for the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Abrasive blasting</li> <li>○ Pneumatic / hydrostatic testing</li> <li>○ Radiation</li> <li>○ Spray painting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> s299 Work Health and Safety Regs Qld 2011

Type of barricade (see section 5.4 for definition of types)	Use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In or around production plant or equipment</li> </ul>
Soft barricading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the hazard is LOW in risk</li> </ul>

Table 1 Types of barricading and examples of use

## 5.4 Select the type of barricading

The factors that influence the selection of the type of barricade (soft or hard) include:




- The risk associated with the hazard
- The exposure to the hazard of people not involved in the work activity
- The required strength of the barrier, for example, impact potential
- The amount of clearance required from the hazard by the barricade
- The height of a potential fall
- The depth of any excavations or penetrations

### 5.4.1 Soft barricades

Soft barricades are to be used for immediate and short term control, where the risk assessment indicates the hazard is **LOW**. An information tag must be in place when using soft barricades (see **section 5.5.2**)

The soft barricades consist of:

- Approved** barricade tape as stated in the table below, being:
  - Red/white striped - restrict access
  - Blue/white striped - commissioning
  - Yellow/Black - caution
- Plastic chain
- Plastic mesh
- Expandable and portable barricades, such as scissor fence
- Retractable barricades

Approved Barricade Tape	Example	Application
Red and White Striped Restricted access barricade		Restricted access (Danger) tape shall be used to barricade the work area to the work party and those workers who are authorised by the Barricade Owner (as indicated on the tag).
Blue and White Striped Commissioning barricade		Commissioning tape shall be used to restrict access to areas of plant and equipment that are undergoing pre-commissioning and commissioning process. The tape also provides a visual warning that equipment could present hazardous conditions during the commissioning process.
Yellow and Black (Caution)		<p>This level of demarcation is intended to provide warning that a hazard exists, and certain safety precautions must be used, but a person aware of this hazard may safely enter the area with caution.</p> <p>Workers may use their own discretion in deciding whether to enter the area, based on the information tag, a risk assessment and taking into account personal protective equipment when entering a caution zone.</p>

### 5.4.2 Hard (solid) barricades

Hard (solid) barricades are to provide a physical barrier capable of performing the same function as a permanent guardrail.

At a minimum, hard barricading should:

- a) Have a solid top and mid rail (e.g. scaffold tube or equivalent) with the applicable tag attached
- b) The top rail must be between 900mm and 1100mm high
- c) Where circular metal handrails are provided, external diameter shall be 30mm to 65mm.
- d) Where square or rectangular handrails are provided, the sum of height and width shall be 70 mm to 100mm.
- e) Unrestricted movement of the user's hand along the upper surface with a minimum hand clearance of 50mm, with no sharp edges or other features that could cause injury to the user.
- f) Mid rails shall be no more than 450mm between rails
- g) The lowest rail and the top of the toe board shall be no more than 450mm
- h) Where there is no toe board the distance between the lowest rail and the floor shall be no more than 560mm
- i) The installation of a kick rail or mesh to contain objects etc. and shall be determined in the SWMS where there is a hazard that could result in objects being kicked or fall from an unprotected edge into areas where people or equipment could be harmed
- j) Must be able to withstand an impact of 550N outwards or down on the top rail
- k) Barricade tape must be used to highlight the existence of the barricaded areas

## 5.5 Install the barricade and tag

### 5.5.1 Barricade

The barricade must:

- a) Be installed in such a way as to eliminate the possibility of accidental entry into a restricted area
- b) Be constructed using either hard (solid) or soft types of barricades, in accordance with this document (use the approved barricade tape colours)
- c) Encompass the entire potentially affected area of the hazard – i.e. sparks, falling objects, leaks etc. Look up and down when barricading to ensure all entry points on all levels are barricaded if the areas can be affected by the hazard/s
- d) Have an information tag, and, if necessary, additional signage that provides adequate information regarding the barricaded area, hazards and controls
- e) Be made of hard (solid) type of material and construction where barricading is to be used as edge protection in order to prevent falling
- f) Have flashing amber lights installed if the barricade is across roadways and will remain in place during hours of darkness, in order to identify the traffic obstruction
- g) Have flashing amber lights installed if the barricade is in dark areas, in order to identify the pedestrian obstruction
- h) Be placed at the bottom entrance to a staircase or ladder if there is a danger at the top of the staircase or ladder

If a walkway is blocked due to barricading, then **there must be a safe temporary walkway created** and adequate signage in place.

**Note: AT NO TIME ARE WORKERS ALLOWED TO CROSS OVER, UNDER OR THROUGH BARRICADES**

### 5.5.2 Information tag

The information tag must:

- a) Be installed at each entry point to the barricade
- b) Be legible
- c) Be written with a permanent marker/pen
- d) Be completed, in full

Contractors must ensure information tags are applied to their barricading.

INFORMATION	INFORMATION
<p><b>This tag MUST NOT under any circumstance be used as a substitute for a Personal Danger Tag or an Out of Service Tag</b></p> <p>Placed by: _____</p> <p>Department: _____</p> <p>Day: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Time: _____</p> <p>Equipment: _____</p>	<p>Comments: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

5.6 Enter and monitor the barricaded area

To access a barricaded area, you **must have authorisation from the Barricade Owner** (as stated on the Information Tag).

If the Barricade Owner is not on site, then contact them using the details on the information tag. If they are unable to be contacted, then the person responsible for the area is to undertake an assessment to determine if it is safe to enter the barricaded area.

The Barricade Owner is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the barricaded area, to ensure the controls are adequate.

5.7 Remove the barricade


Barricades (hard and soft) must be removed once they are no longer required (i.e. hazard controlled/work completed etc). This shall normally be done by the Barricade Owner. If the Barricade Owner is not on site, the person responsible for the area is to authorise this removal, providing an assessment of the area is undertaken and confirming it is safe to do so, this must involve contacting the Barricade Owner.

In the case of a serious incident where external emergency services or regulators are needed to perform their duties, then the barricade can be removed on the authorisation of the person responsible for the site, after consultation with the HSE Representative and the Barricade Owner.

All barricade material is to be disposed of in the appropriate bins; this includes removing the barricade material from posts. No trace of barricade material is to remain unless it is a fixed barricade.

6 Monitoring

This document is audited to evaluate its effectiveness. The audit process is in accordance with the Internal Audit Standard.

	DOCUMENT NAME	DOCUMENT LOCATION
	Internal Audit Standard STD-VI-OE-VMS-007	<a href="#">BRR Yatala Glass Portal - Home (sharepoint.com)</a>

7 Responsibilities

Responsibilities are referenced throughout this document and supporting documents, in addition to what is stated below.

7.1 Barricade Owner

- a) Erect or provide instruction on the erection of the barricade
- b) Complete and attach the Information Tag
- c) Authorises access to the barricaded area
- d) Authorises the removal of the barricade
- e) Notifies those responsible for the work area that a barricade been installed
- f) Identify if any additional signage is required
- g) Ensure that flashing amber lights are installed if a barricade is across roadways, and will remain in place during hours of darkness in order to identify the traffic obstruction
- h) Ensure flashing amber lights are installed if a barricade is in dark areas, in order to identify the pedestrian obstruction
- i) Ensure that a barricade is placed at the bottom entrance to a staircase or ladder if there is a danger at the top of the staircase or ladder
- j) Create a safe temporary walkway if barricading results in a walkway being blocked
- k) Ensure that the barricades remain erected and maintained in an effective order
- l) Ensure the removal and correct disposal of the barricade once the hazard is controlled
- m) Report breaches e.g. people entering barricade area when not authorised

## 7.2 Contractors

- a) Erect barricades to control access to areas where hazard(s) have been identified
- b) Use the correct barricade tape, in accordance with this document
- c) Ensure information tags are in place (use BRR's if the contractor doesn't have information tags)
- d) Comply with the requirements as stated in this document
- e) Report any problems to their supervisor or BRR Contract Manager

## 7.3 Employee

- a) Erect barricades to control access to areas where hazard(s) have been identified
- b) Use the correct barricade tape, in accordance with this document
- c) Comply with the requirements as stated in this document
- d) Report any problems to their supervisor

## 7.4 HSE Representative

- a) Ensure document is current and changes are communicated with workers
- b) Ensure relevant training courses are current and available
- c) Conduct audits on the adherence to this document

## 7.5 Management team

- a) Review recommendations to processes
- b) Consult with senior management team regarding the approval of processes
- c) Ensure adherence to this process with all workers

## 8 Corrective action

Non-conformances are addressed with the Operations Manager and will involve determining a course of action to amend the non-conformances through consultation with affected parties.

## 9 Supporting documents

Supporting documents are referenced throughout this document.

Additional documents or systems that are associated with this document are stated in the table below.



### DOCUMENT NAME

### DOCUMENT LOCATION

BRR Yatala Glass Portal

[BRR Yatala Glass Portal - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

## 10 Authority

Authority to amend this document must be obtained from the General Manager, Build Run Repair (BRR) Australia.

## 11 Appendices

### 11.1 Definitions

Term	Definition
Barricade	Anything acting to obstruct passage such as a barrier tape, cones, railing, temporary fencing, or other barrier intended to limit access to a potentially hazardous area, see <b>section 5.4</b> .
Barricade Owner	Person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Erects or provides instruction on the erection of the barricade</li><li>b) Is responsible for completing the Information Tag</li></ul>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>c) Authorises access to barricaded area</li><li>d) Authorises the removal of the barricade</li><li>e) Notifies the person responsible for the area, that the area has been barricaded</li><li>f) Works in accordance with the responsibilities stated in this document</li></ul>
<b>Drop zone</b>	An area where items dropped from above may fall into.
<b>Exclusive control</b>	An area that has restricted access due to work that is going on or equipment is in operation and access is restricted to those persons associated with the task.
<b>Guard</b>	Physical barrier including, cages, or screens, that prevents or reduces access to a danger point(s) or area(s) associated with plant or equipment.