



WHSE TOOLBOX TALKS

#7 Traffic Management

BACKGROUND

Accidents with pedestrians and vehicles is a major cause of serious injury and death in Australian workplaces. With large numbers of workers and customers, and near constant movement of traffic on and off the site, traffic management is identified as a critical means to control traffic risks.

DEFINITIONS

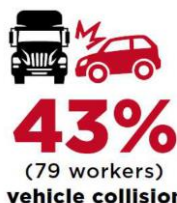
Traffic Management is the planning and control of both stationary and moving vehicles (such as cars, trucks and vans) and powered mobile plant (such as forklifts), including pedestrian traffic interaction and all types of vehicles.

TRAFFIC FATALITY STATISTICS²

According to Safe Work Australia, there were 183 worker fatalities in 2019 due to injuries sustained in the course of a work-related activity. Of these 132 (72%) were vehicle related; 79 being workers and 18 were bystanders.



72%
were related
to vehicles



IDENTIFY HAZARDS AND ASSESS RISKS¹

In identifying potential traffic hazards and assessing risks onsite, you should consider factors including:

Hazard consideration ³	Examples
Different Users / Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff and visitors parking cars Visitors and contractors unfamiliar with the site Maintenance or changes to the existing traffic flows workers may be unfamiliar with Use of forklifts Trucks loading and unloading cages and bins Crossing points Pedestrians
Site layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed limits One-way systems Lighting Blind spots (within the site and from vehicles)

TOOLBOX TIPS

- ✓ Print copies of this sheet for yourself and each of the workers
- ✓ Lead a discussion with your workers about the materials on this sheet at a location that is appropriate to the topic
- ✓ Be sure to give real life examples whenever possible.
- ✓ Ask your workers for their experiences
- ✓ Have each worker sign your sheet to confirm their attendance

- ✓ Conclude with a brief review of the main points or a summary based on the discussion
- ✓ File your sheet in your worker training records to document the training experience
- ✓ Fill in your operation name, location and the date on your sheet
- ✓ Be open to questions

This toolbox is background information ONLY. Be sure to customise your talk to your operation and facilities. The following tips are some helpful suggestions with getting the best out of your toolbox.

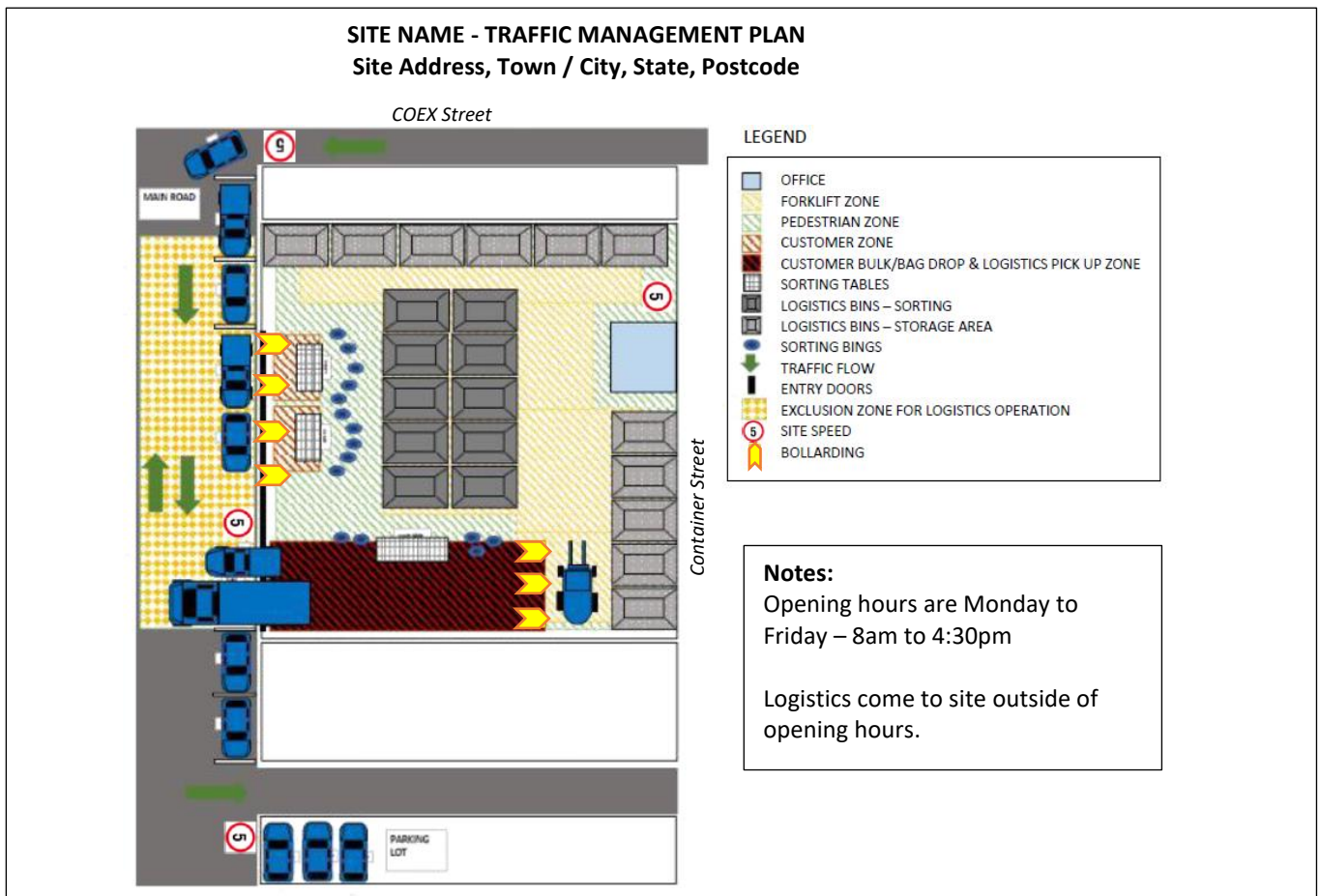


WHS TOOLBOX TALKS - TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Hazard consideration	Examples	
Vehicle related hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falling objects Collision Reversing Overloading and load instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles left running without a driver Noise Access and egress Distraction Exposure to carbon monoxide
Workers (including visitors and contractors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing and eyesight (including the effect of wearing PPE) Human factors (tendency to take the quickest route from A-B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of attention (use of mobile phones or music devices) Impairment by alcohol, drugs or fatigue

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TMP)

A Traffic Management Plan is required for each site within the Container for Change scheme. It documents the controls a site has implemented to protect workers, customers and others from traffic hazards following a risk assessment. It is best shown visually so that it can be shared and discussed with workers and other stakeholders.⁴



When creating a Traffic Management Plan, you should identify:

- Exclusion zones
- Equipment / parking bays
- Vehicle speed limits
- Pedestrian separation
- Barriers
- Safety signs
- Lighting
- High visibility apparel areas

RESOURCES/REFERENCES

- [1] WHS Regulation Qld 2011, s32 -38; [2] Safe Work Australia -Work-related traumatic injury fatalities 2019, [3] HSE UK – Workplace transport safety [4] Safe Work Australia – General guide for workplace traffic management

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