



**An initiative of the South Australian Construction Safety Alliance  
(SACSA) and SafeWork SA.**

# Essentials for the safe management of: **Mobile Plant**

## Minimise the risk



Designing the workplace layout so that vehicles and pedestrians are separated (e.g. separate site entry points, overhead pedestrian walkways),

Scheduling work so that vehicles and pedestrians are not operating simultaneously in the one area.

Using bollards, barriers, safety rails, exclusion zones etc to separate pedestrians from moving plant and vehicles.

## Plant maintenance



Pre-operational inspections must be conducted on all plant by a competent operator and recorded. This includes the audible and visible alarms.

Plant/equipment must be maintained, inspected and, if necessary, tested by a competent person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

If there are no manufacturer's recommendations, in accordance with the recommendations of a competent person.

## Operator competency

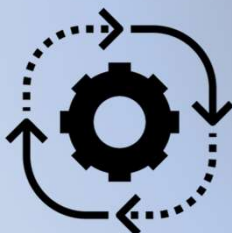


Operators of plant must be trained and competent, and if necessary, hold the relevant High Risk Work licence or industry recognised VET certificate.

The operator must also undertake familiarisation training specific to the make and model of plant, in accordance with the operator's manual and plant risk assessment.

The operator must operate the plant competently and safely to ensure their acts or omissions do not adversely effect the health and safety of other person .

## Operational environment



Operating zones are engineered to provide adequate support for the items of plant used in the area.

Consider angle of influence when working near a trench or excavation.

Suspended slabs are adequate to support the load and items of plant used in the area.

Overhead and under-ground services are identified and protected from damage caused by mobile plant interaction.

Local or general ventilation is provided to control exhaust fumes.

Ensure plant is parked on even stable ground where possible (handbrake on).

Plant positioned to allow access to emergency controls.

## Safe Work Method Statements



A site-specific SWMS needs to identify any traffic hazard with traffic management plans implemented to control areas of interaction between people and mobile plant, using control measures such as exclusion zones, spotters and traffic controllers.

Spotters and traffic controllers clearly understand their role in the activity (including emergency response), the associated risks, the means of communication and should be positioned so that they are not in a crush zone created by the plant/equipment.

It is important that a spotter does not undertake other tasks whilst spotting.

## Risk to pedestrians



Vehicle management plans should consider separate site entrance/exit points for pedestrians and vehicles.

Loading areas should be clearly defined and separated from vehicle parking or pedestrian access routes.

Persons shall not enter any exclusion zone unless they are part of the planned work activity or the operator/ spotter provides permission to enter (positive communication).

Ask workers, pedestrians and visiting drivers about traffic management problems they encountered at the workplace.