

Signallers and traffic control

Planning saves lives

You must have a signaller when

- ▶ an operator's view of the intended path of travel is obstructed.
- ▶ any part of the equipment, load, or hoist line could encroach on the minimum distance to a powerline (see section 188 of the Construction Regulation)
- ▶ a person could be endangered by the operation of the vehicle or equipment, or its load.

A signaller must be a “competent worker.” (See section 1 (1) of the Construction Regulation for the legal definition of “competent worker.”) The signaller must not do anything else while signalling, and must wear a high-visibility vest. See the Regulation for details on signallers.

Planners should organize the jobsite so that vehicles can drive through and don't need to back up.

Reduce foot traffic in places where trucks and equipment operate, such as excavations. Create separate access for workers on foot so they don't need to walk on vehicle paths.

A barricade can help protect workers by, for example, keeping excavation work separate from forming operations. Pedestrian walkways can be roped off or barricaded near loading and unloading areas.



Organize the site so vehicles can drive through and don't need to back up.