



CBESS Barricading, Signage and Exclusive Control Procedure

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History

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A	20/11/2024	Tess Guinness	Draft Document
0	25/11/2024	Mike Bentley	Minor amendments after review
1	19/03/2025	Aled Evans	Updated with commissioning and testing info

1. Purpose

This procedure has been developed by SCEE to cover the barricading requirements on the Collie BESS construction site (CBESS). It offers SCEE employees' guidance and information on barricades and signage, to ensure that barricading at CBESS is consistent and complies with project requirements.

2. Scope

This procedure shall apply to all SCEE Electrical employees, subcontractors, visitors or members of the public working on or visiting sites under the control of SCEE.

Those to this procedure applies should adhere to the following:

- Personnel are not permitted to cross, go under, or pass through barricades unless they have received permission from the person who holds exclusive control over the area, if applicable, or understand the nature of the hazard and the necessary controls for entry where there is no exclusive control in place.
- Entry to work areas should be through entry points where they are established. Where entry points are not established, barricade tags should be used.
- Barricades and signage should be inspected and maintained daily.
- Authorisation from the supervisor or their delegate is required before removing barricades that were installed by another work group.
- Once the task for which the barricades were erected is completed or altered, all signage must be removed, and the barricades should be packed away.
- Barricades should be removed when no longer needed.

3. Definitions

Term	Definition
High-Risk Work Activity	Any activity that poses a high level of risk to persons in the same work area. A high level of risk is determined by risk assessment, and includes an assessment of the probability of interaction, and the consequence should that interaction occur.
Hazard	Anything that has the potential to cause harm to a person
Exclusive control	The practice of assigning areas or equipment to the sole control of a designated person or group, where permission must be sought and granted by the exclusive control owner before persons not involved with work can enter.
SCEE	SCEE Electrical Pty Ltd

Shall	A mandatory requirement
Should	An advisory requirement that is to be met where practicable
Delegate	A person who has been given authority to act in a higher capacity to fill a function or role at a specific point in time
Mobile plant	Any machinery or equipment that moves from one location to another under its own power. Does not include light vehicles

4. Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Nominated Person in Charge	Responsible for overseeing safety measures, ensuring proper barricade installation and maintenance, managing access, and monitoring the effectiveness of control measures within a work area.
Worker	A person carrying out work in any capacity including work as — a) an employee; or b) a contractor or subcontractor; or c) an employee of a contractor or subcontractor; or d) an employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work in the person's business or undertaking; or e) an outworker; or f) an apprentice or trainee; or g) a student gaining work experience; or h) a volunteer; or a person of a prescribed class.
Project Manager	Responsible for ensuring resources are available to enable the implementation of this procedure and for the accountability of person's responsibilities as defined.
Superintendent	Ensures full compliance with the requirements of this procedure Ensures the effective implementation of this procedure.
Employee	Employees shall comply with the procedure
HSE Advisor	Audits and monitors compliance with this procedure. Assists in undertaking inspections in accordance with this procedure
Supervisor	Ensures the application of this procedure. Executes the requirements of this procedure.

5. Barricading Requirements

5.1. General

A barricaded area should cover the entire hazard zone, including all entry points, elevated walkways, and high-risk work areas.

Barricading should be used to protect from hazards including:

- being struck by falling objects
- being stuck by mobile plant
- falling from heights, including into open excavations, or from unprotected edges
- exposure to hazardous chemicals
- unauthorised access to work areas
- any High-Risk Work Activity, such as hot work, scaffolding, confined space or high voltage access

Barricading requirements will be determined by the Nominated Person in Charge for a hazard risk area. The designated Nominated Person in Charge for each area is outlined below.

Risk area	Nominated Person in Charge
General work areas	Supervisor
Crane slew zones	Crane operator
Elevating work platforms (EWP) drop zones	Spotter
Trucks blind spots	Truck driver

Any work requiring a barricade must not commence until the requirements of this Procedure are met.

5.2. Selection of barricade

A risk assessment should be conducted to determine the appropriate barricade type, taking the following factors into account:

- The risks posed by the hazard
- Visibility of the hazard
- The necessary strength of the barrier, including impact potential
- Clearance between the hazard and the barricade

Barricades must adhere to the relevant Australian Standards and Section 9 on Types of Safety Barricades and Barriers. For safety barrier systems that provide physical protection, the design should align with the guidelines outlined in the following applicable standards:

- AS/NZS 4994.1:2009 Temporary edge protection – General requirements.
- AS/NZS 4994.3:2010 Temporary edge protection Part 3: Installation and dismantling for edges other than roof edges.
- AS/NZS 3845:1999 Road safety barrier systems.

5.3. Types of barricading

The following section outlines the types of barricades used at CBESS and when and how they should be implemented.




5.3.1. Hard Barricading

Hard barricading should be used to delineate work areas with multiple hazards and is required for areas under exclusive control. Hard barricades such as scaffolding, guard rails, solid balustrades, or other structural components should be used for:


- Open excavations
- Fall prevention.
- Removal of grid mesh or handrails or any other open penetration





To comply with Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations, edge protection shall be designed and constructed to withstand the force of a person falling against it. It must:

- Have a top rail (e.g., scaffold tube) between 900mm and 1100mm high to prevent falls.
- Include additional rails with no more than 450mm spacing between any rail and its nearest rail or between the lowest rail and the toe board.
- Have either a toe board, at least 150mm high, at the base of the edge protection, or a bottom rail between 150mm and 250mm high from the surface.
- Temporary fencing can be used as a solid barricade to delineate work areas or control access to hazardous areas. It must be stable, functional, and fit for its intended purpose.
- Appropriate signage should be displayed prominently and at all entry points.
- Solid barricades must provide clearly designated entry points to the work area.


HARD BARRICADING	PURPOSE	PHOTOGRAPH
Traffic Cones and Bollards	<p>Temporary means of directing traffic away from hazardous areas such as road wash-outs, road works, slew arcs of cranes, or equipment parked on roadways.</p> <p>Note: Where the slew arc of a crane's counterweight presents a striking hazard, an alternative barricade is to be used to prevent pedestrian access.</p>	
Trestle Barricading	<p>Semi-permanent delineation of walkways or protection from hazardous areas where there is no risk of a fall.</p> <p>An information tag is attached at intervals no less than 6 metres apart on the barricade to indicate its purpose and owner</p>	
Gate (Cattle) Fence	<p>Semi-permanent delineation of walkways or protection of hazardous areas.</p> <p>May be used to delineate vehicle parking bays or open ground penetrations</p>	

5.3.2. Soft Barricading

SOFT BARRICADING	PURPOSE	PHOTOGRAPH
Red Flagging	<p>Red flagging should be used to indicate areas where crossing is prohibited, such as for areas where call up or approval to enter areas is required.</p> <p>It may be used for the delineation of walkways and laydown areas.</p>	

Green Flagging	<p>Green flagging should be used to mark entry points to work areas and used exclusively for pedestrian access where risk is low and approval to enter areas is not required.</p> <p>Green flagging should not be used to barricade work areas.</p>	
Danger Tape	<p>Danger tape must be used to demarcate areas and/or equipment where there is an immediate threat to people, equipment and/or the environment.</p>	
Caution Tape	<p>Safe to do so may proceed into the area. Where "CAUTION" retractable demarcation tapes are installed to control access, an information tag is not required.</p>	
Commissioning and Testing tape	<p>Used to delineate areas that are in the process of being tested prior to being formally handed over to the client.</p> <p>Only commissioning inducted personnel are allowed entry to these areas.</p>	

6. Types of Signage

Contact board	<p>Contact boards are a signage system used to display the tasks being conducted in a work area, the associated hazards, and the person responsible for overseeing the area</p>	
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Contact boards are a signage system used to provide personnel with information relevant to the task area in question. Contact boards convey:

- Tasks being conducted in the area
- Contact details for the area owner.
- Hazards that could be encountered in the area in question.
- Emergency information
- Applicable radio channels.

Contact boards shall be updated as required as new information is available.

7. Exclusive Control

Exclusive control is the practice of assigning areas or equipment to the control of a designated person or group, ensuring safety and preventing unauthorised access into a hazardous area. If a work area is under exclusive control, it should be clearly marked on the work area's contact board. Only authorised personnel are permitted to operate or access these areas and equipment (such as mobile plant) that are designated as being under exclusive control. The exclusive control should be displayed through clear barricading, signage, and where an entry point is established in a hard barricaded area, the use of red flagging across the entrance to indicate exclusive control.

Exclusive control should always be implemented during the following operations:

- Under elevated loads, to establish safe zones when using a crane (this is not required for Franna cranes, where the area can be controlled by the dogman/rigger).
- Within the slew radius of an excavator bucket when the machine is in operation.
- Within the blind spot (10m) of plant equipment while it is working.

8. Exclusion Zones

Exclusion zones are the designated area around a hazard or operation where individuals should stay clear to prevent accidents or injuries. The size and boundaries of an exclusion zone is dependent on varying factors and should be decided by the designated person. These factors include:

- Use of excavators and non-moving or slow-moving plant
- Fast-moving plant, such as trucks or machinery in transit
- If the plant is operating on or near the road

During lifting operations, the designated person shall manage the exclusion zone. The barricading must be maintained in good condition, with access monitored by the designated person. Red flagging across entry points should be used to indicate exclusion zones.

9. References

Documents, both internal and external, that are referenced within the content of this procedure, including Australian and International Standards and legislation.

Document ID	Document Title

10. Related Documents

Related documents are those that have a relationship with this document, for example if this was the Operational Risk Management procedure related documents would include the work instruction to complete a JHA, the JHA template, Take 5 work instruction and booklet, etc.

Document ID	Document Title