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Internal Pedestrian Routes



IAMC Toolkit

Innovative approaches for the Sound Management of Chemicals
and Chemical Waste



Introduction

This presentation is an introduction to the good practices to manage personnel movement. It aims at giving the reader indications on how to minimize the risk related to people movements and to the chemical use in the company building.

The reader will learn how to organize pedestrian routes to minimize the accident risks.

Hazard Management

1. Risk identification and safety

11. Chemical classification and labelling

12. Risk assessment

13. Safety rules

14. Personal protective equipment

15. Skin protection

16. Emergency escape routes

17. Handling of solvents, acids and bases

18. Safety in gas tank handling

2. Transport and storage

21. Internal transport of chemicals

22. Internal pedestrian routes

23. Storage

3. Fire and explosion protection

31. Fire protection

32. Fire protection in welding and cutting operations

33. Explosion protection

34. Container cleaning

4. Emergency response

41. Emergency response plan

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2. Recommendations
 - Pedestrian routes
 - Stairs and access ways
 - Obstacles
 - Organization, training and behaviour
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Context

Context

- The **main dangers** associated with internal pedestrian routes are:
 - Same-level falls, tripping, slipping
 - Falls from heights
 - Hitting an obstacle
- The presence of chemicals in the area may worsen the consequences of a fall.

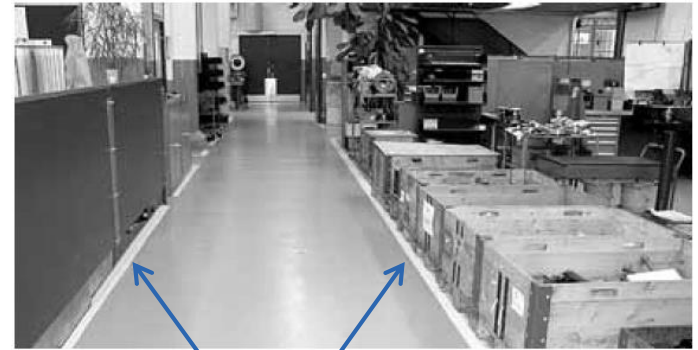


Source: Suva

Recomandations

Pedestrian Routes

- Pedestrian routes should be **level**:
 - Without holes
 - Without any uneven surfaces, etc.
- To **prevent risks of falling, tripping or slipping**, remove:
 - Cables left on the floor
 - Waste
 - Liquids spilled on the floor
 - Dust and dirt
- **No material** (e.g. pallets, cases, trolleys) should be **stored** on pedestrian routes.

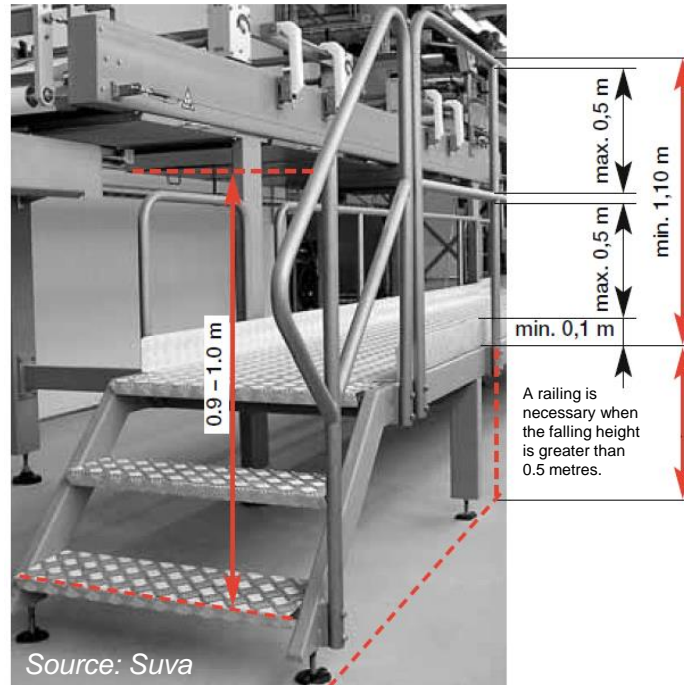


Source: Suva

Indicating pedestrian routes helps maintaining them clear from any obstacles.

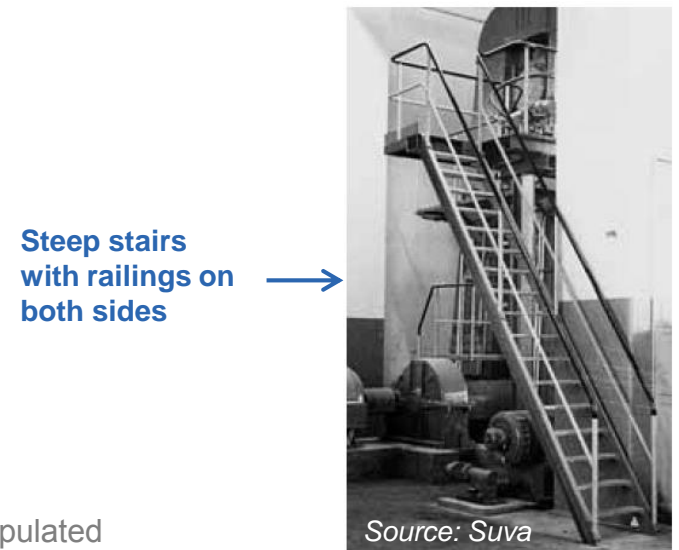
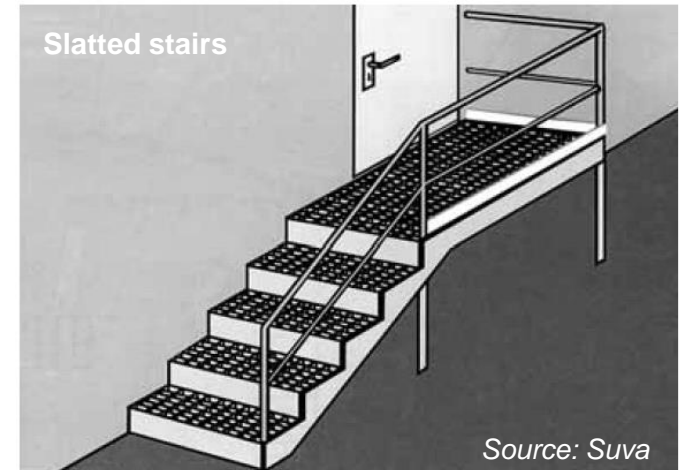
Pedestrian Routes

- Pedestrian routes should be **well lit**.
- Danger zones (danger of falling) should be equipped with **parapets** and **railings**.



Stairs and Accesses

- **Stair steps** should have a **non-slip surface**:
 - Rubber coating
 - Non-slip strips
 - Non-slip profiles
- **Exterior stairs** should also be secured against slipping:
 - Slatted stairs
 - Stairs covered by a roof
- Stairs should be equipped with a **handrail** or **railings** (on both sides for steep stairs).
- **Suspended work platforms** should have a **stable and safe access**.



Obstacles

- **Danger zones** should be clearly **indicated** (e.g. with prohibition/mandatory signs).
- Sharp **edges**, **projections** and **supports** should be padded with **foam rubber** and marked with **yellow and black stripes**.
- Fixed transport installations, belt or roller conveyor systems should be equipped with **safe and stable walkways** where necessary.



Source: Suva



Source: Suva



Source: Suva

Organization, Training and Behaviour

- Workers should be aware that:
 - Pedestrian routes should **always stay clear** and be **immediately cleared** if needed
 - **Temporary danger zones** should be indicated
- Signs used to indicate temporary danger zones should be within reach (e.g. warning signs, marking tape, etc.)

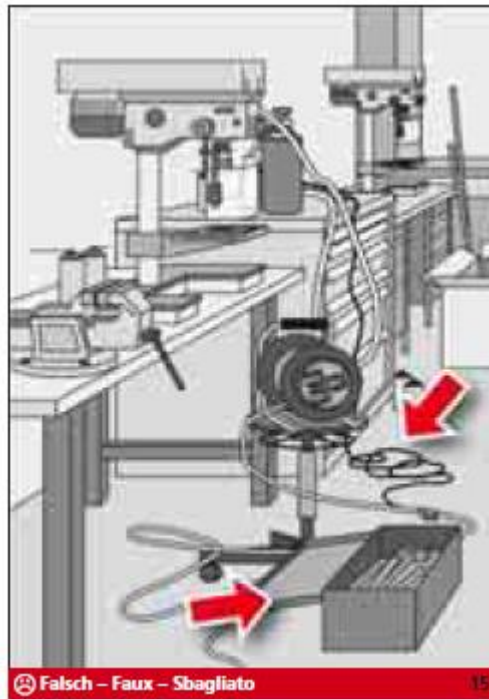


Organization, Training and Behaviour

- Workers should be appointed who are responsible for cleaning, maintenance and snow removal along the pedestrian routes and stairs.
- Management should monitor compliance with the rules and correct non-compliance and deficiencies.

Internal Person Traffic – Exercise

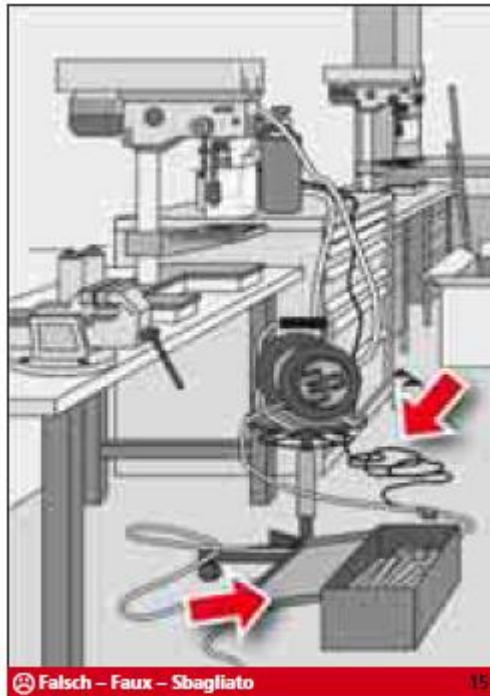
- What should you do to ensure the safety of your co-workers and your own safety?



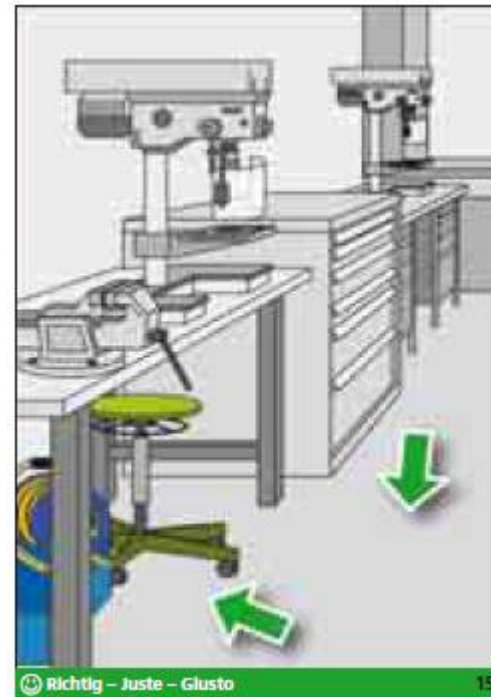
Source: CFST

Internal Person Traffic – Exercise

- What should you do to ensure the safety of your co-workers and your own safety?



Source: CFST



Source: CFST

Key messages

- Accidents often occur on internal pedestrian routes.
- The presence of chemicals in the area may worsen the consequences of a fall.
- Pedestrian routes should always stay clear and be immediately cleared if needed.
- Temporary danger zones should be indicated.
- Management should monitor compliance with the rules and correct non-compliance and deficiencies.

Sources

Sources

- CSD Engineers, Switzerland/ISSPPRO, Germany, 2015
- Suva: Liste de contrôle – Voies de circulation pour piétons, Switzerland, 2007
- CFST: Sécurité au travail et protection de la santé, Switzerland, 2012

Images

- Suva: Liste de contrôle – Voies de circulation pour piétons, Switzerland, 2007
- CFST: Sécurité au travail et protection de la santé, Switzerland, 2012

Disclaimer

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