



BACKING UP MOBILE EQUIPMENT SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

REVIEWED JUNE 14 2016

OH&S CODE PARTS 17 & 19 & SCHEDULE 4

Please review this step-by-step procedure carefully to acquaint yourself with safe operation procedures associated with this job task. When in doubt ask your supervisor.

A large percentage of construction site accidents and injuries involve mobile equipment and trucks. Most of these accidents occur while vehicles and machines are being backed up. Operators must be continually aware of people and traffic movements as well as the obstacles around them. You can easily crush and kill another person by backing into them or over them with a piece of mobile equipment. Avoid backing up any equipment if it is at all possible. Backing up should be the last option.

- 1. Circle your machine before mounting, particularly when in residential and commercial areas. Look for people and obstacles near the vehicle.
- 2. Always check both side mirrors and rear view mirror before backing up. When necessary, inform nearby workers of your intention of backing your vehicle up.
- 3. Sound your horn when you place the vehicle in reverse if it doesn't have a back up alarm
- 4. Where ground workers are involved, ensure all workers are clear of the machine and accounted for before moving.
- 5. We aware of ovehead power lines.
- 6. Use a signal person or designated traffic controller to guide when:
 - a. Backing up in an area where vision is limited.





- b. Judging distance between the machine and obstacles is required.
- c. Backing up in busy traffic areas.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION:

Zoom Boom SWP Scissorlift SWP

Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009

Schedule 4

Schedule 4 Safe Limit of Approach Distances

[See sections 225, 226]

Table 1 Safe limit of approach distances from overhead power lines for persons and equipment

| Operating voltage between conductors of overhead power line | Safe limit of approach distance for persons and equipment |
|--|--|
| 0 — 750 volts Insulated or polyethylene covered conductors (1) | 300 millimetres |
| 0 — 750 volts Bare, uninsulated | 1.0 metre |
| Above 750 volts Insulated conductors (1) (2) | 1.0 metre |
| 750 volts — 40 kilovolts | 3.0 metres |
| 69 kilovolts, 72 kilovolts | 3.5 metres |
| 138 kilovolts, 144 kilovolts | 4.0 metres |
| 230 kilovolts, 260 kilovolts | 5.0 metres |
| 500 kilovolts | 7.0 metres |

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Conductors must be insulated or covered throughout their entire length to comply with this

group.
(2) Conductors must be manufactured to rated and tested insulation levels.