

# Driver safety at customer sites: bulk delivery 5th edition

### CONTENTS

- Scope
- **Health and Safety targets**
- 3. **Procedure**
- **Appendices**

#### 1. SCOPE

Deliveries of cement to customer sites occur on a frequent basis. In some instances customers may receive numerous loads on any given day. Following a series of customer site incidents and near misses, MPA Cement has updated the standard risk assessment used by its members on Customer Sites to ensure that major hazards faced by the driver are being correctly addressed.

This document concentrates on a relatively narrow set of health and safety criteria specific to bulk cement delivery that should be considered as part of a customers overall risk assessment. Compliance with any guidance set out in this document does not absolve the user from his legal duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to form his own site specific assessment of his workplaces and operations and to provide accordingly for such matters.



An over-pressurisation incident lead to the 'launching' of this filter housing from the top of a silo. If this had landed on anyone, they would have been killed.

### 2. HEALTH AND SAFETY TARGETS

MPA Cement member companies have agreed the following challenging health and safety targets.

- 1. An overarching expectation of Zero Harm
- 2. Interim 5-year Targets (based on 2009 calendar year) of;
- A 50% reduction in the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for Direct Employees by 2014.
- A 50% reduction in Lost Time Injury numbers for Contractors by 2014

In order to meet these targets it is essential to reduce the number of incidents suffered by drivers on customer sites.

Following a review of the hazards and accidents associated with the delivery of bulk and bagged products, MPA Cement Member Companies have identified a number of important safety issues which they believe it is reasonably practicable for all customers to control.

Therefore a standard risk assessment is being introduced to rate how effectively these issues are being addressed by individual customer sites.

- A green rating indicates that the issues have been satisfactorily controlled.
- An amber rating indicates the need to address an issue within an agreed timescale and to implement interim measures in order for deliveries to be made safely.
- A red rating indicates an issue has been identified which renders the site unsafe for delivery. This information will be used to agree an improvement plan where necessary.

## 3. PROCEDURE

Approaches adopted by MPA Cement Member Companies will vary. Generally, however the risk assessment will be carried out by their risk assessor before deliveries are made to new customers.

Any issues raised by the questionnaire will then be subject to further discussion between the cement company and the customer when specific hazards are identified.

You are also strongly advised to:

- Review the items listed in the assessor questionnaire: and
  to correct any deficiencies before the Cement Company assessor
  arrives. Your attention is drawn to issues particular to your site
  that have a high potential of a red safety rating or where previous
  failures have occurred.
- 2. Review the MPA Guidance to Prevent Over-Pressurisation of Storage Silos: and ensure that:
- A correctly sized pressure relief valve and filter are fitted.

- Regular maintenance is carried out on the silo and fittings.
- High level alarms are tested regularly preferably from ground level.
- All inlet ports are locked when not in use.
- Operating procedures are followed and drivers receive instruction.

Be aware that a badly maintained silo is a potential bomb.

- Filters MUST be in good condition and properly secured.
- Reliable high level alarms can save lives and expensive damage.
- Dust emissions from the silo require urgent attention.
- Automatic shut off valves offer additional protection.

from the area behind the tanker?

					GREEN AMBER RED
1	General site safety	GREEN AMBER RED	1.12	Is the lighting sufficient for our driver to see where he is going and what he is doing?	
1.1	Has information been provided on the best route to the site that includes any restrictions, for example, on height, weight		1.13	Is there secure fencing around pits or tanks into which our driver could fall?	
	or parking?		1.14	Is our driver safe from falling objects from	
1.2	Is the site entry safe for vehicular access and egress?			overhead hazards (e.g. conveyor belt systems)?	
Issue:	Risk of trip/slip/falls where tanker driver stands o	or walks during	Issue:	Prevention of falls from height.	
	delivery. This is the most common cause of injurcustomer sites.		1.15	If access to the top of tankers is required, is a guard railed fall prevention facility or	
1.3	Is the ground even and firm?			similar provided?	
1.4	Is the ground properly drained, i.e. minimal standing water?		2	Customer's silo	
1.5	Is the ground free from slip and trip hazards?		Issue:	Risk of manual handling injuries when laying as Difficulties of protecting lengths of hose from do	amage. Difficulties of
Issue:	To ensure the driver receives adequate information.	Amber sites in sections 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 must be improved to an agreed short term timescale	2.1	excluding other workers from the danger zone of pressurised hose.	arouna a iengtri oi
1.6	On first arrival does the customer provide a site induction and task specific instructions (for example the connection procedure,	SHOR CEITH (ITTESCURE	2.1	Can the silo inlet connection be reached by one length of hose from the tanker (one hose length = green, two hose length = amber, three hose lengths = red)?	
	including the procedures to follow if the operation of filters and alarms are not fully automatic, what to do if an alarm sounds or emissions of dust occur, who to contact in an emergency etc).		2.2	Is the silo inlet connection between two and a half feet (0.8m) and four feet (1.2m) above ground level and is the inlet pipe angled at 35 to 45 degrees to the vertical?	
1.7	Does the customer provide information		Issue:	Risk of pipe failure.	
,	on how much space is available in the silo and are any changes to the silo dynamics (e.g. blowing pressures) notified in advance to the cement company so that the driver		2.3	Is all pipework between the end of the silo inlet connection and the silo firmly secured, for instance by mounting brackets?	
	comes prepared.		2.4	Is all pipework between the end of the silo inlet connection and the silo made of steel	
Issue:	Vehicles/machinery and equipment. Being struc the third most common cause of fatal injury at			(or suitable equivalent) and does it appear in reasonable condition?	Amber sites in sections
1.8	Has the customer defined a safe pedestrian access route for our driver to collect keys and deliver paperwork?		2.5	Is the coupling (and anti-whip device, where fitted) of an appropriate type and in good condition?(because of the risks of	2.3 and 2.4 must be improved to an agreed short term timescale
1.9	Is our driver's pedestrian-area around their tanker safely segregated from site vehicles such as forklift trucks? (unless			leaks and hoses detaching, couplings must be of a proprietary type and not home made)	
	the pedestrian area is protected by a		Issue:	Risk of over-pressurisation or overfilling.	
	permanent physical barrier, there should be a minimum two metre wide exclusion zone around the tanker).		2.6	Is the silo inlet connection clearly identified by a sign/s showing silo number, product identification and discharge procedures?	
1.10	Does the customer establish an exclusion zone around the cement tanker while it is pressurised within which no operations		2.7	Is the silo inlet connection "capped" and "locked", when not in use?	
	may take place that could cause damage to the pressure vessel (such as the use of cranes)?		2.8	Is the high level detection system linked to an audible and visual warning, for each silo which can be seen and heard by the tanker	
Issue:	Risk of explosion due to rupture of pressurised to tanker can release 1600 tonnes of force instanto			driver whilst standing at their controls during delivery?	Amber Option: For blowing blind when radio link has been
1.11	If the cement tanker has to make a reversing manoeuvre, is an agreed safe system in place that excludes pedestrians				set up between tanker and silo.

2.9	Are warning lamps and sirens clearly labelled to indicate the alarm condition they are displaying and the silo to which they relate?	GREEN AMBER RED	2.17 Are there any further comments you	wish to make?				
2.10	Are the contents of the silo measured and is the driver informed of how much space there is left?							
2.11	Is the Customers Pollution Prevention and Control logbook available for inspection?							
2.12	Where there is a local limit on maximum allowable pressure, is it clearly displayed?							
2.13	Is the silo free of dust emissions during delivery?							
2.14	Is discharge free of back pressure?		Assessor name					
2.15	If a silo does not have an automatic shut- off valve to prevent overfilling, does the		Signature	Date				
	customer instruct the driver to return excess product to the supplier if the high		Company					
	level alarm is triggered?		Site					
	After a high level alarm has been tripped, customers sometimes ask the driver to wait on site and make a second attempt to deliver the load once a short period of production has taken place. Some MPA		Site contact					
	Cement members do not approve of this becau risk of over-pressurisation.		Site signature	Date				
The increased risk factors include the following:								
	a. If a high level alarm has been tripped it in customers method of silo measurement is		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
	b. The driver is unable to calculate how much product is left in the tanker.			GREEN AMBER RED				
	c. The driver is unable to calculate how far above the high level detection he has filled the silo and therefore how much needs to be removed.		Overall Customer Site Safety Rating					
			Explanation					
	In any event the driver will not continue unload sounds. Silo protection systems must be reset ard discharge must be treated as a new delivery.							
216	Where an automatic shutoff valve is fitted;							
2.10	are safe procedures/systems in place that							
	allow the driver to purge the connection hose should the automatic shutoff valve							
	close (for example a manually operated							
	valve).							

#### **Disclaimer**

MPA Cement has prepared this document in the interests of promoting a high standard of safety awareness in its industry. Compliance with any guidance set out in this document does not absolve the user from his legal duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to form his own site specific assessment of his workplaces and operations and to provide accordingly for such matters. Whilst MPA Cement has taken all reasonable care in preparing its guidance neither MPA Cement nor its members will accept any liability in relation to the guidance. Readers are reminded that legislation, official guidance and best industry practice are all subject to change over time. This document was last revised on 10th April 2013.