



Health and Safety Requirements for Subcontractors and Suppliers

February 2025

SYSTRA

Details of Latest Amendments

Section	Changes from the previous version
Throughout document	Reference to “On Call” changed to “Out of Hours”
Take Time	QR code added
End of Shift reporting	Removed time on call contact Replaced SCO:24/7 with Route Control
Provision of Welfare Facilities	Change of Standard to NR/L2/OHS/CP0036
Network Rail Additional Requirements Breaking Ground	Change in NR standards numbers
Network Rail Additional Requirements	Change from SCO:24/7 to Route Control
Appendix A	Operational Health & Safety Policy updated
Appendix B	Drugs and Alcohol Policy updated
Back Page	Office addresses updated
Version	V3.3 202502

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Introduction

This document describes the specific arrangements in place to manage Health and Safety (H&S) whilst carrying out high risk work for or on behalf of SYSTRA in the UK.

SYSTRA believes that all our activities can be undertaken safely and we will never compromise safety. We will conduct our business in a way that ensures the health and well-being of our employees, contractors and any person affected by our work. This is stated in our Health & Safety Policy Statement (Appendix A).

This document covers specific information which is underpinned by SYSTRA's internal management systems.

For Network Rail projects reference should also be made to the "Network Rail Additional Requirements" section.

The procedures and/or processes adopted within this document do not prejudice any statutory requirements and guidelines that may be in force at any time during the life of the contract.

Due cognisance will be taken to statutory rules and regulations together with the requirements specified within the contract.

Zero Harm Policy

SYSTRA's responsibilities extend not only to our own people, but those impacted by our operations. We are committed to our goal of ensuring zero harm to our employees, our contractors and the communities in which we operate and is integral to our business process.

Take Time (Point of Work Risk Assessment POWRA)

"Take Time" also known as "Take Time – Stop & Think" is to provide our staff and our subcontractors workforce with a final review process of the planned safe system of work, giving an opportunity to address any outstanding hazards. This can be accessed via the QR code.



The process also allows a formal feedback of the effectiveness of the planned safe system of work and what we can improve for future visits.

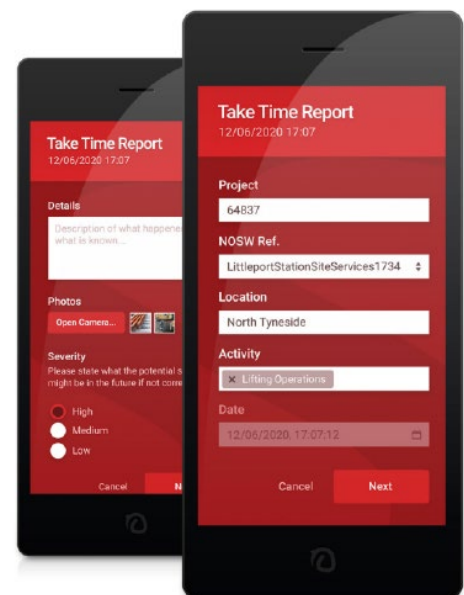
"Take Time" is a means to identify minor hazards present on site that may not have been identified in the formal risk assessment (risk assessments collated within the office environment to identify significant hazards). These hazards often result in accidents to the workforce and as such they need to be addressed by the site workforce undertaking a point of work risk assessment.

- The Take Time reviews must be undertaken at the start of shift and if there is a change to the work location/task during the shift.
- It will be the responsibility of the senior member of the team to ensure the review is undertaken.

The Take Time reviews must be undertaken at the workplace. Control measure(s) will be identified briefed and implemented for all minor hazards identified.

Line Managers must ensure any actions agreed are closed out within a week.

For further details see "PP-08-16 Take Time Process".





Work Safe Policy

SYSTRA operate a “Work Safe” procedure which allows operatives to refuse to work on the grounds of Health & Safety.

Where operatives including sub-contractors, staff have concerns regarding their own health and safety, or that of others they must stop work and immediately proceed to a place of safety and ensure anyone else in the area is protected from the danger. They must then immediately inform the site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor.

The site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor shall support the individual by;

- Listening to their concerns.
- Removing the risk entirely or reducing it to an acceptable level to all.
- Where a suitable solution cannot be found, H&S must be informed immediately, so there can be an investigation to resolve the issue.

In all cases whether resolved or not where a refusal to work on the grounds of H&S is made, the H&S team shall be informed giving the actions taken to resolve the issues if applicable.

End of Shift Reporting

SYSTRA has a robust reporting process “End of Shift Reporting (EOSR)” for all work undertaken away from the office location.

Upon completion of the site works, the site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor or nominated representative is required to make an EOSR to 01904 454700 giving the following information:

- Name of person making report
- Date and time of report
- Site and Notification of Site Works (NOSW) reference number
- Has the planned work been completed successfully? i.e. % complete
- Has there been any accident, incident or occurrence

If NO (leave message; there have been no accidents, incidents or occurrences) – then report ends here – End Call.

If YES (leave there has been an accident/incident or occurrence) – the following should be completed:

- Details of the accident/incident/possession irregularity/cancelled shift – give a brief description
- Progress: give a brief outline of the effect of the Acc/Inc or occurrence
- Time Route Control notified (for Network Rail sites)
- Route Control reference number (for Network Rail sites)
- Details of any other report submitted to the client/Network Rail

The above details should be specified in all Work Package Plans (WPP) and referenced within Task Briefing Sheets (TBS).



First Aid

SYSTRA or/and where designated their subcontractor/consultant(s) shall provide, when on site, the appropriate numbers of “Appointed Person(s) (AP)”/“Emergency First Aider(s) at Work (EFAW)”/“First Aider(s) at Work (FAW)” in accordance with the first aid assessment(s). The EFAW and/or FAW will be competent and trained in first aid.

Details of the numbers and competence will be detailed within the Work Package Plan/Method Statement and/or Task Briefing Sheet.

SYSTRA and or their subcontractors/consultants shall provide and maintain first aid kit(s) applicable to their assessment for those injuries that may be sustained from the work activity. A first aid kit will be available at each worksite on every occasion when work is taking place, these will remain on-site at all times whilst works are taking place.

The AP or EFAW or FAW will be responsible for managing all first aid related issues on-site including liaison with the emergency services regarding the condition of any casualty/injury and be responsible for the first aid kit(s).

At the task briefing the site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor shall identify these arrangements to all staff associated with the work.

All first aiders on site shall be identified by a first aid symbol on vest, jacket, armband or safety helmet.

The site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor shall be provided with a 24hr A&E hospital name and contact number, along with written directions and a map, should staff be required to drive to it.



Site Welfare

As Contractors we have the obligation to comply with the welfare facilities detailed in Schedule 2 of the CDM Regulations.

Site welfare facilities must be adequate for the work being undertaken.

Sufficient welfare arrangements are to be made to ensure the health and wellbeing of all staff, subcontractors and visitors on the site.

Provision of Welfare Facilities



Fixed Construction Sites

As a minimum a toilet, washing facility, mess room including facilities for rest and drinking water.

In addition to the minimum requirements, welfare facilities for specialist contractors are to be used on site such as asbestos removal contractors, contractors working with lead (paint removal or roof flashing) etc, separate specialist welfare facilities must be provided in accordance with the associated regulations and industry practices.

A regime for maintenance and cleaning must be established and put in place. The regime must cover maintaining all welfare facilities, cabins, offices in a clean and tidy condition that is fit for purpose. The maintenance must include replenishing all consumables as and when required.

On completion of the site works, welfare facilities shall be removed off site in a safe appropriate manner.

Survey/Inspection Sites (Transient Sites)

Although the standard NR/L2/OHS/CP0036 (The Provision of Welfare Facilities) is for use on railway projects, following a review of that standard, SYSTRA has established that by meeting the minimum requirements of the standard our obligations under the CDM Regulations will be met and as such have adopted this standard for all projects.

For transient sites, welfare vehicles can be used and or arrangements made to use sufficient and suitable local facilities (in line with the standard; this should be a last resort). Where using 24hr service stations/supermarkets etc., agreement with the providers to use such facilities should be recorded.

Unless the work is of a short duration (up to four hours) toilet facilities should be provided within 10 minutes of the site of work. Due to the location of certain sites, where it is not feasible to achieve the “10 minute” rule, the use of emergency toilet facilities can be considered.

Removal and disposal of waste products shall be undertaken in accordance with waste management regulations.

Permits

Work shall not commence on site until all relevant permits have been fully completed and signed off by competent personnel as designated within the appropriate safety documentation and/or as identified within SYSTRA or other relevant third parties procedures/instructions.

Permits will be recoded as follows:

Transient Sites

- Designers site activities (surveying, etc.) and contractors site activities (geotechnical investigation, boreholes etc.)
 - Hard copies for site purposes
 - Electronic copies (PDF) filed on ProjectWise under relevant project no. and folder.

Fixed Sites:

- Contractors site activities (construction - modular platforms etc.)
 - Hard copies for site purposes.
 - Index of permits issued.
 - Electronic copies (PDF) filed on ProjectWise under relevant project no. and folder.
- Contractors site activities (construction - major projects)
 - Hard copies for site purposes
 - Permit control system (recording and monitoring the issue and filing of permits)
 - Electronic copies (PDF) filed on ProjectWise under relevant project no. and folder.

Drugs and Alcohol Requirements

SYSTRA's subcontractors shall work in accordance with the company's Alcohol and Drugs Policy (see Appendix B) and associated procedures.

Subcontractors and consultants must provide copies and details of:

- Their drugs and alcohol policy and any associated procedures including "For Cause Testing"
- Where any of their staff when working for SYSTRA is subject to the "For Cause" process then share with us their results and the details of all investigations carried out in association with this process.

Safe Working Hours

This applies to the control of fatigue and excess hours for employees undertaking safety critical work.

SYSTRA has arrangements in place for monitoring and managing the working hours of their staff.

Working hours shall be recorded and are inclusive of travelling time.

Subcontractor/consultant shall be responsible for controlling and monitoring safe working hours of their staff.

When requested subcontractor/consultants shall provide such records as to enable SYSTRA to verify that compliances have been met.

Limits of Working Hours

All staff must conform to the following rules:

- No more than 12 hours to be worked in a standard period of duty/shift. A shift greater than 12 hours is only permitted for travel purposes and must be supported by a fully authorised risk assessment.
- Door to door within 14 hours
- No more than 72 hours to be worked in any seven-day period
- Minimum break between the completion of one turn of duty and the commencement of the next to be 12 hours
- No more than 13 periods of duty to be worked in any fourteen-day period

In calculating hours worked under these requirements the need for an individual to travel to and from their place of rest must be taken into account. Time driving a road vehicle and Time travelling in a road vehicle to and from site is to be counted as working hours.

Return travelling time will sometimes necessitate the need to exceed a shift time of 12 hours. This should be a pre-planned exceedance so that door to door time does not exceed 14 hours. This exceedance shall be subject to a risk assessment prior to being authorised in writing.

Declarations are also provided during the signing in process that the individual has not been working anywhere else during the previous 12 hours.

Emergency Procedures

Special Emergency Requirements

There is a requirement on some projects to establish an action plan for use on site in the event of any emergency arising from site activities especially whilst undertaking the role of Principal Contractor (PC).

At the start up meeting SYSTRA will liaise with the client's project manager to determine if special emergency requirements are needed for the project. If they are required SYSTRA will liaise with the emergency services to confirm and review emergency procedures for this project to cover fire, explosion or other dangerous incidents, or individual accidents, including the reporting arrangements as applicable.

Where SYSTRA are PC, in the event of any emergency, accident or incident, SYSTRA operate an out of hours process to manage all emergencies. SYSTRA's site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor will be in overall charge on site to implement arrangements agreed and directed by the SYSTRA's out of hours manager and/or other client/principal contractor ensuring the site is secure when required.

Where SYSTRA are not PC the clients emergency process should be followed ensuring the PM is made aware.

All staff on site including, sub contractors and visitors shall be made aware of such plans where they exist through inductions, method statement/Work Package Plans (WPP)/TBS/briefings. All personnel shall comply with such plans and follow instructions when given by designated/authorised personnel.

Emergency procedures including evacuation etc. shall be detailed in the relevant site WPP/ Method Statement (MS) and TBS.

The following will be included in each WPP:

- Clients/principal contractors emergency protocols; contact details including any hierarchy
- The nearest 24 Hr Accident and Emergency (A&E) hospital providing A&E facilities - contact number and directions/map (detail these if it is a single site)
- SYSTRA "Out of Hours" as detailed in site packs
- Police – 112
- Ambulance services – 112
- Fire services – 112
- Environment Agency Incident Hotline – 0800 80 70 60
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency Incident Hotline – 0800 807 060
- Natural Resources Wales Incident Hotline – 03000 65 3000
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency Incident Hotline – 0800 80 70 60

Imminent Danger Protocol

Should any member of the workgroup find themselves in a situation of imminent danger, the site supervisor shall be notified immediately. All works will be immediately suspended and all staff will move directly to a place of safety or the designated assembly point. The supervisor (or designated assistant) shall contact the emergency services and at the earliest opportunity notify the SYSTRA Out of Hours/PM manager.



Reporting

All incidents shall be reported in accordance with RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations) and Network Rail Standard NR/L3/INV/3001. In addition any accidents/incidents shall also be reported to the client in accordance to standard NR RIS-8047-TOM.

All accidents/incidents shall be reported by the site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor in the following order:

1. SYSTRA Out of Hours manager
2. Clients/principal contractors emergency protocols, contact details including any hierarchy. These details can be found client's remit, Pre-Construction Information (PCI) plan, Construction Phase Plan (CPP), MS, WPP, TBS and Activity MS.

Recording

Following an incident the recording of information will include:

- Photographs
- Measurements
- Witness statements

The preferred method of reporting is via the Close Call app. Close call/near miss forms (CF-07-10) can be downloaded from SYSTRA's Business Management System (BMS), those who have no access to the BMS, forms can be supplied from the designated SYSTRA representative or upon request to the H&S department at the York office to those operatives who witnesses an unsafe act.

The project manager will implement corrective actions that are necessary to prevent a re-occurrence of the unsafe act.

Recording - Generally

Details of any accident shall be entered into the "accident book". The "accident book" will be held at:

- For fixed construction sites, on site
- Transient sites; SYSTRA offices from which staff are permanently located.

All SYSTRA project staff and suppliers shall be briefed about its existence.

After an accident or incident, the SYSTRA H&S manager will initiate and conduct an investigation, appropriate for the potential outcome. The SYSTRA project manager and SYSTRA H&S manager together with the client will review findings from the investigation.

It is SYSTRA policy to fully co-operate with any accident/incident investigation, together with any follow up actions that may be required.



Working at Height

Working at height is covered by “The Working at Height Regulations 2005” (WAHR)

- Work at height means work in any place, including at or below ground level, where a person could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury. This includes access to and egress from that place of work. Does not include stairways or slips or trips on the level
- “Where work has to be carried out at height, then the duty holder shall take suitable and sufficient measures to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, any person falling a distance liable to cause personal injury”
- Those working at height should be competent or if being trained supervised by a competent person

In accordance with Regulation 3 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999:

- Shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work



Other Requirements

- Avoid risks from fragile surfaces
 - Work on or near fragile surfaces should be avoided. Where this is not reasonably practicable suitable precautions should be taken following the principles of the hierarchy; avoid, prevent, mitigate. Where necessary fragile surfaces should be indicated by means of warning notices or other means.
- Prevent Falling Objects
 - Arrangements should be made to ensure the risks from falling objects are properly controlled.
- Overhead Power Lines
 - Isolate/protection barriers (goal posts)/signage/briefing
- Warn about danger areas
 - Arrangements should be made to ensure access to areas where there is a risk of a fall or being struck by a falling object is properly controlled
 - Signage/isolation to O/H Power lines
- Inspect work equipment
 - Work equipment for work at height should be inspected and maintained in accordance with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 and the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998

Ladder Use

- They should only be used for short duration, low risk activities or where there are site features which cannot be changed. Suitable arrangements should be taken to prevent the ladder from slipping.
- Risk assessment must justify use;
 - Low risk
 - Short duration
 - Or site conditions dictate
- When using a ladder always follow good practice:
 - Choose the right ladder for the task
 - Make sure it is in good condition
 - Make sure the surface it rests on is suitable
 - The ladder is stable, is secured where possible, and has effective anti slip device
 - It is long enough and positioned properly to allow good access to the work area.
 - Do not stretch or over-reach while on a ladder.

Confined Spaces

Confined Spaces is covered by the “Confined Spaces Regulations 1997”

Avoid entering confined spaces wherever possible.

Check if the work can be done another way so that entry or work in confined spaces is avoided. Better work planning or a different approach can reduce the need for confined space working.

Check if you can:

- Modify the confined space itself so that entry is not necessary
- Have the work done from outside using appropriate equipment and tools

If you cannot avoid entry into a confined space make sure you have a safe system of work for working inside the space then seek advice from competent sources i.e. your designated (confined space) responsible manager.

Safe System of Work

- All staff involved must be competent

A Site Specific Risk Assessment (SSRA), which will include the control measures must be produced. This assessment needs to be approved by the designated (confined space) responsible manager. All staff must adhere to this assessment.





Safe System of Work

- Appointment of a supervisor
- Supervisors should be given responsibility to ensure that the necessary precautions are taken, to check safety at each stage and may need to remain present while work is underway.
- Isolation of equipment
- Cleaning before entry
- Check the size of the entrance; is it big enough to allow workers wearing all the necessary equipment to climb in and out easily, and provide ready access and egress in an emergency?
- Provision of ventilation
- Testing the air
- Provision of special tools and lighting
- Provision of breathing apparatus
- Preparation of emergency arrangements
- Provision of rescue harnesses
- Communications
- Check how the alarm is raised
- Permit to work
- Emergency procedures

Emergency arrangements will depend on the risks. You should consider:

- Communications
- Rescue and resuscitation equipment

Breaking Ground

Buried Services

- SYSTRA
 - PP-04-03 Service searches
 - PP-04-17 Planning a safe systems of work (contractor)
 - PP-04-11 Permit to break ground
 - PP-04-12 Use on metal pins and spikes
- HSE
 - Avoiding danger from underground services (HSG 47)

Before starting work:

- Make sure you have the latest available plans of the underground services in the area. Remember that service connection cables and pipes from the main to a building or street light may not be shown, particularly in stations and depots
- Ensure a buried service search has been undertaken using the following methodologies:
 - Visual survey
 - Cat and genny
 - Ground penetrating radar (optional)
- Ensure that there is a safe system of work in place detailing:
 - How the work will be undertaken
 - How cables/pipes will be protected if required
 - How cables/pipes will be located before works commence
 - What happens if something goes wrong
- Position of known services has been marked (spray paint) on the ground.
- Ensure you have a fully signed off permit to break ground (also known as permit to dig)/ permit to spike

Excavating/breaking ground

- Competent staff
- Safe digging practice
- Interval cat and genny
- Visual inspections.

Geotechnical

Specialist subcontractors must provide a detailed Method Statement (MS) and Risk Assessment (RA) for inclusion within SYSTRA's Safety documentation (WPP, MS and Task Briefing Sheet, TBS).

SYSTRA Lead Engineer to brief subcontractor on SYSTRA's H&S documentation e.g. WPP, TBS prior to undertaking any site works.

Undertake a joint site condition walkover and photograph the works area, including the proposed access route.

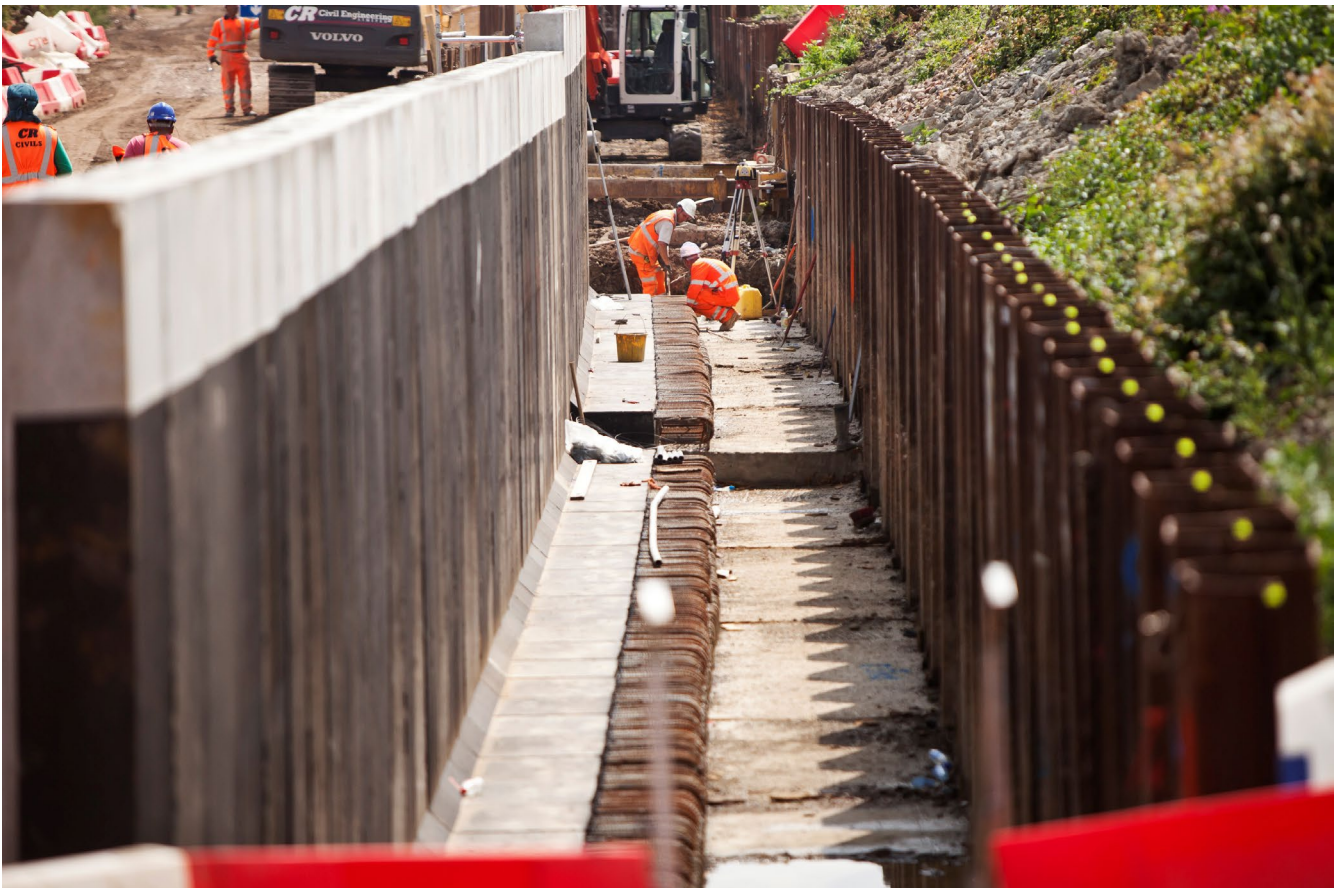
Should this walkover identify any hazards, these are to be recorded and reported to the Clients representative (asset steward).

Receive all the necessary safety briefings on site from the SYSTRA representative or abide by site H&S procedures.

Review site specific risks on H&S before you commence work or activity i.e. by completing the companies "Take Time" form.

Notify your SYSTRA representative if you identify health and safety risk or poor housekeeping on site immediately.

All waste material must be removed by a licensed waste contractor or reused/recycled on site under an appropriate environmental permit. Ensure you identify predicted waste arising types and quantities prior to site works and liaise with SYSTRA.



Environment

SYSTRA LTD is committed to showing environmental stewardship by managing the impact on the environment from its activities and operations and is committed to conserving natural resources and capital, improving environmental quality and complying with all relevant environmental compliance obligations.

SYSTRA LTD's Environmental Management System is certified to BS EN ISO 14001:2015 and an Environmental Policy is implemented.

Environmental legislation, codes of practice and requirements of the contract documentation must be adhered to.

Environmental risk should be managed for all work activities including but not limited to: waste disposal, pollution (releases to water, land and air), noise & vibration, dust, chemicals, ecology, and asbestos. Environmental risks shall be communicated through the site induction, method statement, Work Package Plan and/or Task Briefing Sheet. All personnel shall comply with such plans and follow instructions when given by designated/authorised personnel.

Appropriate environmental consents, permits and / or licences (PLCs) should be obtained in advance of site work. PLCs provide permission to undertake certain elements of work in agreement with a statutory consultee (e.g. Environment Agency, Local Authority, Natural England, Historic England etc.) or a non-statutory consultee (e.g. Landowner). PLCs must be secured in advance, and the timescales involved will depend on the type of PLC. PLCs may be subject to application fees. SYSTRA typically requires PLCs relating to private and public land access, planning requirements, protected designated sites, cultural heritage, noise and vibration, water, ecology, waste and traffic management. This is not an exhaustive list, and other PLCs could be required. Each site needs to be individually assessed to establish which PLCs may be required and the lead times for gaining permission..

Environmental inspections should be carried out regularly to monitor compliance.

Environmental incidents, accidents and close calls

All environmental accidents, incidents and close calls should be reported and investigated in line with Emergency Procedures section of this document, and in line with government recommendations (Environmental incidents).

Some examples of environmental incidents are, but are not limited to: damage to trees, plants, wildlife and their habitats; damage to newt fencing, protective fencing and silt water bunds; spillages of diesel, hydraulic oil, chemicals, paint etc.; leaks of fuel, oil, oily water, silt water, dirty water from waste skips etc.; pollution of streams with sewage, vehicle wash-water, silty water etc.; complaints from the public about dust, noise, smells, fumes, vibration, mud on roads, litter etc.; dumping, fly-tipping and burning of waste; overflowing skips, waste disposed of without the right documentation, hazardous waste disposed of as general waste etc.; damage to archaeological features.

Spill prevention

If substances such as oil and fuel are spilled to ground or to water, this can cause harm to the environment. Every effort must be made to prevent release of substances/materials that have the potential to contaminate soil, water or air.

All substances should be properly labelled and stored in accordance with applicable regulations e.g. secondary containment.

A spill response plan should be available and implemented in the event of a spill. Adequate spill prevention measures and materials appropriate for containing/absorbing spills must be available and used. All spills/releases must be reported immediately to the site manager.

Pollution prevention guidance should be followed for the relevant country (guidance varies between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) .

Pollution to water or land should be reported to the relevant Environmental Regulator for the home country. Those are listed in the Table below.

Environmental Regulator Name	Country	Incident Hotline Number
Environment Agency	England	0800 80 70 60
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Scotland	0800 807 060
Natural Resources Wales	Wales	03000 65 3000
Northern Ireland Environment Agency	Northern Ireland	0800 80 70 60

Discharges

It is illegal under the Water Resources Act 1991 to pollute any watercourses and to discharge any substance into a watercourse without consent from the relevant authority (e.g. Environment Agency). Certain substances can have a devastating impact on wildlife while suspended cement and silt particles can suffocate fish and can kill plants, animals and insects living in the water by stopping sunlight reaching them.

Discharge of liquids, silty water and solid materials should be done so responsibly, with discharge to manholes, storm sewers or drainage ditches not permitted. Any discharges to drains, sewers, watercourses etc. must be covered by a discharge consent.

Discharge to surface water and groundwater guidance provided by gov.uk must be followed (Discharges to surface water and groundwater).

Waste

Many materials can be reused or recycled, thereby decreasing costs and conserving limited resources. Hazardous wastes must be treated and disposed of separately by law.

Waste should be disposed of responsibly, in accordance with the Waste section of this document.



Dust and air quality

Works have the possibility to generate unwanted gaseous and particulate emissions that affect the local air quality. Particulate emissions (dust) can be generated from vehicle movements, construction activities and stockpile of materials. Gaseous emissions can arise from site vehicles and electricity generators.

Works should avoid excessive dust generation and appropriate dust suppression should be adopted to prevent pollution to air.

Archaeology

Archaeological remains may include buildings and their foundations, coins, jewellery, pottery, bones and skeletons. These require expert examination before removal and may be protected by law from damage. Structures with archaeological importance must be safeguarded during works on site. If any potentially important features or artefacts are encountered, then work must cease, and the site manager should be informed for appropriate follow up action.

Noise & vibration

Excessive noise on site not only represents a major hazard to site staff but can annoy neighbours and in some cases disturb nearby wildlife whether it occurs on a single or numerous occasions. Noise and vibration can be caused by a range of construction activities and effective planning, on-site management and best practice measures must be employed to avoid impact.

Ecological management

The identification of wildlife within a site (and surrounding it) needs to be undertaken at the planning stage of a project to ensure the required surveys can be carried out at the appropriate time of year and the correct protection measures can be implemented. This is important to avoid both delays to the project programme and the extra costs or fines that could be incurred. Certain hedgerows and trees may also be protected.

SYSTRA or the Client will provide details of any protected sites and species, including birds, mammals and vegetation and detail appropriate mitigation measures that need to be implemented

on site. Where protected species are identified during works that have not been previously discovered, work must stop immediately and the Site Manager informed. The Site Manager will contact the SYSTRA or client Ecology Team for guidance.

It is illegal to cause the spread of Invasive non Native Species (INNS) including plant and animal and specialist advice should be sought if an INNS is expected. Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed are regularly found on construction sites.

Site operatives are to receive toolbox talks regarding the potential impacts to protected species and appropriate procedures to follow.

Areas where an invasive or sensitive species has been identified should be clearly identified and managed accordingly.



Contaminated land

Land which has been previously built on, used by industrial processes, or which has had imported material placed on it may be contaminated with substances which are harmful to humans, wildlife and the surrounding environment. Existing contamination should not be spread to surrounding areas or watercourses.

If materials are being reused onsite, a Materials Management Plan should be in place and adhered to. In areas of contaminated land, this should be contained and not spread into uncontaminated areas. If unexpected contaminated land is encountered, works should cease immediately and be reported to the Site Manager.

General Environmental Management

Work and storage areas are to be maintained free of litter, debris or waste at all times and kept tidy to reduce the potential for damage to the environment and reduce the risk of pollution incidents occurring.

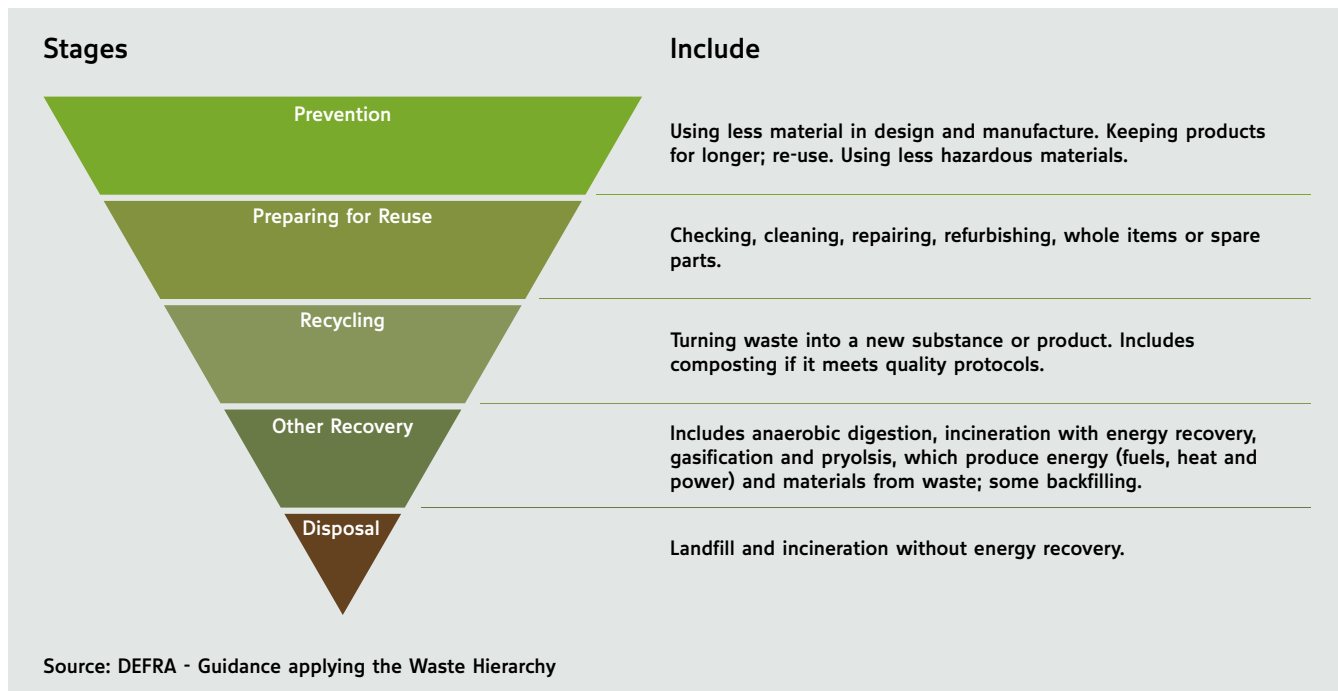
Environment/energy saving measures should be implemented where possible, for example switching off lighting and plant when not in use.

Waste

All SYSTRA subcontractors/suppliers have a responsibility to ensure that any waste it produces is handled safely and within the law. Waste generated within our industry is known as controlled waste and section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 places a “duty of care”, which is a legal requirement, on businesses that in any part produce, store, transport or dispose of waste to do so without harm to the environment or human health.

Before disposing of waste, the producer also has a legal responsibility under The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, to consider and implement the “waste hierarchy” for each waste stream in the following order: eliminate, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and lastly dispose. This requires the waste producer to ensure that they dispose of their waste as high up the hierarchy as possible.

HSE audits undertaken by SYSTRA will require confirmation of how this obligation is being met.



SYSTRA Requirements

As a minimum the following waste management principle are to be followed by SYSTRA subcontractors/suppliers:

- Site specific Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) maintained to ensure waste management compliance
- Up to its time of disposal, waste streams will remain the responsibility of SYSTRA's subcontractor/supplier subject to agreement
- All waste containers are to be in a suitable condition to prevent wind-blown waste, discharges and/or leaks

- Wastes are to be stored in suitable containers within a designated skip area to prevent unauthorised access and wind-blown litter
- Hazardous waste must be kept separate from inert/non-hazardous waste
- Segregation of waste types is required to implement “waste hierarchy” obligations
- Prior to transportation from site all vehicles/skips must be correctly sheeted and tail gates checked and secured

Duty of Care Documentation

PRIOR to removal of any waste (hazardous/non-hazardous/inert) from site the following documentation shall be provided to the SYSTRA site agent/site manager/engineer/site supervisor or other designated person:

- Waste Carriers Licence
- Waste Brokers Licence (where appropriate)
- Full copy of the Environmental Permit/Environmental Permit Exemption of the receiving facility
- Waste Transfer Note (for non-hazardous and inert wastes) – retain for two years
- Consignment Note (for hazardous wastes) – retain for three years

All waste carriers/brokers/receiving facilities to be checked against the Environment Agency Public Register <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-operations> and the information recorded.

Hazardous Waste

Check whether waste is hazardous, there are a few ways you can check this:

- Does the container have a description or symbol? Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) hazard pictograms are very similar to those used in the old labelling system and appear in the shape of a diamond with a distinctive red border and white background. One or more pictograms might appear on the labelling of a single chemical
- Ask the supplier of the goods
- Check the guidance at <https://www.gov.uk/dispose-hazardous-waste>



HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Remember all hazardous wastes are required to be stored separately (e.g. oily rags/containers/solvents/oils/batteries etc.)

If you are still uncertain, please obtain advice from SYSTRA's Environment department.

Plant Vehicles and Equipment

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER 98) shall apply. PUWER 98 applies to the provision of all work equipment, including mobile and lifting equipment.

The regulations require risks to people's health and safety, from equipment that they use at work, to be prevented or controlled. In addition to the requirements of PUWER, lifting equipment is also subject to the requirements of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998.

Safe Use Of Plant And Equipment On Site

Plant, vehicles and equipment must only be used for those purposes that they are intended for.

All plant, vehicles and equipment must be accompanied by suitable guarding, markings, warnings and safety devices.

Only competent operators will use plant, vehicles and equipment that is well maintained and if necessary tested and certified to ensure a safe workforce on site.

Upon arrival and prior to the plant, vehicles and equipment being used on site, plant will be inspected and all associate records (certificates, maintenance checks etc.) will be checked/ examined.

The level of inspection will be appropriate for the type of plant, vehicles and equipment being inspected, and will be in accordance with legislation and any manufacturing/working instructions.

A register of all plant, vehicles and equipment must held on site must and include the agreed inspection/maintenance regime required. The register must be made available for auditing purposes.

When any item of plant, vehicles and equipment is faulty, the item must be isolated and labelled so it cannot be used until it has been rectified or removed from site.

Operators working on site must have a valid competency to operate/drive the specific items. Such records of competency should be held on site for auditing purposes.

Plant, vehicles and equipment will be suitable for use when working under electrified railway lines unless isolations of the overhead lines affected have been provided.

Compliance with the industry standards (goal posts and signage) including isolations will apply when travelling/working under distribution overhead power lines (grid, industrial, agriculture and domestic).

Plant, vehicles and equipment used on the rail infrastructure must have Network Rail product approval where appropriate.

Waste Reporting

Details of wastes generated and their destinations is required to be submitted to 3S_UKIRL@systara.com on a monthly basis. The report should confirm the following:

- Waste description
- Confirm whether Inert, Non-hazardous or Hazardous
- EWC code
- Volume or weight in m³ / kg / tonnes
- For each waste confirm how the waste has been treated:
 - Reused on site
 - Reused off site
 - Recycled for use on site
 - Recycled for use off site
 - Sent to recycling or reprocessing facility
 - Disposed of to landfill
 - Disposed of to another facility other than landfill (e.g. incinerated)

Lifting Operations

Lifting operations shall be planned in accordance with the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) and BS: 7121 parts 1 – 4.

All non-contract lifts shall be planned by an “Appointed Person” and be supervised by a minimum of a “Lift Supervisor”.

Copies of relevant competency (CPCS) and equipment certificates (crane, HIAB/lorry loader, lifting accessories) shall be made available to SYSTRA.

Prior to the commencement of any lifting operation a permit to lift will be issued by SYSTRA site agent/site manager.

You need to ensure that in using any lifting equipment the requirements of LOLER are met, you should ensure that all lifting equipment is:

- Sufficiently strong, stable and suitable for the proposed use. Similarly, the load and anything attached (e.g. timber pallets, lifting points etc.) must be suitable
- Positioned or installed to prevent the risk of injury, e.g. from the equipment or the load falling or striking people
- Visibly marked with any appropriate information to be taken into account for its safe use, e.g. safe working loads. accessories, e.g. slings, clamps etc. should be similarly marked

Additionally, ensure that:

- Lifting operations are planned, supervised and carried out in a safe manner by people who are competent
- Where equipment is used for lifting people it is marked accordingly, and it should be safe for such a purpose, e.g. all necessary precautions have been taken to eliminate or reduce any risk
- Where appropriate, before lifting equipment (including accessories) is used for the first time, it is thoroughly examined. Lifting equipment may need to be thoroughly examined in use at periods specified in the regulations (i.e. at least six-monthly for accessories and equipment used for lifting people and, as a minimum, annually for all others) or at intervals laid down in an examination scheme drawn up by a competent person. All examination work should be performed by a competent person.
- Following a thorough examination or inspection of any lifting equipment, a report is submitted by the competent person to the employer to take the appropriate action.

Any lifting, handling or transportation of Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBCs), also commonly known as one-tonne bags, must be handled with the use of a four point spreader bar. The spreader bar must be fitted with safety hook to prevent the safety hooks from slipping off the load. The use of chains to handle FIBCs is strictly prohibited.

Working with Substances Hazardous to Health

As an employer, we are responsible for taking effective measures to control exposure and protect health in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations.

Products or substances used at work can be harmful, such as paint, lubricant, cement, petrol and diesel.

Ill health caused by these substances used at work is preventable. Many substances can harm health but, used properly, they almost never do.

Substances can also have other dangerous properties. They may be flammable, for example solvent-based products may give off flammable vapour.

When assessing risk the following should be considered:

- What are exposure control measures?
 - Monitoring exposure
 - Health checks
- Training, instruction and information
- Skills and experience
- Competence

All PPE identified within the COSHH assessment must be worn by all those affected.



Health Monitoring and Surveillance

Wherever possible, exposure to any hazardous substances must be avoided. This is reflected in the core risk assessments.

In ensuring that the risk of exposure to hazardous substances are eliminated/reduced and there must be adequate arrangements are in place for the monitoring the effects to health for the following exposures:

- Controlled exposure
- Accidental exposure

Controlled Exposure

Controlled exposure is managed in accordance with EH40 – Workplace Exposure Limits. Any potential exposure to a hazardous substance must be controlled. This must firstly be assessed during the planning stage and adequate controls (e.g. reducing the length of exposure, use of PPE, etc) must be included in the WPP/TBS and must ensure that any defined workplace exposure limits are complied with.

The responsibility for notifying the HR Department of any staff who has been exposed to any hazardous substance shall be:

- For construction sites, the construction manager.
- For other sites, the H&S manager having been notified by the Supervisor/Line Manager of the group/individual

HR will maintain details of staff that have been exposed and will agree a testing and monitoring plan with our approved medical provider.

The HR team will ensure that the construction manager/H&S manager are made aware of the medical results, so that appropriate actions can be implemented, e.g. remove from exposure to ensure the defined workplace exposure limits are complied with. The SHE & H&S manager can be consulted for advice and guidance if required.



Accidental Exposure

In the event that staff finds themselves unexpectedly exposed to a hazardous substance, (e.g. unknown asbestos) they must immediately remove themselves from the exposure and inform the:

- For construction sites, the site agent/site manager/supervisor who will inform the construction manager.
- For other sites, the supervisor/line manager of the group/individual who will then notify the H&S manager.
- For individuals working alone, the individual concerned shall notify the H&S manager.

The construction manager/H&S manager will notify the HR department of the accident/incident and ensure adequate controls are implemented to remove/reduce exposure prior to completing the works.

HR will maintain records of the exposure and will arrange for appropriate testing and monitoring by our approved medical provider.

Labour/Staff

Must be qualified to carry out work for which they are undertaking and carry with them at all times current certificates of competency and produce these for inspection when requested.

Will have the necessary equipment to carry out the duties for which they are undertaking this includes all appropriate PPE.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE is to be supplied when the risk presented by a work activity cannot be adequately controlled by other means.

There is a hierarchy of risk control measures and PPE should always be regarded as the “last resort” to protect against risks to Safety and Health. However, in certain circumstances PPE will still be needed to control the risk adequately. PPE will also be issued and worn to comply with all the client’s or site specific requirements.

It is the responsibility of the employer to supply to all their staff with all the necessary PPE, including instruction and training in its use for the work related activities that they are undertaking.

The requirements for PPE and work wear shall be documented in work activity risk assessments and safe systems of work documentation (WPP, MS and TBS). All PPE identified as necessary must be used/worn. This includes, for example, hearing protection, eye protection, gloves, etc.

PPE shall be used, stored and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

Construction Sites

Site specific tasks PPE will be worn where identified by task-specific risk assessments and/or within the following documentation:

- MS
- TBS
- Site rules
- Inductions/briefings

Appendices

Appendix A:	Health & Safety Policy Statement
Appendix B:	Alcohol & Drugs Policy
Appendix C:	Life Saving Rules



Appendix A

Health & Safety Policy

SYSTRA Ltd is committed to a policy of effectively managing all aspects of health, safety, welfare and security. This commitment extends to all Business Units, workplaces, employees and others affected by our operations.

SYSTRA Ltd recognises that achieving high standards of health and safety is an integral part of business performance and, whilst all statutory provisions will be complied with as a minimum the Company will take all reasonably practicable measures to:

ensure continual improvement in health and safety standards in line with our established Safety Management System which is certified to ISO 45001: 2018 and, together with our Quality and Environmental management systems, forms our integrated Business Management System

set and monitor objectives for continual improvement of its integrated business management system and 3S performance.

Prevent accidents and cases of work-related ill health by managing the health and safety risks in the workplace, and ensure all accidents, incidents, close calls, near misses, and occurrences of damage are reported, investigated and sufficiently addressed; and will promote the general physical and mental health of our employees.

The Executive Board has the overall responsibility for health, safety and welfare. In turn the Business Unit Boards accept their responsibility for health and safety and will ensure that such resources as, facilities, finances, information, instruction, training, supervision are provided as is necessary to maintain and drive positive health, safety and welfare culture and performance.

SYSTRA Ltd management is responsible for the implementation of this policy and for ensuring risks to the health and safety of all are assessed and safe systems of work are devised in line with SYSTRA Ltd procedures. Health and Safety responsibilities have been defined for all SYSTRA Ltd personnel and are contained within the Company 'Organisation and Arrangements' documents.

SYSTRA Ltd will ensure a fair and just culture that allows for individual error, whilst holding to account those who deliberately disregard rules or undertake unsafe acts.

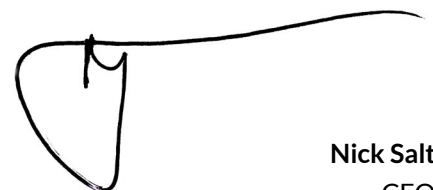
All employees and contractors are expected to co-operate with SYSTRA Ltd in the implementation of this Policy and will ensure that their own work, so far as is reasonably practicable, is carried out with minimum risk to themselves and others. Where it is considered that work is unsafe, this will be stopped and concerns raised with the relevant Line Manager, without fear of disciplinary action.

Consultation with staff will be structured to ensure feedback is encouraged to continually improve health, safety and welfare within the company.

This SYSTRA Ltd Policy Statement will be displayed prominently at all workplaces. The organisation and arrangements for implementation of the Policy will also be available for reference by any employee as required.

The Health and Safety Policy is continually being monitored and developed and will be formally reviewed annually, though on exception amendments may be implemented at other times as required by changes to legislation or work practices.

Signed for and on behalf of the Executive Board:



Nick Salt
CEO

SYSTRA LIMITED - UK & IRELAND

January 2025

Appendix B

Alcohol and Drugs Policy

INTRODUCTION

SYSTRA Ltd is committed to providing a safe, healthy and secure environment for all those who may be affected by its operations and activities. It recognises the inherent risks associated with illegal drug use, legal drug misuse and alcohol abuse. This Policy is designed to eliminate these risks from workplaces and their surrounding environments.

AIMS & BASIC REQUIREMENTS

This Policy applies to all direct employees, agency and sub-contract employees whilst at their workplace and visitors to company premises or workplaces. All persons present at any SYSTRA Ltd workplace must always be in a fit state to carry out their duties when at work. They must not possess, consume or be under the influence of alcohol or other impairing substances.

PRESCRIBED AND OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATION

Anyone taking prescribed drugs must consult their doctor on the risk of the drug affecting their fitness to work before reporting for duty. Where a risk is identified they must report this to their supervisor before commencement of work and a risk assessment must be carried out and where appropriate/relevant advice from Occupational Health Provider will be sought.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND VISITORS

It will be a condition of contract with subcontractor and agency firms that this Policy applies to anyone they send to work at a SYSTRA Ltd workplace. Any person found in breach of any of its requirements will be permanently excluded from all SYSTRA Ltd workplaces. Visitors to SYSTRA Ltd workplaces should be notified of the requirements of this Policy.

REQUESTS FOR HELP

SYSTRA Ltd will treat any requests for assistance from any employee who volunteers the information that they have a drink or drug related problem sympathetically. A request of this nature will not be accepted subsequent to or immediately prior to testing for alcohol and drugs. During any programme of treatment, the individual may remain subject to the requirement of this Policy whilst at work.

TESTING

SYSTRA Ltd will appoint a testing company to carry out programmed testing (e.g. new entrants to Safety Critical posts and as part of routine Safety Critical medicals). A Random Unannounced testing programme of Safety Critical staff for alcohol and drugs in accordance with Railway Group Standard – RIS-8070-TOM and SYSTRA Ltd Procedures, will be carried out over a calendar year.

Testing may also be carried out on reasonable suspicion or following an accident or incident where deemed appropriate. Substances referred to as 'legal highs' are also covered under this policy.

DISCIPLINE

The disciplinary process will be invoked for direct employees as outlined in the SYSTRA Ltd Drug and Alcohol Procedure where an individual:

- Is removed from a workplace due to impairment or suspicion of impairment caused by substance abuse, drugs or alcohol consumption;
- Tests positive for illegal drugs;
- Is found to have a blood alcohol level exceeding the local drink drive limit;
- Refuses to undertake a screening test for alcohol or drugs; or
- Is found supplying illegal drugs in any company workplace.

Where work is deemed Safety Critical (as defined under Part 4 of the ROGS) the following applies (as supported by Railway Group Standard on Alcohol and drugs, Transport and Works Act 1992):

- The presence of drugs for which there is no legitimate medical need for either their use or the quantity of their use.
- More than 29 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.
Or:
- More than 13 micrograms of alcohol in 100millilitres of breath.
Or:
- More than 39 milligrams of alcohol in 100millilitres of urine

Where there is a client requirement to work under another stricter policy, employees will be notified of the requirement to conform to that policy.

The Company will not accept any departure from these rules and will take the appropriate disciplinary action in the event of any infringement.

Signed for and on behalf of the Executive Board



Nick Salt
CEO
SYSTRA LIMITED - UK & IRELAND

January 2025

Appendix C:

SYSTRA Life Saving Rules



9 LIFE-SAVING RULES



#1 RIGHT TO STOP

You are empowered to stop work and tell others to stop if you think there is a danger to life.



#2 NO DRUGS OR ALCOHOL AT WORK

Never work or drive under the influence of alcohol or judgement-impairing drugs.



#3 WORKING SAFELY IN THE FIELD

Follow the required plans, instructions and permits. No safety briefing, no visit.



#4 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Only use protective equipment that is appropriate for the purpose and in good condition.



#5 LIFTING

Never enter exclusion zones or stand underneath suspended loads.



#6 HIGH-RISK SITUATIONS

Reinforce vigilance and strictly follow the control measures in high-risk situations.



#7 REPORT IT

Always report any dangerous situation, near miss or incident as soon as possible.



#8 DRIVE OR RIDE SAFELY

Never use a phone or other mobile devices when driving or riding. Obey speed limits. Buckle your seat belt.



#9 TRAVEL SAFELY

Plan your journey in agreement with your line manager and apply the 3S instructions given.

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Network Rail Additional Requirements

Network Rail's Requirements in managing Health and Safety (H&S), these additional requirements will apply when working on Network Rail's Projects for or on behalf of SYSTRA.

For "Outside Parties" works which affect Network Rail Infrastructure and/or on their land specific Special Conditions will apply and these will be issued by Network Rail on job by job basis by their relevant department.

Network Rail 'Our Lifesaving Rules'

Key areas of these rules are:

- Working responsibly
- Driving
- Working with electricity
- Working at height
- Working with moving equipment

Don't forget,

"Everyone home safe every day".



Site Welfare

Where the site is identified as a transient site, Appendix B of the standard (NR/L2/OHS/CP0036) must be completed and referenced within the relevant WPP.

For transient sites, Network Rail's (Stations/Depots) welfare facilities can, by agreement be used or the provision of welfare vehicles. Suitable local facilities (in line with the standard) should only be used as a last resort. Where using 24hr service stations/supermarkets etc., agreement with the providers to use such facilities shall be recorded.

Survey/Inspection Sites (Transient Sites)

Where the site is identified as a transient site, Appendix B of the standard (NR/L2/OHS/CP0036) must be completed and referenced within the relevant WPP.

For transient sites, Network Rail's (Stations/Depots) welfare facilities can, by agreement be used or the provision of welfare vehicles. Suitable local facilities (in line with the standard) should only be used as a last resort. Where using 24hr service stations/supermarkets etc., agreement with the providers to use such facilities shall be recorded.

Permits

Work shall not commence on site until all relevant permits have been fully completed and signed off by competent personnel as designated within the appropriate Network Rail/ Train Operating Companies (Controller of Premises)/ Depot manager) safety documentation, procedures and/or instructions.

Permits will be issued for but not limited to the following:

- Station/depot access.
- Railway infrastructure access (including possession, line blockage and AC/DC isolations)

Lifting Operations

For those projects where lifting operations could affect Network Rail's infrastructure Forms 'F002 & F003' shall be completed and approved by Network Rail, as identified within Network Rail's company standards NR/L2/CIV/003 Engineering & Architectural Assurance of Building and Civil Engineering Works; "Temporary Works".

Plant, Vehicles and Equipment

Plant, vehicles and equipment used on the rail (road rail vehicles/trolleys) must have Network Rail product approval where appropriate.

Safe Working Hours

Within the railway industry there is a requirement to comply with "Part 4 of the Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006".

This applies to the control of fatigue and excess hours for employees undertaking safety critical work.

Network Rail Standard NR/L2/OHS/003 (Management of fatigue: Control of Working Hours for Staff undertaking Safety Critical Work) shall be complied with.

For recording Managers shall have in place:

- Arrangements for collating information on working hours and exceedances in order to assess how effectively they are controlling the risks arising from fatigue.
- Monitoring that allows the actual hours worked against the identified working time limits on a period basis. This shall include any period of overtime (whether planned or unplanned) and any period where non-safety critical work is undertaken.
- Managers shall retain records of all exceedances incurred and the signed authority to support them.

Emergency Procedures

Special Emergency Requirements:

1. NWR Control – contact number
2. NWR Electrical Control Room (if applicable) – contact number
3. NWR Controlling Signal Box – contact number
4. NWR Route Control 03457 11 41 41
5. The nearest 24 Hr Accident and Emergency (A&E) hospital providing A&E facilities - contact number and directions/map
6. SYSTRA Out of Hours/PM See site pack
7. Police – 112
8. BT Police – 080040 50 40
9. Ambulance Services – 112
10. Fire Services – 112

In the event of an accident or incident occurring whilst on site all SYSTRA staff will adopt the following procedure in relation to safety of the line which will be documented in the WPP(s):

- An alarm will be raised - this will normally be verbal.
- All works will cease and all staff will move to the a position of safety, identified by the person in charge
- The PIC/COSS will ensure that the line (where required) is made safe by contacting the signaller and stating “this is an emergency call”. The emergency procedure as per GE/RT8000 will be followed.
- The SYSTRA site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor must contact the SYSTRA On Call Manager as soon as is reasonably practicable and report the accident or incident.
- The SYSTRA site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor will contact the Network Rail emergency territory route control.

Reporting

All incidents shall be reported in accordance with RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations) and Network Standard NR/L2/INV/002. In addition any accidents/incidents shall also be reported to the client in accordance to standard NR RIS-8047-TOM.

All information will be reported to the appropriate NWR representative who will arrange input into the Safety Management Information System (SMIS) within the designated time period.

All accidents/incidents shall be reported by the Site agent/site manager/engineer/supervisor in the following order:

1. SYSTRA Out of Hours/Project manager
2. Network Rail Route Control (for safety of the line accidents / incidents only)
3. Programme manager (details to be recorded within the Work Package plan(s))
4. Network Rail project manager

Accident and incident management shall comply with Railway Group Standards and SYSTRA management system.

The project manager will implement corrective actions that are necessary to prevent a re-occurrence of the unsafe act.

Recording

All near misses will that fall under the Network Rail 'Close Call' criteria will be captured in the Close Call database by the SYSTRA H&S team.

All sightings of damaged or obstructed railway equipment on railway infrastructure will be reported to the client through the Project Manager and NWR control.

Breaking Ground

Buried Services

- Policy on working safely in the vicinity of buried services (NR/L1/INI/CP1010)
- Buried services data provision (NR/L2/AIF/1020)
- Working safely in the vicinity of buried services (NR/L2/INI/CP1030)
- Buried services data feedback (NR/L2/AIF/1040)

Railway Infrastructure Interfaces (Safe Systems of Work-Railway Protection)

All works 'on or near the line' shall be planned in accordance with the Safe System of Work and NR/L2/OHS/019 – Safety of People At Work On or Near the Line.

Possessions and Protection Arrangements

Where Possession(s) are required the SYSTRA access planning team will liaise with the NWR area planning team(s) to obtain agreement/acceptance of worksite requests within the agreed timescales which are to be published within the WON.

Where Line Blockages are required the SYSTRA access planning team will use the NWR GZAM system to obtain agreement/acceptance of line blockage requests within the agreed timescales.

Safeguarded working shall be the preferred option and shall be utilised whenever reasonably practicable.

Where line blockages/possessions are not available the SSOW (RP) hierarchy will be used to determine the level of protection needed.

Equipment warning or lookout warning working shall only be adopted, where necessary and after written authority from the SYSTRA.

All possession/protection and isolation details will be outlined in the WPPs and TBSs. SYSTRA shall be responsible for the SSOW Planning unless otherwise instructed. Where the subcontractor is to provide the SSOW Planner, proof of their competence shall be provided.

The protection arrangements shall be briefed to the PIC/COSS/IWA/PC prior to commencement of any works.

Track Visitors Permits for visitors to site who are not PTS certified shall be made to SYSTRA in accordance with NR/L2/OHS/020 – Track Visitors Permit.

Completed Applications and Medical Self Assessments for Track Visitors Permits shall be made to the SYSTRA Access Planning Team as soon as possible (ideally a minimum of one week) in advance of the proposed visit to allow the application(s) to be reviewed and ensure that the applicant(s) have adequate command of the English language.

Labour/Staff

Railway protection staff

Must be qualified to carry out work for which they are undertaking and carry with them at all times current certificates of competency and produce these for inspection when requested.

All staff shall be briefed on the relevant rule books (per competence) and amendments to the rule book as they are issued. Each staff member shall comply with the relevant standards, policies and procedures.

Whilst on duty they must carry their Sentinel Card.

Railway Labourers

All labourers working on Network Rail's Infrastructure shall be PTS certified and where appropriate Industry Common Induction (ICI) trained unless otherwise agreed and be competent for the duties they are undertaking.

Whilst on duty they must carry their Sentinel Card.

Drugs and Alcohol Requirements

Medical check arrangements to be in place, e.g. pre-employment medicals, compliance to Network Rail Standard NR/L2/OHS/00124 (Competence specific medical fitness requirements and occupational health provider requirements for medical assessments).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Railway Specific PPE Requirements

All staff working on the Railways must as a minimum wear the following PPE:

- **A hard hat correct in colour for their experience**
 - An issued safety helmet that complies with BS EN 397:2012+A1:2012 must be fitted with a chin strap at all times and must be replaced if damaged.
 - Blue helmets to be worn for staff with green squares on their Sentinel card, or staff working under a Track Visitor Permit. White helmets are to be worn by all other staff
- **An approved high-visibility vest or jacket**
 - High-visibility orange upper body clothing with reflective tape to comply with BS EN ISO 20471:2013+A1: 2016 High visibility clothing - test methods and requirements; Class 2 and Railway Industry Standard NR RIS-3279-TOM. The outer layer of the upper body high visibility clothing must be clearly marked on the back and front with the appropriate logo (their sponsor).
 - Full-length waistcoats, long sleeved jackets or similar garments that comply with the standards are suitable again these must have the sponsor's Logo on front and back
 - In addition to the above, foul weather clothing shall be provided to any person whose duties require them to hold a Personal Track Safety certification and shall comprise at least the following:
 - High Visibility jacket or coat which meets the requirements of BS EN ISO 20471:2013+A1: 2016 class 3 and RIS-3279-TOM for colour and visibility and of BS EN 343:2003+A1:2007 class 4.4 for water vapour resistance and water penetration.
 - Upper body clothing with full length sleeves is also preferable, to protect against risks from vegetation and of sunburn. Sleeveless garments, such as singlets or vests, are prohibited.





- **Approved high-visibility trousers**
 - High Visibility orange lower body clothing (trouser/over trousers) to BS EN ISO 20471:2013+A1: 2016 Class 1;
 - In addition to the above, foul weather clothing shall be provided to any person whose duties require them to hold a Personal Track Safety certification and shall comprise at least the following:
 - High Visibility over trousers or leggings which meet the requirements of BS EN ISO 20471:2013+A1: 2016 and RIS-3279-TOM for colour and visibility and of BS EN 343:2003+A1:2007 class 4 for water vapour resistance and water penetration.
 - Staff who go on or near the line or the lineside shall be required to wear full-length trousers to mitigate against the risks from lineside vegetation and the consequences of slips trips and falls. Trousers should be high visibility and meet the requirement of BS EN ISO 20471:2013+A1: 2016 and RIS-3279-TOM this requirement is mandatory.
- **Protective gloves (Cut 5 Level)** are mandated (by SYSTRA) and are to be worn on all sites when working with or on behalf of SYSTRA.
 - Cut 5 Level specification as BS EN 388:2016+A1:2018,
 - Where the task risk assessment requires a higher specification of gloves for the tasks being carried out, this should be detailed within the WPP and Task Briefing Sheet.
- **Steel toe cap boots** (not rigger type).
 - Safety footwear that complies with BS EN ISO 20345:2011 and provides support to the ankle and has a covered steel toe cap and mid-sole
- **Safety spectacles are mandated** (by SYSTRA) and are to be worn on all sites when working with or on behalf of SYSTRA.
 - Eye protection shall meet BS EN 166 & BS EN170 and be in accordance with the associated risk assessments.

Further forms and guidance are available from
the Health and Safety department.

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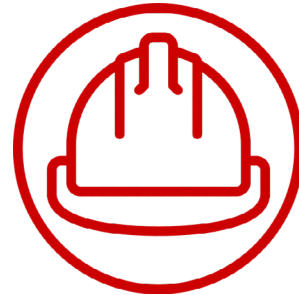
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