



A Day out with Thomas on the Watercress Line August 2019

Health, Safety and Environment Period Cascade for P05 2019/20 Wessex Route

Content

Welcome to your Health, Safety and Environmental Cascade for Period 05 2019/20. Please discuss and share the items that are relevant to your teams and display any relevant Safety Bulletins or Lessons Learnt on your notice boards.

- Front Line Focus Episode 86 - [Front Line Focus Episode 86 - July 2019.mp4](#)
- Update on the Margam fatality investigation
- Significant Workforce Events
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- Environmental Update
- Health and Wellbeing



Margam double fatality – investigation factual update published on 30/07/2019

On Wednesday 3 July 2019 at 09:52 two track workers, Gareth Delbridge and Michael Lewis, were struck and fatally injured by a passenger train at Margam on the South Wales main line. A third track worker came very close to being struck. These three workers were part of a group of six staff, who were undertaking scheduled track maintenance on lines that were open to traffic; there was no line blockage in place.

The train, was travelling from Swansea to London Paddington, on the up line at around 73 mph (117 km/h). The driver saw three track workers walking away from him on the adjacent down line and, beyond them, three more track workers on the up line ahead of his train. Two of the workers on the up line were standing in the 4-foot and the third worker was in the 6-foot. The three track workers on the up line were working on a set of points, using a petrol-engined tool for loosening and tightening large nuts.

The driver sounded the train horn and applied the emergency brakes. The track workers walking on the adjacent line became aware of the train approaching and tried to warn their colleagues as the train passed them. The workers at the points around 150m away were wearing ear defenders. CCTV images taken from a camera at the front of the train suggest that the workers did not become aware of the train. By the time of collision, the train had reduced speed to around 50 mph (80 km/h) and stopped very soon afterwards.

The Network Rail investigation undertaken by a team independent of the Route is underway and will identify the sequence of events that led to the accident and consider:

- the implementation of safe systems of work, including the protection or warning arrangements that were in place
- the arrangements for planning the tasks, resources and work timings
- the relationship between the selection and use of PPE, the safe systems of work being used and the tasks and equipment
- what might have influenced the actions of those on site
- the planning of the work and the implementation of Network Rail's standard for keeping people safe on or near the line
- relevant underlying management or organisational factors





Significant Events in the Period

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 21 Week 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 Week 2 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 01 | 02 | 03 |
| 04 Week 3 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 |
| 11 Week 4 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

| | NR Staff | Contractor |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| Everyone Home Safe | | |
| No Lost Time Injury | 4 | 4 |
| Lost Time Injury | 1 | 0 |
| Near Miss / Line Block | 1 | 0 |
| Road Traffic Accident | 2 | 0 |

Manual Handling



07/08/2019 - The IP was lifting an ironman onto a running rail when a piece of ballast gave way underneath his foot and the IP experienced shooting pains in his lower back. More information in the cascade. **LT**

Contact with Hazardous Substances



06/08/2019 - A member of the Inner Off Track team was recently exposed to hairs from oak processionary moths. More information in the cascade. **LT**

Line Blockage Irregularity



15/08/2019 - Signaller routed 2U33 over 611 pts which entered the line blockage on the Down Windsor line. More information in the cascade.

Electrical Safety



21/07/2019 - 2 members of Ganymede staff placed earthing straps on both Up and Down Line without a short circuiting bar or a proving unit at Totton (BML2).

Discussion:

04/08/2019 - NSCD R125N was not properly operated and the PICOP unable to hand back the isolation to Raynes Park. More information in the cascade.





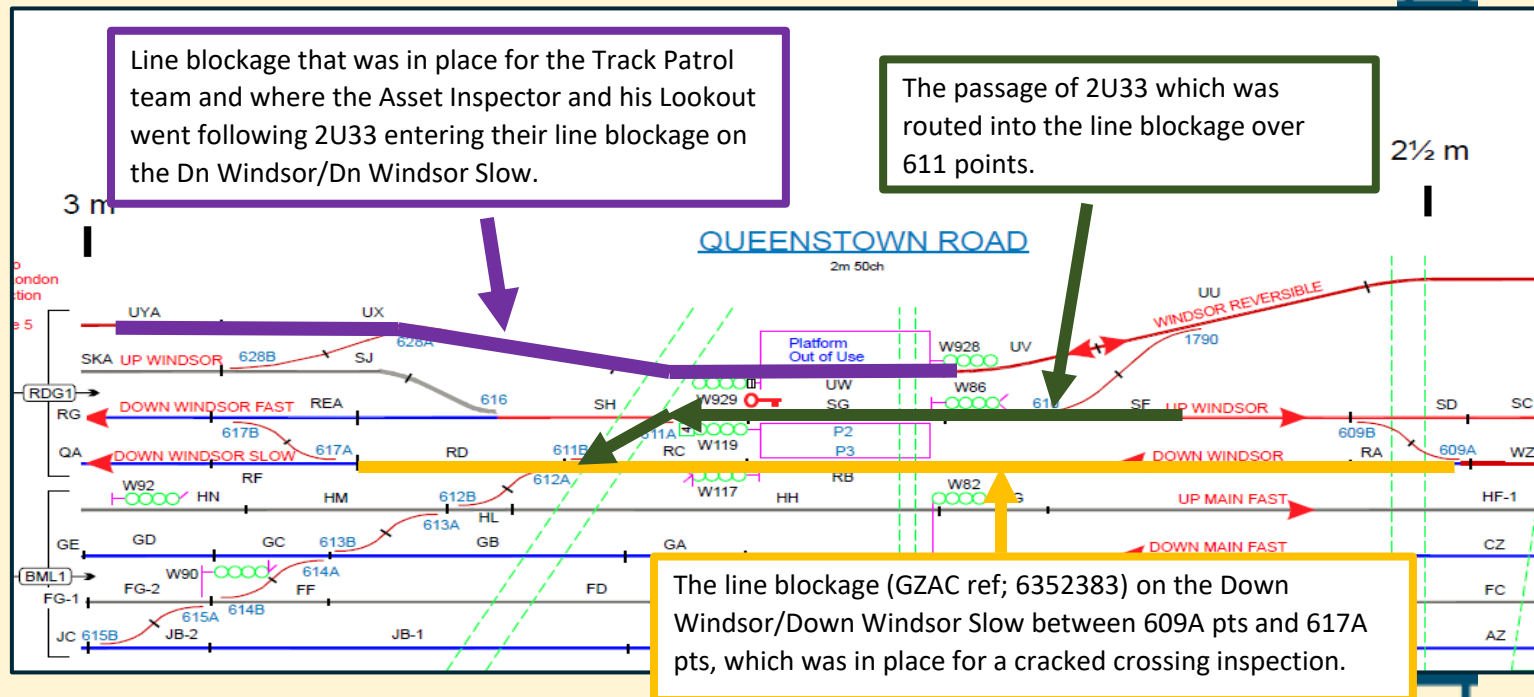
Line Blockage Irregularity at Queenstown Road Station

On Thursday 15th August 2019 at approximately 12:31 the Signaller operating panel 2 at Wimbledon Area Signalling Centre (ASC) received a request for a LB that was required to undertake daily inspections on a cracked crossing associated with W612A points at Queenstown Road.

The COSS was calling from a POS and required the LB to provide a safe access back to the platform at Queenstown Road after having previously taken the same LB at around 12:00 hours. At this time the Signaller was already dealing with another two planned LBs in the same geographic area and advised the COSS he would call him back once there was a suitable gap in the train service.

At approximately 12:35 the Signaller contacted the COSS and advised him that he was in a position to grant the LB, confirmed the protection limits and issued an authority number.

Shortly after, at approximately 12:38 the COSS contacted the Signaller to advise that he had observed a train (2U33) traverse W611 points, which were within the limits of his LB.



Items for discussion:

- This incident is currently under investigation but the initial findings suggest that the Signaller was dealing with 6 different line blockages at the time
- The review of voice comms also showed that the Signaller had 17 Safety Critical Communication conversations in a space of 45 mins, 15 of these were associated with the 6 line blockages
- Maintenance are working with the local Operations team on the reduction in multi-part line blockages



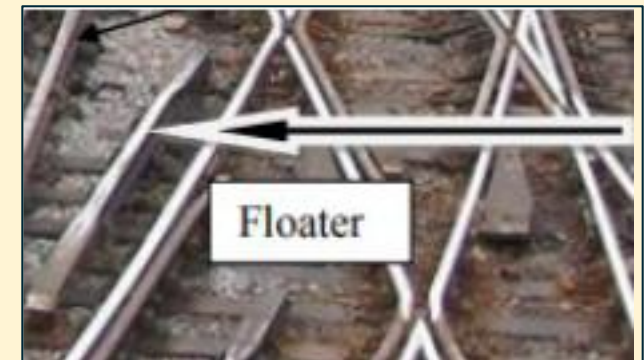
Serious Accident – burns to hands

Overview

A serious safety incident occurred on South East Route in the early hours of Wednesday morning 7th August 2019 when a colleague setting up site lighting came into contact with a live conductor rail floater which was believed to have been isolated (example of a floater on the right). The IP suffered severe burns to their hands. However, this could have been a lot worse but the IP was wearing flame retardant PPE and gloves at the time. The investigation is currently ongoing but we'd like to issue a few immediate reminders.

Actions/ Discussion Points

- Always assume that the third rail is live and test before touch
- Are you aware of the location of live floaters in your worksite?
- Always wear the correct PPE for the task
- Are you indicating live floaters on site using devices such as self con rail indicator devices?



Never assume equipment is isolated – always test before touch.



Lower back injury

On the 7th of August 2019 a Team Leader from Woking P-Way was part of a 4 man team lifting an Iron Man onto the running rails at Woking East (23m70ch, BML1). The Team Leader was acting as the PIC and took charge of the Iron Man lift. The team lifted the Iron Man close to the rail, then lifted it onto the Up Fast line, crossing over the running rail and conductor rail. The Team Leader was situated on the back left end of the Iron Man and whilst lifting it into place, a piece of ballast gave way beneath his foot and he experienced a pain shooting up his back. The IP was unable to return to work on his next shift. The lighting was deemed sufficient as the team had their head torches and there was also light coming from the lights within the siding and from the street lamps along the nearby road.



Items for discussion:

- If you are working in the hours of darkness is your lighting suitable and adequate so you can identify any potential hazards?
- Do you 'Take 5' before, during and after a task, to risk assess the hazards and discuss how the task will be done safely?
- Do you consider alternatives to manual handling? Is there a way to complete tasks by the use of mechanical means?



[Lessons learnt - Iron Man back injury 07082019.pdf](#)



Exposure to Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) resulting in skin irritation and a breathing impairment

A member of the Inner Off Track team was recently exposed to hairs from oak processionary moths.

After completing the task the individual was removing his protective coveralls. It is believed that it was at this time the hairs were released and came into contact with the skin on his arms as he was wearing a short sleeved shirt underneath.

The individual later noticed a rash on his arms and during that evening had impaired breathing. The contact exacerbated his asthma. Medical advice was sought.

Items for discussion:

If an oak tree is identified as containing an OPM nest, it must be reported to the WICC and the caterpillars kept away from.

This is due to the following complication that could arise from a contact:

Inhalation: The hairs are known to cause bronchial / throat irritations and breathing difficulties in some people. Hence symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, chest tightness and/or runny/stuffy nose and possible allergic reactions in some people similar to hay-fever.

Skin: The fine hairs can cause a skin irritation, sometimes severe on some people causing lesions.

Eyes: The dust and fine hairs can cause irritation to the eyes in some people.

Ingestion: Unlikely route of exposure however may occur during tree surgery operations.



The OPM caterpillars gathering on the trunk of an oak tree.



Failure to open a NSCD on Sunday 4th August 2019 at Twickenham

Event

- When operating NSCDs at the end of a planned B4 isolation, an NSCD operator correctly removed the protection but failed to open all required NSCDs, leaving one in the *closed* position
- This prevented the ECRO from being able to properly reenergise the section concerned
- Staff had to attend site to correct the mistake, which led to an overrun of the planned work

Discussion points

- What could have contributed to this incident?
- Are you consistently using proper coms and reading and repeating back when giving or taking safety critical instructions? Would you state each NSCD individually as below?

ES: "Please open NSCDs *charlie papa zero one november, charlie papa zero two november, charlie papa zero three november & charlie papa zero four november*"

NSCD operator: "I can confirm I have successfully opened NSCD *charlie papa zero one november, charlie papa zero two november, charlie papa zero three november & charlie papa zero four november*"





Failure to challenge Unsafe Working Practices

Two contractor rail safety supervisors RSS working for NWR Asset Protection and Optimization (ASPRO) , whilst supervising works by a film company's contractor installing lights to the iron work underneath the South Lambeth Place bridge in London, observed unsafe working practices which they photographed but didn't challenge and report.

The film company's contractor was working under a Basic Asset Protection Agreement (BAPA) which allows NWR to supervise third party works in an around its assets.

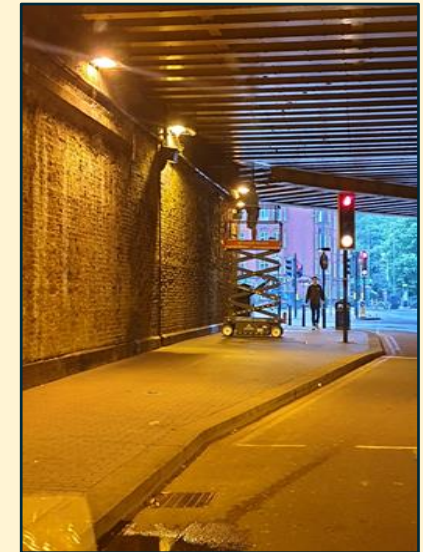
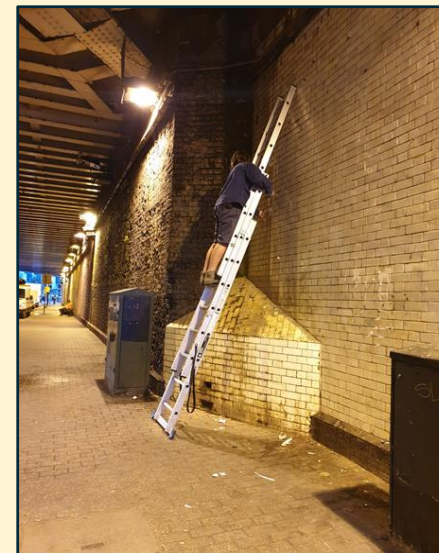
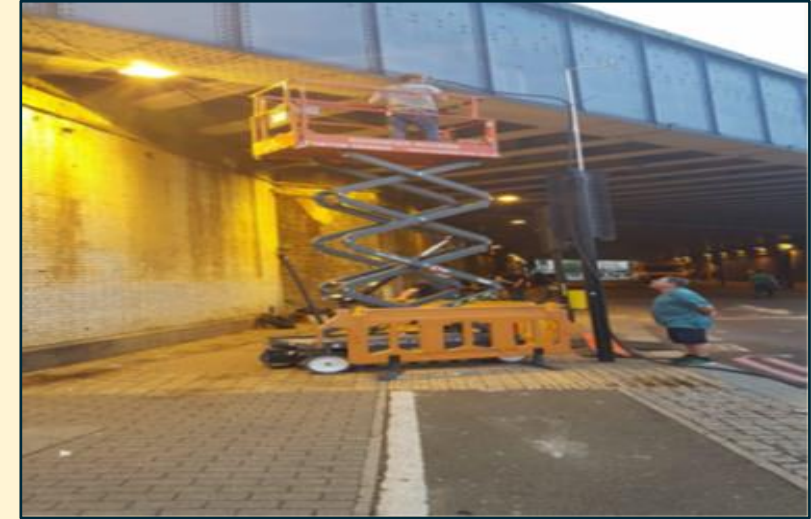
The RSS were tasked to ensure there was no damage to NWR asset during the project and that it was being done safely in line with the lifesaving rules and H&S standards.

Post project, ASPRO asset manager whilst reviewing the RSS site reports, came across some photos taken by the RSS depicting the unsafe work.

The RSS explained they were of the impression their role was only to ensure there was no damage to the asset and, were unaware they could challenge unsafe work. They further stated that they were not given a formal briefing before they were put to work.

Discussion Points:

- Regardless of your job role, you have a moral and legal responsibility to take reasonable care for your health & safety and those of other persons affected by your acts of omission
- Do you feel empowered to challenge unsafe work, and what is your attitude to being challenged?
- How can you highlight potential risks to those you work with?
- Are we providing our people with the necessary information they need to carry out work safely?



Lessons Learnt: Unsafe Working Practice



We introduced the enhanced Golden Hour process in May 2019.

The aim is to improve the collation of initial and subsequent information in order to establish all the facts, have better understanding of immediate and underlying causes of these events in an efficient and timely manner to improve our overall safety performance in the long term.

We need to get better at securing the evidence immediately after the incident/accident which includes photos of any injuries, equipment being used and also importantly the site where the event took place.

Our first response to an injury is critical. The sooner we respond, the quicker the recovery will be. Once any emergency response has been made, you should follow P.R.I.C.E if appropriate to do so:



Take steps to avoid the injury getting worse or further harm occurring. This normally means stop what you're doing and make safe. With more severe injuries, it may mean not moving until first aid care can be provided.



If possible, get to a position where you can rest the injury. If in the case of a strain or sprain, avoid putting undue stress on that body part. "Working through the pain" is not advisable. Do not move if you suspect a bone is broken.



By applying an ice pack to the injury, you will reduce the pain and inflammation. It is advisable to wrap the ice pack in a cloth to prevent cold burns on the skin. Ice packs should be applied for 15-20 minutes every hour.



For injuries with swelling, a compressive bandage (such as a tubular bandage) can reduce swelling and pain, and speed recovery. Do not apply pressure to the neck or head, or (unless trained) in the case of a suspected broken bone.



Elevating the injured area so that it is above the heart reduces the flow of blood to the area and reduces swelling. It may help to lie down to achieve this. Do not elevate an injured area if this causes excessive pain.





“I” is for Ice

The application of an ice pack to the site of sprain and strain injuries, immediately after an accident occurring, has been proven to significantly reduce swelling at the injury site and subsequently the risk of further injury/discomfort occurring.

Please ensure sufficient stocks are ordered and available in the depots and vehicles and can be taken to site as part of the first aid kit.

They can be ordered off I-procurement / Office Depot - [Product code 7890097](#)

➤ **Get the ice on quickly**

Icing is most effective in the immediate time period following an injury. The effect of icing diminishes significantly after about 48 hours. In an effort to reduce swelling and minimize inflammation, try to get the ice applied as soon as possible after the injury.

➤ **Watch the clock**

Ice for 15-20 minutes, but never longer. You can cause further damage to the tissues, including frostbite, by icing for too long.





Transport of detonators

- Detonators should always be carried in approved carrying tubes and should be prevented from rattling around in those tubes by filling any excess space with paper or cloth.
- Detonators should never be left lying around in vehicles, accommodation or on site. They should either be within the personal responsibility of an individual who has them for a specific purpose, or they should be locked away in a secure location.
- For Network Rail vehicles a maximum of 24 detonators can be kept in the manufacture's containers and stored inside a locked metal storage container within the vehicle.



Detonator



Approved Carrying Tube



Approved Lockable Metal Storage Container



Our Fair Culture principles allow us to identify why rules may have been breached and make sure the consequences of any breach are fair and proportionate. The Fair Culture principles also help us understand where there may be underlying problems in our business which, if we solve, will make working safer for all of us.

Our Fair Culture principles are applied for all safety investigations and support the implementation of our Lifesaving Rules

To support the process a Fair Culture Flowchart is used during accident/incident investigations. The Fair Culture Flowchart is specifically for use following a safety accident or incident. The flowchart should be applied to the immediate cause identified by the investigation where it is an unsafe act and any other unsafe acts identified by the investigation.





Task Risk Control Sheet: NR/L3/MTC/RCS0216/MP02

The Task Risk Control Sheet (TRCS) for the delivery and safe storage of OTP and transit from storage point to the ON/Off tracking point has been updated to issue 3 with a compliance date of 07/09/2019.

The changes are due to an incident where a 3 tonne RRV trailer fell onto an operator, lifting & delivering the trailer whilst working alone, causing serious life changing injuries. The TRCS was found to have insufficient controls to prevent this from happening in the future.

Key Changes to the TRCS are:

Delivery/Collection-Collision:

- All deliveries/collection of OTP and associated equipment shall be undertaken using the meet and greet equipment delivery process. (guidance can be found in the Infrastructure Plant Manual NR/GN/RMVP/0200 Section 9)

NR/GN/RMVP/0200 [Issue: 1] Infrastructure Plant Manual Guidance
NR_L3_MTC_RCS0216_MP02

- Individuals shall not work alone unless a suitable risk assessment/ SSoW is in place for the activity.

Lifting operations:

- A lift plan shall be utilised when off loading/loading equipment.
- Lifting operations shall not be undertaken by an individual working alone.

If you require any further information then contact: Keith Penn, RPSE
<mailto:keith.penn@networkrail.co.uk>



3 tonne Trailer Dropped from Crane



Safety Bulletins, Alerts, Advice



- [Shared-Learning-NRL19-11-Fall-from-height-staff-injury.pdf](#)
- [IPSIG-SL010-Streatham-Common-OCC-April-2019.pdf](#)
- [Safety_Bulletin_LBfloater_incident_060819.pdf](#)
- [Fair Culture Principles-signed-121214.pdf](#)
- [Safety bulletin Swale Near Miss 310719.pdf](#)



Environmental Inspections



The Planned Environmental Inspection template (PEI) has been updated to reflect changes in legislation and also accommodate works and sites outside the original scope of maintenance depots. These PEIs are carried out by the Route Environmental Specialist and findings are now captured in CMO.

The PEI depth and topics covered can be filtered dependant on site size and/or work scope. There are 45 possible questions in the following categories:

- Waste
- Chemical , fuel and oil (Storage and use)
- Air
- Environmental Management System
- Water Consumption
- Protected Species
- Land
- Flooding
- Materials (source and use)
- Nuisance
- Water

The full list of PEI questions can be found on the Wessex Route Environment Hub (under Guidance Documents and Form Links) page and using this [link](#).

What next?

- All maintenance depots are mandated to be inspected once per control period. Maintenance WHSEAs and Route Environment Specialist are to agree a programme of depot inspections for CP6.
- All other inspections to be agreed and arranged with the relevant function/team.



Mental Health First Aid Awareness Course

Book onto a course by following the link or scanning the QR code

| Course: | Date: | Time: | Training Room: | Location: | Link to booking page: | QR Code: |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mental Health First Aid Awareness (Half day) | 14 Nov 19 | 09:00 – 13:00 | Training room 4&5 | Basingstoke ROC | https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/mental-health-first-aid-awareness-tickets-65097905588 |  |
| Mental Health First Aid Awareness (Half day) | 05 Dec 19 | 09:00 – 13:00 | Training room 6&7 | Basingstoke ROC | https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/mental-health-first-aid-awareness-tickets-65098456235 |  |
| Mental Health First Aid Awareness (Half day) | 16 Jan 20 | 22:00 – 02:00 | Training room 6&7 | Basingstoke ROC | https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/mental-health-first-aid-awareness-tickets-65101636748 |  |
| Mental Health First Aid Awareness (Half day) | 20 Feb 20 | 09:00 – 13:00 | Training room 6&7 | Basingstoke ROC | https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/mental-health-first-aid-awareness-tickets-65098480307 |  |
| Mental Health First Aid Awareness (Half day) | 20 March 20 | 09:00 – 13:00 | Training room 4&5 | Basingstoke ROC | https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/mental-health-first-aid-awareness-tickets-65098384019 |  |



Know your Numbers!

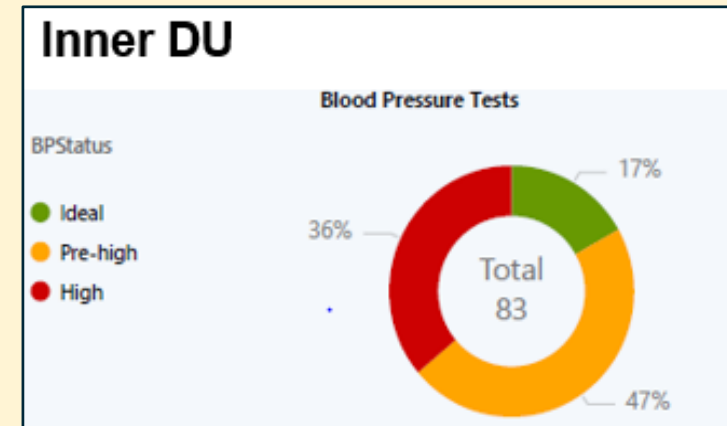
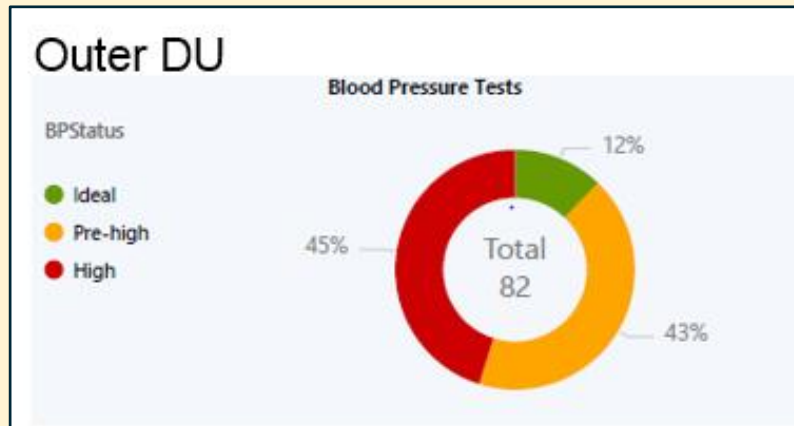
9th to 15th September

1/3

of UK population have high blood pressure, but most don't know it.

10%

of Wessex employees used a Wellbeing Kiosk between Jan to March 2019.



Find your nearest free BP station:





Chloe Vickers

I am on a six month secondment in the role, looking after London Waterloo, Clapham Junction and Guildford stations.

At present I am mainly focusing on station accidents and improving the reporting/reviewing process with the aim of reducing the future reoccurrence. My role will eventually cover all things related to station safety.

Station
Safety,
Health and
Environment
Advisor



Aaron Cousins

My role is to provide workforce health, safety and environmental advice to the Route Programme Director (WD) and teams. Monitor compliance with legislative and corporate requirements. Promote a positive cultural and behavioural change in all aspects of welfare, health , safety and environment management.

Prior to my career in NWR I served 24 years in the Corps of Royal Engineers, part of the British Army deploying to various countries around the world, and gained my knowledge of H&S within the Armed Forces.

Works Delivery
Workforce
Health, Safety
and
Environment
Advisor



Thank you and keep safe