

Code of Safe Operating Practices

Revised 1/30/04 SECTION II

ROADWAY LITTER AND DEBRIS

HAZARD REVIEW

Moving traffic

Lifting heavy objects

Unknown and unlabeled substances

Loading vehicle from exposed position

Overcrowding of workers

SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. Review safe practice rules for applicable equipment (including rental equipment) and perform pre-operational checks.
2. Review work area protection procedures and any traffic control requirements.
3. Park in an area suitable for safe entering or exiting of vehicle and which does not cause a hazard to yourself or others.
4. While on foot, make every effort to perform your work *facing* oncoming traffic.
5. Use standard personal protective equipment.
6. Prior instruction shall be given employees on criteria to determine what constitutes a hazard to traffic. Employees shall exercise judgement in determining whether or not individual objects actually constitute a hazard to traffic, and only if they do, shall the object be removed. Prior to removal of debris from the roadway all of the following conditions must be met:
 - a. The worker can walk to the object and back without interfering with traffic.
 - b. Sight distance shall be at least 500 ft (150 meters).
 - c. A lookout shall be provided or the employee will face traffic continuously -- If these conditions cannot be met, use a CHP traffic break or appropriate traffic control.

NOTE: Refer to Maintenance Manual Chapter 8.

7. Properly identify material or object before handling, it may be hazardous.
8. Use power operated equipment or additional assistance when needed to remove heavy objects from traveled way.
9. When removing debris or objects from traveled way, provide necessary traffic control. Use CHP traffic break when needed, to provide "work area protection".
10. Load vehicle from off-traffic side if possible.
11. Avoid climbing into back of truck to compact brush and/or debris.
12. Allow ample space for each employee to work safely. Avoid "bunching" of workers.

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LITTER REMOVAL ROADSIDE

HAZARD REVIEW

Moving traffic

Moving equipment

Hidden obstructions

Overcrowding of workers

Unidentified material

Exposure to sharp objects

Infectious substances

Body wastes

Personal and public contact

Environmental protection

SAFE OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. Review safe practice rules for applicable equipment (including rental equipment) and perform pre-operational checks.
2. Review work area protection procedures and any traffic control requirements.
3. Park in an area suitable for safe entering or exiting of vehicle and which does not cause a hazard to yourself or others.
4. While on foot, make every effort to perform work *facing* oncoming traffic.
5. Use standard personal protective equipment.
6. Workers should stay clear of moving equipment.
7. Beware of hidden obstructions in grassy areas or unstable terrain.
8. Properly identify material or object before handling.
9. Use caution when handling bags containing broken or sharp objects.
10. Allow ample space for each employee to work safely. Avoid "bunching" of workers.
11. Read Code for Roadway Litter and Debris, if applicable.
12. Do not overload bags.
13. Place bags where they can be safely retrieved.

Handling Medical and Biological (Human) Wastes

1. Employees shall be informed of the potential health hazards involved with contact of biological (human) wastes and shall be trained regarding proper hygienic procedures.
2. Use standard personal protective equipment. In addition, impermeable (rubber) gloves, boots and rain gear or Tyvek coveralls are required while working with biological wastes. An approved half-mask respirator with organic vapor cartridges may also be desirable.
3. Do not eat or smoke while working with biological wastes. Wash hands thoroughly with clean water and soap before eating, drinking, smoking or using the restroom. Safe drinking and wash water and soap shall be provided at the work site.
4. Plan the task to minimize public and employee contact with potentially infectious substances and to prevent environmental damage. Contain the waste with earth berms if possible or use absorbent materials.
5. Use a disinfectant such as a chlorine bleach solution to disinfect the waste before picking it up.
6. Use motorized equipment (loader, backhoe, vactor, etc.) whenever possible.
7. An adequate first aid kit should be available.
8. For large quantities, the services of a contractor may be warranted. If services of a contractor are warranted, a properly trained First Responder should be contacted.