

## HANDLING

- Road barrier posts must be moved using forklifts of suitable capacity; handling must be carried out by adjusting the width of the forks to at least 3/4 of the width of the package.
- Before handling the packs of posts, it is necessary to check the integrity of the packaging; if you find one or more straps failing, restore the packaging before lifting the package.
- Packs of posts must be handled individually, never two or more at a time; no worker must ever be near a stack of posts when it is lifted from the ground or from the floor of the means of transport and set in motion.
- When loading the stack of posts onto the forks, it must be positioned centrally to obtain a good balance and avoid the stack itself swaying or overturning.
- Unloading on the construction site can take place either by forklift (see above) or by crane; in this case the packs of posts must be lifted individually using flat straps of identical length to be used in pairs, taking care to position them near the ends of the packaging and checking that the pack is well balanced before lifting it from the box. The straps must be protected at the point of contact with metal or equipped with anti-cut protection.
- If you need to move an already opened pack of posts to collect one or more products, it is necessary to restore the binding of the pack before lifting it.
- When using a forklift (crane/truck crane on construction site), always check that there are no third parties within the operating range of the vehicle and the maneuvering areas.
- For any boarding/descent from means of transport, use suitable access points or dedicated ladders. It is forbidden to climb on the load positioned on the ground or on the floor of the vehicle.
- Always check the good condition of the vehicles, any accessories used (e.g. lifting accessories), materials (pallets, wooden beams) and support surfaces (particularly on construction sites).
- Pay attention to the possible presence of electricity lines/other services (construction site, use of cranes/truck cranes)
- Pay attention when removing straps/packaging (possible falling material, projection of materials) and the possible presence of nails or sharp parts (e.g. splinters of wood).
- During transport by vehicle/road, the transporter must check the load before departure to ensure that the material is stable and there is no risk of loss of parts of the load/objects during transport.

## STORAGE

- Always check that the storage area is flat and sufficiently solid to support the packs of posts to be stored.
- The packs of posts must be positioned by interposing a wooden spacer in order to avoid damage to the galvanization at the contact points and to facilitate gripping.
- Packs of posts can be stacked on top of each other; the maximum number of stackable packages depends on the size and number of posts per package; when overlapping two or more packages, the total height must be limited to a maximum of m. Approximately 1.80.
- When positioning a stack of posts on top of the previous one, particular attention must be paid to the stability of the positioning, making sure that the upper stack cannot swing or move once placed.
- The stacks of piles must always be positioned with the longer side perpendicular to the direction of installation/removal. A pedestrian access space can be provided between the rows of packages along their shortest side (approximately 60 cm). It is not permitted to leave access space between packs along the longest side of the pack of posts.








## RISK ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF PROBABILITY	AMOUNT OF DAMAGE	CLASS
○ Crushing due to falling load	Possible	Serious	<b>Remarkable</b>
○ Overturning/overturning of the mobile crane	Possible	Serious	<b>Remarkable</b>
○ Load falling due to breakage of the crane rope	Possible	Serious	<b>Remarkable</b>
○ Electrocution (work near power lines)	Possible	Serious	<b>Remarkable</b>
○ Collision of things or people	Probable	Significant	<b>Remarkable</b>
○ Accidents with other vehicles	Probable	Significant	<b>Remarkable</b>

## PPE

Depending on the risks highlighted, the following PPE are required (non-exhaustive list, see also specific training/instructions of the Employer, the description and regulatory references of which are given:

HIGHLIGHTED RISKS	PPE	DESCRIPTION
Falling materials	Protective Helmet (crane/truck crane use) 	Device useful for protecting the worker from the risk of injury to the head due to falling material from above or in any case due to contact with dangerous elements
Dust and debris during processing	Protective suit 	To be used in workplaces characterized by the presence of materials and/or tools that can cause abrasion/cutting/drilling
Shocks, blows, impacts and compressions	Safety shoes 	Reinforced steel toe cap against crushing/abrasions/punctures/injuries of the lower limbs and non-slip sole to protect the ankle from sprains
Injuries due to contact with moving parts during work	Split leather gloves 	To be used in workplaces characterized by the presence of materials and/or tools that can cause abrasion/cutting/hand drilling
Collision	Vest HV 	Wear the HV vest (or clothing) during loading/unloading and handling activities on the yard or on construction sites

## TRAINING

For loading/unloading and handling activities, operators must be adequately trained.

The minimum training includes:

- basic/specific worker training
- forklift use training
- crane operator training (where applicable - construction site)
- training in slinging/lifting and load handling

The operator need fit for duty according to specific task.

Further training may be necessary depending on the activities and working conditions (example: construction site) and must be provided by the employer/company (example: subcontractors, transporters).

\* For "**PPE**" and "**TRAINING**", check further requirements need according to local regulations.

## STANDARD PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

### (NOTE FOR SUPPLIER)

- Where applicable, use europallet type pallets.
- Where applicable, use plastic straps (no metal).
- Where applicable (e.g. for small components) use of extensible straps, apply the straps first and then the extensible strap.
- All the material (pallets, beams, straps...) must be suitable and in good condition.
- If material is received for subsequent processing (e.g. galvanizing), the material must be returned with the same packaging.
- If the material received is expected to be shipped to the construction site (in quantities different from what was received), keep the packaging type/materials as described.

For the handling and storage of road barrier posts, there are packages of 60 to 80 pieces for a maximum total of 3 tons. For further information, also refer to the transport documents, Installation Manual and commercial communications.