



Heavy Truck and Equipment Traffic Awareness

What this Safety Talk Covers:

The "Dos" and "Don'ts" of using heavy trucks and equipment in the oilfield.

Discussion Notes:

Discuss the outcomes of the "Dos" and "Don'ts."

- Do**
- ✓ Make eye contact with the operator before walking into their path. Drivers of vacuum trucks, winch trucks, and loaded sand haulers often can't see you. If they haven't acknowledged you, assume they don't know you're there.
 - ✓ Stay on designated walkways and follow the site traffic plan. Well sites, tank batteries, and pipe yards get crowded fast, and the routes keep foot traffic out of spotting, backing, and loading zones.
 - ✓ Use a spotter when backing in tight locations. Pad entrances and lease roads with tanks and wellheads close by leave little room for error.
 - ✓ Stay out of the swing radius around pipe handlers, side booms, and forklifts in the pipe yard. Pipe can roll or shift. Never stand between a load and a fixed object.
 - ✓ Give loaded trucks extra room in bad conditions. Mud, caliche dust, ice, and loose gravel on lease roads stretch stopping distances.
 - ✓ Park with a clear exit path and chock your wheels. Point vehicles toward the exit, keep them clear of wellheads and process equipment and leave routes open for emergency responders.
- Don't**
- x Walk or park in a truck's blind spot. Tankers, hydrovacs, and cranes have large areas the operator can't see. If you can't see their mirrors, they can't see you.
 - x Drive across pipelines or buried utilities unless they're marked and rated for the load. A loaded truck can crush a flowline, causing a release or fire.
 - x Bring an ignition source into a hazard zone. Vehicles not approved for classified areas should stay outside process units and away from wellheads, tanks, and open hatches where flammable vapors may be present.
 - x Assume a stopped truck will stay put. Trucks at loading racks or waiting to unload can move without warning. Get a clear signal from the driver before crossing in front of or behind them.
 - x Work near overhead power lines without knowing where they are. Cranes, boom trucks, and raised dump beds can contact lines along lease roads and pipeline right-of-ways. Keep required clearance and use a spotter.
 - x Rush through congested areas. Rig moves, turnarounds, and busy loading periods put many vehicles in a small space. Slow down and keep phones out of your hands.





TEXAS OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION SAFETY TALKS

an initiative of the **TXOGA** Workers' Compensation Safety Group

Employee Quiz Heavy Truck and Equipment Traffic Awareness

Employee Name: _____

Circle the correct answer below

- | | |
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| <p>1. Before walking into the path of a vacuum truck or loaded sand hauler, what should you do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Assume the driver sees you if the lights are onb. Make eye contact and confirm the operator has acknowledged youc. Walk quickly behind the truckd. Wave from a distance and proceed <p>2. What is the main reason to use a spotter when backing on a location?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. It speeds up the jobb. It is only needed at nightc. Pad entrances and lease roads are tight, with tanks and wellheads close byd. The driver is required to have company | <p>3. In the pipe yard, where should you stay in relation to pipe handlers, side booms, and forklifts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Out of the swing radius, and never between a load and a fixed objectb. Close enough to guide the load by handc. Directly behind the loadd. Beside the operator's cab <p>4. Which of these conditions can increase the stopping distance of a loaded truck on lease roads?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Mudb. Caliche dustc. Ice or loose graveld. All of the above <p>5. If a truck is stopped at a loading rack, it is safe to walk in front of or behind it without checking with the driver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Trueb. False |
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Training record: Date: _____ Jobsite/Facility: _____
Trainer: _____ Title: _____