# SAFE WORKING PROCEDURE
## Night Working

### Key Hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The usual dangers associated with the workplace or operation are increased due to darkness and tiredness</td>
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### Personal Protective Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
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<td>1. Standard issue for the task, plus clean high visibility clothing</td>
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### DO

- Where night working is planned, ensure that a specific risk assessment is carried out, giving consideration to the following points:
  1. Illumination of the works
  2. Contact arrangements
  3. Emergency procedures
  4. Opening arrangements of suppliers
  5. Waste disposal arrangements
  6. Planning to ensure workers are not tired (Consider Working Time Directive)
  7. Provision of appropriate welfare facilities
  8. Weather forecast
- For emergency works where specific planning is not possible, ensure that callout arrangements are organised to avoid using workers who may be tired
- Ensure night workers have the appropriate equipment such as lighting, communications and effective signing

### DO NOT

- Never attempt dangerous works at night. If the operation is so hazardous as to be considered unsafe to be carried out at night, the road should be closed to traffic, the area made safe, and the work postponed until daylight hours.

### Specific Training Requirements

- For emergency works where specific planning is not possible, ensure that callout arrangements are organised to avoid using workers who may be tired
- Ensure night workers have the appropriate equipment such as lighting, communications and effective signing

### References

- SWP1 Working within the highway
- SWP11 Attending chemical spillages and accidents
- SWP12 Oil pollution incidents on beaches
- SWP21 Ice patrols and gritting
- SWP26 Night time streetlight inspections
  WorKing time directive