# PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

SAFEWORKING RULES AND PROCEDURES

# 3005 TRACK OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY

3005 Track Occupancy Authority Rev1.03

Date: 01 November 2018

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# 9100-000-007 Safeworking Rules and Procedures

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# 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this rule is to outline the application of *Track Occupancy Authorities* (*TOAs*) in the Public Transport Authority (PTA) *Network* that are used to close a defined portion of *Track* for a specified period.

# 2. GENERAL

Only Train Controllers may Authorise a TOA for Track under their control.

A TOA is Issued to the Protection Officer (PO) and gives Exclusive Occupancy.

A single *Worksite*, including equipment, and associated *Rail Traffic*, may occupy the portion of *Track* defined by the *TOA*.

The Track may be broken or Obstructed.



### **NOTE**

Additional *Work Group/s* are permitted in a single *Worksite* and are managed by the *Protection Officer* responsible for the *Worksite*. See Procedure 9018 for details.

# 3. AUTHORISATION

Before *Authorising* the *TOA*, the *Train Controller* must make sure that:

- another Work On Track Authority is not in use within the proposed limits;
- approaching Rail Traffic can be Restrained at the ends of the Section that includes the proposed limits;
- any Rail Traffic holding a Authority for Unidirectional movement has Cleared the limits of the proposed Worksite by confirming with the PO;
  - the Rail Traffic Identification Number of the lead Vehicle of a Train or the last Vehicle of a Track Vehicle movement:
  - o the location of the Rail Traffic with the Rail Traffic Crew, or
  - the Section is Clear.
- Rail Traffic that is Stabled and not associated with the TOA and is within the limits of the TOA, must not be Authorised to move;
- Rail Traffic associated with the TOA within the limits has been identified and is being managed as agreed by the PO and the Train Controller;
- the PO knows about any existing obstructions; and
- Blocking Facilities have been applied to prevent *Unauthorised* entry into the proposed limits by Rail Traffic.

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The Train Controller must confirm with the PO the:

- name and contact details of the PO;
- type of work;
- · intended start and finish times; and
- Location using one or more of the following identifiers:
  - o a kilometre sign and section;
  - station name;
  - Overhead line Equipment (OLE) structure number;
  - o a Points number:
  - a Signal number;
  - an observance of Points or Signal Aspect change;
  - o a kilometre marker;
  - o permanent structures, such as bridge, roadway or overpass used only in conjunction with one of the above identifiers; or
  - o another identifier.

# 4. PROTECTION OFFICER

# 4.1. PROTECTION OFFICER

There must be a *PO* present at the *Worksite* for the period of the work.

A PO must:

- get the TOA;
- make sure that work in the Danger Zone does not begin before the required safety measures are in place;
- be responsible for the Protection of Workers from Rail Traffic;
- make sure the Tracks between Worksites and protecting Locations remain clear of obstructions;
- make sure that Worksites are protected against the Unauthorised entry or exit of Rail Traffic; and
- tell Workers about the Locations of Safe Places.

## 4.2. CHANGE OF PROTECTION OFFICER

An outgoing *PO* must tell an incoming *PO* about the *Worksite Protection* arrangements. The incoming *PO* must:

- tell affected Train Controllers about the changed contact arrangements; and
- make a Permanent Record of the handover of the TOA.

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# 5. OBTAINING A TRACK OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY

The *Train Controller* and the *PO* must confirm and record on the *TOA*:

- the works program number Advertising the TOA;
- the TOA limits;
- that *Blocking Facilities* have been applied or, where approved by the *Train Controller*, the *Crank Handle* has been removed to prevent entry of *Rail Traffic* into the portion of *Track* within the proposed *TOA* limits;
- in single line territory, that the *Half Pilot Keys* have been removed from both ends of the affected *Section*:
- identification of Points Secured;
- the anticipated duration of the TOA;
- name of the PO and contact details;
- name of the issuing Train Controller,
- time of Issue; and
- · date of Issue.

# 6. PROTECTION



## WARNING

Work must not start in the *Danger Zone* until the required *Protection* is in place.

The PO must arrange for:

- Controlled Absolute Signals to be set at Stop with Blocking Facilities applied;
- where the Signal has more than one Route available apply Blocking Facilities to prevent Unauthorised entry of Rail Traffic from entering the TOA limits; and/or
- Crank Handles to be removed to set Controlled Absolute Signals at Stop; and
- Points Secured to prevent Unauthorised entry of Rail Traffic from entering the portion of track within the TOA limits.

The *Train Controller* must apply *Blocking Facilities* to prevent *Unauthorised* entry of *Rail Traffic* from entering the *TOA*.

# 6.1. IN-FIELD PROTECTION

In-Field Protection is a Rail Clamped Stop Sign.

*In-Field Protection* is not required between the *Worksite* and the end of a *Terminal Line* if the *Train Controller* tells the *PO* that there is no planned *Rail Traffic* movements from that direction.

# 6.2. CENTRALISED TRAFFIC CONTROL

Blocking Facilities must be applied to prevent *Unauthorised* entry of *Rail Traffic* and *In-Field Protection* placed:

- at that Protecting Signal; or
- at least 200m from the *Worksite* in such a position that any *Rail Traffic* entering the *TOA* limits must pass over it.

Where a departure Signal is the Protecting Signal, the PO must also take possession of the Half Pilot Key.

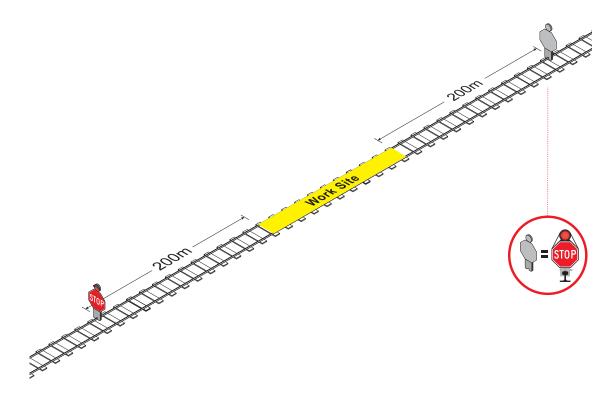


FIGURE 6.1: Example of Protection arrangements for an individual Worksite on single line.

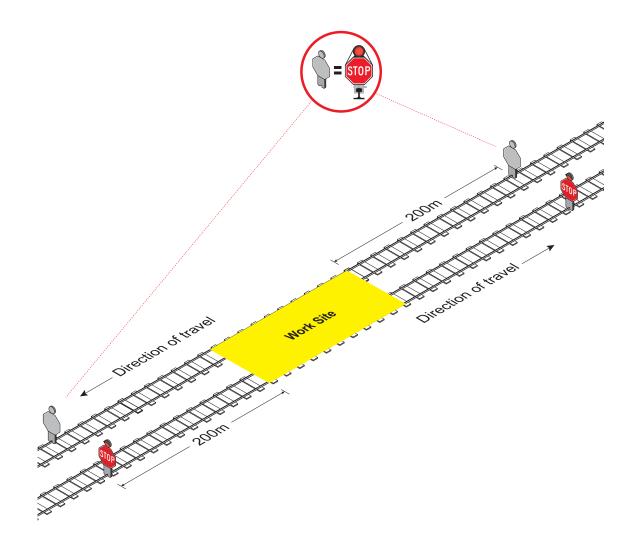


FIGURE 6.2: Example of Protection arrangements for an individual Worksite on Double Line.

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# 6.3. WORKSITE WITHIN 200M OF TOA LIMITS AND PROTECTING SIGNAL

When a *Protecting Signal* more than 200m from the *Worksite* is not available and a set of *Points* is available to divert *Rail Traffic* the *PO* must arrange for:

- Points Secured for a different Route;
- place *In-Field Protection* in a *Location* that is clear of the *Points and* will not present a risk to *Workers* from *Rail Traffic* on the *Adjacent* line; and
- will not interfere with Rail Traffic Travelling on the other Route.



### WARNING

PO must ensure that *Workers* and equipment do not have the potential to encroach within the *Danger Zone* of the *Adjacent* line.

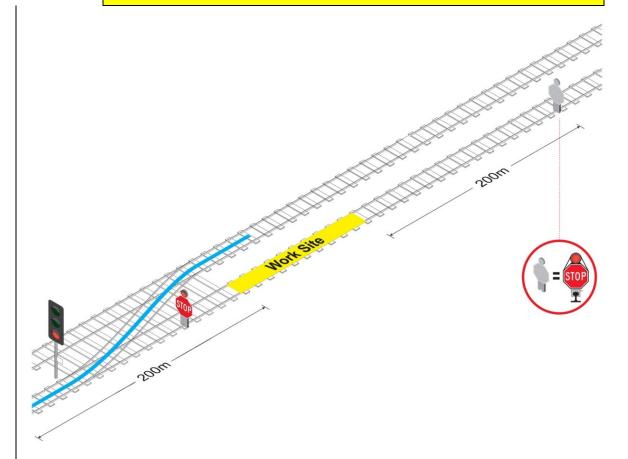


FIGURE 6.3: Example of Protecting Signal and In-Field Protection less than 200m from the Worksite and Points are Secured for a different Route.

If *Points* cannot be *Secured* for a different *Route*, use a controlled signal at least 200m from the *Worksite*.

# 6.4 ADJACENT LINE

If the Safety Assessment indicates that Workers need to be protected from Rail Traffic on Adjacent lines, the PO must arrange for Adjacent lines to be protected as per Procedure 9010 Protecting Work from Rail Traffic on Adjacent Lines.

# 7. RAIL TRAFFIC

Only Rail Traffic associated with the TOA may enter the limits of the TOA.

Other *Rail Traffic* may cross the *TOA* to enter or exit a *Running Line*, *Siding* or *Level Crossing*, but only with the *POs* agreement.

Before entering the TOA, Rail Traffic Crew must verify with the PO that the TOA is In Effect.

# 7.1. RAIL TRAFFIC ENTERING OR TRAVELLING WITHIN THE TRACK OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY LIMITS

The PO must manage all Rail Traffic movement within the TOA.

The PO must make sure that Rail Traffic associated with the TOA does not exceed the limits of the TOA.

Rail Traffic that is associated with the TOA and is entering and travelling within the TOA limits must:

- be Piloted; or
- receive written or verbal instructions from the PO.

Where a *Pilot* is used, the *PO* or a delegate must act as the *Pilot*.

# 7.2. FIXED SIGNALS

Fixed Signals within the limits of the TOA must, where possible, be placed to Proceed for Rail Traffic movement.

Where *Fixed Signals* cannot be placed to *Proceed* for *Rail Traffic* movement, they must be passed under direction of the *Pilot* or the *PO*.

# 7.3. RAIL TRAFFIC DEPARTING THE TRACK OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY

Rail Traffic may depart from the limits of the TOA only on the Authority of the Train Controller.

# 7.4. COMMUNICATIONS WITH TRAIN CONTROL

The PO must be the only point of contact between Train Control and Work Groups for matters of Worksite Protection.

The PO must tell affected Train Controllers:

- the Protection arrangements;
- about Protection arrangements on Adjacent lines; and
- about work progress.

The PO must if necessary, seek an extension of time.

# 8. FULFILLING THE TRACK OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY

Before Fulfilling the Authority the PO must make sure and tell the Train Controller that:

- associated Rail Traffic, Workers and equipment are Clear of the Danger Zone;
- all Work Groups have cleared the Worksite;
- In-Field Protection has been removed;
- if necessary, Signals have been restored to normal use; and
- the portion of *Track* included in the *Authority* is available for use.

The PO and the Train Controller must Fulfil the Authority.

The Train Controller must confirm with the PO that:

- · Blocking Facilities can be removed; and
- in single line territory, the Half Pilot Keys have been replaced.



### NOTE

The *Train Controller* must test the departure signals after *Half Pilot Keys* have been replaced before the *PO* leaves the site.

Testing of *Signals* must be carried out in accordance with **Rule 6005 Fixed Signals.** 

The PO must tell the *Train Controller* about operating restrictions that have been placed or removed.

# KEEPING RECORDS

Train Controllers and the PO must keep Permanent Records about the details, including Protection arrangements and changes to the Worksite Protection arrangements.

# 10. REFERENCE

Rule 6003 Blocking Facilities

Rule 6005 Fixed Signals

Procedure 9000 Clipping Points

Procedure 9010 Protecting Work from Rail Traffic on Adjacent Lines

# 11. EFFECTIVE DATE

1 November 2018

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