

Ensuring the safety of worksite installations

This applies to the whole worksite in the widest sense (clean-up site, living areas and access routes):

- signpost the different areas of activity (on the beach), living areas (locker room, meals, showers, toilets etc.) and stockpiling areas presenting a risk (fuel, equipment, waste pit etc.)
- define a site for fuel storage away from the locker room:
 - provide an extinguisher for each cabin
 - set up a recovery system for leaks of fuel
 - provide at least minimum lighting for installations and the surrounding area during the winter.

For public safety:

- set up the necessary signposting (cordoning off, forbidden access signs etc.) to stop anyone not involved in the worksite from entering
- remove all equipment, products or parts of installations likely to present any danger to any wrongdoer or oblivious passer-by: for instance, at the end of the day, abseiling ropes or jerry cans of fuel, or upon worksite closure stakes and crabs on cliffs and in the surrounding area.

Response in dangerous environments

All response operations in dangerous environments (at a great height, underwater) necessitate the intervention of specialised professional operators, who are expected to be trained, certified and experienced in working in high risk environments. This should not stop the operators from being informed on the specific risks on the shoreline response worksite (pollutant, clean-up techniques, other responders, sea and weather related factors etc.)

It is important to ensure that all precautions are taken and permanently followed. In particular:

- Responders (climbers and divers) must all be qualified professionals with the necessary physical and professional training and aptitudes.
- Equipment and installations must satisfy the legislation in force.
- The equipment must be in good condition and constantly checked (using a control sheet) by an authorised member of the company.
- The same goes for the specialised installations, whereby an accredited organisation should carry out controls (of all hoisting systems or specialised diving equipment for instance) before the worksite is opened.
- All people present on the worksite should be authorised: minimum training is required by the various coordinators, leaders, advisors and controllers working in this very specific type of worksite.

For cliffs:

- Ensure that personal safety is the priority over response.
- Assess the risk of rock fall (in the case of a high risk site, call upon the services of a geologist).
- Have the stability of the rock face systematically assessed by a competent, qualified member of the company in charge of the response in cliffy areas.
- Where necessary, position indicators of crack opening.
- Clear away any overhanging ground or rocks which may be liable to fall.
- Ensure safety on the worksite by signposting and taking safety measures (railing at least 3m from the edge).
- Check that operators working on foot have had the necessary basic training on using the specific installations set up by the climbers along the cliff to move around the site.
- Ensure daily control of PPE and installations for climbers and pedestrians.