Network Safeworking Rules and Procedures

Protecting Disabled Rail Traffic

Rule Number: 4001



BrookfieldRail

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Adam SidebottomRail Safety Manager
Brookfield Rail

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Glossary for this Rule

Adjacent Near to, close to, parallel to.

Affected Signal A signal not available for normal use.

Bi-Directional Normal movement of rail traffic in either direction according to the

infrastructure and system of Safeworking in use.

Block A portion of line with defined limits between which only one rail traffic

movement is permitted at any one time (i.e. not a Permissive Block).

Cancel To withdraw permission for or to end previously authorised activities, such

as Occupancy Authorities, without completing them.

Complete Rail traffic where the consist has not parted.

Disabled Unable to travel due to a defect.

Emergency Incident requiring urgent action. The incident might involve death or serious

injury, health or safety effects, significant damage to property or

infrastructure.

Fixed Signal A signal that is located permanently near the line.

Foul In a position to obstruct rail traffic on adjacent lines.

Headlights Lights fitted at the front of rail traffic to provide visibility for the rail traffic

crew and to improve the visibility of rail traffic.

Issue To provide or send copies of authorities, warnings, notices and Network

publications to affected Competent Workers by voice, hand delivery or

electronic means.

Location A place in the Network with a designated name, identification number, or

signalling reference.

Locomotive Self-propelled, non-passenger-carrying railway vehicles used for hauling

other (typically freight or passenger) rolling stock.

Motive Power Unit A rail vehicle used to provide the power to move itself or other vehicles.

Network A combination of track and other associated infrastructure controlled by

Brookfield Rail.

Network Controllers A Competent Worker who authorises and issues Occupancy Authorities,

and works points, signals and other signalling equipment to manage routes

for safe and efficient transit of rail traffic in the Network.

Obstruct To make a line unsafe for the passage of rail traffic by the placing of tools,

equipment or plant on the track.



Permanent Record A record made in writing or in an electronic system, and kept for reference

and audit.

Protection The means used to prevent rail traffic from entering a worksite or other

portion of track, or to prevent road or pedestrian traffic entering a level

crossing.

Rail Traffic Trains and track vehicle or vehicles travelling on the Network.

Rail Traffic Crew Competent Workers responsible for the operation of the Motive Power Unit.

Railway Track Signal (RTS) A device attached to a rail that explodes on impact, used to attract attention

of rail traffic crews.

Restraint Authority The Restraint Authority directs rail traffic not to depart the location

irrespective of any available Proceed Authority.

Secure To safeguard against accidental or unauthorised access or movement.

Track The combination of rails, rail connectors, sleepers, ballast, points and

crossings.

Track-Circuit An electric circuit where current is carried through the rails and used to

detect the presence of trains. Track-circuits are used in the operation and

control of points, signalling and level crossing equipment.

Track-Circuited Territory Portions of line where the system of safeworking relies on track circuits to

detect the presence of rail traffic.

Track-Circuit Shorting Device A cable that can be clamped to a line's rails to activate track-circuits.

Train A locomotive or self-propelled vehicle, alone or coupled to one or more

vehicles. Rail Traffic.

Travel Planned or purposeful movement from one location to another.

1. Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to outline provisions of *Protection* to *Rail Traffic* that has failed or become an *Obstruction* in the *Network*.

2. General

If an *Obstruction* is reported, the *Network Controller* responsible for the affected portion of line must act in accordance with Rule <u>2009 Reporting and Responding to a Condition Affecting the Network (CAN)</u>, and:

- instruct the Rail Traffic Crew in or approaching the affected block Section to stop their Rail Traffic immediately; and
- apply *Blocking Facilities* to prevent entry of further *Rail Traffic* into an affected or potentially affected portion of *Track*.

3. Rail Traffic Protection



WARNING: An unexpected loss of brake pipe pressure may indicate that *Rail Traffic* has derailed, or has derailed and *Fouled Adjacent lines*.

Where *Adjacent* lines are or might be *Obstructed* those lines must be *Protected* first.

Rail Traffic requires Protection where:

- the Rail Traffic needs assistance;
- the Rail Traffic Obstructs, or might Obstruct, Adjacent lines; or
- the line is Obstructed.

The Network Controller may advise the Rail Traffic Crew of Disabled Rail Traffic, that Protection is not required provided:

- communications with the first approaching Rail Traffic has been established; and
- that Rail Traffic Crew is advised of the circumstances.

The Network Controller must make a Permanent Record of that advice.

3.1 Disabled Rail Traffic

The Rail Traffic Crew of Disabled Rail Traffic must:

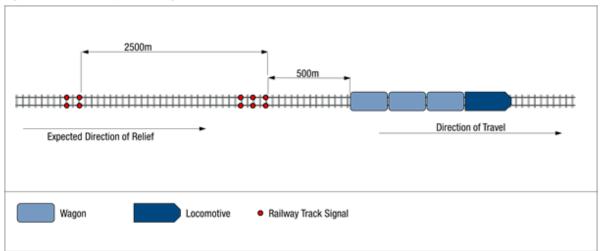
- ensure their own safety;
- tell the Network Controller.
 - there is a failure:
 - the Location of the Disabled Rail Traffic; and
 - the nature of the failure, when this has been determined;
- if necessary, protect the Disabled Rail Traffic; and
- ensure that the Rail Traffic Consist is Secured to prevent rail vehicles from running away.

Where *Rail Traffic* is to be protected by using *Railway Track Signals (RTS)* they are to be placed on all rails of the line to be protected in accordance with Procedure 9004 Using Railway Track Signals.

RTS must be placed in the following manner:

- three RTS on each line at least 500 metres; and
- two RTS on each line at 2500 metres from the three RTS.

Figure 4001-1 Railway Track Signal placement to protect rail traffic.



The Network Controller must, where necessary, prevent Rail Traffic from moving by:

- the Issue of a Restraint Authority to the Rail Traffic Crew of:
 - the Disabled Rail Traffic;
 - approaching Rail Traffic; and
- applying Blocking Facilities.

3.2 Adjacent Lines



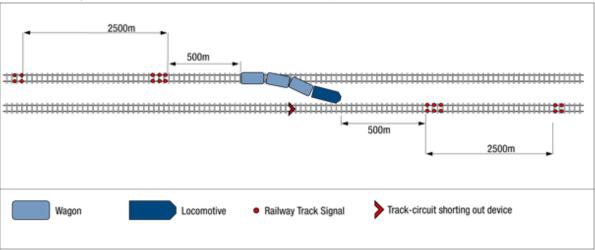
WARNING: Where the *Rail Traffic Crew* are unable to confirm that the *Adjacent* line is not *Obstructed*, they must assume that it is *Obstructed* and *Protect* that line first.

If the Rail Traffic Crew suspects their Rail Traffic has Fouled an Adjacent line, they must immediately tell the Network Controller.

Where the *Rail Traffic Crew* are not assured by the *Network Controller* that other *Rail Traffic* has been stopped or prevented from entering the affected *Block*, they must:

- immediately and repeatedly transmit an Emergency broadcast; and
- use *Rail Traffic* lights to warn any approaching *Rail Traffic* by flashing the *Headlights*.

<u>Figure 4001-2</u> Railway Track Signal and track-circuit shorting out device placement to protect an adjacent line from obstructing rail traffic in *Uni-Directional* double-line territory.



On *Bi-Directional* lines where there are *Adjacent* lines, *Protection* must be applied to affected lines in both directions.

The Rail Traffic Crew must apply Protection to affected Adjacent lines with the priority they consider necessary.

3.2.1 Track-Circuit Shorting Out Device



WARNING: *Track-Circuit Shorting Out Devices* cannot be used unless it is determined that it is safe to do so.

The *Rail Traffic Crew* must determine that if there are any fallen overhead line wires, they are not close to or in contact with the *Rail Traffic* or rails.

In Track-Circuited Territory the Rail Traffic Crew must:

- prior to getting out of the Rail Traffic, determine that there are no fallen overhead line wires close to, or in contact with the Rail Traffic, or rails;
- once it has been determined that it is safe to do so, fasten a Track-Circuit Shorting
 Out Device to the rails of the Adjacent Obstructed lines; and
- if possible, confirm that Affected Signals show STOP.

Where the *Track Circuit Shorting Out Device* cannot be used because of the proximity of fallen overhead line wires and the *Rail Traffic Crew* cannot establish communications with Network Control, the *Rail Traffic Crew* must continue to:

- transmit an *Emergency* broadcast; and
- use *Rail Traffic* lights to warn any approaching *Rail Traffic* by flashing the *Headlights*.

3.2.2 Using the Rail Traffic's Motive Power Unit to Assist in Placing Protection.

After Securing the remaining portion of the *Train*, by a full service application of the brake, the *Rail Traffic Crew* may detach a *Motive Power Unit* or *Locomotive* for use during placement of *Protection*.

The *Motive Power Unit* or *Locomotive* used for placement of *Protection* must return to the remaining portion of the *Train*.

3.3 Removing RTS

Before the Rail Traffic is removed from the Section, the Rail Traffic Crew must:

- ensure the three RTS at 500 metres are cleared from the line; and
- advise the Network Controller the Location of the two RTS at 2500 metres, if they are still in place.

The *Network Controller* must advise the *Rail Traffic Crew* of the first *Rail Traffic* movement, of each gauge, to *Travel* through the *Section*, the *Location* of the remaining two *RTS*.

4. Protecting Rail Traffic That Needs Assistance

4.1 Assistance from the Rear

Unless the *Network Controller* advises otherwise, if there is no *Rail Traffic* standing at a signal at STOP within 500 metres behind the *Rail Traffic* that needs assistance, the *Rail Traffic Crew* must place *Protection* on the line at the nearer of:

- At least 500m behind the Rail Traffic, or
- the first signal at STOP behind the Rail Traffic.

Figure 4001-3 Railway Track Signals placed at least 500 metres behind the rail traffic to protect it.

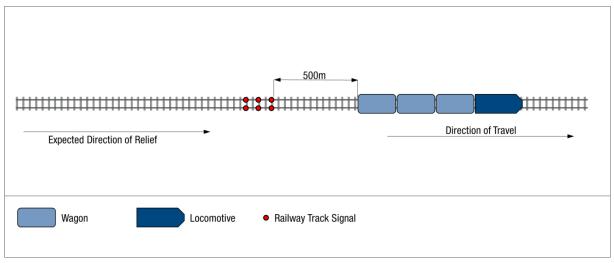
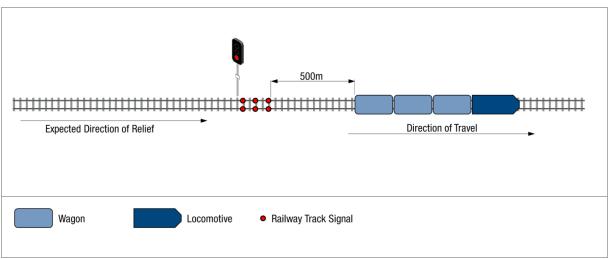


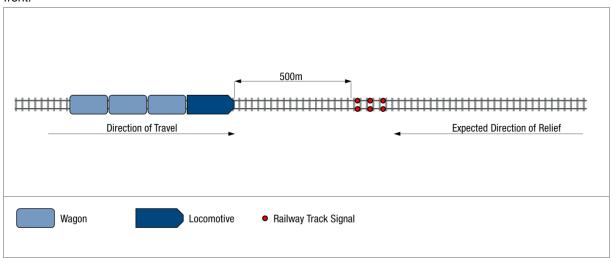
Figure 4001-4 Railway Track Signals placed at the first signal at STOP behind rail traffic to protect it.



4.2 Assistance from the Front

If assistance is expected from the front, the *Rail Traffic Crew* must place *Protection* on the line 500 metres forward of the *Rail Traffic*.

Figure 4001-5 Railway Track Signals placed to protect rail traffic from assisting rail traffic approaching from the front.



If there is a *Signal* for the opposing direction within 500 metres of the *Rail Traffic* needing assistance, the *Rail Traffic Crew* must:

- place Protection on the line at that signal; and
- tell the Network Controller the Location of the Protection.

Restraint Authority

Rail Traffic Crews that have been Issued a Restraint Authority must not allow the Rail Traffic to move unless:

- the Network Controller has Cancelled the Restraint Authority; or
- relief Rail Traffic is attached to the Consist.

The Network Controller will Cancel a Restraint Authority when:

- the Restraint Authority is no longer required; or
- the whole of the Disabled Rail Traffic has been removed from the Section Complete.



6. References

2009 Reporting and Responding to a Condition Affecting the Network (CAN)

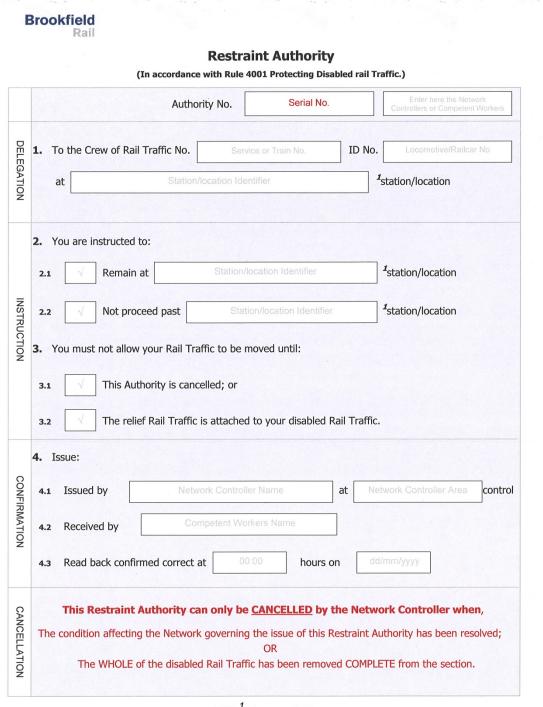
7. Effective Date

4 May 2016



8. Attachments

Restraint Authority form



NOTE: ¹Delete non applicable.