

OPS-SP-0034

Barricading Policy

Revision History				
Rev	Date	Document Owner	Approved By	Issue Purpose
0	09/22/2026	R. Strahan	RS, RG, SL	Create new policy

This Document is solely for the use of the Ampirical family of companies and the contractual client. Ampirical companies assume no liability to any other party for any representation contained in this document.

Table of Contents

1 Purpose	3
2 Scope	3
3 Definitions	3
3.1 Soft Barricade	3
3.2 Barricade Information Tag	3
3.3 Hard Barricade	3
4 Responsibility	3
4.1 Supervision	3
4.2 Employees	3
5 Procedure	4
5.1 Red “Danger” Barricade Tape	4
5.2 Yellow “Caution” Barricade Tape	4
5.3 Hard Barricade	4
5.4 Barricade Information Tag	4
5.5 General Barricading Requirements	5
6 Training	5
7 References	5

1 Purpose

The purpose of this Barricading Policy is to establish minimum requirements for the selection, installation, use, and maintenance of barricades and barriers to protect personnel, contractors, visitors, equipment, and operations from hazards. This policy ensures that access to hazardous areas is controlled, risks are effectively communicated, and unauthorized entry is prevented, thereby reducing the potential for injury, property damage, environmental incidents, and operational disruptions.

2 Scope

This Barricading Policy applies to all employees, contractors, subcontractors, and visitors at company-owned, leased, or operated facilities and worksites. This applies to both planned and unplanned work activities and must be used in conjunction with applicable regulatory requirements, other company standards, and client standards.

3 Definitions

3.1 Soft Barricade

- A visual alerting device in the form of tape, rope, chain, or similar continuous devices for alerting personnel to the presence of a temporary hazard or hazardous condition that eliminates or deters personnel from entering into the hazard/hazardous condition.

3.2 Barricade Information Tag

- A device used for the purpose of identifying the hazard, listing the name of the responsible party, and the date for the hazard(s) left unattended.

3.3 Hard Barricade

- A device that is physically capable of preventing unwanted personnel from entering an area that is immediately dangerous to life or health, and a soft barricade alone cannot adequately prevent exposure. Examples include, but are not limited to scaffolding, concrete barriers, portable safety barriers, and guard rail systems.

4 Responsibility

4.1 Supervision

- Ensure barricade needs are identified and planned for.
- Ensure barricade materials are provided to employees.
- Audit barricades and ensure they are erected properly.

4.2 Employees

- Establish barricades to prevent unintended entry into a hazardous work area.
- Select proper barricades for the hazard being controlled.
- Follow all requirements of the policy.

5 Procedure

5.1 Red “Danger” Barricade Tape

- Red Danger Barricade indicates prohibited entry into the area because exposure could result in serious injury or death.
- Examples of situations where Red Danger Barricades must be used include energized electrical work, overhead work, overhead lifts, fall hazards, excavations 4 feet or greater in depth, and restricted confined space entry.
- To enter a red barricaded area, you must:
 - Be authorized to enter the area by reviewing and signing onto the Job Safety Analysis (JSA).
 - Gain verbal permission to enter the area if you were not a part of the crew erecting the barricade.
 - Don the same PPE as personnel within the barricaded area and per the JSA.

5.2 Yellow “Caution” Barricade Tape

- Yellow Caution Barricade indicates prohibited entry into the area because a hazard exists, and caution must be exercised. Potential for exposure to items that could result in serious injury or death may still exist but are less likely than red barricaded areas as long as appropriate controls are in place.
- Examples of situations where Yellow Caution Barricades must be used are minor construction activities, excavations/uncovered concrete trenches less than four (4) feet in depth, equipment movement zones (excluding roadways), material staging, and trip hazards.
- To enter a yellow barricaded area, you must:
 - Review the hazards of the barricaded area’s Barricade Information Tag.
 - Enter the area with caution and account for hazards when traversing the work area.

5.3 Hard Barricade

- Hard barricades can provide additional protection that a soft barricade cannot when installed properly. When a soft barricade alone cannot prevent exposure to a hazard, then a hard barricade must be used. Hard barricades may also be selected due to their ability to remain in place through various environmental conditions.
- Examples of hard barricades include but are not limited to scaffolding, concrete barriers, portable safety barriers, and guard rail systems.
- Examples of when a hard barricade must be used if other adequate controls are not in place include excavations where the soft barricade cannot be kept far enough away from the edge to prevent someone from falling in, floor openings, leading edges when guardrails are required, need to direct pedestrians from high travel areas near moving equipment.
- When utilizing hard barricades within a brownfield or energized environment, ensure that the material used is nonconductive.

5.4 Barricade Information Tag

- All barricades must have at least one Barricade Information Tag on the barricade. Large barricades must have tags on all sides where someone may access the barricade.

- The Barricade Information Tag must include the following:
 - Name of person responsible for barricade.
 - Company of person responsible for barricade.
 - Description of hazards requiring the barricade to be erected.

5.5 General Barricading Requirements

- Barricades are required to be fully encompassing of the hazards. There should be no incomplete section of the barricade except to let equipment or pedestrians pass through momentarily. This prevents personnel from unknowingly walking into an area meant to be controlled by a barricade. Barricades must be removed when hazards no longer exist.
- Barricades are required at least two (2) feet away from any excavation edge. Excavations four (4) feet or deeper must have a barricade erected at least six (6) feet away from the edge of the excavation.
- When overhead work is conducted, a drop zone is required to be established utilizing barricades. The barricade should be erected a minimum of ten (10) feet from the overhead hazard in all directions (10 ft radius); larger barricades may be required based on the hazard. No one may enter a drop zone except for those directly performing the overhead work, or someone involved in the work that is aware of the overhead hazards and can position themselves in a way that any overhead object will not come into contact with them if it falls. If someone needs to enter a drop zone that is not directly involved in the work or cannot position themselves in a safe position, overhead work must cease, tools/equipment/material placed in a safe position (i.e. inside of an aerial lift), and verbal permission given to the employee to enter.
- Any exceptions to the barricading requirements in this policy must be described in Safety/Work Plans and approved by Ampirical Management and the client if applicable.

6 Training

- All employees, contractors, and supervisors shall receive barricade awareness training before performing work on the project site. Training shall ensure personnel understand the purpose, classification, installation requirements, limitations, and authorization requirements associated with barricades and restricted areas.

7 References

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501
ANSI Z535.5