

# Safety rules - Brandfarliga Arbeten

## Safety rule 0 – Permit

Any person who intends to carry out or to have fire hazard work carried out (for instance the owner or occupant of a building or the contractor/ general contractor) must appoint in writing the permit manager responsible for issuing permits, who will assess whether the work involves a fire risk. If it is considered that there is a fire risk, the work may only be carried out if the permit manager: issues a permit to work based on the Permit & Checklist for Fire Hazard Work or similar documents. The documentation must be fully completed. Makes sure during the performance of the work that the safety rules given below are followed. The permit manager can delegate his/ her responsibility to another person if authorized to do so by his/ her appointer. The permit manager cannot carry out fire hazard work himself/ herself.

## Safety rule 1 - Competence

A person who is to carry out a fire hazard work should have an appropriate certificate and experience in fire protection. The same requirements are posed to the person serving as fire guard. The training enabling to obtain the certificate must be carried out in accordance with the educational plan for fire hazard works established by insurance agencies and the educational committee of the Swedish Fire Protection Association. A person who is appointed for the permit manager function on a regular basis should have equivalent training and experience.

## Safety rule 2 – Fire Guard

A fire guard must be appointed. He/ she must be present at the workplace – during the time when fire hazard work is being carried out – also during the break – and during the monitoring period following the completion of the work – for at least one hour – or for any other time period specified in the permit by the permit manager. The fire guard must not leave the workplace until the danger of fire has ceased. A fire guard is not needed if the permit manager decides that it is obvious that the work can be carried out safely without his/ her presence.

## Safety rule 3 – Flammable materials

For work to be carried out in spaces that contain/ have contained flammable materials a permission must be obtained from the Flammable Materials Superintendent.

## Safety rule 4 – Clean-up and spraying with water

The workplace should be:

- › Tidy
- › Wetted with water, if needed

## Safety rule 5 – Combustible materials

All combustible materials present at the workplace or in its vicinity must be:

- › Moved away
- › Protected by covering
- › Screened off

## Safety rule 6 – Concealed parts of the building

Structures conducting heat and hidden combustible elements of the building must be checked for fire hazard, and if such hazard is identified they must be:

- › protected
- › made accessible for immediate extinguishing, if needed

## Safety rule 7 – Unsealed areas

Any gaps, holes, penetrations and other openings at the workplace and in its vicinity must be:

- › Sealed
- › Checked for fire hazard

## Safety rule 8 – Firefighting equipment

Approved and adequate firefighting equipment in good working order should be available for immediate firefighting action. This applies to a fire hose with water or two approved handheld extinguishers with a minimum performance rating Class 34A 233 BC (containing at least 2x6 kg of fire extinguishing powder). **During roofing work**, a fire hose and two approved handheld extinguishers with a minimum performance rating Class 34A 233 BC (containing at least 2x6 kg of fire extinguishing powder) are required. As an alternative, three handheld extinguishers with minimum performance rating Class 34A 233 BC (at least 3x6 kg of fire extinguishing powder) can be used. During roofing work, a demolition tool and a portable spotlight must be at hand at all times.

## Safety rule 9 – Welding equipment

Welding equipment must be in proper working order. The acetylene cylinder should be fitted with flashback arrestor. Blowpipes should be fitted with check valves for fuel gas and oxygen. Safety gloves and a stop key must be provided.

## Safety rule 10 – Alerting

A possibility to immediately alert the Emergency/ Fire Services must be ensured. An active mobile phone should be available, unless there is a landline telephone within the reach of hand. Whoever has been instructed to raise the alarm, must know the workplace address. The services must be effectively alerted within 1 minute

## Safety rule 11 – Drying and heating

When drying and heating with a gas torch, the gas flame must be encased so that it cannot cause ignition

## Safety rule 12 – Drying the underlay and applying waterproofing layers

When drying the underlay and when applying the waterproofing layers the material can be heated up to maximum 300°C.

## Safety rule 13 – Bitumen melting

When melting bitumen, the equipment must be set up, operated and supervised in accordance with the Fire Protection Association safety rules for melting of bitumen when working on roofs and balconies.