



**Appendix no 1
to PZB.I07 Instruction for safe work at height,
work on ladders and scaffolding**

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EXPLANATIONS

The following signs were introduced to the INSTRUCTION:



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PRINCIPLES OF SAFE WORK AT HEIGHT, WORK ON LADDERS AND ON SCAFFOLDING

3.1. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	Work at height is a work performed at least 1,0 m above the floor or ground.
	Work at height does not include a work on a surface, regardless of the height, if such surface: 1) is covered on all sides with full walls or walls with windows up to the 1.5m height; 2) is equipped with other structures or devices protecting against fall from height.

3.2. GENERAL RULES

	Barriers comprising a railing placed at least 1.1m above and kickboards at least 0.15m high shall be installed surfaces elevated higher than 1.0m above the floor or ground where employees can stay or used as passages. A crossbar shall be placed in the mid-height between the railing and the kickboard or space between them shall be filled in a manner that prevents falling out.
	If above-mentioned barriers are not possible other effective protections against fall from height shall be used, adequate to the type and conditions of works.
	Note: The above-mentioned requirements do not apply to loading ramps.
	Works at height shall be organized and performed in a manner that does not force workers to lean out beyond the barrier or the outline of the equipment they are standing at.
	Requirements for works on ladders, step irons, scaffolding and other elevations not intended for human occupation, at the height up to 2m above the floor or ground or not requiring the workers to lean out beyond the barrier or the outline of the equipment they are standing at: 1) ladders, scaffolding, platforms, etc. shall be stable and protected against an unforeseen dislocation and have adequate resistance to foreseen load; 2) the working platform shall meet the following requirements: a) the surface of the platform should be sufficient for workers, tools

	<p>and necessary materials,</p> <p>b) the floor shall be horizontal and even, firmly attached to the structural elements of the platform,</p> <p>c) maximum load shall be legibly marked in a visible place on the platform.</p>	
	<p>Requirements for works on scaffolding at the height above 2m from floor or ground and on mobile suspended platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ensure safety of vertical transport and access to the workplace; 2) ensure the stability of the scaffolding and its adequate resistance to the anticipated loads, 3) carry out the technical acceptance of scaffolding before use by technical inspection of the scaffolding manufacturer; such acceptance shall be confirmed on the repair logbook or defects logbook. 	
	<p>Requirements for works on posts, masts, tower structures, smokestacks, building structures without floor slabs, during erection and disassembly of scaffolding, and on ladders and step irons higher than 2m above the floor or ground:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) before starting work check the technical condition of structures or equipment on which works will be performed, including their stability, strength vs predicted load, protection against dislocation, as well as technical condition of fixed structures of equipment to which safety lanyards will be fastened; 2) make sure the workers use appropriate equipment protecting against fall from height such as harness with a shock absorber and safety lanyard fastened to a fixed structure, hip belt harness (for work on posts, masts, etc.); 3) ensure that workers use protective helmets intended for work at height. <p>Note: The foregoing requirements refer also to works carried out in galleries, platforms, and oother elevated areas referred to in calsue 6, if a type of work requires that a worker lean out beyond the barrier or the outline of the equipment he is standing at, or having another force body position theatening with a fall from height.</p>	

3.3. PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT PROTECTING AGAINST A FALL FROM HIGHT

	<p>If a temporary work at height cannot be performed safely and ergonomically from a suitable surface:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) select appropriate equipment to ensure safe working conditions; b) give priority to collective protective equipment over PPE; 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) parameters of the aforementioned equipment shall be appropriate for the performed work, foreseeable loads and shall ensure a safe movement of workers; d) select the most appropriate means allowing a safe access to the location of temporary work at height, according to the height difference and the frequency of climbing/descending and the duration of use of such means; e) selected equipment, including the above-mentioned means, shall ensure evacuation of personnel in case of hazard; f) passage between the means allowing a safe access to the location of temporary work at height and platforms or gangboards in both directions, shall not cause an additional fall risk. 	
 	<p>The temporary work at height may be performed only when the weather does not cause a life and health hazard.</p>	
	<p>Depending on the equipment ensuring the safe working conditions, use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) appropriate means to minimize the worker risk in relation to using such equipment; b) if necessary, appropriate solutions to install protections preventing the fall of workers who perform works at height. 	
	<p>The means and solutions mentioned above shall be sufficiently effective to prevent a fall and injury of workers who perform works at height.</p>	
	<p>Ladders can be used for works at height only in conditions in which the use of other, safer equipment is not feasible due to a low risk level and short use or the existing circumstances that the employed cannot change.</p>	
	<p>The employees performing works at height shall be trained for this type of works and have medical clearance for work at height.</p>	
 	<p>The basic PPE for work at height is harness with safety lanyard and shock absorber. Self-locking or self-braking devices can also perform the shock absorber function.</p> <p>Note: Safety belt must not be used as PPE protecting against fall from height and only as a tool allowing the worker to perform operations which require work at height in support.</p>	
	<p>The PPE protecting against fall from height must be used in a manner ensuring that the free fall is not greater than 2 m. The fastening point of safety lanyard or a stationary device shall be located as far as possible directly above the workplace.</p>	

	<p>The PPE protecting against fall from height must be stored and used in accordance with the manufacturer's manual. The manager of a given organizational unit is responsible for storage and use of the above-mentioned PPE.</p> <p>Note: When the manufacturer specifies the maximum life of the PPE protecting against fall from height (e.g. harness) from the use start date, the organizational unit manager shall mark durably the use start date of the PPE, according to the manufacturer's recommendations.</p>	
	<p>The manager of organizational unit that uses PPE protecting against fall from height shall operate such PPE in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) store and use the PPE protecting against fall from height in accordance with the manufacturer's manual; b) keep records of PPE protecting against fall from height used in the organizational unit; c) issue - to direct users - the PPE protecting against fall from height which is in good working order, after a documented familiarization with the manufacturer's manual; d) keep the PPE (harness, safety lanyards) manufacturer's manuals; e) carry out periodic, documented inspections of technical condition of the PPE protecting against fall from height in accordance with the manufacturer's manual (visual inspection); f) receive the PPE protecting against fall from height from the direct user, check its technical condition and keep records of inspections in the operation documentation (list of inspections); g) withdraw the PPE protecting against fall from height after the expiry of maximum life or if a given PPE took part in arresting the fall and make note of that fact in the above-mentioned list. 	
	<p>Each employee shall immediately notify their immediate superior in case of discrepancies from these requirements and in case of irregularities in management of the PPE protecting against fall from height.</p>	

3.4. USE OF LADDERS

3.5.1. Ladders - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

	<p>Ladders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) shall be placed in a manner ensuring stability during use; b) portable ladders must rest on a stable, durable fixed surface of sufficient dimensions so that the rungs are horizontal and are protected against displacement before they are used; c) suspended ladders must be hooked safely to prevent displacement or swaying, except rope ladders; d) used as means of access shall be sufficiently long to protrude adequately above the platform, unless other means are used ensuring the full grip of the railing; 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) multi-part combines or extension ladders must be used in a manner preventing mutual displacement of individual parts; f) travelling ladders must be securely immobilized before use. 	
	<p>The ladders must be used in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it is always possible to grip the railing safely and support the workers; b) in particular, if a cargo is to be transported on a ladder, this must not impede the worker from holding the railing safely. c) Portable ladders must be protected against displacement during use by means of anti-slip devices at top or bottom stile ends or by other solutions of equivalent effectiveness. 	
	<p>The ladders should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be sufficiently strong and built to prevent the users from falling; b) have a structure adapted to transfer of loads and not causing an excess effort during use; c) ensure a safe vertical transport and an easy access to workplaces and possibility of performing work safely. 	
	<p>The ladder rungs shall be correctly and securely fixed, clean without oil contamination.</p>	
	<p>The ladder supports and protections shall be correctly installed and be in a good working order.</p>	
	<p>The ladder feet shall prevent displacement on the ground and be in a good working order.</p>	
	<p>The ladder technical condition shall be checked before use, particularly for missing, loosened, twisted rungs, steps, guides, etc.</p>	
	<p>A three-point contact with the ladder (two hand and one leg or two legs and one hand) shall be maintained at all times.</p>	
	<p>The ladder shall be placed on a clean, non-slippery surface.</p>	
	<p>More than one man shall not stay on the ladder, unless it is a special ladder for two people.</p>	

	<p>It is forbidden to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lean out beyond the ladder outline; - extend the ladder by combing two ladders and by putting a ladder on boxes, drums or another temporary and unsafe supports; - stand on the highest ladder rung. 	
	<p>Each damaged ladder shall be immediately withdrawn from use and marked as unusable.</p>	
	<p>The ladders adequate to the work being performed shall be used.</p>	
	<p>All tools and objects shall be removed from the ladder foot and top.</p>	
	<p>Before using the ladder make sure that power tools to be used on the ladder are in good working order and are protected against electric shock (e.g. by neutral earthing).</p>	
	<p>Before putting the ladder in working position make sure no power lines are above; metal ladders conduct electric current and should not be used for electrical works - use wooden or glass fibre ladders.</p>	
	<p>Portable ladders should conform to Polish Standards.</p>	
	<p>The user shall mark the ladder with an inventory number necessary at periodic inspections.</p>	
	<p>Fixed ladders (ladders and step irons in walls or manholes, fire ladders, fixed ladders on steel structures, etc.) shall be made according to the design and built to protect the users from fall.</p>	
 	<p>No outside personnel shall pass or stay under and in the vicinity the ladder when it is being erected or is in use, and the personnel protecting the ladder shall wear hardhats.</p>	
	<p>It is forbidden to carry on a ladder objects weighing more than 10 kg. Such objects should be raised or lowered on the rope moving on a sheave fastened to a separate structure.</p>	

	<p>The worker on a ladder shall keep all necessary tools and objects in special containers (e.g. special bags, tool belts, cases) in a manner ensuring safe work on the ladder, and a safe climbing and descent.</p>	
	<p>Ladders without cages of the length in excess of 4m before being raised or installed shall be equipped with vertical guides for installation of a self-braking device connected with the harness safety lanyard. The vertical guide with self-braking device can be installed on the ladder structure, on step irons or rungs, not farther than 0,4m from the ladder axis.</p>	
	<p>The length of safety lanyard connecting the harness with the self-braking device should not exceed 0,5 m.</p>	
	<p>The person climbing or descending the ladder should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) stand face to the ladder, not back to the ladder; 2) use both hands; 3) grab the rungs not the stiles; 4) always make sure that he/she put the foot on the rung correctly. 	
	<p>It is forbidden to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) use damaged ladders - in poor technical condition; 2) use the ladder as a constant transport route and to carry weights above 10 kg; 3) use the ladder contrary to its purpose; 4) use a folding ladder as a straight ladder; 5) put the ladder on unstable surface; 6) lean a straight ladder against slippery surfaces, light or unstable structures, or against stacks of materials that do not ensure the ladder stability; 7) put the ladder before the closed door if it is not locked on the ladder side; 8) put ladders in direct vicinity of machines and equipment in a manner causing hazard fore ladder users; 9) climb or descend with back to the ladder; 10) jump off the ladder; 11) carry a ladder longer by 4m by one person; 12) perform any works on the ladder while standing with your back to it 13) use vibrating and impact power or pneumatic tools and stud guns on straight ladders; 14) perform any works with corrosive or flammable substances; 15) extend the ladder by combing two ladders and by putting a ladder on boxes, drums, tables, stools, etc. 16) use ladders horizontally as gangboards, platforms, etc.; 17) work on ladders during a strong wind, storm, rain, snowfall, black ice and at night if the area is insufficiently lit; 18) leave standing ladders unattended; 19) climb the ladder in inappropriate footwear (shoes with wooden soles, high heels, slippers, soles not cleaned from mud, grease, snow, etc.); 20) climb the ladder in loose, unbuttoned clothes and without a hardhat; 21) paint wooden ladders with oil-based paints and varnishes (except colourless). 	

3.5.2. STRAIGHT LADDERS

	<p>Ladder features depending on materials , they are made of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Wooden straight and folding ladders are rather lightweight and (when dry) have good insulation (dielectric) properties, but they absorb moisture and are not very durable. The wood used for ladders should not have knots, cracks, structure defects and other damage. 2) Steel ladders - good resistance to weather conditions, high temperatures and significant mechanical strength. Disadvantages: high electrical and thermal conductivity, large weight, necessity for corrosion protection. 3) Ladders of light metal alloys - lightweight, resistant to corrosion, but conduct electricity and have poor resistance to mechanical damage 4) Plastic ladders - do not conduct heat and electric current, are lightweight and resistant to chemicals. Their disadvantage is low resistance to high temperatures. 5) The choice of ladder type depends on the type and conditions of the works to be performed. 	
 	<p>Ladder check before work: Before using the ladder check visually its technical condition and stability: Do not use unstable ladders.</p> <p>Do not use ladders in which the visual inspection revealed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broken or cracked rung; - absence of rung; - broken stile; - loose rung, rung nailed or fastened with wire to the stiles; - loosened or absent metal ladder parts; - stiles repaired by nailing plants to them; <p>Note: Damaged ladders shall be withdrawn from use immediately.</p>	
 	<p>Protecting ladders against falling and sliding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ladders exceeding 10 m in length shall be protected with guys against tilting sideways; - straight ladder should extend at least 0,75 m above the surface it leads to, and its inclination should be from 65° to 75°. <p>Protection method depends on the surface on which the ladder is standing and on the work height and type.</p> <p>Effective methods of protecting the straight ladders against sliding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nailing to the thrust block so that both stiles rest on it; - sharp steel ferrules - effective on soft surfaces; - hooks on stiles to hook the ladder to the steel parts of the structure; - feet to increase friction coefficient - on hard surfaces; - holding the ladder by one or two employees. 	
	<p>When work is performed at the height of 5-8 m, one additional protecting person should be assigned, and two when the ladder is longer than 8m, independently of the used protections against sliding. The ladders longer than 8m should also feature supports to prevent excessive bending.</p>	

	<p>Straight ladders should always rest against fixed and strong objects or structures; it is forbidden to put ladders by resting or suspending them on a rung.</p>	
 	<p>Ladders should not be placed before or behind doors that are not protected against an accidental opening and in passages and pedestrian traffic routes. If such placement is necessary, the area should be visibly marked with warning boards and fenced.</p>	
	<p>Tying ladders (to extend length) with a string or wire is forbidden. Extending the bottom stile ends is forbidden too.</p>	

3.5.3. EXTENSION LADDERS

	<p>Before starting work, make sure that the extended part is adequately secured on the bottom part.</p>	
	<p>Always keep the required "overlap" length of the bottom part and the extended part - according to the ladder manufacturer's manual.</p>	
	<p>The ladders should be extended and retracted from the surface level. Before climbing the ladder the worker should make sure that the protecting device is correctly attached.</p>	
	<p>The ladder top should be fastened to the fixed elements or the ladder foot should be protected against sliding (driven into the ground, held by another employee).</p>	

3.5.4. FOLDING LADDERS

	A folding ladder should be about 90cm shorter than the highest point the worker should reach from the ladder.	
	Check the ladder stability before climbing it.	
	Never push or pull the ladder from its sides.	
	The worker standing on the ladder shall not move it.	
	The folding ladder must not be climbed from the back, unless the ladder is adapted to it.	
	<p>Folding ladders can be put only on an even, horizontal surface, but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temporary protections (e.g. string or wire) shall not be used instead of the tension member keeping the correct angle between arms (40°); - a folding ladder must not be used as a straight ladder (resting against the wall, structure, etc.); 	

3.5.5. CARRYING LADDERS

	Grab the ladder near its centre.	
	Maintain caution - visibility may be limited.	
	Folding and straight ladders up to 4m in length can be carried in vertical position at short distances - if there are no obstacles; at larger distances the ladder should be carried in a position close to horizontal, placed on the arm, balanced so that the front ladder end is about 2m above ground.	

		
	Folding ladders shall be protected against opening; both stiles should be tied up between the two lowest rungs.	
	Ladder weighing more than 30 kg and longer than 4m must be carried by at least 2 people, walking on the same side of the ladder and in harmony.	
	Ladders with steel sharp ferrules must not be carried with ferrules facing forward.	
	Extension ladders should be carried folded, protected against extending while it is being carried.	

3.5.6. STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE OF LADDERS

	Storage of straight ladders	
	A straight ladder must not be left unattended. After work, lay the ladder on the ground and check its technical condition. Store undamaged ladders in dry and well-ventilated places, protected from sunlight and precipitation. The ladders should hand horizontally on hooks to prevent bending. The ladders can also be stored lying on suitable supports, at least 40cm above the floor. If the ladders are stored outdoors, roofing protecting against elements should be placed above the hooks or supports.	
	Ladder maintenance involves inspections and repair of defects and damage.	
	Ladders should be protected against chemical substances (e.g. lyes, acids, etc.) which adversely affect their strength. Visual inspections by the user's technical supervision and repairs of ladders shall be recorded in the ladders register kept by the user. Detailed, documented visual inspections shall be carried out by the user's technical supervision once every three months, and more often when the ladders are used intensively (depending on the needs).	

3.5. USE OF SCAFFOLDINGS

3.5.1. SCAFFOLDINGS - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

	<p>In case of scaffolding whose documentation with calculations is not available or does not include the used scaffolding design, calculations shall be made of its strength and stability, unless the scaffolding is erected according to the generally recognized erection standard.</p>	
	<p>Depending on the scaffolding complexity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) plan of its erection, use and dismantling shall be made by a competent person; b) the above-mentioned plan can be in a form of a standard instruction, supplemented with elements referring to specialist details of a given scaffolding. 	
	<p>The load-bearing parts of scaffolding shall be secured against slippage by fastening to the surface or shall have anti-slippery devices or be secured with other measures of equivalent effectiveness, and the load-bearing surface must have sufficient capacity.</p>	
	<p>Stability of scaffolding shall be ensured.</p>	
	<p>Mobile scaffolding must be secured with appropriate means against a dislocation during work at height.</p>	
	<p>If the scaffolding elements are not ready for use, particularly during is dismantling or change, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be marked with warning signs, according to the requirements specified in separate regulations, and b) be suitably separated by means preventing access to the dangerous zone defined in separate regulations. 	
	<p>The scaffolding can be erected, dismantled or significantly modified only under supervision and by people holding licences defined in separate regulations.</p>	
	<p>The supervising person and the employees erecting, dismantling or significantly modifying the scaffolding must have the aforementioned erection and dismantling plan including the instructions contained therein.</p>	
	<p>Dimensions, shape and arrangement of platforms must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be adapted to the character of performed works and the load; b) ensure safe work and safe passage 	
	<p>The scaffolding platforms shall be assembled in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) their elements do not move during use; b) the gaps between the platform elements and the vertical collective protection measures to prevent falls are safe 	

	The scaffolding and mobile work platforms shall be made according to the manufacturer's documentation or a customized design.	
	System scaffolding should be erected according to the design documentation from the elements tested by the manufacturer for conformity with the structural and material requirements specified in the product safety assessment criteria.	
	The scaffolding elements, different than those listed above, should be erected according to a customized design	
	The erection, operation and disassembly of scaffolding should be made according to the manufacturer's documentation or a customized design.	
	The personnel performing the erection and dismantling of scaffolding and mobile work platforms shall have required licences.	
	The scaffolding may be used after its acceptance by the site manager or other authorized person.	
	The scaffolding acceptance is confirmed by an entry in the Site Log or Technical Acceptance Report.	
	The entry in the Site Logbook or Technical Acceptance Report shall define in particular: 1) scaffolding user; 2) scaffolding purpose; 3) scaffolding erector (name and telephone number); 4) maximum load of platforms and scaffolding structure; 5) scaffolding commissioning date; 6) earth electrode resistance; 7) dates of next scaffolding inspections.	
	A board shall be placed on the scaffolding, specifying: 1) scaffolding or mobile working platform erector (name and telephone number); 2) maximum load of platforms and scaffolding structure;	

	The scaffolding shall be used according to its purpose.	
	The scaffolding shall: 1) have a platform area sufficient for people performing the works and for tools and the necessary amount of materials; 2) have a stable structure adapted to transfer of loads; 3) ensure safe passage and access to workplaces; 4) ensure a body position during work that does not cause excessive effort; 5) have a safety railing; 6) have areas for climbing/descending.	
	Tubular scaffolding shall have separated safe areas for climbing/descending.	
	The distance of the farthest workplace to the area for climbing/descending shall not exceed 20 m, and between the areas for climbing/descending - 40 m.	
	The scaffolding shall be erected on stable and profiled ground, with slope for surface runoff evacuation.	
	The number and layout of scaffolding anchors and the anchoring force shall be defined in the scaffolding design or manufacturer's documentation.	
	The horizontal component of a single scaffolding anchor shall be at least 2,5 kN.	
	The scaffolding structure shall not protrude beyond the uppermost line of anchors by more than 3m, and the work platform by more than 1,5m above that line.	
	If the scaffolding is placed farther than 0,2 m from the wall, protective railings shall be installed on that side.	
	The lifting capacity of the material transport hoist on the booms fastened to the scaffolding structure shall not exceed 1,5 kN.	

	<p>Metal scaffolding shall be earthed and have a lightning arrester.</p>	
	<p>Erecting the scaffold in pedestrian traffic routes required a consent of personnel supervising those routes and the use of safety measures as specified by such personnel. The safety measures shall be defined in the traffic organization plan.</p>	
	<p>Scaffolding should have at least:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) protection against objects falling from the scaffolding; 2) protection of pedestrians against injuries and clothes damage by the scaffolding elements. 	
	<p>In addition to the requirements specified above, the scaffolding located directly near roads, streets and pedestrian crossings shall have protective roofing and protective nets.</p>	
	<p>The use of protective nets shall not relieve from the obligation to use railings.</p>	
	<p>The scaffolding erection and dismantling personnel shall use the equipment protecting against fall from height.</p>	
	<p>Danger zone shall be delimited and fenced before the erection and dismantling of scaffolding.</p>	
	<p>Simultaneous work at different scaffolding levels is permitted, provided required distance is kept between workplaces.</p>	
	<p>In cases other than specified above, the safe distance is at least 5m horizontally, and vertically they result from keeping at least one tight platform, not including the platform on which the works are performed.</p>	
 	<p>Erection, operation and dismantling of scaffolding and mobile working platforms is permitted in the vicinity of overhead power lines if such lines are outside the danger zone. In other case, the overhead power lines should be de-energized.</p> <p>The danger zone is the minimum distance - in horizontal line from the extreme conductors - less than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 3m for 1 kV lines (rated voltage); 2) 5m for lines above 1 kV but not exceeding 15 kV (rated voltage); 3) 10 m for lines above 15 kV, but not exceeding 30 kV (rated voltage); 4) 15 m for lines 30 kV, but not exceeding 110 kV (rated voltage); 5) 30 m for lines above 110 kV (rated voltage). 	

	Erection, use and dismantling of scaffolding and mobile working platforms is forbidden: 1) if no sufficient lighting has been provided at dusk to allow good visibility; 2) during thick fog, rain, snow or black ice; 3) during storm or wind in excess of 10 m/s.	
	Materials and products shall not be left on scaffolding and mobile working platforms after work.	
	Dropping of components of scaffolding and mobile working platforms during the dismantling is prohibited.	
	Climbing and descending a mobile working platform is permitted if the platform is in its lowermost position or in position for entering and is equipped with protections according to the manufacturer's manual.	
	The number of people staying at the same time on a mobile working platform shall not exceed the number specified in the manufacturer's manual.	
	Sudden movements, leaning over the railings, gathering products, materials and tools on one side of a mobile working platform and leaning against the building wall are prohibited.	
	Connecting two neighbouring mobile working platforms and walking from one to the other is prohibited.	
	Scaffolding and mobile working platforms shall always be checked by the site manager or an authorized person after a strong wind, precipitation and other factors affecting the works safety, and after stoppages longer than 10 days, and periodically, at least once a month.	
	The scope of activities to be checked shall be specified in the manufacturer's manual or the customized design.	
	During storm or wind in excess of 10 m/s the work on the mobile working platform shall be stopped, and the platform shall be lowered to the lowermost position and secured against dislocation.	

	The road for travel of mobile scaffolding shall be levelled, paved, drained, and its slope shall not exceed 1%.	
	The mobile scaffolding shall be protected against accidental dislocation in at least two places.	
	Shifting of mobile scaffolding with people staying on them is forbidden.	