

The Safety Rules for Hot Work

Permit

A person intending to conduct hazardous Hot Work or to have hazardous Hot Work conducted in a temporary workplace (e.g. the owner or user of premises, or design-build contractor/general contractor) must appoint in writing a *permit issuer* who will assess whether the work involves the risk of fire.

If it is assessed that there is a risk of fire, Hot Work may be carried out only if the permit issuer:

- issues a permit for work on the Swedish Fire Protection Association's form *Permit/Checklist for Hot Work* or equivalent, which must be completed in full,
- while the work is being carried out, ensures compliance with the Safety Rules below.

The permit issuer may delegate his/her responsibility only if authorised in writing by the person who appointed him/her.

The permit issuer may *not* carry out the Hot Work.

Safety Rule 1 – Competence

The person who is to *carry out* hazardous Hot Work must have fire protection competence and experience. The same applies to the person who will be the *fire-watcher*. Competence training must have been carried out in accordance with the plan adopted by the insurance companies' and SFPA's Hot Work training committee.

A person regularly appointed as a *permit issuer* must have corresponding training.

Safety Rule 2 – Fire-watcher

A fire-watcher must be appointed and must be in the workplace during the Hot Work operation (including breaks) and for at least one hour, or other period specified in the permit by the permit issuer, after each period of work.

The fire-watcher may not leave the worksite until there is no longer a risk of fire.

A fire-watcher is not required when the permit issuer deems it obvious that the work can be carried out safely without a fire-watcher.

Safety Rule 3 – Flammable product

A permit for working in areas that contain or have contained a flammable product must be obtained from the person appointed superintendent for the handling of such products.

Safety Rule 4 – Cleaning and wetting down

The workplace must be

- tidy
- wetted down if necessary.

Safety Rule 5 – Combustible material

Combustible material in and near the workplace must be

- removed
- protected by covering
- screened off.

Safety Rule 6 – Concealed combustible structural elements

Heat-conducting constructions and concealed combustible structural elements must be inspected with regard to the fire hazard and, where a fire hazard has been identified,

- must be protected
- and made accessible for extinguishing fire immediately.

Safety Rule 7 – Unsealed areas

Gaps, holes, penetrations and other openings in and near the workplace must be

- sealed
- checked for fire hazards.

Safety Rule 8 – Fire-fighting equipment

Approved, functioning and sufficient fire-fighting equipment must be available to immediately extinguish fire. This refers to a hose with water or two certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 2 x 6 kg powder).

Roof laying requires:

A hose with water and two certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 2 x 6 kg powder). Alternatively, it requires three certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 3 x 6 kg powder).

Roof laying always requires that rescue tools and searchlight torches are available at the workplace.

Safety Rule 9 – Welding equipment

Welding equipment must be free from defects. Acetylene cylinders must be fitted with backfire protection. Blowpipes must be fitted with check valves for the fuel gas and oxygen. Protective gloves and a stop key must be available.

Safety Rule 10 – Raising the alarm

It must be possible to alert the emergency services/fire brigade immediately. A working mobile phone must be available if a landline is not within reach.

The person whose duty it is to alert the emergency services must know the address of the workplace.

Safety Rule 11 – Drying and heating

During drying or heating by burning gas, the flame must be enclosed so that it cannot cause ignition.

Safety Rule 12 – Drying underlay and applying waterproofing

During the drying of underlay and the application of waterproofing, the materials may be heated to max. 300 °C.

Safety Rule 13 – Melting asphalt

For the melting of asphalt, the equipment should be set up, handled and looked after in accordance with SFPA's *Safety Rules for hazardous Hot Work on roofs and balconies*.