



CREST NELSKAMP *PLANUM CONCRETE INTERLOCKING ROOF TILE

BSI Workmanship on building sites Part 6: Code of practice for slating and tiling of roofs and walls

BS 8000-6:2013 BRITISH STANDARD

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11.2 Health and safety

COMMENTARY ON 11.2

Attention is drawn to The Construction Regulations, made under the Factories Act 1961, comprising the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 [18], the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 [19], the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 [20], the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 [21], the Work at Height Regulations 2005 [22], HSG 33 Health and Safety in Roof work [23] and the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998 [24]. Particular attention is drawn to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 [19] which lays down requirements for the protection of persons who work on sloping roofs and on or near fragile materials.

Attention is also drawn to the following regulations, which are applicable to roof work: the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 [25], the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) 1998 [26], the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 [27], the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 [28], the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 [29], the Noise at Work Regulations 1989 [30] and the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 [31].

11.2.1 Roofing work should be planned so that battens are used as footholds (albeit not at mid-span) so as to avoid walking directly on tiles and slates. However, when completing hips, valleys and ridges, battens might no longer be available as a foothold, and a degree of working directly above the slates and tiles might be unavoidable. In such circumstances, work should be completed from a kneeling position or from a roof or access ladder, suitably packed with foam or other compressible material so as to spread the load and avoid point contact on the tiles or slates. Any cracked or damaged tiles and slates should be replaced and secured in accordance with the specification, using a fixing system recommended by the slate or tile manufacturer.

11.2.2 Any roof or vertical work in slating or tiling should be considered as fragile in terms of the potential risks associated with handling materials, accessing roofs and trafficking completed areas of work.

11.2.3 An adequate number of crawling boards, ladders, hooks, etc. should be used, supported and anchored to prevent slipping or tipping. Packing should be used between boards and tiles or slates to avoid damage.

11.2.4 A ladder should not be placed against a verge owing to the uneven line of support. Any ladder used to gain access to a roof gable should rest below the verge to assure proper support and should be blocked out to clear any verge overhangs.

11.2.5 Valley products should be checked to ensure they are not damaged if they are to be used for temporary access to the roof.

11.2.6 Materials or tools should not be dragged over the roof or be dropped onto the roof.

11.2.7 Ladders used for access at eaves should not be allowed to rest against the gutter. They should be blocked out to clear the gutter and made secure.

NOTE Guidance on the erection and use of scaffolding for slating and tiling is given in HSG 33 Health and safety in roof work [23] and NFRC Guidance Sheet A [32].

Crest Nelskamp does not recommend foot traffic directly on the roof tiles or covering. Cracks or micro-cracks can occur on the roof covering if roofs are trafficked without appropriate access equipment. British Standard BS 8000: Part 6: 1990 'Workmanship on building sites' states that any roof or vertical work in slating or tiling should be 'treated as fragile'. The standard recommends that an adequate number of crawling boards and ladders should be used when accessing completed areas of roof, using packing between boards and tiles to avoid damage.

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ROOFING TILES