

### Quick flexible & easy install

Designed to work on major systems including standing seam, composite, BUOS, secret fix and single ply, cementitious, slate and bituminous roofs.

Non penetrative fixings maintain the roof systems integrity

Can be used to prevent leaf build up in gutters & provide safe access with an easy remove clip system & non-penetrative feet.



### Durable & Environmentally friendly

Predicted working life of 25 years.

Manufactured from re-chipped window profiles that can be recycled.

Considerably better decay & slip resistance than traditional timber systems

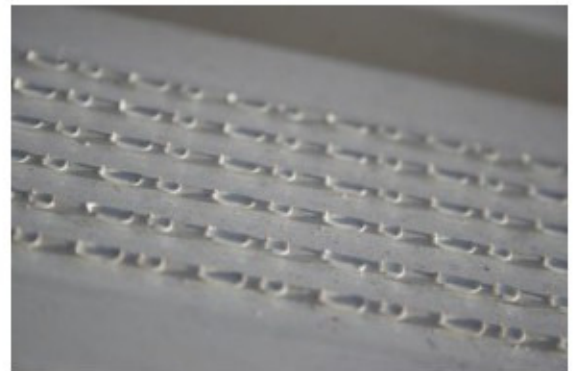


### Quality & safety assured

Slip resistance to BS 7976

Class 1Y fire resistance (self extinguishing)

Compliant to ACRM fragility of roofing assembly test



### The complete solution

Walkway, guardrail and made to order ladders.



# Rooftop Walkway System

safe maintenance & legislative compliance

## Why you need rooftop walkway

There are two main reasons why you need rooftop walkway system, legislation and maintenance.

### Legislation

The work at height regulations (WAHR) published by the HSE in April 2005 brought together the relevant parts of the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996, the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) 1992 and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007. These refer to working at height and are incorporated within the WAHR. The WAHR also implemented the 2nd amendment to ES directive (1989/655/EEC) referring to Temporary Work at Height and the provision and use of work equipment. WAHR extended existing provisions which covered only construction, to a wide range of other sectors. These include, but are not limited to:

- Plant Maintenance Inspections
- Annual Rooftop Inspections
- Industrial Cleaning and Maintenance
- Window Cleaning

As a consequence the regulations apply to all work at height where there is a risk of a fall which could cause a personal injury. This places a duty of care on employers, the self employed and anyone who issues work instructions to others (this would include facilities management or building owners contracting with others to work at height)

Booklet HSG 33 "Health & Safety in Roof Work" offers extensive guidance on how to work safely on roofs, encompassing new buildings, repair, maintenance, cleaning and demolition. This highlights problems, such as falls through fragile roofing, from unprotected roof edges & warns that many workers have little or no experience of working at height.

### How to Provide Safe Access

Guidance provided by WAHR 2005 & HSG33 is known as the hierarchy of risk, explaining how to provide safe access.

- Eliminate the Risk
- Try to remove the need to access the roof
- Guard the Hazard

If rooftop access is essential then to guard the hazard is the next best thing. This is the preferred option of the HSE and is known as "Collective Fall Protection". This can be achieved by:

- Providing a parapet or guardrail
- Removing any potential trip or slip hazards and creating an anti-slip surface
- Eliminating

### Rooftop Maintenance

Roof access is usually required to prevent leaks (both water and air) and to keep up the maintenance regimes necessary to comply with the various rooftop manufacturer's warranties. This is in addition to access being required for

- Plant Inspection
- Rooflight Cleaning
- Air Quality Monitoring
- Security
- Fire Escape Route

Increasing legislation demands that those responsible for rooftop access, architects, specifiers and contractors must be more aware of how to approach the issue of providing safe access to working at height.

### Protect the Worker

The worker must be protected through the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) fall protection systems. To properly determine whether a collective or Personal Fall Protection solution is best the specifier will need to consider:

- Frequency: How often is the roof to be accessed?
- Duration: How long will they be on the roof?
- Numbers: How many will be on the roof at any one time?
- Training: What skill level will the user in the roof have?

Generally personal protective systems need a higher degree of training than collective protection, which needs no specialist training.

### What makes a Legally Compliant Walkway

The creation of a level, anti-slip surface with all fall hazards protected against.

### Level Surfaces

This requirement is qualified in the following standards:

#### **BS 5395 part 3 1985 8.6**

"Where there is a need for a walkway to traverse a slope the slope should never exceed 10°. Where the slope does exceed 10° the walkway should be levelled"

#### **CIRIA C611 – Safe Access for Maintenance & Repair 2003**

"Where a walkway ascends/descends a slope the walkway can be ramped up to 20° (ensuring the ramp surface incorporates slip resistance). Above 20° steps should be incorporated into the design."

#### **BS 7976**

The walkway surface must be anti-slip. The system has a tread pattern which has been tested to comply with BS 7976. The following width requirements are recommended depending on traffic flow:

- 575mm for occasional traffic
- 875mm for regular traffic

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**For More Information Contact :**