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**BUILDING OPERATIONS AND WORKS OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION RULES
1984 L.N. 40/1984**

THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (

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THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (BUILDING OPERATIONS AND WORKS OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION) RULES 1984

PART I--PRELIMINARY

PART I--PRELIMINARY

- Citation 1. These Rules may be cited as the Occupational Safety and Health (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) Rules 1984
- Application 2. (1) These Rules shall apply—
(a) to building operations and works of engineering construction undertaken by way of trade or business, or for the purpose of any industrial or commercial undertaking, and any line or siding which is used in connection therewith and for the purposes thereof; and
(b) the building operations and works of engineering construction undertaken by or on behalf of the Government and local authority, or a public body
(2) A reference to building operations and works of engineering construction in these Rules shall be a reference to those operations and works in which the Rules apply
- Interpretation 3. (1) in these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
“authorised person” means a person approved by the Director by certificate in writing for the purpose of sections 63,64,65,69 and 70 of the Act and an authorized boiler inspector under sections 67 and 68 of the Act
“building operations” means the construction, structural alteration, repair or maintenance of a building (including repointing, redecoration and external clearing of the structure), the demolition of a building and the preparation for and laying of the foundation of an intended building, but does not include any operation which is a work of engineering construction;
“director” means the Director of Occupational Safety and Health Services

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appointed under section 23 of the Act

‘Competent’ person includes the safety supervisor and any person suitably qualified by experience or otherwise for the purpose for which he is required under these Rules

‘Contractor’ means a contractor or an employer of workmen who is undertaking a building operation or works of engineering construction, and includes a sub-contractor

‘Hoist’ means a lifting machine, whether worked by the mechanical power or not, with a carriage, platform or cage the movement of which is restricted by a guide or guides

‘Ladder’ does not include a folding stepladder

‘Ladder scaffold’ means a scaffold with a working platform which is supported directly on a ladder or by means of a crutch or bracket on a rung of a ladder

‘lifting appliance’ means a crab, winch, pulley block or gin wheel used for raising or lowering and includes a hoist, crane, sheer legs, excavator, dragline, piling frame, aerial cableway, aerial rope way and overhead runway

‘Lifting gear’ means a chain sling, rope sling or similar gear and includes a link, plate clamp, shackle, several or eye bolt;

‘Mobile crane’ means crane capable of travelling under its own power, but does not include a crane which travels on a line of rails

‘Plant or equipment’ includes any plant, equipment, gear, machinery, apparatus or appliance or any part thereof ;

“Raising or lowering or as a means of suspension’ where that expression occurs in Rules 115,116, 117, 120, 121 and 122” means raising or lowering or as a means suspension either of a load on a lifting appliance or lifting gear or of a scaffold, but does not include the use of a rope or chain solely as a means of making a lapped joint or the use of rope or chain solely for the movement of a load in a horizontal direction;

‘Safe working load’ means either relevant safe working load required to be specified in the latest certificate of test obtained for the purposes of Rules 109, 115, 116 and 121 or, where no such certificate is required, the relevant safe working load required to be marked or exhibited on the lifting appliance, lifting gear chain, rope or other plant or equipment by Rules 110 and 115;

“Scaffold” means any temporary structure on or from which persons perform work in connection with a building operation or work of engineering construction and which enables persons to obtain access to or materials to be taken to any place at which the building operations work is performed, and includes any working platform, working stage, gang way, run, ladder, or step-ladder (other than an independent ladder or step-ladder which does not form part of such a structure)

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together with any guard rail, toe board or other safe guards and all fixings but does not include a lifting appliance or a structure used merely to support such an appliance or support of the plant or equipment;

Site means any place where building operations or works of engineering construction or both those operations and works are carried on;

‘Slung scaffold’ means a scaffold suspended by means of lifting gear, ropes chains or rigid members which cannot be raised or lowered by a lifting appliance;

‘Suspended scaffold’ means scaffold (not being a slung scaffold) suspended by means of ropes chains and capable of being raised or lowered, but does not include a boatswain’s chair or similar appliance;

Trestle scaffold includes any scaffold in which the supports for the platform are any of the following which are self-supporting, that is to say, split heads, folding step-ladders, tripods or movable contrivances similar to any of the foregoing;

‘Training organization’ means the St. John Ambulance Association, the Kenya Red Cross Society or any other body or society approved for the purposes of these Rules;

‘Working platform’ includes all working stage.

(2) For the purposes of these Rules, the number of persons employed shall be determined by reference to the number at work at any one time.

Exemptions

4. The Director of Occupational Safety and Health Services may by certificate in writing and subjects to such conditions as he may specify in the certificate exempt—

(a) any plant or equipment or any class or description of plant or equipment; or

(b) any building operations or works of engineering construction or any class or description thereof,

from all or any of the requirements of these Rules if he is satisfied that the requirements in respect of which the exemption is granted are not necessary for the protection of persons employed or are not a reasonably practicable.

PART II- general safety MEASURES

Duty of contractor to ensure health, safety and welfare

5 Every contractor shall comply with the requirements of these Rules designed to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all persons engaged in building operations or works of engineering construction undertaken by him or in any activity incidental to and at the site of the building operations or works of engineering construction.

Notification of commencement

6. (1) A main contractor shall, within seven days of commencing or undertaking building operations or works of engineering construction, notify the director in

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or taking over
operations or
works

writing of—

- (a) The contractor's name and postal address;
- (b) The address or a location of the site of the operations or works;
- (c) the date of commencement;
- (d) The expected date of completion;
- (e) Whether mechanical power is used or not;
- (f) The number of persons expected to be employed.

(2) The Director may, after receipt of the notice under paragraph (1), require more information to be supplied.

(3) The Director shall, upon receipts of the notice under this rule, cause to be entered in a register of contractors maintained by him the information notified to him and shall issue a certificate of registration of operations undertaken in such a form as he may approve.

Appointment of
safety
supervisors

7 (1) Every contractor who employs more than twenty persons shall, for every site on which he is the contractor, appoint one or more persons experienced in the operations or works carried on at the site and suitably qualified for the purpose to—

(a) advise the contractor as to the observance of the safety, health and welfare requirements under the Act and under these rules; and

(b) supervise and ensure the observance of those requirements and promote the safe conduct of work generally at the sites.

(2) A contractor who employs twenty or less persons may appoint either himself or another person to be safety supervisor in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) The person appointed safety supervisor may be a site engineer, site agent, foreman or charge hand.

(4) The name of every person appointed under this rule shall be notified to the Director and shall also be entered in the copy of the abstract of these Rules maintained by the contractor.

(5) Nothing in these Rules shall be construed as preventing the same person or persons being appointed for a group of sites or as preventing two or more contractors jointly appointing the same person or persons.

(6) A person appointed under this rule may be assigned duties additional to the duties mentioned in paragraph (1), but so that he is not prevented by the additional duties from efficiently discharging his duties as safety supervisor.

PART III- EXCAVATIONS, SHAFTS AND TUNNELS

Prevention of

8. (1) The walls and roof of any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel, deeper than

danger in excavations	<p>1.2 metres shall be reinforced with the fervour of suitable quality or with other suitable material event, so far as is reasonably practicable, danger of injury resulting from a fall or dislodgement of earth, or other matter from the walls or roof, to any person employed or making the inspection or examination under rule 9.</p> <p>(2) Where a person is engaged in reinforcement work for the purposes of complying with this rule, appropriate precautions shall taken to ensure his safety as far as circumstances permit.</p>
Inspection and examination of excavations, etc	<p>9(1) The safety supervisor appointed pursuant to rule 7, shall –</p> <p>(a)once in every day during which persons are employed therein inspect every part of an excavation, shaft, earthwork, or tunnel;</p> <p>(b)at the commencement of every shift inspect –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i)the face of every tunnel(ii)the working end of every trench which is more than two metres deep(iii)the base or crown of every shaft, <p>to ensure safe working conditions.</p> <p>(2) No person shall be employed in any excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel which or near which explosives have recently been used or where there has been a fall of earth, rock or other matter, unless the excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel has been inspected and examined by a safety supervisor or the contractor and found to be safe to work in.</p> <p>(3) This rule does not apply to an excavation, shaft or earth work which is less than 1.2 metres in depth.</p>
Some provision and execution of timbering and other works	<p>10(1)No timbering or other support for any part of an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be protected or be substantially added to, altered or dismantled except under the direction of the safety supervisor and so far as possible by competent workmen possessing adequate experience of that work</p> <p>(2)Any material to be used in adding to, altering or dismantling under paragraph (1)shall be inspected by safety supervisor before being used and defective materials shall not be used</p> <p>(3)Timbering or other support for any part of an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be of good construction, sound material, free from patent defect and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and shall be properly maintained</p> <p>(4) All struts and braces in an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel shall be properly and adequately secured so as prevent their accidental displacement or fall.</p>

Means of egress in case of flooding

11(1)in an excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel where there is reasonable danger of flooding by rising water or irruption of water or other matter, a contractor shall provide, so far as this practicable, means to enable persons employed therein reach positions of safety .

(2)no contractor shall be held not to have complied with paragraph (1) in tunneling operations where the danger –

(a)is proved to have been due to physical conditions or other matter over which he had no control; and

(b)what is not reasonably foreseeable at the commencement of the operations to enable adequate preventive steps to be taken

Excavations, etc likely to reduce security of structure

12. No excavation, shaft, earthwork or tunnel, which is likely to reduce the security or stability of any part of structure thereby endangering persons employed shall be commenced or continued unless adequate steps are taken to prevent danger to the persons employed .

Fencing of excavations, etc

13. a contractor shall ensure that any excavation, shaft, pit or opening in the ground more than two metres in depth shall be securely covered, fenced or otherwise provided the basic cable car year when access by workmen, plant and equipment or material to it or from it is not necessary.

Safeguarding edges of excavations, etc

14(1)material shall not be placed on stacked near the edge of any excavation, shaft, pit or opening in the ground so as to endanger persons employed below

(2)no load or plant or equipment likely to cause a collapse of the side of an excavation, shaft, pit or opening shall be placed or moved near the edge of the excavation, shaft, pit or opening.

PART IV—COFFERDAMS AND CAISSONS

Construction and maintenance of cofferdams and caissons

15.A cofferdams or a caisson and every part thereof shall be well constructed, of suitable and sound material, free from patent defect, of adequate strength and shall be properly maintained

means of egress in the case of flooding in cofferdams and caissons

16(1) in cofferdams and caissons there shall be, so far as is reasonably practicable, adequate means for persons which safety in case of flooding.

(2)no person shall be held not to have complied with part of one where the flooding –

(a)is proved to have been due to physical conditions or other matter over which

he has no control: and

(b) was not reasonably foreseeable to enable adequate preventive steps to be taken

supervision of work and inspection of materials in cofferdams and caissons

17(1) no cofferdam or caisson or part thereof shall be constructed or placed in position of the substantially added to or altered or be dismantled except under the direct supervision of the safety supervisor and so far as possible by a competent workmen possessing adequate experience of that work

(2) All material for the construction or fixing of cofferdams or caissons shall be inspected by the safety supervisor before being used and material found to be unsuitable or defective in any respect shall not be so used.

Inspection and examination of cofferdams and caissons

18(1) no person shall be employed in or near cofferdams or caissons—

(a) in which are near which explosives have recently been used in a manner likely to have affected its strength or stability; or

(b) which has been substantially damaged before it has been examined by a safety supervisor or the contractor and found to be safe to work in.

(2) A report of the examination under paragraph (1) in the prescribed form shall be made and signed by the person making it.

(3) One copy of the report shall be filed in the general register required to be kept under section 62 of the Act and another copy shall be sent to the director

(4) As far as circumstances permit; appropriate precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety of any person carrying out the examination under paragraph (1).

(5) The safety supervisor shall inspect a cofferdam or caisson once in every day on which persons are employed therein to ensure that it is safe to work in.

PART V- EXPLOSIVES

Explosives

19. (1) A safety supervisor with adequate knowledge of the dangers connected with the use of explosives shall supervise and directly control the handling and use of explosives.

(2) The safety supervisor shall ensure that when a charge is fired, persons employed are in positions of safety where, as far as can be reasonably anticipated, they will not be injured by the explosion or any flying materials.

PART VI- CONTROL OF DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERES

Inhalation of dust and fumes

20. In any building operation or work of engineering construction where dust or fumes likely to be injurious to the health of persons employed are given off, all

to be prevented. reasonably practicable, measures shall be taken to prevent the inhalation of dust or fumes by the person employed by ensuring adequate ventilation or providing suitable respirators at the place where the operation or work is carried on.

Ventilation of excavations, etc 21. (1) effective steps shall be taken to ensure and maintain adequate ventilation of every working place in any excavation, pit, hole, adit, tunnel, shaft or caisson and in any other enclosed or confined space where building operations or works of engineering construction are carried on and of every approach to those working places and enclosed or confined spaces so as-

(a) to maintain an atmosphere which is fit for respiration; and

(b) to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all fumes, dust or other impurities in the atmosphere therein which may be dangerous or injurious to health and which are generated, produced or released by explosives or by any other means.

(2) where there is reason to apprehend that the atmosphere in any of the working places or approaches thereto mentioned in paragraph (1) is poisonous or asphyxiating, then, notwithstanding the requirements of that paragraph, no person shall be employed in or allowed to enter the working place or its approach until the atmosphere has been suitably tested by or under the immediate supervision of a competent person, and he is satisfied that the working place or approach is for the time being free from the danger of a person being overcome by poisoning or asphyxiation.

(3) No person shall be held not to have complied with requirement of the foregoing paragraphs of this rule by reason of any matter proved to have been due to physical conditions over which he had no control and against which it was not reasonably practicable for him to make provision.

Internal combustion engines. 22. No stationary internal combustion engine shall be used unless provision is made for conducting the exhaust gases from the engine into the open air.

PART VII- OPERATIONS AND WORKS ON OR ADJACENT TO WATER

Transport by water 23. (1) when a person employed is conveyed to or from a working place by water, proper measures shall be taken for his safe transport.

(2) a vessel used for transportation by water of a person employed shall be-

(a) of suitable construction;

(b) properly maintained;

(c) in the charge of a competent person,

And shall be not over-crowded or over-loaded.

Prevention of drowning	<p>24. (1) where there is danger of a person employed drowning in water on or near a site, suitable and efficient measures shall be taken to prevent or rescue a person drowning.</p> <p>(2) Measures to be taken pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include provision of properly maintained rescue equipment, well trained rescue personnel and, where there is a special risk of a person falling from land, structures or floating stages adjacent to, over or on water, and secure fencing which may be removed whenever access for persons or materials to or from the water is necessary.</p>
PART VIII- TRANSPORT GENERALLY	
Rails and rail tracks	<p>25. (1) All rails on which a locomotive, truck or wagon moves shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) have an even running surface, be sufficiently and adequately supported and be of adequate section;(b) be properly and securely junctions to prevent any material variation in their gauge;(c) be supported in a surface sufficiently firm to prevent undue movement of the rails;(d) be laid in straight lines or in curves of such radii that the locomotive, truck or wagon can move freely and without danger of derailment;(e) Be provided with an adequate stop or buffer on each rail at each end of a track. <p>(2) All rails, locomotives, trucks and wagons shall be properly maintained.</p>
Maintenance of locomotives, etc	<p>26. Every locomotive, truck and wagon in use for transport purposes and every power driven capstan or winch used for the movement of trucks or wagons shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, free from patent defect and properly maintained.</p>
Clearance	<p>27.(1) In connection with the erection, working or use of a line of rails on which a locomotive, truck or wagon moves, there shall, except where clearance so that persons are not liable to be crushed or trapped by any passing locomotives, truck or wagon or any part of the load thereon.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (1) there shall, save to the extent to which arrangements are impracticable, be arrangements, including where appropriate the provision of suitable recesses, so that the lack of adequate clearance does not extend for more than 18m in length.</p> <p>(3) Where there is no adequate clearance there shall be effective arrangements for warning any person liable to be crushed or trapped of the danger and of the approach of a locomotive, truck or wagon. (4) where a locomotive is, or is to be</p>

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driven, all reasonable steps shall be taken to avoid of obviate low clearance and, overhead obstructions which would not afford a clearance of at least 1.1m above the seat of the driver when driving the locomotive in a normal seating position and 2.0m above the footplate if he is driving it in a standing position; and appropriate steps shall be taken by means of suitable warning devices, warning notices or otherwise to warn the driver and any passengers of danger at any point at which there is low clearance or obstruction or inadequate overhead of side clearance.

Gantries	28 Every gantry or elevated structure carrying rail son which a locomotive, truck or wagon moves shall, but every act alone which persons employed have to pass on foot, be provided with a suitable and adequate footway and where the footway is on the outside of the rail track and a person is liable to fall more than 2.0m there from from, the footway shall be provided with suitable guardrails not less than 1.0m in height.
Breaks, sprags and scotches	29(1) every locomotive shall be fitted with effective brakes. (2)every truck and wagon shall be fitted with an effective brake or brakes unless the circumstances in which it is used render a brake unnecessary for safety (3)a sufficient number of suitable sprags or scotches shall be provided for the use of persons employed on movement of tracks or wagons, and the sprags and scotches shall be used and never necessary and shall be in good condition
Replacement of derailed locomotives, etc	30. Suitable equipment shall be provided and used for replacing on the track any locomotive, truck or wagon which may become derailed and which is so replaceable.
Warning devices on locomotives, etc.	34. Every locomotive, power driven capstan or haulage winch shall be fitted with an efficient whistle or other warning device for sound or visual signals which shall be properly maintained and which shall be used by the driver or person in charge in appropriate circumstances.
Competent person to drive locomotive, etc.	32. No person who is not trained and competent and is under eighteen years of age shall, except for training purpose and then under direct supervision of a person qualified for the purpose, drive or operate a locomotive, a vehicle to which rule 34 applies or a power driven capstan or haulage winch.
Precautions in connection with capstans and haulage winches.	33. Where a power driven capstan or haulage winch is used for the movement of trucks or wagons, the space in the immediate vicinity thereof shall be kept clear of all obstruction and shall be sufficient for safe working.

- Mechanically propelled vehicles and trailers 34. (1) a mechanically propelled vehicle and a mechanically drawn trailer vehicle, other than a locomotive truck or wagon, used in connection with building operation or works of engineering construction, whether for the carriage of workmen or materials or not, shall, unless being moved to a place for repairs-
- (a) be in efficient sate, efficient working order and in good repair;
 - (b) not be used in an improper manner;
- © Not be loaded in such a manner as to such an extent as to interfere with the safe driving or operation of the vehicle.
- (2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) the provisions of the Traffic Act and any Rules made there under in respect of construction, maintenance and loading of vehicles shall be observed by a person using a vehicle or trailer in connection with building operations or works of engineering construction.
- Riding in insecure positions on vehicles, etc 35. no person shall ride or be required to or permitted to ride on the buffer, running board or other insecure position-
- a) On a vehicle to which rule 34 applies; or
 - b) On locomotive, truck or wagon, other than at the place thereon provided for that purpose
- Remaining on a vehicle during loading 36. no person shall remain or be required or permitted to remain on a vehicle to which rule 34 applies or on any truck wagon during the loading of loose materials by means of a grab, excavation or similar appliance, if he risks dangers or harm.
- Vehicles near edge of excavations, etc 37. Where a vehicle is used for tipping materials into an excavation or pit or over the edge of an embankment or earthwork, adequate measures to prevent the vehicle form over-running the edge of the excavation, pit, embankment or earth work shall, where necessary, be taken.

PART IX- DEMOLITIONS

- Application of Part IX. 38. (1) The requirements of this part shall apply as respects the demolition of the whole or any substantial part of a building or other structure.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, this part shall be in addition to the other provisions of these Rules as they apply to building operations and works of engineering construction generally.
- Joint operations. 39. Where more contractors than one are undertaking a demolition, they shall, prior to commencing the operation, consult among themselves and with their safety supervisors appointed under rule 7 as to the method by which, and the time at which, the operation shall be carried out.
- Fire and 40. Before any demolition is commenced and also during the work all practicable

- flooding. steps shall be taken to prevent danger to any person or property-
- (a) from risk of fire or explosion through leakage or accumulation of gas or vapour or otherwise; and
 - (b) from flooding.
- Further precautions in connection with demolition
41. (1) In any demolition works, no part of a building or of any structure shall be so overload with debris or material or persons as to render it unsafe to persons employed.
- (2) Immediate supervision and direction of work by the safety supervisor shall be provided during-
- (a) the actual demolition of a building or structure or any part of a building or of a structure where there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of collapse in the course or as a result of demolition which may be a danger to any person employed, whether the collapse is of the building, the structure or the part being demolished or any other part; and
 - (b) the cutting of reinforced concrete, steel work or iron work forming part of the building or structure being demolished.
- (3) Before any steel work or iron work is cut or released precautions shall be taken to avoid danger from any sudden twist, spring or collapse.
- (4) all practicable precautions shall be taken to avoid the collapse of any framed or partly framed building or structure when any part of the framing is removed.
- (5) except where a person is actually engaged in erecting or replacing shoring or other safeguards to a building to be demolished and appropriate precautions are taken to ensure the safety, precautions shall, where necessary before and during demolition, be taken to ensure the safety of persons employed by adequate shoring or other safeguards to prevent, as far as practicable, the accidental, collapse of any part of the building or structure to be or being demolished, or of any adjoining building or structure.

PART X-- ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES

- Fencing of machinery
42. Every –
- (a) flywheel;
 - (b) moving part of any prime mover
 - (c) but of transmission machinery; and
 - (d) dangerous part of other machinery (whether or not driven by the mechanical power),

Shall, when on the site and not under examination or repair, be securely fenced to obviate danger or injury to any person employed unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as it would be if it was so securely fenced.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Fencing of new machinery | 43(1) without prejudice to rule 42, every prime mover and other machine intended to be driven by mechanical power for prime mover of a machine used or intended to be used in building operations or works and of engineering construction shall unless constructed before the date of commencement of these Rules, be so constructed that any revolving shaft, flywheel, coupling, toothed drive and all projecting screws, bolts or keys on revolving shaft, wheels or pinions on the prime mover or machine are securely fenced or at the such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as they would be if they were securely fenced.

(2) This rule shall not apply to those parts of energy-generating prime mover which transmits energy from that prime mover to another machine unless the prime mover and the machine are constructed as a unit. |
| Electricity | 44. Any live electric cable or apparatus at a site which is liable to be a source of danger to persons employed shall, by all practicable means, be rendered electrically dead or otherwise it's safe. |
| Generation of steam, smoke and vapor | 45. A contractor shall take measures to prevent, so far as practicable ,steam, smoke or other vapour generated at a site where persons employed are present from obscuring any part of the work or operation any scaffolding, machinery or other plant or equipment |
| Protection from falling material | 46. (1) every contractor shall, at any site where material including waste material, scaffold material, tools or other objects and articles are likely to fall or drop or be thrown down, take proper and adequate steps to prevent any person, whether employed and working at the site or not, from being struck by a material, tool, object or article falling on or within the close cartilage and precinct of the site.

(2) notwithstanding, paragraph (1)—

(a) Material (including waste material), scaffold material, tools or other objects and articles shall where practicable be properly lowered and not be thrown, tipped to or shot down from a height where they have a liable to cause damage, harm or injury to persons or property; and

(b) Where proper lowering is not practicable and during demolition of breaking off, adequate steps shall be taken to prevent flooding of flying debris from causing damage, harm or injury to persons or property. |
| Lighting of working places etc | 47. There shall The adequate and suitable lighting in –
(a) every working place and approach thereto ;
(b) every place where raising and lowering operations with the use of lifting |

appliances in progress; and

(c) or openings dangerous to persons employed.

projecting nails
and loose
material

48. (1) No timber or material with projecting nails shall be placed or be allowed to remain in any place at a site where they are a source of danger persons employed

(2) loose material is not required for use shall not be placed or left so as to unduly restrict the passage of persons upon platforms, gangways, floors or other places on the site, but shall be removed and be securely stocked and of stored in a place where they are not a danger or obstruction persons employed and they do not render unsafe a floor, roof, or other part of a building or structure.

Construction of
temporary
structures

49. A temporary structure erected for the purpose of operations or works which of these Rules apply, more to being a scaffold or other structure which rule 92 applies, shall (having regard to the purpose for which it is used) of good construction and adequate strength and stability under shall be of sound material, free from patent defect and properly maintained.

Avoidance of
danger from
collapse during
construction

50. (1) while a building or others structure is being constructed, renovated or repointed, cautions shall be taken by the use of temporary guys, stays, supports and fixings or other safeguards, preventive danger to any person employed so through the collapse of parts of the building or structure during a temporary state of weakness or instability of the building or structure.

(2) where work is carried on which could reduce an the security of stability of part of a building or structure that is being constructed, all practicable steps shall be taken by shoring or otherwise you that danger to any person employed from collapse of the reading of structure of the fall of any part thereof .

Where to paint
or cement wash
on ironwork or
steelwork

51. Except when moving or manipulating steelwork or ironwork when actually painting or cement washing it, steelwork or ironwork at a site shall not be moved or manipulated unless all the paint (other than paint for the purpose of the jointing) or wash on it is dry, just and no person shall walk or work or be required are permitted to walk or work on erected ironwork or steelwork on which the paint (other than paint for the purpose of jointing) you or cement wash it is wet.

Helmets
crowns for pile
driving

52. Every helmet or crown used in connection with pile driving shall be of good construction, of sound and suitable material, of adequate strength and free from patent defect.

Lifting
excessive
weights and

53. A person shall not be employed to lift, carry or move a load so heavy as to be to be likely cause injury to him.

PART XI--EXTENSION OF APPLICATION OF SECTION 61(2) OF THE ACT

Prohibited sale or hire of machinery 54. The provisions of section 61(2) of the Act (which prohibits the sale or letting for hire of certain machines which do not comply with the provision of the section) shall extend to prime movers of machines which do not comply with the requirements of rule 43.

PART XII--SCAFFOLDS AND OTHER WORKING PLACES

- General 55. Without prejudice the rest of this part –
- (a) there shall be so far as is reasonably practicable, suitable and sufficient safe and properly maintained access to and egress from every place at which a person at any time works;
 - (b) every place at which a person at any time works shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be made and kept safe for a person working there ;and
 - (c) properly maintained scaffolds or, where appropriate, ladders or other means of support which shall be sufficient and suitable for the purpose shall be provided, placed and kept in position for use where work cannot be safely done on or from the ground or from part of a building or other permanent structure.
- Supervision of work and inspection of material 56. No scaffold shall be erected or be substantially added to, or altered or be dismantled, except under immediate supervision of the safety supervisor pointed under rule 7 and so far as possible by a competent workmen possessing adequate experience, of that work, and all material for a scaffold shall be inspected by the safety supervisor on each occasion before being taken into use.
- Construction and material 57(1) every scaffold and every part thereof shall be would construction, of suitable and the sound material and of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used.
- (2) Sufficient material shall be provided for and shall be used in the construction of the scaffolds.
 - (3) Timber used for scaffolds shall be of suitable quality, be in good condition, and have the bark completely stripped off.
 - (4) Timber used for scaffolds, trestles, ladders and folding step-ladders shall not be so painted or treated that defects cannot easily be seen.
 - (5) Metal parts used for scaffolds shall be of suitable quality and be in good condition and free from patent defect likely materially to affect the strength.
- Defective materials 58. (1) no rope bond which is defective –
- (a)through contact with acid ;or
 - (b) through contact with other corrosive substance; or
 - (c)for any other reason;

- shall be used in the scaffold.
- (2) All materials for, and parts of, a scaffold shall, when not in use, be kept under good conditions and apart from materials or parts unsuitable for scaffolds.
- Maintenance of scaffolds 59. Every scaffold shall be properly maintained and every part of a scaffold shall be kept so fixed, secured or placed in position so as to prevent, so far as is practicable, accidental displacement.
- Partly erected or partly dismantled scaffolds 60. No partly erected or partly dismantled scaffolds are part of a scaffold shall be used unless it is then so erected or dismantled that it complies with these Rules as to safety; and a prominent warning notice prohibiting the use of and access to partly erected or partly dismantled scaffold shall be affixed on or at any point of access to the scaffold.
- Standards or uprights, ledgers and putlogs 61.(1) standards or uprights of scaffolds shall –
- (a) where practicable be either vertical or slightly inclined towards the building or another structure; and
 - (b) be fixed sufficiently close together to secure their stability of the scaffold having regard to the circumstances
- (2) the foot or base of a standard or upright shall be placed on an adequate base plate in a manner prevent slipping or sinking, or its displacement shall be prevented in some other sufficient way.
- (3) ledgers shall be as nearly as possible horizontal and shall be securely fastened to the standards or uprights by efficient means.
- (4) putlogs or other supports on which a platform rests shall be securely fastened to the standards or uprights, of their movement shall be prevented by other efficient means, and where one end of a putlog is supported by a wall, that end shall extend into or on to the wall sufficiently to provide a supporting surface of sufficient area .
- (5) the distance between two consecutive putlogs and other supports on which a platform rests shall be fixed with due regard to the anticipated load and then nature of the platform flooring, and the distance with a single planking shall not as a general rule exceed 1.0m with planks of 32 millimetres thickness, 1.5m with planks of 40 millimetres thickness of 2.6 m with planks of 51 millimetres thickness.
- Ladders used in scaffolds 62. (1) ladders serving as uprights or scaffolds shall –
- (a) be of adequate strength ;
 - (b) be placed so that two stiles or sides of each ladder are evenly supported or suspended; and

(c) Be secured prevent slipping.

(2) Ladder scaffolds shall be used only if the work is of such a light nature and the material required for the work is such that this type of scaffold can be used safely.

Stability of scaffolds

63.(1) every scaffold shall be securely supported or suspended and shall where necessary be sufficiently and properly strutted or braced to prevent collapse, and shall be rigidly connected with the building or other structure unless the scaffold is so designed and constructed as to ensure stability without that connection.

(2) Every structure and appliance used as a support for a scaffold shall be of sound construction, have a firm footing or be firmly supported, and shall where necessary be sufficiently and properly strutted or braced so, as prevent collapse and to ensure stability ,

(3) every scaffold which can be moved on wheels or skids (not being a suspended scaffold or slung scaffold)shall –

(a) be constructed with due regard to stability and, if necessary for stability, be adequately weighted at base;

(b) be used only on a firm and even surface not so sloping as to risk of instability of the scaffold or load thereon;

(c) be adequately secured to prevent movement when any person is working upon it or any ladder, plant or equipment which is supported by scaffold ;and

(d) be moved only by the application of force at or near the base.

(4) loose bricks, drain pipes, chimney pots or other unsuitable material shall not be used for construction of support of the scaffolds, save that bricks or small blocks may, they provide a firm support, be used to support a platform not more than 610 millimetres above the ground or floor.

Stung scaffolds

64. 1) No chain, wire rope, lifting gear, metal tube or other means of a suspension for slung scaffolds shall be used unless the following requirements (in so far as they are applicable) are observed, (in addition as respects chains, ropes and lifting gear to satisfying the requirements of part XIII), that is to say-

- a) It is suitable and of adequate strength for that purpose for which it is used;
- b) It is properly and securely fastened to safe anchorage points to the scaffold ledgers or other main supporting members;
- c) It is so placed as to ensure stability of the scaffold;
- d) It is as nearly as vertically is reasonably practicable; and
- e) It is kept taut.

2) no rope other than a wire rope shall be used for the suspension of a slung scaffold

3) Where chains or wires are used for the suspension of a slung scaffold, steps shall be taken to prevent the chains or wire ropes coming into contact at points of

suspension with edges where this would cause danger.

4) Every slung scaffold shall be secured to prevent undue horizontal movement while it is used as platform.

Cantilever, jib, figure and bracket scaffolds.

65. 1) no cantilever scaffold or jib scaffold or bracket scaffold shall be used unless it is adequately supported, fixed and anchored, has out-riggers of adequate length and strength, and is, where necessary, sufficiently and properly strutted or braced to ensure rigidity and stability.

2) No figure scaffold or bracket scaffold supported or held by dog spikes, or similar fixing liable to pull out of the stone-work, brick-work or other surface in which they are gripped or fixed shall be used.

Support for scaffolds, etc

66.(1) no part of a building or other structure shall be used as support for the scaffolds, ladder, folding stepladder or crawling ladder, or for part thereof, unless the part of the building or other structure is sound material and sufficiently stable and of sufficient strength to afford safe support.

(2) no gutters shall be used as the supporters unless they and their fixings are suitable and are of adequate strength and, in the case of overhanging eaves, gutters shall not be so used and less in addition they have been specially designed to as walkways.

Suspended scaffolds (not power operated)

(67) (1) the requirement of this rule (in addition, as respects lifting appliances, chains, ropes and lifting gear used in connection therewith, to the requirements PART VIII), shall be observed as respects –

(a) every suspended scaffold ; and

(b) plant or equipment, which is permanent plant or equipment of a building and which, but for the fact that it is permanently provided, would be a suspended scaffold,

being in any case a suspended scaffold, plant or equipment which is not raised or lowered by a power driven lifting appliance of power driven lifting appliances; and no such suspended scaffold, plant or equipment shall be used unless it complies with the requirement of this rule.

(2) in the application of paragraph (1), references therein to suspended scaffolds shall be construed as references to suspended scaffolds to which this rule applies and as including references to plant or equipment of the kind referred to in paragraph (1) (b).

(3) every suspended scaffold shall be provided with adequate and suitable chains or ropes and winches or other lifting appliances of similar devices and shall be suspended from suitable outriggers, joists, runways, rail tracks or other, equally

safe anchorage.

(4) the winches or other lifting appliances of similar devices, suspended scaffold shall be –

(a) provided with a brake or similar device which comes into operation when the operating handle or lever is released

(b) adequately protected against an effects of weather, dust or material likely cause damage

(5) the outriggers for a suspended scaffold shall be of adequate length and strength and properly installed and supported and, subject to paragraph (17), shall be installed horizontally and provided with adequate stops at their outer ends; and the outriggers shall be properly spaced having regard to the construction of the scaffold and of the runway, joist or rail track on which the scaffold is carried.

(6) Where counterweights are used with outriggers the counterweight shall be securely attached to the outriggers and shall not be less in length than three times the weight which would counterbalance to the suspended from the outrigger including the weight of the runway, joists or rail track, the suspended scaffold and persons there on.

(7) The points of suspension of every suspended scaffold shall be an adequate horizontal distance from the face of the building or other structure.

(8) every runway, joist and rail track supporting the suspended scaffold shall be of suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used and free from patent defect, and shall be provided with adequate stops at each end and be properly secured to the building or other structure or, where outriggers are used, to the outriggers.

(9) the suspension ropes or chains of the suspended scaffold shall be securely attached to the outriggers or other supports and to the platform framework or to any lifting appliance or other device attached thereto, as the case may be, and shall be kept in tension.

(10) where winches are used with a suspended scaffolds the suspension ropes shall be of such length that at the lowest position at which the scaffold is intended to be used there are not less than two turns of rope remaining on each winch drum and the length of each rope shall be clearly marked on its winch.

(11) every part of a suspended scaffold and our plant and equipment used for the purposes thereof shall be good construction suitable and sound material, of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used as shall be properly maintained, and where constructed of metal shall be free from corrosion and other patent defect, being, corrosion and defects likely materially to affect its strength.

(12) adequate arrangements shall be made to prevent undue tipping, tilting or

swinging of a suspended scaffold and to secure it prevent undue horizontal movement while it is being used as a working platform.

(13) no rope other than the wire rope shall be used for the raising, lowering and suspension of a suspended scaffold, except that raising, lowering and suspension may be carried out by means of fibre rope.

(14) the platform of every suspended scaffold shall –

(a) except to the extent necessary for drainage, be closely boarded, planked, or plated; and

(b) subject of a paragraph (17), be of adequate width with two afford adequate working space at every working point and shall, in any event –

(i) be at least 640 millimetres wide if used as a footing only and not for the deposit of the material ; and

(ii) be at least 870 millimetres wide if used for the deposit of material ;and

(iii) not to be used for the support behind any higher scaffold.

(15) the platform of every suspended scaffold shall be so arranged or secured that at each working position the space between face of the building or other structure and the platform is as small as reasonably practicable, so, however, that where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work there may be a space not exceeding 300 millimetres, and, where necessary, a device shall be provided and used to maintain the platform a sufficient distance from the wall when persons have to work in a sitting position.

(16) if a suspended scaffold is carried on fibre ropes and pulley blocks the ropes shall be spaced not more than 3.2m apart.

(17) where the work to be carried out from a suspended scaffold is of such a light nature under the material required for the work is such that the cradle or similar light weight suspended scaffold is used, the following requirements of this rule shall not apply –

(a) the requirements of paragraph (5) that the outriggers shall be installed horizontally and that the stops shall be provided; and

(b) requirements of paragraph (14) (b) as to the width of the platform

(18) platform of a suspended scaffold to which paragraph (17) applies shall not be less than 440 millimetres wide.

Boatswain's chairs, cages, skips, etc (not power operated)

68.(1) no boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment (not being a boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment which is a raised or lowered by a power driven lifting appliance) shall be used unless –

(a) It is of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength, free from patent defect, and properly maintained;

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- (b) The outriggers or other supports of adequate strength and properly installed and supported
- (c) The chains, ropes, lifting gear or other means of suspension used therewith (in addition to satisfying the requirements of Part XIII) of securely attached to outriggers or other supports to the chair, cage, skip or similar plant equipment or to any lifting appliance or other device attached thereto , as the case may be;
- (d) Suitable means are provided to prevent an occupant falling out;
- (e) It is free of any material or article liable to interfere with the occupant's handhold of foothold or otherwise endangering him;
- (f) Suitable measures are to be taken to prevent spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to an occupant;
- (g) In the case of a skip or other receptacle the key is at least 1.0 metres deep; and
- (h) Its installation has been, and its use is, supervised by a competent person.

(2) no boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment (not being a boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment which is a raised or lowered by a power driven lifting appliance) shall be used as the working place in circumstances in which a suspended scaffold be used unless the work is of such short duration that the use of a suspended scaffold would be unreasonable, or the use of a suspended scaffold is not reasonably practicable.

Trestle
scaffolds

69.(1) or two a source and supports used for construction of any trestle scaffold shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for purposes for which they are used and free from patent defect and shall be properly maintained .

(2) trestle scaffold shall not be used –

(a) if the scaffolds so situated that a person would be liable to fall from its working platform a distance of more than 4.5m ; or

(b) If constructed with more than one tier where folding supports are used

(3) no trestle scaffold shall be erected on a scaffold platform unless –

(a) The width of platform leaves sufficient clear space for the transport of materials along the platform

(b) The trestle or supports are firmly attached to the platform and adequately braced to prevent displacement.

Inspection of
scaffolds,

70.(1) subject to the provisions of this rule , no scaffold (including any boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment) and no plant or equipment used for

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- boatswain's chairs etc. the purposes of any of the foregoing shall be used unless in addition to satisfying the requirements of Part III—
- (a) It has been inspected by the safety supervisor within the immediate preceding seven days
 - (b) It has been inspected by safety supervisor scenes exposure to weather conditions likely to have affected its strength and stability or to have displaced any part ;and
 - (c) a report has been made of the results of every such inspection in the form set out in the First Schedule containing the particulars therein specified and signed by the person making the inspection;
- Provided that subparagraph (a) shall not apply in the case of a scaffold no part of which has been erected for more than seven days ,and subparagraph (c) shall not apply to ladder scaffold, trestle scaffold or a scaffold from no part of which a person is liable for a distance of more than 2m.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not require a scaffold to be inspected by reason only that it has been added to, altered or partly dismantled.
- (3) in the case of a site where the employer for whom the inspection carried out has reasonable grounds for believing that the operation or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the provisions of this rule requiring that a report shall have been made and signed shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the person in charge of the operations or works carried on by that employer at that site has himself carried out the inspection and is a competent person and if, within one week of the date of the inspection the reports to his employer in writing that a scaffold, boatswain's chair, cage, skip or similar plant or equipment, as the case may be, and any equipment and plant used for the purpose of any of the foregoing, was inspected by him and that he found it in good order or observed certain defects, as the case may be, and date of the inspection and the results thereof together with the name of the person making the inspection at entered by the employer in the prescribed form together with the relevant particulars.
- Scaffolds used by workmen of different employers 71. Where a scaffold or part of a scaffold is to be used by or on behalf of an employer other than the employer for whose workmen it was first erected, the first-mentioned employer or his safety supervisor shall, before the use, undeveloped prejudice to any other obligations imposed upon him by these Rules, it expects east to satisfy himself that the scaffold or part thereof is stable, that the materials used in its construction, sound and that the safeguards required by these Rules are in position.
- Construction of working 72.(1)subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) every working platform, gangway and run from any part of which the person is liable for distance of more than 2m

platforms,
gangways, and
runs

shall be closely guarded plant or plated.

(2) to provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(a) The platform, gangway or run consisting of open metal work having interstices none of which exceeds three thousand eight hundred and seventy square millimetres in area, if there is no risk of persons below any such platform, gangway or run being struck by materials or articles falling through the platform, gangway or run; or

(b) a platform, gangway or run, the boards, planks or plates of which are so secured as to prevent their moving and so placed that the space between adjacent boards, planks or plates does not exceed 25 millimetres, if there is no risk of the person below any such platform, gangway or run being struck by material or articles falling through the platform.

3) no gangway or run, the slope of which exceeds one vertical to one and a half horizontal shall be used.

4) where the slope of the gangway or run renders additional foot hold necessary and in every case where the slope is more than one vertical to four horizontal there shall be provided proper stepping laths which shall-

a) Be placed at suitable intervals;

Be the full width of the gangway or run, except that where necessary they may be interrupted over widths of not more than 100 millimetres facilitate the movements of barrows.

Boards and
planks in
working
platforms,
gangways and
runs.

73) 1) every board and plank forming part of a working platform, gangway or run shall be-

a) Of thickness which is such as to afford adequate security having regard to the distance between the putlogs or other supports;

b) Not less than 210 millimetres wide or, in the case of the boards or planks exceeding 51 millimetres in thickness, not less than 155 millimetres wide

2) no board or plank which forms part of a working platform, gangway or run shall project beyond its end support to a distance-

a) Exceeding four times the thickness of the board or plank unless it is effectively secured to prevent tipping; or

b) Which, having regard to thickness and strength of the board or plank, renders the projecting part of an unsafe support for any weight that may be upon it.

3) suitable measures shall be taken either by the provision of adequate beveled pieces or otherwise to reduce to a minimum the risk of tripping and to facilitate the movement of barrows where boards or planks which form part of a working platform, gangway or run-

a) Overlap each other; or

b) Are not of reasonably uniform thickness where they meet each other; or

- c) Owing to warping or for some other reason, do not provide a reasonably even surface;

But the provisions for this paragraph shall not apply to working platform, gangway or run one side of which is continuous to a curved surface of a cylindrical or spherical structure forming a part of a work of engineering construction.

(4) Every board or plank which forms part of working platform, gangway or run shall-

- (a) rest securely and evenly on its supports; and
(b) rest on at least three supports unless, taking into account the distance between the supports and the thickness of the board or plank, undue or unequal sagging can be prevented.

(5) Where work has to be done at the end of a wall or working face the working platform at wall or face shall, wherever practicable, extend at least 640 millimetres beyond the end of the wall or face.

Width of
working
platforms

74. (1) subjects to paragraph (2) and (4) every working platform (other than working platforms of suspended scaffolds and working platforms referred to in Rules 76 (7) (c) and 83 from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m, shall-

- (a) if used as footing only and not for the deposit of material be at least 640 millimetres wide;
(b) if used for the deposit of material, be at least 870 millimetres wide and have a clear passage way of not less than 440 millimetres wide between one side of the working platform and the deposited material adequate in width for the passage of the persons;
(c) if used for the passage of material, afford a clear passage way not less than 640 millimetres wide which is adequate in width for the passage of materials without removal of the guard rails and toe boards;
(d) if used for the support of any higher platform, be at least 1.07m wide;
(e) if used to dress or roughly shape stone be at least 1.3m wide;
(f) if used for the support of any higher platform and is one upon which stone is dressed or roughly shaped, be at least 2.5m wide; and
(g) in every case be of sufficient width to afford adequate working space at every part.

(2) subject to paragraph (4), the following working platform to which this rule applies shall not be less than 440 millimetres wide-

- (a) a platform-
(i) of a ladder scaffold;
(ii) supported directly by folding trestles or folding step ladders;
(iii) supported or suspended from roof members or the roof under a roof and used for work on or in the vicinity of the roof on which the work is light and of short duration in any one position and the provisions of paragraph (1) (a) and (b) can be dispensed with safety; and
(b) a platform which is used for work in connection with cylindrical or

spherical metal structures.

(3) where work at the face of a building or other structure is done from a working platform to which this rule applies the space between the face and the working platform shall be as small as practicable, so however, that where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work, there may be a space not exceeding 300 millimetres.

(4) the provision of paragraphs (1) and (2) as to width shall not apply to a working platform to which this rule applies where it is impracticable to reason of limitations of space to provide a platform of the required by those paragraphs, but the plat from shall in any case be as wide as is reasonably practicable.

- Width of gang ways and runs.
75. 1) subject to paragraph (2) every gangway and run from any part of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m shall-
- If used for the passage of persons only, be at least 440 millimetres wide;
 - If used for the passage of materials, be adequate in width for the passage of materials and in any case be not less than 640 millimetres wide.
- 2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to a gangway or run where it is impracticable by reason of limitations of space to provide a gangway or run of the width required by those provisions, but the gangway or shall- in any case be as wide as is reasonably practicable
- Guard-rails and toe-boards at working platforms and places
76. 1) every side of a working plat form or working place being aside from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m, shall subject to paragraphs (4) and (7) and except as provided in paragraph (9) be provided –
- With a suitable guard – rail or guard – rails of adequate strength to a height of between 920 millimetres and 1.15m above the platform of working place and above any raised standing place on the platform or walking place; and
 - With toe-boards or other barriers up to sufficient heights which shall in no case be less than 150 millimetres unless provisions thereof is impracticable on account of the nature of the work.
- 2) a guardrail, toe board or other barriers provided under the provisions of this rule shall be so placed as to prevent so far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles from a working platform- or working place.
- 3) Without prejudice to the provisions of rule 59, the outward movement of guard rails and toe boards or barriers shall (unless they are so designed and used us to prevent the movement) be prevented by placing them on the inside of an upright or by other equally effective means.
- 4) where guard rails are required to be provided, the distance between any toe-board or other barrier and the lowest guard rail above it shall not exceed 760 millimetres
- 5) Guard-rails, toe-boards and barriers required by paragraph (1) may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials or for other purposes incidental

toe the work; but guard rails, toe boards and barriers removed or remaining unerected for any of these purposes shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.

- 6) on the side of a suspended scaffold next to the wall or working face-
 - a) Guard rails where required by this rule need not extend to a height of more than 690 millimetres above the platform if the work is impracticable with a guard rail at a greater height; and
 - b) Guard rail at toe- boards or other barriers shall not be required if the workers seat at the edge of platform to work and ropes or chains affording all the workers a safe and secure hand hold are provided.
- 7) none of the requirements of paragraph (1), (2) & (3) shall apply-
 - a) The plat form of a ladder scaffold if a secure hand hold is provided along the full length of the platform;
 - b) The plat form of a trestle scaffold when the platform is supported on folding trestles, split heads or similar devices or folding stepladder;
 - c) A platform which is used only in the course of erecting a frame work or pre-fabricated unit forming part of a building or other permanent structure for the purpose of jointing, bolting up riveting or welding work and which is used for such a short period that to provide guard rails or toe boards or barriers would be unreasonable-
 - i. The plat form is 870 millimetres wide;
 - ii. There is adequate hand fold; and
 - iii. The plat form is not used for the deposit of materials otherwise than in boxes or receptacles suitable to prevent the fall of the material or article from the platform;
 - d) a temporary plat form passing between two adjacent glazing bars of a roof with a sloping surface if those bars or the roof frame work afford secure handhold along the full length of the plat form, but toe boards or barriers shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2) & (3) unless the provision of toe boards or barriers or impracticable on account of the nature of circumstances of the work
 - e) a plat form under a roof being a platform which is supported by or suspended from roof members or the roof and which is used only for work on or in the vicinity of the roof and of a light nature and of such short duration as to make the provisions of guard rails or toe board or barriers unreasonable if –
 - i. there is hand hold at every working position; and
 - ii. a material required for the work is such that the plat form can be used with safety;
 - f) a working plat form or working place one side of which is continuous to the concave surface of a cylindrical or spherical structure so long as reasonably practicable steps are being taken to prevent persons working thereon from falling a distance of more than 2.0m
- 8) except as provided in rule 83, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to

working plat forms and working places being working platform and working places to which that rule applies

- Guard rails etc for gangways, runs and stairs
77. 1) except for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of material, stairs shall be provided throughout their length with hand rails or other efficient means to prevent the fall of persons, and, where necessary to prevent danger to any persons the handrails or other means shall be continued beyond the end of the stairs
- 2) every side of any gangway, run or stairs from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m shall be provided-
- a) with a suitable guard rail or guard rails of adequate strength to a height of between 920 millimetres and 1.15m above the gangway, run or stairs; and
- b) except in the case of stairs and paragraph (3), with toe boards and other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 155 millimetres and which shall be so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles; and the space between such any such toe boards or barriers and the lowest guard rail above it shall not exceed 760 millimetres
- 3) the provisions of paragraph (2) shall not apply to a temporary gangway which is used only in the course of erecting frame work forming part of a building or of other permanent structure designed for a work of such short duration as to make the provision of a gangway with guard rails and toe boards or other barriers unreasonable
- 4) guard rails, toe boards and barriers required by paragraph (2) may be removed or remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of material or other purposes of the work; but guard rails, toe boards and barriers removed or remaining unerected for any these purposes shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.
- Platforms, gangways, runs and stairs to afford foothold
78. (1) if a platform, gangway, run or stair becomes slippery, appropriate steps shall as soon as reasonably practicable be taken by way of sanding, cleaning or otherwise to remedy the dangerous condition
- (2) every platform, gangway, run or stair shall be kept free from unnecessary obstruction and material and free from rubbish and projecting nails.
- Construction and maintenance of ladders
79. (1) every ladder and folding step ladder shall be of good construction, of suitable and sound material and of adequate strength for the purpose of which it is used and shall be properly
- (2) a contractor shall not use a ladder in which a rung is missing or is defective
- (3) every rung of a ladder shall be properly fixed to the stiles or sides.
- (4) no ladder shall be used in which any rung depends for its support solely o nails, spikes or other similar fixing.
- (5) Where in the case of a wooden ladder, the tendon joints are not secures by

wedges, reinforcing ties shall be used.

(6) Wooden stiles or sides and wooden ranks of ladders shall have all the grains running lengthwise.

(7) the requirements of paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this rule shall not apply to ladders to which rule 83 applies.

Use of ladders

80. (1) the provisions of this rule shall apply to ladders and folding step ladders being ladders and folding step ladders which afford a means of access and egress, communication or support to a person or persons employed, but not to any ladder lying upon a roof or to a crawling board or crawling ladder.

(2) subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) no ladder standing on a base shall be used unless—

(a) it is securely fixed near to its upper resting place, or, in the case of a vertical ladder, near to its upper end, and where the fixing is impracticable the ladder shall be securely fixed at or near to its lower end,

(b) a person is stationed at the foot of the ladder when it is in use and is holding it to prevent it slipping where it is impracticable to fix in accordance with subparagraph (a);

(c) it has a level and firm footing and is not standing on loose bricks or other loose packing;

(d) it is secured where necessary to prevent undue swaying or sagging; and

(e) it is equally and properly supported on each stile or side.

(3) paragraph (2) shall not apply to a ladder which is not more than 3.0m in length and which is not used as a means of communication, if the ladder is securely placed so as to prevent it from slipping or falling.

(4) a) no ladder shall be used unless-

(i) it extends to height at least 1.0m above the place of landing or the highest rung to be reached by the feet of any person using the ladder, as the case may be, or, if this is impracticable, to the greatest practicable height; or

(ii) there is other adequate hand hold; and

c) there is sufficient space at each rung to provide adequate foot hold

5) every ladder other than a ladder to which paragraph (2) applies, shall, before being used-

a) be securely suspended ;

b) be secured where necessary to prevent undue swinging or swaying'

c) be equally and properly suspended by each stile and side

6) no folding step ladder shall be used unless it has a level and firm footing or while it is standing on bricks or other loose packing

7) no ladder or rung of ladder rising vertical distance of over 9.0m shall be used unless, if practicable provided with intermediate landing places so that the vertical distance between any two successive landing places does not exceed 9.0m

8) every landing place shall be of adequate dimensions and , if a person is

liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m from there it shall except in so far as it is not reasonably practicable, be provided with sufficient and suitable guard rails to a height of between 1.0m and 1.15m above the landing place and with toe boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall be in no case be less than 150 millimetres, so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles and so that the space between any toe board or other barrier and the lowest guard rail above it shall not exceed 760 millimetres

9) Where any ladder passes through an opening in the floor of a landing place, the opening shall be as small as is reasonably practicable.

Openings,
corners, breaks,
edges and open
joisting

81.(1), paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply to every opening, corner, break or edge –

(a) In or of a roof (to which rule 83 applies), floor, wall or other a similar part of a building of any other structure whether the floor, roof, wall or other similar part is complete or only partly complete or is in course of construction, maintenance, repair or demolition; and

(b) In or of a working platform, gangway or run; being an opening, corner, break or edge which the person is liable to pass.

(2) subject to rule 83, in the case of an opening, corner, break or edge to or from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m or to fall into any liquid or material so as to involve risk of drowning or serious injury there shall be provided either –

(a) A suitable guardrail of guard-rails of adequate strength to a height of between 1.0m and 1.15m above the surface from which persons are liable to pass from; and toe boards or other barriers up to a sufficient height which shall in no case be less than 150 millimetres, and so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and articles with the space between any toe board or other barrier and the lowest guard-rails above it not exceeding 760 millimetres ;

(b) The covering so constructed as to prevent in the fall of persons, materials and articles, which covering shall be clearly and boldly marked to show its purpose and be securely in position.

(3) subject to rule 82, in the case of an opening, corner, break or edge (not being an opening, corner, break or edge to which paragraph (2) applies) through or from which materials or articles are liable to fall so as to endanger persons employed, suitable precautions by a way of erection of toe-boards, secure covering or otherwise shall be taken to prevent materials so falling.

(4) subject to rule 82, when work is done on or immediately above an opening through which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m, the opening shall be securely covered by the boards or other temporary covering to the extent necessary to afford safe access to or foothold for the work, or other effective measures shall be taken to prevent persons from

falling.

Exceptions
from rule 81

82. (1) Guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers and covering required by rule 81 may be removed or remain an erected –

- (a) Where and when this is necessary in order to proceed with for any permanent filling in, covering or closure; or
- (b) for the time being and to the extent necessary for the access of persons or movement of materials or other purposes of the work, that guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers and coverings removed or remaining unerected for any of these purposes shall be replaced or protected as soon as possible.

(3) notwithstanding the provisions of rule 76, rule 81 shall not apply to an opening, corner, break or edge created in this course of demolition operations to which rule 41 applies or to an or to an opening, corner, break or age created in the course of any of the demolition operation, if in the course of the last to mention to demolition operation the opening, corner, break or edge is not left unattended.

83.(1) In this rule “sloping roof” means a roof or part of a roof having a pitch of more than ten degrees which is covered either wholly or partly and –

- a) which is in the course of construction, maintenance, repair or demolition; or
- b) which is used as a means of access to or egress from building operations or works of engineering construction on a roof or part of a roof.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (6) and (7), where a sloping roof has-

- a) A pitch of more than thirty degrees; or
- b) A pitch of thirty degrees or less and a surface on or from which a person is by reason of the nature or condition of the surface or of the weather, liable to slip or fall to such an extent that he is liable to fall from the edge of the roof,

work thereon or there from shall only be carried out by workmen who are suitable for that work and requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be complied with.

(3) Where a sloping roof is used to as a means of access or to egress from building operations or works of engineering construction on a roof or part of a roof, sufficient and suitable crawling ladders or crawling boards shall be provided on that sloping roof and (except where the work is not extensive) either-

- a) a barrier shall be provided at the lower edge of the sloping roof, (other than the upper surfaces of a tank or similar structure of metal construction), of

such a design and so constructed as to prevent a person falling from the edge; or

- b) the work shall be done from a securely supported working platform not less than 440 millimetres wide which complies with the requirements of paragraph (1) and (5) of rule 76.
- (5) Crawling ladders and crawling boards provided in pursuance of paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be-
 - a) of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purpose for which they are used, free from patent defect and properly maintained;
 - b) properly supported; and
 - c) securely fixed or anchored to the sloping surface or over the roof ridge or securely fixed in some other effective way, so as, in every case, to prevent slipping.
- (6) Crawling ladders or crawling boards shall not be required in the case of a sloping roof where the handhold and foothold afforded by the battens or other similar members of the structure are such that the sloping roof is as safe for every person thereon as it would be if crawling ladders or crawling boards are provided.
- (7) The requirements of paragraph (4)(a), and (b) shall apply only in the case of a sloping roof from the eaves of which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0 m.
- (8) Suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to prevent the fall of materials or articles from a sloping roof.

Work on or near fragile materials

84. (1) notwithstanding the provisions of the Rules 81 and the 83, no person shall pass across, or work on or from, material which would be liable to fracture if his weight were applied to it and which is so situated that if it were so fractured the person would be liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m, unless suitable and sufficient ladders for crawling ladders for crawling boards or duck boards (which shall in any case be securely supported and, if necessary, secured so as to prevent their slipping) or other sufficient means as are necessary, are provided and so used that the weight of any person passing or working on the material is wholly or mainly supported by the ladders or boards or other means.

(2) notwithstanding the provisions of Rules 81 and 83, that person shall pass or work near material of the kind and situated as specified in paragraph (1) and a suitable guard-rails of suitable covering or other suitable means prevent, so far as reasonably practicable a person so passing or working from falling through the

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material, provided and used .

(3) where a person passes across or near, or works on or near, material of the kind and situated as specified in paragraph (1), prominent warning notices shall, except where the material consists wholly of glass , be affixed at the approaches to the place where the material is situated.

(4) references in this rule person's weight shall be construed as references to the aggregate of his own weight and that of anything he may for the time being supporting by his person.

(5) all plant and equipment provided in pursuance of this rule shall be of good construction, suitable and sound material, adequate strength for the purpose for which it is used, free from patent defect and properly maintained.

Loads on
scaffolds

85. (1) a scaffold shall not be overloaded and so far as practicable the load thereon shall be evenly distributed.

(2) when material is transferred on or to a scaffold it shall be moved or deposited without imposing a violent shock.

(3) material shall not be kept upon a scaffold unless the material is needed for work within a reasonable time.

Prevention of
falls and
provision of
safety nets and
belts

86.(1) where by reason of the special nature of circumstances of any part of the work of the access to or the ingress from there from it is impracticable to comply with all or any of that requirements of rules 55, 72 to 78, 81 , 83 and 84 so far as they relate to the fall of persons, requirements of those Rules shall be complied with so far is practicable and in any case, accept us provided paragraphs (2) and (3), there shall be in addition, where practicable, be provided and so erected and kept in such positions as to be effective to protect persons carrying on in the work or operation or using the access or egress, suitable safety nets or safety sheets of such a design and so constructed and installed as to prevent so far as practicable injury to persons falling on them.

(2) safe nets or safety sheets provided under this rule may be removed or remain unerected for the time and the extent necessary for the access of persons or the movement of materials or other purpose of the work, that shall be replaced or erected as soon as practicable.

(3) whereby a virtue of paragraph (2) safety nets of safety sheets would be required to be provided for the protection of persons carrying on any part of the work or using the access thereto of the egress there from, but to the work can be kind on or the access or egress used while making use of safety belts or other suitable equipment attached continuously to suitable and securely fixed and anchorage, safety nets of safety sheets shall not be required to be provided.

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(4) where –

- (a) It is impracticable provide safety nets or safety sheets this would be required to comply with paragraph (1);
- (b) It is not reasonably practicable provide all those nets by reason of the frequent movement of materials or other purposes of work ;or
- (c) The workings of such short duration as to make the provision of all the nets or sheets unreasonable,

Any safety nets or safety provided in accordance with the provisions of this rule shall be provided to the extent to which it is reasonably practicable provide them and in any such case there shall also be provided (together with suitable and sufficient anchorages) suitable and sufficient safety belts or other suitable and sufficient equipment having suitable fittings and being of such a designed and so constructed as to prevent serious injury in the event of a fall to persons using them.

(5) all safety nets, safety sheets, safety belts and other equipment provided in pursuance of this rule shall be properly maintained.

PART XIII-- LIFTING OPERATIONS: CRANES AND OTHER LIFTING APPLIANCES

Lifting
machinery

87(1) lifting appliances, chains, ropes and lifting gear to which this rule applies shall, as respects the incidental or occasional use thereof in or for the purposes of building operations or works of engineering construction, be excluded from the operations of the rules specified in column 1 of the Second Schedule to the extent respectively specified in column 2 of that Schedule and subject to the exceptions and conditions respectively specified in column 3 of the Schedule.

(2) this rule applies to any lifting appliances, chain, rope or lifting gear –

- (a) Which forms part of the permanent equipment of a workplace or other premises in which the safety provisions in sections 63, 64 and 65 of the Act apply, and which is used at the workplace or those premises in raising or lowering for purposes other than building operations or works of engineering construction, that is being used for those operations or works at that oracle's premises; or
- (b) Which is regularly and ordinarily used in the processes of loading, unloading, moving or handling goods in, on or at any dock, wharf or quay in any port or harbour specified in the First Schedule to the Occupational Safety and Health (Docks) Rules, but is being used for building operations or works of engineering construction in, on or at a dock, wharf or quay in any port or harbour as specified in that schedule.

Delivery of

88. where any article , material or load intended for use in building operation or

loads and
lifting gear
attached

works of engineering construction is delivered at, or adjacent to, the site of those operations or works with a chain rope or lifting gear attached thereto and designed as a means of raising and lowering that class of load when removing it from the point of delivery to a position on the site, and the chain, rope or gear is free from patent defect, whether of construction or quality, and is not owned or hired by a contractor or employer of workmen, who is undertaking those operations or works on the site, then the requirements of rules 115, 116, 121 and 122 shall not apply in respect of the use of that chain, rope or lifting gear for raising or lowering the load so long as the chain, rope or gear remains attached to the article, material or load,

89. Rule 91, 96, 123 to 127 and 129 not apply to hoist forming part permanent equipment of any structure or underground shaft and which regularly and ordinarily used for the carriage of persons or goods, but no such hoist shall be used for the purpose of the building operations or works of engineering construction unless the following conditions are complied with---

- (a) The hoist shall not be so used for the carrying of persons, material, tools or other articles unless the hoist complies with the requirement of section 63 of the Act
- (b) The hoist shall not be so used for carrying materials, tools or other articles, other than light articles readily carried by a person who is riding in the hoist, unless the hoist complies with the requirements of section 63 of the Act ;
- (c) On any occasion when the hoist has been used for raising or lowering for the purpose of those corporations or works in hoist way

Hoists
manufactured
before the
commencement
of these Rules

90. (1) in the case of a hoist manufactured before the date of commencement of these Rules, if it is not reasonably practicable, to comply with any requirement of rule 123 (2), 123(3), 125 or 129, it shall be sufficient if the hoist has been brought as near as is reasonably practicable into conformity with that requirement and a certificate that this has been done has been obtained from a competent person.

(2) in the case of a hoist which was in use at that date of commencement of these rules and so on thereafter as it is continued to be used in building operations and works of engineering construction, it shall be sufficient if the requirements of paragraph (1) were complied with within six years from that date.

Construction,
maintenance
and inspections

91.(1) every lifting appliance and every part thereof including all working gear and all other plant or equipment used for anchoring all fixing the appliance shall—

- (a) Be of good mechanical construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from patent defect ;
- (b) Be properly maintained;
- (c) As far as the construction permits, be inspected at least once in every week by the driver competent for the purpose, or other competent person.

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(2) A report of the result of every inspection, carried out under the provisions of paragraph (1) (c), signed by the person carrying out the inspection, shall be made forthwith in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

(3) in the case of a site where the employer for whom the inspection was carried out has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of less than six weeks, the provision in this rule requiring that a report shall be made and signed, insofar as it relates to lifting appliances not worked by mechanical power and all plant or equipment used for anchoring or fixing such appliances, shall be deemed to have been satisfied if the person in charge of the operations or works carried on by that employer at the site has himself carried out the inspection and is a competent person, and if, within one week of the date of the inspection, he reports to his employer in writing that the lifting appliance and plant or equipment were inspected by him and that he found them in good order, or observed certain defects, as the case may be, and the date of the inspection and the results thereof together with the name of the person making the inspection as entered by the employer in the prescribed form together with the prescribed particulars.

Support,
anchoring,
fixing and
erecting

92. (1) every lifting appliance shall be adequately and securely supported.

(2) every part of a stage, scaffold, framework or other structure and every mast, beam, pole or other article of plant or equipment supporting a lifting appliance or any part thereof shall (having regard to the nature of the lifting appliance, its lifting and reaching capacity and the circumstances of its use) be of good construction and adequate strength and shall be of sound material and free from patent defect.

(3) every part of the framework of every crab or winch, including its bearers shall be of metal.

(4) any anchoring or fixing arrangements provided in connection with a lifting appliance shall be adequate and secure.

(5) every temporary attachment or connection of a rope, chain or plant or equipment, used in the erection or dismantling of a lifting appliance shall be adequate and secure.

(6) in the case of a crane which is on occasion dismantled, the jib or boom which is separated from the crane in dismantling shall be clearly marked so as to indicate a crane of which it was a part.

Precautions
where lifting
appliance has
travelling or
slewing motion

93.(1) On every stage, gantry or other place where a lifting appliance having a travelling or slewing motion is in use, an unobstructed passageway not less than 610 millimetres wide shall be maintained between any travelling or moving part of the appliance and any guard-rails, fencing or other nearby fixture.

(2) Where at any time it is impracticable to maintain the passageway required by

paragraph (1) at any place or point, reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the access of any person to that place or point.

94.(1) where the platform was provided for the person driving or operating a crane, or for a signaller, the platform shall be –

- (a) of sufficient area for the persons employed thereon
- (b) close planked or plated; and
- (c) provided the safe means of access,

and every side of the platform, being a side thereof from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 2.0m, shall be provided with a suitable guardrail or guard-rails of adequate strength, to a height of at least 1.0m above the platform and above any raised standing place on the platform, and with toe boards at a sufficient height not less than 210 millimetres and so placed as to prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials and tools from the platform.

(2) the space between any toe-board and lowest guard-rails above it on any platform for the person or persons driving crane, or for a signaller, shall not exceed 680 millimetres.

(3) Guard-rails and toe boards required by this rule may be removed or remain unerected only for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of persons are for the movement of materials.

Cabin for the driver

95(1) subject to (paragraphs (2), (3) and (4), the driver of a power driven lifting appliance shall be provided with a suitable cabin which shall –

- (a) Afford him adequate protection from the weather ; and
- (b) Be so constructed as to afford ready access to such parts of the lifting appliance as are within the cabin and need periodic inspection or maintenance

(2) Not chain shall be provided which prevents the driver from having such clear and unrestricted view as is necessary for the safe use of the appliance.

(3) subject to paragraph (4), where reasonably practicable the cabin shall, before the lifting appliance is put into general use, be completely erected, or other adequate provision shall be made for the protection of the driver from the weather.

(4) paragraphs (1),(2) and (3) shall not apply –

- (a) In cases where the driver is indoors or otherwise adequately protected from the weather;
- (b) To a hoist other than a hoist operated only from one position alongside winch
- (c) to lifting appliances mounted on wheels and having a maximum safe working load of one tonne or less

- (d) To any machine incorporating a lifting appliance where the primary purpose of that machine is not that of a lifting appliance ;
- (e) To lifting appliances for occasional use or for use for only short periods.

.Drums and pulleys

96. Every drum or pulley round which the chain or wire rope of a lifting appliance is carried shall be of suitable diameter and construction for the chain or rope used, and every chain or rope which terminate at the winding drum of a lifting appliance shall be the secured thereto and at least two turns of the chain or rope shall remain on the drum every operating position of the appliance.

Brakes, controls, safety devices, etc

97 (1) every crane, crab and winch shall be provided with an efficient brake or brakes or other safety device which will prevent the fall of the load when suspended, and by which the load can be effectively controlled whilst being lowered.

(2) on every lifting appliance every lever, switch or other device provided for controlling the operation of any part of the appliance , being a lever, handle, switch or other device whose accidental movement or displacement is liable to cause danger, shall, where practicable (unless it so placed or the appliance is so constructed as to prevent accidental movement or the displacement), be provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement to prevent their accidental movement or displacement :

Provided that in the case of a lifting appliance which was at the date of commencement of these Rules used, and so long thereafter as it is continued to be used in works of engineering construction, it shall be sufficient if the requirements of this paragraph complied with within six years from that date.

(3) every lever, handle, switch or other device provided for controlling the operation of any part of a lifting appliance shall have to have upon or adjacent sent to it clear markings to indicate its purpose and mode of operation:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to rotating handles for raising or lowering the load in the case of a winch or non derricking jib crane not operated by mechanical power.

Safe means of access

98. Where a person engaged and the examination, repair, or lubrication of a lifting appliance is liable for distance of more than 2.0m there shall so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained safe means of access to and egress from the place at which the person has to work with, where necessary, adequate hand holds and footholds.

Poles or beams supporting pulley blocks of gin wheels

99. No pulley block or gin wheel suspended from or supported by a pole or beam shall be used for raising or lowering materials unless it is effectively secured to the pole or beam and the pole or beam –

- (a) Is of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is being used; and

- (b) These adequately and properly secured so as to support the pulley block or gin wheel and the load with the safety and so as to prevent undue movement of the pole or beam.

Stability of
lifting
appliances

100. (1) From the precautions shall be taken to ensure the stability of lifting appliances used on a soft or uneven surface or on a slope.

(2) No crane shall be used for raising or lowering unless, so as to ensure stability, it is either securely anchored or adequately weighted by suitable the ballast which shall be properly placed on the crane structure sufficiently secured to prevent the ballast being accidentally displaced.

(3) No part of any rails on which a crane is mounted or the sleepers supporting those rails shall be used as anchorage for a crane used for raising or lowering.

(4) The whole of the appliances for the anchorage or the ballasting of a crane shall be examined by a competent person for each occasion before the crane is erected.

(5) After each erection of a crane on a site of building operations or works of engineering construction and after each removal of a crane about or to such a site, or any adjustment and to any member of the crane, being a removal or adjustment which involves changes in the arrangements for anchoring or ballasting the crane, the security of the anchorage or the adequacy of the ballasting, as the case may be, shall, before the crane is taken into use, be tested by a competent person, by the imposition in either of a –

- (a) load of twenty five per cent of the maximum load to be lifted by the crane as erected at the positions where there is the maximum pull on each anchorage ; or

- (b) lesser load arranged to provide an equivalent test of the anchorage or ballasting arrangements.

(6) Report of every test under paragraph (5) and the results thereof, signed by the person carrying out the test, shall be made forthwith in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

(7) If the person making the test under paragraph (5) considers that marks among load which may safely be lifted by that crane as erected is less than the safe working load of the crane he shall specify the maximum among the particulars to be recorded.

(8) The person making the test of paragraph (5) shall after every test draw a loading diagram appropriate to the stability of the crane as at the time of the test, taking into account, in the case, of a crane mounted on wheels, the condition of the track, and indicating a modified safe working load or loads which diagram shall be affixed in a position where it can be readily be seen by the crane driver, and any modified safe working load or loads shall be deemed for the purpose of these Rules

to be the safe working load or loads of the crane as erected.

(9) Where the stability of a crane is secured by means of removable weights, a diagram or notice indicating the position and amount of those weights shall be affixed on the crane where it can be readily the seen.

(10) No crane shall be used or a erected under weather conditions likely to endanger its stability and after exposure to weather conditions likely to have affected the stability of the crane, and the anchorage arrangements and ballast shall be examined by a competent person as soon as practicable and before cranes used, any necessary steps being taken to ensure the stability of the crane.

Rail mounted
cranes

101(1) all rails on which a crane moves shall –

- (a) Be supported on a surface sufficiently firm to prevent undue movement of the rails;
- (b) Have an even running surface, be sufficiently and adequately supported, and be of adequate section,
- (c) be jointed by fish plates or double chair;
- (d) Be securely fastened to sleepers or bearers;
- (e) Be laid in straight lines in curves of such radii that the crane can be moved freely and without danger of derailment; and
- (f) Be provided with adequate stops or buffers on each rail at each end of the track

(2) Subparagraphs (c) and (d) paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of crane on bridge rails or in the case of any crane if other adequate steps are taken to ensure the proper junction of the rails and to prevent any material variation in their gauge.

(3) All rails and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be properly maintained.

(4) A crane mounted on rails shall be provided with effective brakes for the traveling motion, or sprags, scotches or chocks shall be available, and used when necessary.

(5) Where a scotch derrick crane is mounted on more than one bogie, trolley or wheeled carriages, the crane sleepers or land ties, and if necessary the bogies, trolley or wheeled carriages, shall be rigidly placed and properly connected together, and rails on which each bogie, trolley or wheeled carriage moves shall be level, and the crane shall be moved on the track only in a manner that does not cause instability, rocking distortion either of the crane structure or the supporting framework of track

(6) Every travelling crane on rails shall be provided with guards to remove

from the rails any loose material likely to cause danger

Mounting of cranes	102. Every bogie, trolley or wheeled carriage, on which the crane is mounted shall, having regard to the purposes for which the crane is to be or is being used, be of good construction, adequate strength and suitable to support the crane and shall be of sound material, free from patent defect and properly maintained.
Cranes with derricking jibs	103. On every crane having a derricking jib operated through a clutch, there shall be provided and properly maintained an effective interlocking arrangement between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum to ensure that the clutch cannot be disengaged unless the pawl is in effective engagement with the derricking drum and the pawl cannot be disengaged unless the clutch is in effective engagement with derricking drum: Provided that this rule shall not apply to a crane in which – (i) The hoisting drum and the derricking drum are independently driven; or (ii) The mechanism driving the derricking drum is self rocking.
Restriction on use of cranes	104(1) notwithstanding paragraph (2), and unless no undue stress is imposed on any part of the crane structure or mechanism, and the stability of the crane is not thereby endangered, the hoisting mechanism of crane shall only be used for raising or lowering loads vertically and under the supervision of a competent person. (2) A crane with a derricking jib shall not be used at a radius exceeding the maximum radius required to be specified for the jib in the certificate of test and examination required by rule 109.
Use of cranes with timber structural member prohibited	105. No person shall use a crane which has any timber structural member.
Erection of cranes under supervision	106. No person shall erect a crane except under the immediate and direct supervision of a competent person
Competent persons to operate to lifting appliances and	107(1) No person who is not trained and competent, stories under the age of eighteen years, shall, except for training purposes and then under the direct supervision of a person qualified for the purpose, drive or operate a crane or other lifting appliance. (2) The employer of an operator or driver of a crane or other lifting appliance shall,

- give signals before taking the driver or operator into employment, test and ensure the competency of the operator and issue him with a certificate of competency endorsed in respect of the crane or lifting appliance to be operated or driven.
- (3) no person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed and (except under the direct supervision of a competent person for training purposes) either to give signals to the operator of a lifting appliance driven by mechanical power or to operate the appliance.
- (4) subject to paragraphs (5) and (6) and except where clear and restricted view is not necessary for safe working, there shall be appointed and suitably stationed throughout the operation, one or more competent persons to give necessary signals to the operator or driver of a crane or other lifting appliance who may not have a clear and unrestricted view of the load and its vicinity of the point of attachment for a load and its vicinity.
- (5) where and insofar as it is impracticable to comply with the requirements of paragraph (3), other effective measures shall be taken to enable the driver or operator of a lifting appliance –
- (a) To ascertain the position of the load, or point of attachment for a load, when it is in the vicinity of a loading or unloading point of any other place at danger is reasonably to be anticipated
 - (b) To ensure the safe movement of the load
- (6) The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) shall not apply –
- (a) In the case of hoist of an aerial cableway, or of an aerial rope way; or
 - (b) In the case other than that of a hoist as respects places where the appliance raise or lower the load (or point of attachment for a load) vertically only, without any horizontal or slewing motion, if for safe working the driver or operator of the appliance needs information related to the movement, when it is at or in the immediate vicinity of certain points only and effective arrangements are made by means of a signalling system, position indicators or otherwise for providing the driver or operator with the information necessary for safe working.
- (7) There shall be efficient communication between the driver or operator and persons employed at unloading or unloading point of an aerial cableway or aerial ropeway.
- Signals 108.(1) every signal given for the movement or stopping of a lifting appliance shall be distinctively in character and as such that the person to whom it is given is able to hear or see easily.
- (2) Devices or apparatus used for giving sound, color or light signals shall be properly maintained and the means of communication shall be adequately protected

from accidental interference.

Testing and examination of cranes, etc

109. (1) subject to paragraph (4), no crane, crab, or winch shall be used unless it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person within the previous four years and no pulley block, gin wheel or sheer legs shall be used in the raising or lowering of a load weighing one tonne or more unless it has been tested thoroughly examined by a competent person.

(2) subject to paragraph (4), no crane, crab or winch shall be used after any substantial alteration or repair affecting its strength of stability until it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person and your pulley block, gin wheel or sheer legs shall, after any substantial alteration or repair be used in the raising or lowering load weighing one tonne or more and tearing it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), no lifting appliance shall be used unless it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person within the previous fourteen months or after it has undergone substantial alteration or repair.

(4) Nothing in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), shall apply to a hoist.

(5) no crane, crab, winch, pulley block or gin wheel shall be used unless there has been obtained, in such a form as may be prescribed, as respects the kind of lifting appliance tested and examined, a certificate of any tests and examination required by paragraphs (1), and (2) signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination and specifying—

- (a) The safe working load or loads
- (b) In the case of a crane laths a variable operating radius (including a crane with a derricking jib), the radii of the jib, trolley or crab appropriate to the specified safe working load or loads;
- (c) In the case of a crane with a derricking jib the maximum radius at which the jib may be worked.

(6) a report in writing containing the prescribed particulars of the results of every test or examination required by paragraphs (1) (2) and (3) signed by the person carrying out the test or examination, shall be made within twenty-eight days from the completion of the test:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a test or examination of which a certificate has been obtained in accordance with paragraph (5).

(7) The person making the report of any test for examination required by paragraphs and shall, within twenty-eight days of the completion of the test or examination, send a copy of the report to the Director and Occupational Safety and Health officer of the area where the test is carried out.

Marking of safe

110(1)the safe working load of safe working loads and means of identification

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working loads shall be plainly marked –

- (a) Platform- every crane, crab or winch;
- (b) Upon each pulley block, gin wheel, sheer legs, derrick Pohl, derrick must or aerial cableway used in raising or lowering of a load weighing one tonne or more.

(2) every crane of variable operating radius (including a crane with a derricking jib) shall –

- (a) Have plainly marked upon it the safe working load at various radii of the jib, trolley or crab, and in the case of a crane with a derricking jib the maximum radius at which the jib may be worked; and
- (b) Be fitted with an accurate indicator, clearly visible to the driver, showing the radius of the cube, trolley or crab, at any time and the safe working load corresponding to the radius.

Indication of safe working load of jib cranes

111(1) no jib crane having either a fixed or a derricking jib (other than a mobile crane) shall be used unless it is fitted with an approved type of automatic safe load indicator which shall be properly maintained, and every such indicator shall be tested by a competent person other than the crane driver of the erection or installation of the crane for the purpose of any building operation or work in changing construction and before the crane is taken into use.

(2) more mobile crane having either at fixed or derricking jib shall be used unless it is fitted with an approved type of an automatic safe load indicator which shall be properly maintained, and every such indicator shall be tested by a competent person before the crane is taken into use –

- (a) On each occasion after it has been wholly or partially dismantled; and
- (b) After each erection , alteration or removal of the crane for the purpose of any building operations or works of engineering construction, being an erection, alteration or removal likely to have affected the proper operation of the indicator

(3) The indicator shall be inspected in any case at intervals not exceeding one week, when the crane is in use, by the person coming out the inspection required under rule 91(1) (c) and the result of those inspections shall be reported in the manner specified in paragraph (2) of that rule.

(4) Report of the results of every test required by this ruling, signed by the person carrying out the test, shall be made forthwith in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

(5) this rule shall not apply –

- (a) To a guy derricking crane, being a crane of which the mast is held

upright solely by means of ropes with the necessary fittings tightening screws;

- (b) To a hand crane which is being used solely for erecting or dismantling another crane; or
- (c) To the crane having a maximum safe working load of one ton or less; or
- (d) Until the expiration of two years after the date of commencement of these Rules, to an excavator adapted for use as a crane.

Load not to exceed safe working load

112. Except for the purposes of making tests, when the safe working load may be exceeded, no crane, crab, winch, pulley block, gin wheel, sheer legs, derrick poles and derrick masts shall be loaded beyond the safe working load.

Precaution on raising or lowering loads

113. (1) Where there is lifted on a crane, crab, winch (other than piling winch), sheer legs or aerial cableway a load which is equal to or slightly less than the relevant safe working load and which is not already sustained wholly by the appliance, lifting shall be halted after the load has been reached a shorter distance and before the operation is proceeded with.

(2) where more than one lifting appliance is required to raise or lower more than one load –

- (a) The plant or equipment used shall be so arranged and fixed to that no such lifting appliance shall at any the time be loaded beyond its safe working load or be rendered and stable in the raising or lowering of the load; and
- (b) A competent person shall be specially appointed to directly supervise the operation.

114. (1) of the jib of a scotch derrick crane shall not be erected between the back stays of the crane.

(2) No load which lies in the angle between the back stays of a scotch derrick crane shall be removed by that crane.

(3) Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the foot of the king post of scotch derrick crane from being lifted out of its socket or support whilst in use.

(4) where the guys of a guy derrick crane can not be fixed at approximately equal inclinations to the mast and so that the angle between adjacent pairs of guys are approximately equal, such other measures shall be taken as will ensure the stability of crane.

PART XIV—LIFTING OPERATIONS: CHAINS ROPES AND LIFTING GEAR

Construction, testing,

115. (1) subject to the provisions of paragraph, no chain, rope or lifting gear shall

examination
and safe load

be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless –

- (a) It is of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, suitable quality, and free from patent defect; and
- (b) (except in the case of wire rope used before the commencement of these Rules or a fibre rope or fibre sling) it has been tested and examined by a competent person and there has been obtained, in such a form as may be prescribed, a certificate of that test and examination specifying the safe working load and signed by the person making are responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination; and
- (c) It is marked in plain legible figures and letters with the safe working load under means of identification.

(2) a rope or rope sling need not to be marked with the safe working load if its safe working load is contained in the report required by rule 121 and rope or sling is so marked as to enable its safe working load to be ascertained from that report or if, in the case of wire rope used before the commencement of these Rules or a fibre rope or fibre sling, its safe working load can be ascertained from a table of safe working loads posted in a prominent position on the site of operations or works; and in the case of a rope or rope sling which is not required to have been tested and which is not marked with the safe working load, the safe working load required to be entered in the report are required to be shown by the table, as the case may be, shall be deemed for the purpose of these Rules to be the safe working load of the rope or rope sling.

(3) No wire rope shall be used in raising, lowering or as a means of suspension if in any length of ten diameters the total number of visible broken wires exceeds five per cent of the total number of wires in the rope.

(4) no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be loaded beyond its safe working load except for the purpose of making tests and then only to such extent as a competent person appointed to carry out the test may authorize.

Testing of
chains, rings
etc. altered or
repaired by
welding

116. No chain, ring, link, hook, plate clamp, shackle, swivel or eye-bolt which has been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless, since the lengthening, alteration or repair, it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person and there has been obtained in the prescribed form a certificate of that test and thorough examination, signed by him or by the person responsible for the carrying out of the test and thorough examination and specifying the safe working load:

Provided that the requirements of this rule as to the testing and certification shall not apply to a chain attached to the bucket of dragline or an excavator

Hooks

117. Every hook used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension shall either be provided with an efficient device to prevent their displacement of the

sling or load from the hook, or be of such shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of any displacement.

Slings

118. (1) every sling used for raising or lowering on a lifting appliance shall be securely attached to the appliance, and the method of attachment shall not be a method likely to result in damage to any part of the sling or to any lifting gear supporting it.

(2) more double or multiple sling shall be used for raising or lowering if –

- (a) The upper end of the sling legs are not connected by the means of a shackle, ring or link of adequate strength; or
- (b) The safe working load of any sling leg is exceeded as a result of the angle between the sling legs.

Edges of load not to come into contact with sling etc.

119. Adequate steps shall be taken By the use of suitable packing or otherwise to prevent the edges of the load be raised or lowered from coming into contact with any sling, rope or chain, where this would cause danger.

Nor could the chains, etc.

120.(1) a load shall not be raised ,lowered or suspended on a chain or wire rope which has a knot tied in any part of the chain or rope under direct tension.

(2) No chain which is shortened of joined to another chain by means of bolts and nuts inserted through the links shall be used for raising, lowering or suspending any load.

Examination of chains, ropes and lifting gear

121.(1)no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once within the previous six months, that chains, ropes and lifting gear not in regular use need only be examined when necessary.

(2)A report, in writing , containing the prescribed particulars of the result of every examination carried out under this rule, signed by the person carrying out the examination, shall be made immediately after the examination is carried out.

Annealing of chain and lifting gear

122.(1) a chain or lifting gear (other than rope sling or lifting gear of a class or description specified in the Third Schedule, or exempted by certificate of Director upon the ground that it is made of a material or is so constructed that it cannot be subjected to heat- treatment without risk of damage) shall not be used in raising our lowering or as a means of suspension unless –

- (a) It has been effectively annealed or subjected to some appropriate form of heat treatment of this provision of a competent person within the previous fourteen months or , in the case of chains or slings of thirteen millimetres bar or smaller material, within the previous six months; and
- (b) A report has been made in writing containing the prescribed particulars

of every annealing or appropriate heat- treatment signed by the competent person and a host of supervision the annealing or a heat treatment was carried out.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), chains or lifting gear not in regular use or used solely on lifting appliances worked by hand may be annealed for subjected to the appropriate heat treatment only when necessary.

PART XV—LIFTING OPERATIONS :SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO HOISTS

Safety of hoist ways, platforms and cages

123. (1) in the hoist way of every hoist shall at all points at which access to the hoist way is provided, or at which persons are liable to be struck by any moving part of the hoist be efficiently protected by a substantial enclosure, and enclosures shall, where access to the hoist is needed, be fitted with gates.

- 2) An enclosure or gate provided under the provision of this rule shall, where practicable, extend to a height of at least 2.0m, except where a lesser height is sufficient to prevent a person falling down the hoist way and there is no risk of a person coming into contact with any moving part of the hoist, but shall in no case be less than 1.0 m
- 3) Gates fitted under the provision of this rule shall be kept closed except at a landing place where the platform or cage is at rest and it is for the time being necessary for the gate to be open for the purposes of loading or unloading goods, plant or materials, or to allow persons to enter or leave the cage, and without prejudice to the obligation of every contractor and employer of workmen under this Rules, it shall be the duty of every person, immediately after using a gateway, to see that the gate is closed, unless it is for the time being necessary as explained in this paragraph for the gate to be open
- 4) A hoist shall where practicable be provided with properly maintained efficient devices which will support the platform or cage together with its safe working load the hoist, rope, or ropes or any part of the hoisting gear fail.
- 5) A hoist shall be provided with properly maintained efficient automatic devices which will ensure that the platform or cage does not overrun the highest point to which it is for the time being constructed to travel.

Operation of hoists

124. 1)The construction and installation arrangements of every hoist shall where practicable be such that it can be operated at any one time only from one position and a hoist shall not be operated from the cage unless requirements of rule 129 are complied with

2)Except where a clear and unrestricted view is not necessary for safe working, effective arrangements shall be made for signals for operation the hoist to be given to the operator of a hoist from each landing place at which the hoist is used and to

enable him to stop the platform or cage of the hoist at the appropriate level if he does not have a clear and unrestricted view on the platform or cage throughout its travel

- Winches 125 where a hoist is operated by means of a winch, the winch shall be so constructed that the brake is applied when the control lever, handle or switch is not held in the operation position, and the winch shall not be a winch fitted with a pawl and ratchet gear on which the pawl has to be disengaged before the platform or cage be lowered.
- Safe working load and markings of hoists 126 (1) The safe working load shall be plainly marked on every hoist platform or cage and no load greater than that load shall be carried, except that for the purpose of carrying out a test the safe working load may be exceeded by such amount as a competent person appointed to carry out the test may authorize.
- (2) where a hoist is used for carrying persons the maximum number of persons to be carried at any one time shall be so marked, and a greater number of persons shall not be carried.
- (3) There shall be a readily legible notice on the platform or cage stating that the carriage of persons is prohibited if the platform or cage is for carriage of goods and materials only.
- Test and examination of hoists 127 (1) no hoist shall be used unless –
- a) in the case of a hoist manufactured or substantially altered or substantially repaired after the date of commencement of these Rules it has, since the manufacture, alteration or repair, as the case may be, been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person, and there has been obtained in such a form as may be prescribed a certificate of the test and examination, signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination and specifying the safe working load and in the case of a hoist used for carrying persons the maximum number of persons to be carried at one time;
- b) in the case of a hoist used for carrying persons, it has, since it was last erected or the height of travel of the cage was last altered, whichever is the later, been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent person and a report of the results of the test and examination, signed by the person making or responsible for the carrying out of the test and examination has been in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars; and
- c) It has been thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once within the six months preceding any use thereof.
- 2) a report in writing, containing the prescribed particulars of the results of every examination required by paragraph (1) (c) signed by the person making it, responsible for the carrying out of the examination, shall be made within twenty-eight days.

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3) the person making the report of a test or examination required by paragraph (1) shall within twenty-eight days of the completion of the test or examination send a copy of the report to the Director and to the Occupational Safety and Health officer of the area where the test was made.

PART XVI—LIFTING OPERATIONS CARRIAGE OF PERSONS AND SECURENESS OF LOADS

CARRYING
persons by
means of lifting
appliances

128. (1) no person should be raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance except—

- (a) On the driver's platform- in case of a crane; or
- (b) On a hoist; or
- (c) On an approved suspended scaffold ; or
- (d) As permitted by paragraph (2)

(2) A person may be raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance otherwise and in accordance with the provision of paragraph (1) only –

- (a) in circumstances where the use of the hoist or of an approved suspended scaffold is not reasonably practicable and the requirements of paragraph (3) and (4) are complied with;
- (b) On an aerial cableway or an aerial ropeway if the requirements of paragraphs (3) (b) to (d) and (4) are complied with.

(3) the requirements referred to in paragraph (2) are that--

- (a) the appliance can be operated from one position only;
- (b) any winch used in connection with the appliance shall comply with the requirements of rule 125;
- (c) no person shall be carried except in a suitable chair or cage, or in a suitable skip or other receptacle at least 1.0m deep; and
- (d) suitable measures shall be taken to prevent the chair, cage, skip or other receptacle from spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to any occupant.

(4) A chair, cage, skip, or other receptacle used in pursuance of this rule shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and properly maintained, and shall be provided with suitable means to prevent any occupant falling out and shall not contain material or tools liable to interfere with his handhold or foothold or otherwise endanger him.

Hoist carrying
persons

129(1) no person shall be carried by a hoist unless it is provided with a cage which –

- (a) is so constructed as to prevent, when the cage, gate or gates are shut , a person carried from falling out or from being trapped between a part of the cage and any fixed structure or other moving part of the hoist or from being struck by articles or materials falling down the hoist way; and
 - b) is fitted on each side from which access is provided to a landing place with a gate which, so far as is reasonably practicable, shall have efficient interlocking or other devices to secure that the gate cannot be opened except when the cage is at a landing place, and the cage cannot be moved away from any place until the gate is closed.
- (2) every gate in the hoist way enclosure of a hoist used for carrying persons shall be fitted with efficient interlocking or other devices to secure that no gate can be opened except when the cage is at a landing place, and the cage cannot be moved away from any place until the gate is closed.
- (3) in connection with every hoist used for carrying persons there shall be provided suitable efficient automatic devices which will ensure that the cage comes to rest at point above the lowest point to which the cage can travel.

Secureness
loads

130. (1) Every part of a load shall be securely suspended or supported whilst being raised or lowered and shall be adequately or lowered and shall be adequately secured to prevent danger from slipping or displacement.
- (2) where by reason of the nature of the position of the operation a load is liable, whilst being moved on a lifting gear, to come into contact with any object so that the object may become displaced, special measures shall be adopted to prevent the danger so far as reasonably practicable.
- (3) Every container or receptacle used for raising or lowering stone, bricks tiles, slates or other objects shall be so enclosed, constructed or designed as to prevent the accidental fall of those objects:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to a grab, shovel, or other similar excavating receptacle if effective steps are taken to prevent any person being endangered by a fall of objects therefrom.

- (4) Goods or loose material shall not be placed directly on a platform of a hoist unless the platform is enclosed or other effective precautions are taken where necessary to prevent the fall of any such goods or material.
- (5) No truck or wheelbarrow shall be carried on a hoist platform unless it is efficiently scotched or secured on the platform.
- (6) No truck or wheelbarrow shall be carried on the open platform of a hoist unless the truck or wheelbarrow is so loaded that no part of the load is liable to fall off.
- (7) No load shall be left suspended from a lofting appliance unless a competent person is actually in charge of the appliance.

PART XVII—HEALTH AND WELFARE

Obligations
under this part

131. (1) except as otherwise provided in this rule, it shall be the duty of every contractor to comply with such of the requirements of this part as affect any person employed by him.
- (2) The requirements of any of rules 132, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139 shall be deemed to be complied with by a contractor as regards any period during which there are in operation—
- (a) effective arrangements made by him with another contractor or employer or workmen on the site, being arrangements in respect of which the requirements of paragraph (3) are fulfilled; or
- (b) effective arrangements made by him with other person for enabling person employed by that contractor to have adequate access to and use of facilities which are respectively of the same kind, and as a adequate and suitable, as those required by any of those provisions to be provided, being facilities which are reasonably accessible to every working position on the site.
- (3) A contractor who provides facilities in accordance with an arrangement made in pursuance of paragraph (2) (a) shall as soon as the arrangement comes into operation—
- (a) enter in a register in an approved form the approved particulars of that arrangement; and
- (b) give to the contractor with whom he has made the arrangement a certificate in an approved form containing the particulars.
- (4) All register kept and certificates given in pursuance of paragraph (3) shall be preserved either on the site of the relevant operations or work or at an office of the contractor by whom the register is kept or whom the certificate was given, as the case may be.
- (5) All registers kept and certificates given pursuance of paragraph (3) shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by an Occupational safety and health officer and all such certificates shall at all reasonable time be open to inspection by any person employed affected thereby.
- (6) the person keeping a register or having a certificate and given under the provisions of this rule shall send to the Occupational safety and health officer of the area such extracts there from or copies thereof as the Occupational safety and health officer may from time to time require.
- (7) where by a virtue of an agreement in accordance with paragraph (2) (a) a contractor is deemed to have complied with any requirement of this part, the second contractor who has undertaken provide facilities in accordance with that agreement shall be responsible instead of the first contractor for complying with that requirement, and the persons employed by that contractor shall for the purpose of that requirement be deemed to be persons in employment of that second contractor who has undertaken to provide the facilities.

(8) landing in this part shall be construed as preventing two or more contractors who jointly appointing the same person or persons to have charge of first aid boxes or cases of a first aid room or be responsible for summoning an ambulance or other means of transport in pursuance of rule 135.

Provision of
First-aid boxes
and cases

132(1) except as provided in paragraph (3) where contractors more than five persons in his employment on a site, he shall provide and keep clean and good repair a sufficient number of suitable first aid boxes, or cases, which shall, while work is going on, be reasonably accessible to all positions on the site where persons in his employment are working.

(2) to First-aid box or case provided in pursuance of this rule shall be distinctively marked "FIRST AID" and placed under the charge of a responsible person whose name shall be plainly indicated in a prominent place on or near the box and who –

- (a) While in charge of the box or case shall be readily available when any persons for whom it is provided at working on the site; and
- (b) When the box or case is provided by a contractor who has more than 50 persons in his employment on site, shall be a person trained in first aid treatment to the standard required by rule 134.

Contents of
first-aid boxes
and cases

133(1) nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in a first-aid box or case.

(2) each first-aid box or case provided under this part shall contain the equipment and materials specified in the Fourth Schedule

(3) the provisions of this rule and rule 132 shall be in addition to and not in the derogation of the Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid) Rules, 1977, and it is declared that the director may in writing approve any standard or grade or quality of materials or drugs that may be contained in a first-aid box notwithstanding anything in those Rules or any subsequent Rules.

Standard of
training in first
aid treatment

134.(1) for the purpose of rules 132 and 136 a person shall not be deemed to be trained in first aid treatment unless –

- (a) He is a registered or enrolled nurse; or
- (b) he is the holder of a certificate in first-aid issued within the immediate preceding twelve months by, or is otherwise a recognized as being qualified in first aid treatment by, a training organization; and
- (c) He is over eighteen years of age.

(2) no contractor shall be held not to have complied with the requirement of rule 132 (2) that the persons in charge of certain first-aid boxes or cases shall be persons trained in first aid treatment, in any case where he proves that he used all due diligence to secure compliance with that provision.

(3) in a case where the person in charge of a first-aid box or case is required by 132

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(2) (b) to be a person trained in first aid treatment to the standard required by this rule, the following particulars shall be recorded in writing a serious picked the person, namely –

- (a) his name;
- (b) his age;
- (c) In the nature and date of his qualification is a person trained in first aid treatment; and
- (d) The date on which evidence of his being so trained was inspected by the contractor

(4) the record required under paragraph (3) shall be securely fixed inside a first-aid box or case and shall at all reasonable time be open to inspection by any Occupational safety and health officer, and the person keeping that record shall send to an Occupational safety and health officer such extracts there from or copies thereof as the Occupational safety and health officer may from time to time require.

Ambulances

135.(1) per contractor who has in his employment on a site more than twenty- five persons shall –

- (a) Notify , if in Nairobi the Director of Medical Services, and thus where the District Medical Officer Of Health and the Provincial Medical Officer of Health for the area where the site is situated (within twenty-four hours of employing for the first time more than twenty - five persons on the site), of the location and address(if any) of the site, and of the nature of the operations or works and the probable date of their completion;
- (b) Provide and maintain on the site a suitable stretcher or such number of suitable stretchers as may be necessary;
- (c) appoint a responsible person or responsible persons who shall always be ready to be available during working hours and whose duty summon an ambulance or other means of transport if needed in the case of accident or illness, and the contractor shall ensure that legible copies of a notice indicating that person or persons and containing instructions on the making of emergency telephone or radio calls are affixed in one or more prominent positions on the site

(2) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), in the case of a site where means of telephonic link or radio communication with an ambulance station are not readily accessible, a contractor who has in his employment on the site more than twenty-five persons shall provide at or in the immediate vicinity of the site, so as to be readily available during working hours, a motor vehicle constructed or adapted so as to be able to carry a person on a stretcher.

(3) any contractor providing a vehicle in pursuance of this rule shall obtain from the relevant medical officer of health a card showing the address of the nearest hospital named by that officer as one designated to provide accident and

emergency services and shall ensure that the card is kept in a prominent position in the vehicle.

- First aid rooms
136. (1) on a site where the number of persons employed exceeds 250, a contractor who has more than 50 persons in his employment on that site shall provide and maintain include order and in fact been condition that or near to the site of the operations or works and conveniently accessible, properly constructed and suitable First-aid room, the interior surface of which shall be capable of being easily kept clean, and the First-aid room shall be used only for purposes of treatment and rest and shall be in the charge of a person trained in first aid treatment the standard required by rule 134 who shall always be readily available during working hours.
- (2) A first-aid room provided in pursuance of this rule shall contain at least the following equipment –
- (a) a sink having smooth impervious internal surface is with hot and cold water always available;
 - (b) Table with a smooth impervious top;
 - (c) Means of sterilising instruments;
 - (d) A supply of suitable dressings, bandages and splints;
 - (e) A couch;
 - (f) Suitable and sufficient structures, including a sling stretcher;
 - (g) Sufficient blankets and hot- water bottles; and

A footbath or basin or bowl suitable for use it as a foot bath.

- Shelters and accommodation for clothing and for taking meals
- 137.(1) subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and(3), there shall be provided at or in the immediate vicinity of every site for the use of the person employed and conveniently accessible to them –
- (a) Adequate and suitable accommodation for taking shelter during interruptions of work owing to bad weather and for depositing clothing not worn during working hours, being accommodation containing –
 - (i) Where more than five persons are employed by a contractor on a site, adequate and suitable means of enabling the persons to warm themselves and to dry weight closing; or
 - (ii) Where five persons or less are employed by a contractor on a site, such arrangements as are reasonably practicable for enabling persons to warm themselves and for drying wet clothing;
 - (b) Adequate and suitable accommodation for the deposit of protective clothing used for work and kept, when not in use, at or in the immediate vicinity of the site, with such arrangements is a reasonably practicable for drying the clothing if it becomes wet;
 - (c) Adequate and suitable accommodation affording protection from the weather including sufficient tables and seats or ranges for taking meals, with the facilities for holding water and, where a contractor has more than ten persons in his employment on the site and heated food is not available on the site, adequate facilities for heating foods; and

Washing
facilities

- (d) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water at a convenient point or points and clearly marked “DRINKING WATER” or patently intended to be used as such.
 - (2) for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), in determining accommodation of any kind provided in pursuance of that subparagraph at any time and place is adequate, and that shall be had to the number of persons who appear to be likely to use such accommodation.
 - (3) for the purposes for a paragraph (1) (a) to (c), in determining whether accommodation is conveniently access, a current shall be taken of any transport provided at appropriate times for the persons employed.
 - (4) All accommodation provided in pursuance of paragraph (1)(a) to(c) shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition and shall not be used for the deposit of storage of materials or plant.
- 138(1) Except in the cases specified under paragraphs (2),(3) and (4), every contractor shall provide adequate and suitable facilities for washing if he has in his employment on a site one or more persons of whom at least one is present on the site on any occasion for more than four consecutive hours.
- (2) subject the provision of paragraph (4), and except in the case provided for paragraph (3), where a contractor has more than twenty persons in his employment on a site board of there are reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works to be undertaken by him on the site will not be completed within six weeks from their commencement, he shall provide for the persons employed suitable facilities for washing which shall include –
 - (a) Adequate troughs, business or buckets having in every case a smooth impervious internal surface;
 - (b) Adequate and suitable means of cleaning and drying being soap and towels or other means, as the case may require; and
 - (c) A sufficient supply of what and cold or warm water.
 - (3) subject to the provision of paragraph (4), where a contractor has more than 100 persons in his employment at a site and there are reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works to be undertaken by him on that site will not be completed within twelve months from the commencement, he shall provide for the persons employed for cities such as are required by paragraph (2) (b)and(c)and also four wash basins, with an additional basin for every thirty-five persons or less in excess of hundred persons.
 - (4) where persons are employed on the site in a process in which a lead compound or other poisonous substance is used, facilities shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (2) or in accordance, in a case to which it applies, with paragraph (3), and shall include nail brushes and the troughs, basins, buckets or wash-basins so provided shall be on the scale of one for every five persons so employed.
 - (5) Washing facilities provided in pursuance of this rule shall be conveniently

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accessible from accommodation for taking meals provided in pursuance of rule 137 and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Number of sanitary conveniences | <p>139.(1) subject to paragraph (2), a contractor shall provide at least one suitable sanitary convenience (not to being a convenience suitable only as a urinal) for Everett and five persons in his employment on a site.</p> <p>(2) where a contractor has more than hundred persons in his employment on a site, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one such convenience as described in paragraph (1) for every twenty-five persons in his employment on the site of the first hundred, and one for every thirty-five persons thereafter.</p> <p>(3)in the country making the number of conveniences required by this rule any number of persons less than twenty-five or thirty-five or in excess of multiples of twenty-five or thirty-five, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as twenty-five or thirty-five.</p> |
| Other requirements as to sanitary conveniences | <p>140(1) every sanitary convenience shall be sufficiently ventilated, and shall not, communicate with any workroom or messroom except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.</p> <p>(2) every sanitary convenience (other than a convenience suitable merely as a urinal) shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy at all times and shall have the proper door and fastening, and a urinal shall be so placed or so screened as not to be visible from other places, whether on or off the site.</p> <p>(3) the sanitary convenience shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to the persons employed at all times of the act at the site.</p> <p>(4) this rule is without prejudice to the requirements in section 52(1) of the Act to the effect that the conveniences shall be maintained and kept clean, that defective provisions shall be made for lighting the conveniences and that where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be employed the conveniences shall afford proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.</p> |

- (3) the sanitary convenience shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to the persons employed at all times of the act at the site.
- (4) this rule is without prejudice to the requirements in section 52(1) of the Act to the effect that the conveniences shall be maintained and kept clean, that defective provisions shall be made for lighting the conveniences and that where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be employed the conveniences shall afford proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.

Protective clothing

- 141.(1) every contractor shall provide adequate and suitable protective clothing for any person so employed who by reason of the nature of his work is required continue working in the open air during rain, sleet or hail.
- (2) every contractor shall provide adequate and suitable safety helmets of safety caps of an approved type for all persons entering a site whether they are persons employed at the site or otherwise.
 - (3) no person shall enter or work at a site unless he is wearing a safety helmet or safety cap of an approved type.

Safe access to places where facilities are provided

142. Safe means of access and egress shall so far as reasonably practicable be provided and maintained to and from every place at which any of the facilities provided in accordance with this part is situated and every such place shall, so far as reasonably practicable, be made and kept safe for persons using the facilities.

Records, certificates and other documents

- 143.(1) a report required under rules 18, 70, 91,100, 111 and 127, shall be kept on the site of the operations or works and when there are no relevant operations or works shall be kept that an office of the contractor by whom the inspection, the storage emanation, as the case may be, was carried out:
- Provided that in the case of a site where the contractor has reasonable grounds for believing that the operations or works will be completed in a period of six weeks, a contractor making the reports at his office.
- (2) all other reports and every certificate or other document required for the purpose of these Rules shall be kept either on the site of the relevant operations or works or at an office of the contractor for whom the report was made, or the certificate or document was obtained, of the plant or equipment which the certificate relates.
 - (3) All reports, certificates and other documents required for the purposes of this Rules shall be in the relevant forms specified in the Fifth Schedule and shall at all reasonable times be available for inspection by any Occupational safety and health officer, and if the persons keeping the report, certificates or other documents shall send to an Occupational safety and health officer such extracts there from our copies of thereof as

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the Occupational safety and health officer may from time to time require.
 (4) Paragraph (3) shall believe that prejudice to any rule that requires copies of reports to be sent to the director.

FIRST SCHEDULE

THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (BUILDING OPERATIONS AND WORKS OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION)

SCAFFOLD INSPECTIONS

Form of reports of results of inspection under rule 70 of scaffolds, including boatswain's chairs, cages, skips and similar plant or equipments (and plant or equipment used for the purpose thereof)

Name or title of employer or contractor.....

Address of site.....

Work commenced: date.....

Location and description of scaffold, etc and other plant or equipment inspected (1)	Date of inspection (2)	Result of inspection; state whether in good order (3)	Signature (or in case where not legally required) name of person who made the inspection (4)

SECOND SCHEDULE

Extent of exclusion under rule 87

<i>Rule</i>	<i>Extent of exclusion</i>	<i>Exceptions and conditions</i>
91	Paragraph (1) (c)	--
92	Paragraph (5)	--
93	The whole rule	--
94	The whole rule except subparagraph (a) and (c) of paragraph (1)	--
95`	The whole rule	--
97	Paragraphs (2) and (3)	--
100	Paragraphs (5) and (7)	Save that where the crane is specially erected for use in operations or works to which this Rules apply, the crane shall be before that use be tested in accordance with paragraph (5) and a record shall be kept of the particulars of tests and Paragraphs (7) shall then apply
101	Paragraphs (1) (f) and (4)	--
103	The whole rule	--
109	The whole rule	--
110	Paragraph (2) (b)	--
111	The whole rule	--
115	Paragraph (1) (c)	If these are available to any person using the chain, rope or gear, means ascertaining its safe working load

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117	The whole rule	--
121	Paragraph (2)	--

THIRD SCHEDULE

(r.122)

<p>CHAINS AND LIFTING GEAR EXPECTED UNDER RULE 122 (as to heat treatment)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chains made of malleable cast-iron. 2) Plate link chains. 3) The following when made of steel or any non-ferrous metal chains, rings, links hooks, plate-clamps, shackles, swivels and eye-bolts. 4) Pitched chains working on sprocket or pocketed wheels. 5) The following when having screw threaded parts or ball bearings or other case hardened parts-hooks, eye-bolts and swivels. 6) Socket shackles secured to wire ropes by white cappings. 7) Bordeaux connections.
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FOURTH SCHEDULE

CONTENTS OF FIRST-AID BOXES OR CASES

PART 1

Where the number of persons employed by a contractor does not exceed ten—

- (h) a copy of the first-aid leaflet DOSH.250/1;
- (ii) a sufficient number (not less than six) of small sterilized and medicated dressings for injured fingers;
- (iii) a sufficient number not less than three) of medium sized sterilized

and medicated dressing for injured hands or feet.

(iv) a sufficient number (not less than three) of large sterilized and medicate dressings for other injured parts;

(v) a sufficient number (not less than twelve) of adhesive wound dressings of a suitable type and of assorted sizes;

(vi) a sufficient number (not less than two) of triangular bandages of unbleached calico, the longest side of which measures not less than 130cm. and each of the other sides not less than 91cm.;

(vii) a sufficient supply of adhesive plaster;

(viii) a sufficient supply of absorbent sterilized cotton wool in 14 gram packets;

(ix) a sufficient supply of approved eye ointment;

(x) a sufficient supply (not less two) of sterilized eye pads in separate sealed packets;

(xi) a rubber bandage or pressure bandage;

(xii) a sufficient supply of safety pins

PART 2

Where the number of persons employed by a contractor exceeds 10 but does not exceed fifty--

(i) a copy of the first-aid leaflet DOSH 250/1;

(ii) a sufficient number (not less than twelve) of small sterilized and medicated dressings for injured fingers;

(iii) a sufficient number (not less than six) of medium sized sterilized and medicated dressing for injured hands or feet.

(iv) a sufficient number (not less than six) of large sterilized and medicate dressings for other injured parts;

(v) a sufficient number (not less than twenty four) of adhesive wound dressings of a suitable type and of assorted sizes;

(vi) a sufficient number (not less than four) of triangular bandages of unbleached calico, the longest side of which measures not less than 130 cm. and each of the other sides not less than 91 cm;

(vii) a sufficient supply of adhesive plaster;

(viii) a sufficient supply of absorbent sterilized cotton wool in 14 gram packets;

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- (ix) a sufficient supply of approved eye ointment;
- (x) a sufficient supply (not less four) of sterilized eye pads in separate sealed packets;
- (xi) a rubber bandage or pressure bandage;
- (xii) a sufficient supply of safety pins

PART III

Where the number of persons employed by a contractor exceeds 10 but does not exceed fifty--

- (i) a copy of the first-aid leaflet DOSH 250/1;
- (ii) a sufficient number (not less than twenty four) of small sterilized and medicated dressings for injured fingers;
- (iii) a sufficient number (not less than twelve) of medium sized sterilized and medicated dressing for injured hands or feet.
- (iv) a sufficient number (not less than twelve) of large sterilized and medicate dressings for other injured parts;
- (v) a sufficient number (not less than thirty six) of adhesive wound dressings of a suitable type and of assorted sizes;
- (vi) a sufficient number (not less than eight) of triangular bandages of unbleached calico, the longest side of which measures not less than 130cm. and each of the other sides not less than 91cm.;
- (vii) a sufficient supply of adhesive plaster;
- (viii) a sufficient supply of absorbent sterilized cotton wool in 14 gram packets;
- (ix) a sufficient supply of approved eye ointment, B.P.C;
- (x) a sufficient supply (not less eight) of sterilized eye pads in separate sealed packets;
- (xi) a rubber bandage or pressure bandage;
- (xii) a sufficient supply of safety pins

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FIFTH SCHEDULE	(r. 143)
PRESCRIPTION OF RECORDS AND REPORTS	
The records and reports as required under these Rules shall be in the form as printed and published by the Government Printer, being forms and registers bearing the reference LD, BCR followed by the number respectively set out hereunder in relation thereto—	
<i>Title of Form</i>	<i>Form No.</i>
(a) Abstract of the Occupational Safety and Health (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) Rules	DOSH BCR 1
(b) general register for building operations and works of engineering construction	DOSH. BCR 2
(c) the register and certificate of shared welfare arrangements	DOSH. BCR 3
(d) records of inspection, examination and the special tests of – Section A -- scaffolding, boatswain’s chairs, etc. Reports of results of inspections; Section B-- excavations, cofferdams, etc. Reports of results of weekly thorough examinations; Section C-- Lifting appliances: Reports of results of weekly inspections ; Section D—Cranes: reports of results of anchoring and ballasting tests; Section E—automatic safe load indicators: reports of results of tests; Section F—hoists used for carrying persons: reports of results of tests and examinations after alteration of height of travel	DOSH BCR 4 Part I
(e) Record of reports on – Section G— Thorough examination of lifting appliances; Section H—Thorough examination of hoists; Section J-- Record of that the examination of chains ropes and lifting gear; Section K—Heat treatment of chains and lifting gear	DOSH BCR 4 Part II

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(f) Section L--record of other information of chains, ropes and lifting gear	DOSH. BCR 4 Part In III
(g)notice of the building construction or works of engineering construction	DOSH. BCR 5
(h) notice of accidents or dangerous occurrences at building operations or works of engineering construction	DOSH BCR 6
(i) certificate of test and thorough examination of hoists	DOSH. BCR 7
(j) certificate of tests and thorough examination of – (a) Crabs and winches; (b) Pulley blocks and jean wheels used for a load of one tonne or more.	DOSH BCR 8
(k) certificate of test and examination of wire rope	DOSH. BCR 9
(l) certificate of test and thorough examination of crane	DOSH. BCR 10
(m) certificate of test and examination of chains, chain slings [except a fibre rope sling], plate clamp say, shackles, swivels and eye bolts	DOSH. BCR 11
(n) certificate of test for crawler-tracked shovel excavators of crawler-tracked drag-line excavators when adapted for use of cranes	DOSH. BCR 12
(o) notice of appointment of safety supervisor	DOSH BCR 13
(p) certificate of registration of operations or works of contractors	DOSH. BCR 14