

## Safety barriers, demarcation and lines

**Scope** RWE Generation NL  
**Department** H&S  
**Validity until** 01-04-2024

### Document information

Version	Version date	Drafter	Check	Authorisation
2.1	15-05-2021	S. Potter	R. Gijsbers	Manager Safety GES - Ronald Kamst
<b>Check what applies</b>				
Publication:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Doc2E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractor site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GCC Connectsite
Consent OR:	N/A.		Reference: N/A	

### Changes from previous versions

- Periodic review
- Reference to adapted form (information label) included
- Scope everywhere changed to RWE Generation NL due to changed organisation
- The use of barrier tape is in principle no longer allowed

### Purpose of instruction

The purpose of this instruction is to clarify when, how and which barriers and markings should be used in order to limit and control hazardous situations and risks of hazardous work for employees and third parties. It also lays down the uniform use of colours for markings and lines.

### Related documents

Process/ Doc.	Title	Code
Output	Managing HSE risks	P053
Input	Controlling and monitoring	P033
Input	Work permits	I001
Input	Maintaining installations	P080
Form	<a href="#">Form Access forbidden (information label for barriers)</a>	F112-002

## Objectives

As well as clarifying when, how and which barriers and markings should be put in place to prevent dangerous situations, it is also important that these instructions achieve uniformity in barriers, markings and lines across all RWE Generation NL locations, thereby avoiding confusion among employees.

## Scope

These instructions apply to all activities and situations within the locations of RWE Generation NL.

## Measures and instructions

A safety barrier must **never be** passed or ignored by unauthorised persons. If it is necessary to be inside a cordoned off area, permission must always be requested from the responsible executive or department that placed the cordoned off area. See also RWE Life Saving Rule 7.

An information label (see fig. 2) must indicate the date, the reason for the cordoning off and the contact details (**telephone number**) of the person responsible for the cordoning off. This label must be attached clearly and securely to the cordon off barrier, or nearby so that it is clear that it belongs to that cordon off. The person or department responsible for installing the barrier is also responsible for removing the barrier after completion and approval of the work.

A safety barrier can be placed by Operations or Maintenance to cordon off a high-risk situation or area, or by a contractor (permit acceptor) to cordon off a work area.

The permit acceptor is always in charge of coordinating the activities within his work area. In case of conflicting activities, which may become apparent during the issuing of the permit or during the execution of the **LMRA**, it is determined in consultation with the permit acceptor which activities can be carried out within the demarcated work area.

### If a fence is placed, the owner/manager is responsible for it:

- The correct way of cordoning off, paying attention to leaving necessary passages free, for example for emergency services;
- Immediate placement of the sign/ label forbidden passage;
- Maintaining the fencing in good condition;
- If necessary, timely adjustment of the fencing;
- The removal of the barrier at the end of the work;
- Arranging supervision, so that no undesirable persons come within the fence(s).

### Each label shall state:

- Name and telephone number of the owner and responsible department of the fence;
- The reason for the cordoning off, nature of the work;
- Date and time when the barrier was set.



Figure 1 Prohibited access (LSR 7)



Figure 2 Information label forbidden access

## Safety barriers

### Safety barrier type A - temporary barrier

A fence or chain with the aim of temporarily (<5 days) cordoning off a (work) area from unauthorised persons and making the dangers clear to trespassers.

#### Red/white chain

Red/white cordon chain is used in fencing off hazardous and/or prohibited situations. For example:

- Demarcation of a work area in which lifting activities take place;
- Demarcation of a work area where work is carried out at height and there is a risk of falling objects;
- In an area where there are leaks or spills;
- Where an incident has taken place.

A daily check must be carried out to ensure that the fencing and the cordoned off area are still in order.

#### Yellow/black chain

Yellow/black cordon chain is used as a warning for situations and activities that may cause danger to the surroundings, where the danger is not always visible. The hazard, hazardous substance or risk must be clearly marked on the barrier. For example:

- High-risk activities such as high-pressure cleaning;
- Detonative cleaning (using pressure waves/ controlled explosions);
- X-ray technical work;
- Presence of asbestos or other hazardous substances;
- Live, non-insulated electrical parts or components.

A daily check must be carried out to ensure that the fencing and the cordoned area are still in order.

### Safety barrier Type B - hard Safety barrier (colour, as per type A):

- For example, fencing between walkways and the road;
- Fences, connected to each other, that cannot fall over;
- Cordon of from scaffolding material;

#### Application of type B:

- When a barrier has to be maintained for a longer period of time (> 5 days) due to a high-risk situation;
- The risk is such that there is a high probability of injury within a barrier and passage must therefore be effectively blocked with a fixed barrier;
- In the event of a fall hazard, for example when digging trenches and pits, for which a chain or otherwise does not provide adequate protection.

## Preparation phase

In the work preparation phase, a check must be made as to whether cordoning off is necessary. Here, the alternative routes and/or the announcement of alternative escape routes or the accessibility by emergency services must be considered immediately. These alternative routes and/or escape routes must be announced in good time to the work permit preparer or work permit issuer by the person setting up the barrier.

## Completion phase

After completion of all work, all barriers will be removed. This of course includes removing and clearing away any remnants of temporary barriers.

## Deviations

If there is a deviation from the above, an alternative control measure must be taken, discussed beforehand and recorded in a Task Risk Analysis (TRA).

## Markings and lines

This is used to alert employees and passers-by to a particular hazard, access restriction or obligation (e.g. wearing PPE) in connection with their personal safety.

### Colour coding, line demarcation

#### **Yellow Black Marking (RAL 1018 Yellow/ RAL 9005 Black)**

The combination of yellow and contrasting black marking is used to mark dangerous places such as floor or wall obstacles, protruding corners and/or edges etc. that can cause injuries when struck.



#### **Yellow lines: (RAL 1003)**

ATEX areas/zones. Yellow lines next to the "ATEX zone" signs.



#### **Blue lines: (RAL 5005)**

Wear compulsory Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Blue lines next to the signs with pictograms.



#### **Signal green lines/markings: (RAL 6032)**

Indication of escape route lines at locations where no escape route (transparent lighting) can be installed.



#### **Red lines: (RAL 3001)**

Demarcation at fire fighting equipment, in front of which there should be no obstacles, combined with pictograms.



#### **Dark green lines: (RAL 6010)**

Route description for guided tours. Decide per location if lineation is necessary/desirable.



#### **Orange lines: (RAL 2005)**

Marking for areas in which the use of life-saving equipment (e.g. swimming jacket or life jacket) is mandatory and as a warning for an area in which there is a danger of drowning.



## References

- Occupational Health and Safety Decree article 3.16 - preventing the risk of falling.
- Occupational Health and Safety Decree article 8.4 - general requirements for safety and health signs.
- Health and Safety at Work Policy Rule 8.27 - signposting of obstacles and danger points.
- NEN 3011 - Safety signs in the working environment and in public spaces.

## Terminology & Abbreviations

Abbreviation/term	Meaning
TRA	Task Risk Analysis (TRA).
RAL	Is a coding system for paint colors and other coatings.
PPE	Personal protective equipment
LSR	Life Saving Rule
LMRA	Last Minute Risk Analysis (Stop before start)