

Safe use of MEWPs —

Code of practice

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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- British Fluid Power Association
- British Parking Association
- Construction Plant-hire Association
- Co Opted Members
- DfT — DTLR — Central Transport Group
- DTI — Standards Policy Unit
- Garage Equipment Association
- HSE — Health and Safety Executive
- International Powered Access Federation
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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee MHE/12 as a result of requests from industry. It has been based on proposals from the joint Powered Access Interest Group of the Construction Plant-hire Association and the International Powered Access Federation.

Mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) are increasingly being used as temporary working places that provide access to specific areas at height. For many tasks they can be safer and more convenient to use than other forms of access equipment such as ladders, scaffolding, staging or suspended cradles.

Responsibility for the safe operation of MEWPs lies with employers, managers, supervisors, operators and others using these appliances. This code of practice gives guidance and recommendations to maximize the possibility that appropriate MEWPs are selected for use and positioned, used, maintained and examined safely.

The safe operation of MEWPs requires the use of competent operators since inadequately trained personnel are unlikely to appreciate the risks involved.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and competent people, for whose use it has been produced.

This Code of Practice provides guidance for hirers, responsible bodies and persons using the MEWP to assist them in complying with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) [1], the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) [2] and the Work at Height Regulations 2005 [3]. It also provides valuable guidance for training those involved in MEWP operations.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) commends the use of this British Standard to those who have duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 [6]. This standard was drawn up with the participation of HSE representatives and will be referred to in relevant publications.

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with this British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Attention is drawn to the following statutory regulations:

- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) [1];
- The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) [2];
- The Work at Height Regulations [3];
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations [4];
- The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulations [5];
- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 [6];
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) [7];
- The Road Traffic Act [9];
- The Air Navigation Order [18];
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations [21].
- The Electricity at Work Regulations [24].

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 47 and a back cover.

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1 Scope

This British Standard gives guidance and recommendations for persons responsible for the selection, hiring, positioning, maintenance and thorough examination of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs). It also gives guidance and recommendations for the safe use of MEWPs, including the selection and training of operators and other personnel, together with guidance to assist in the selection of competent persons.

NOTE 1 This British Standard does not give recommendations for delivering persons and materials to fixed landing levels. Equipment intended for this purpose, such as lifts or hoists, are dealt with by other standards including BS EN 12158-1, *Builder's hoists for goods*, BS EN 12159, *Builder's hoists for goods and passengers* and BS EN 81, *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts*.

NOTE 2 Mast climbing work platforms (MCWPs) conforming to BS EN 1498, suspended access equipment defined in accordance with BS EN 1808, lifting tables defined in accordance with BS EN 1570, fire fighting and fire rescue appliances defined in accordance with BS EN 1777, and non-integrated working platforms on forklift trucks are not included within the scope of this British Standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 8437, *Code of practice for selection, use and maintenance of personal fall protection systems and equipment for use in the workplace*.

BS EN 280, *Mobile elevating work platforms — Design calculations — Stability criteria — Construction — Safety — Examinations and tests*.

BS EN 45004, *General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

accessory

device attached to a work platform to assist with tasks being carried out from the work platform

NOTE Accessories might include cladding carriers, camera pods, sign carriers, glazing carriers, lighting frames, advertising panels and pipe racks.

3.2

anchor point

element secured to or part of a work platform to which a fall protection system can be attached

3.3

articulated boom

extending structure of a boom-type MEWP which moves by articulation of one or more booms

3.4

competent engineer

person who has such theoretical knowledge of the design of the MEWP as enables them to assess the design of the item in order to establish appropriate criteria for any proposed modification or adaptation, or for a thorough examination

3.5

competent person

person having sufficient professional or technical training, knowledge, actual experience and authority to enable them to:

- carry out their assigned duties at the level of responsibility allocated to them;
- understand any potential hazards related to the work (or equipment) under consideration;
- detect any technical defects or omissions in that work (or equipment), recognize any implications for health and safety caused by those defects or omissions, and be able to specify a remedial action to mitigate those implications

NOTE The attributes for competence which this implies are detailed in 7.2.

3.6

counterweight

substantial mass incorporated into the rotating base of a MEWP in order to counteract the overturning moment created by the work platform and its payload

3.7

demonstrator

person having such practical and theoretical knowledge and experience of MEWPs as is necessary to familiarize operators with their responsibilities and demonstrate pre-operational and safe operational procedure and the limitations of MEWPs

3.8

extending axle

axle on the chassis of a self-propelled MEWP which extends to increase the supporting base of the MEWP in its operating condition

3.9

fall arrest system

personal fall protection system by which a fall is arrested to prevent the collision of the user with the ground or structure

3.10

familiarization

provision of information for use, and demonstration of the controls and characteristics of a specific MEWP to a potential operator

NOTE Familiarization is also known as “handover”.

3.11

ground bearing pressure

pressure exerted on the supporting surface by the stabilizers, outriggers, wheels or tracks of the MEWP

3.12

hirer

company, firm, person, corporation or public authority taking the owner’s plant on hire

3.13

insulated aerial device

MEWP manufactured with specially insulated sections of boom or scissor pack for the purpose of electrical insulation

3.14

knuckle

articulating junction of two booms

3.15

manual force

reaction forces applied to a MEWP by persons in the work platform when carrying out work

3.16**mobile elevating work platform****MEWP**

mobile machine which consists as a minimum of a work platform with controls, an extending structure and a chassis; that is intended for work at height

NOTE A more detailed definition of a MEWP for the purposes of design standards is given in BS EN 280.

3.17**operator**

person(s) responsible for the operation of the MEWPs

3.18**oscillating axle**

axle on the chassis of a self-propelled MEWP which oscillates during travel to ensure that all wheels remain in contact with the ground

3.19**outreach**

horizontal distance between the point at which the centre of rotation meets the ground and the vertical centreline passing through a point 0.5 m outside the rail of the work platform furthestmost from the centre of rotation

3.20**outrigger**

device intended to increase the supporting base of the MEWP and level it in its operating condition

3.21**owner**

company, firm or person owning and/or letting the plant on hire

3.22**personal fall protection system**

assembly of components for protection against falls from a height at work when the risk of a fall exists, including at least a body holding device connected to a reliable anchor

3.23**rescue system**

personal protective system by which a person can carry out a rescue, rescue themselves or be rescued from a height or depth by pulling, lifting or lowering

3.24**responsible body**

person or organization who requires the use of a MEWP and who has responsibility for its safe operation, maintenance and thorough examination

3.25**safe working load****SWL**

maximum load that can be safely handled by a MEWP at a specified position and under specified conditions

NOTE The SWL may also be known as “rated capacity” or “working load limit”.

3.26**scissor lift**

self-propelled X/scissor action and Sigma (Σ) type vertical lifting platform

NOTE A scissor lift may have limited outreach by use of a deck extension.

3.27**self-propelled boom MEWP**

self-propelled telescopic or articulated MEWP with an integral chassis, capable of rotating and providing outreach

NOTE A self-propelled boom MEWP may have outriggers or stabilizers.

3.28

site survey

survey of a location by a competent person prior to the use of a MEWP in order to assess hazards associated with that location and, so far as is practicable, the work to be carried out, and to determine the most suitable MEWP and method of use for the task to be undertaken

NOTE The site survey follows an assessment to identify that a MEWP is suitable for carrying out the task(s).

3.29

spreader pad

pad used to increase the area under a stabilizer, outrigger, wheel or track of a MEWP in order to reduce the ground bearing pressure to an acceptable value

3.30

stabilizer

device or system used to stabilize a MEWP by supporting and/or levelling the complete MEWP or the extending structure

NOTE Examples of stabilizers are jacks, suspension locking devices and extending axles.

3.31

suspension trauma

orthostatic shock caused by vertical suspension for a period of time interfering with the human body's blood circulatory system, which could lead to faintness, shock and ultimately, death

3.32

telescopic boom

extending structure of a boom-type MEWP which moves by the extension or retraction of one or more booms

3.33

vehicle mounted MEWP

MEWP which is driven from, and mounted onto, a vehicle chassis

3.34

working height

vertical distance from the ground to a point 2 m above the floor of the work platform

3.35

work platform

guarded platform which can be moved under load to the required working position and from which erection, repair, inspection or similar work may be carried out

NOTE This is also known as a "cage", "bucket", "basket" or "carrier".

3.36

work restraint system

personal protective system by which a person is prevented from reaching zones where the risk of a fall exists

4 Hazards associated with the use of MEWPs

When undertaking risk assessments of the transport, delivery, positioning, use and maintenance of MEWPs the hazards associated with the use of MEWPs should be considered. Some of the typical hazards associated with these activities are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
Transport and delivery	Loading in depot	Crushing	Machine slipping off truck deck and ramps	9.2.5
			Crushing between MEWP and truck headboard and adjacent MEWPs on truck bed	9.2.5
		Slip, trip and falls	Fall hazard (tripping over chains)	9.2.5
			Fall from vehicle deck	11.1r)
			Environmental conditions (wind, rain, ice, snow and poor visibility)	6.2
	Transport on the highway	Impact with traffic and bystanders	Insecure load (both machines and components)	6.5, 10.2
		Impact	Low bridges (striking with high machines)	9.2.5
	Loading and unloading on site	Overturning/ crushing	Site conditions (public highway, ground conditions, gradients, cranes, services, environment, traffic, pedestrians)	6.8, 6.9
			Inappropriate ramps	9.2.5
			Machine slipping off truck deck and ramps	9.2.5
			Overhead objects	9.2.5
			Crushing between MEWP and truck headboard and adjacent MEWPs on truck bed	9.2.5
		Fall	Slip	9.2.5
			Tripping over chains	9.2.5
			Fall from vehicle deck	11.1r)
		Collision	Stationary and moving vehicles and traffic	10.3
			Pedestrians (including the interface with public)	6.5
			Adjacent structures and objects	6.5
			Overhead objects	6.5
		Environment	Wind, rain, ice, snow and poor visibility	6.2, 6.8.7
	Travel on site	Impact with bystanders	Limited operator visibility (particularly reversing)	10.3
			Constricted areas, crossings, pedestrian areas	10.3
			Site signage and identified vehicle route ways	10.3
			Open yards and loading/unloading areas	10.3

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
		Overturning	General and localized features such as poor ground, excavations, basements and cellars	6.8
			Driving on cross gradients	11.2
		Electrocution and fire	Services (above and below ground)	6.3, 6.8.6
		Collisions	Travel orientation (unexpected response to controls)	11.2
			Overhead hazards	10.3
			Inability to hear warnings due to high noise levels	11.2
			Lack of segregation from vehicles, traffic routes and management arrangements	6.9
		Ejection from work platform	Unexpected movement	11.2
			Striking adjacent object/structure	10.3, 11.2
			Struck by moving vehicle	6.9
		COSHH [4]	Fuel and exhaust fumes in confined areas	6.14
		Fire and explosion	Unprotected combustion engines and electric motors in hazardous areas	6.14
	Parking	Collisions	Moving vehicles	11.7
			Obstructing vehicle routes or loading/unloading areas	11.7
			Run away	11.7
Positioning prior to carrying out work	Ground conditions	Overturning	Un-compacted fill (poor ground bearing)	10.4, 6.8
			Paved areas (unknown bearing capacity)	10.4, 6.8
			Cellars and basements (unknown bearing capacity)	10.4, 6.8
			Excavations (collapse of adjacent ground)	10.4, 6.8
			Waterlogged areas (poor ground bearing)	10.4, 6.8
			Frozen ground (reduction in bearing capacity as ground thaws)	10.4, 6.8
	Services	Overturn, electrocution, fire and damage to services	Above ground: Collision with power lines, telephone lines, projections, pipe bridges	6.3
			Below ground: Collapse due to sewers, manhole covers, cable ducts, water mains, gas mains	10.4, 6.8

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
	Adjacent structures and objects	Impact and crushing	Contact with adjacent structures and mezzanine floors	11.2
			Between counterweight and adjacent object or structure while slewing	11.2
			Walls and roofs of tunnels and corridors	11.2
			Falling objects	11.2e)
	Weather conditions	Overturning	Wind speed: local effects (shielding, vortex effect, aircraft exhaust)	6.10
			Using zero wind rated machines out of doors	6.2.1
	Other plant and vehicles	Personnel hazards	Wind chill, sunburn, sun glare, rain, snow, ice and poor visibility	6.2.2, 11.6
			Crane (tower, mobile and EOT)	6.9
			Road vehicles	6.9
			Site vehicles	6.9
Setting up	Outrigger deployment	Crushing	Feet under outrigger pad	6.8.2
		Impact, trapping and crushing	Extending outrigger beams into adjacent personnel, vehicles or structures	10.4
		Unexpected movement	Hand brake on rear wheels only (chassis moves when rear wheels leave ground)	10.4.4
		Overturning	Incorrect set up	10.4
			Levelling (slope limit) plus max packing height	10.4
			Ground bearing capacity	6.8
	Attachment of work platform and accessories	Muscular-skeletal injuries	Incorrect manual handling	10.6
		Falling and falling object	Not attached securely (lack of competence)	10.6
During use	Loading of the work platform	Overload, overturning and structural failure	Inadequate planning of the operation	Clause 9, 10.5
			Exceeding number of persons	10.5
			Exceeding SWL	10.5
			Exceeding manual persons force	10.5
			Uneven distribution of load	10.5
			Taking an unknown load into the platform whilst elevated	10.5
			Wind loading on the platform and objects handled and placed in or attached to the work platform	10.7
			Shock loading	10.7
			Using the MEWP as a crane	11.1

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
			Using the work platform to nudge components into position. Nudging steel work	10.7
			Trailing cables hanging from the work platform	10.7, 11.1p)
			Long loads, ducting, large panels/pipes, posters or signs (increased wind area)	10.7
			Loads carried on the rails of the work platform (damage to rails, endangering persons in the work platform)	10.7, 11.1o)
			Loads carried outside the work platform (increased loads on levelling and load sensing systems, risk of entanglement)	10.5
	Use at height	Fall from height	Using “hop ups” on floor of work platform (stools, boxes, ladders work platform mid-rail etc.)	11.1n)
			Exiting the work platform at height	6.12, Annex C
			Work platform levelling system failure	6.6
			Faulty or inappropriate personal fall protection system	6.6
			Low height falls from vehicle mount decks	11.1r)
			Ejection by collisions (sideswipe)	6.9
			Unauthorized means of egress	11.1d)
			Work platform access point sliding mid-rail secured or jammed in raised position	11.1c)
		Falling objects	On to work platform (lack of head protection)	9.2.5
			From work platform (particularly loose materials carried on guard-rails)	11.1g)
		Entanglement	Proximity to trees. Long and/or inappropriately attached materials	10.7e)
		Stranding at height	Machine failure	12.1
			Entanglement or blocking of the work platform at height	10.7e)
		Suspension trauma	Incorrect selection and use of emergency egress equipment/rescue system	6.7
			Prolonged suspension in fall protection systems (particularly but not exclusively fall arrest systems)	6.7
			Lack of rescue procedures, lone working etc.	6.7, 6.15

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
		Trapping and crushing	Against, between and underneath structures and services	11.1l)
			Personnel under descending scissor lift extension deck	11.1l)
		Structural failure	Corrosive environment	11.1j), 12.3.5, 13.3.2
			Poor maintenance	Clause 12
			Unauthorized modifications	6.2.1, 6.13
		Incorrect operation, safety system failure	Excess paint overspray (covers decals, jams up switches/mechanisms), poor maintenance	11.1j)
		Mechanical failure	Shot blasting (insufficient protection)	11.1j)
		Overturning	Slow ground failure, erosion	6.8
		Electrocution	Lightning strikes	6.16
	Travelling on site	Impact with bystanders/obstacles	Limited operator visibility (particularly reversing)	11.2
			Constricted areas, crossings, pedestrian areas	11.2
			Site signage and identified vehicle route ways	11.2
			Open yards and loading/unloading areas	11.2
		Overturning	Uneven rough ground (potholes, kerbs etc.)	10.3
			Unprotected edges	10.3
			Housekeeping (debris, objects projecting into or obstructing route ways etc.)	10.3
		Overturning and ejection of cage occupants	Acceleration during turning and stopping (bumper cars) and over uneven ground	11.2
			Magnification of distance and acceleration at the work platform on boom-type MEWPs when travelling over uneven ground (particularly with the boom extended)	11.2
			Sudden movement of the work platform on tracked-type MEWPs when travelling over uneven ground	11.2
			Sudden movement of the work platform if oscillating axles are locked when travelling over uneven ground	11.2

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
			Being towed	10.3
		Impact, trapping, crushing and structural damage	Towing another machine	10.3
	Airports (additional issues)	Impact, trapping and crushing	Collision with aircraft and other traffic	6.10
		Overturning	Aircraft exhaust	6.2.4, 6.10
		Air traffic control confusion	Radar interference from moving MEWP airside	6.10
		Auditory damage	High noise levels	6.10
	Railways (additional issues)	Impact, trapping and crushing	Collision with rail traffic	11.5
		Electrocution	Proximity to overhead power lines and “third rail” systems	6.3, 11.5
Maintenance	Common activities (daily checks, weekly inspections, breakdowns, routine servicing, cleaning, pre-hire inspections)	Fall from height	Low height falls from vehicle mount decks	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
			Incorrect set up or operating technique	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
			Machine failure	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
		Lack of assistance in event of injury	Lone working	6.15
		Injury	Slips and trips from poor housekeeping	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
		Muscular-skeletal injuries	Insufficient manual handling assessment and techniques	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
		Trapping and crushing	Operation whilst guards are removed	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
		Injuries from hazardous substances	Insufficient COSHH [4] assessment and correct use of PPE [5]	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
			Contamination of machine on site	7.2, Clause 8, 12.1
	Breakdowns and routine servicing	Hydraulic fluid injection	Insufficient experience and competence	7.2, Clause 8, 12.3
		Environmental contamination	Insufficient environmental assessment and waste disposal arrangements	7.2, Clause 8, 12.3

Table 1 — Typical hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (*continued*)

Stage	Activity	Hazard	Cause	Relevant cross references
		Machine failure	Insufficient experience and competence	7.2, Clause 8, 12.3
			Use of incorrect spare parts	7.2, Clause 8, 12.3
Thorough examination (including testing)	Thorough examination and testing	Fall from height	Low height falls from vehicle mount decks	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
			Incorrect set up or operating technique	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
			Machine failure	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Lack of assistance in event of injury	Lone working	6.15
		Injury	Slips and trips from poor housekeeping	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Muscular-skeletal injuries	Insufficient manual handling assessment and techniques	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Trapping and crushing	Operation whilst guards are removed	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Injuries from hazardous substances	Insufficient COSHH [4] assessment and correct use of PPE [5]	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
			Contamination of machine on site	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Hydraulic fluid injection	Insufficient experience and competence	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Environmental contamination	Insufficient environmental assessment and waste disposal arrangements	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Machine failure	Insufficient experience and competence	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
			Insufficient product knowledge	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13
		Injuries to bystanders and the public	Unsuitable location without exclusion zone	7.2, Clause 8, Clause 13

5 Management

5.1 General

It is essential that the selection, positioning, operation, maintenance and thorough examination of a MEWP is properly planned, appropriately supervised and carried out in a safe manner. Having identified the hazards associated with the use of MEWPs (see Clause 4), the competent person should evaluate the risks associated with their use and put appropriate control measures in place as identified by the risk assessment.

5.2 Organizational arrangements

MEWPs are used in many industries and work situations for a wide variety of tasks. The provision of MEWPs generally fall into two categories:

- a) MEWPs owned by the responsible body;
- b) MEWPs hired by the responsible body from a hire company.

In both cases the major responsibility for the management of the use of the MEWP lies with the responsible body. Before the MEWP is used a safe system of work should be put in place and the operators instructed to follow it. The system of work should include the following.

- 1) Planning of the operation including procedures for the recovery of persons and/or the machine in the event of an emergency, see 6.7.
- 2) Selection, provision and use of a suitable MEWP and work equipment associated with it.
- 3) Any necessary preparation of a site for the positioning of the MEWP.
- 4) Maintenance and thorough examination requirements.
- 5) The provision of properly trained and competent personnel who have been made aware of their relevant responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act [6].
- 6) Familiarization of the MEWP operator with the specific machine they are required to operate, local site rules and information on any hazards to be aware of in the areas where the MEWP is required to work and travel.
- 7) Adequate supervision by properly trained and competent personnel having the necessary authority. These persons may be provided by either the responsible body or the person in control of the site, provided that this has been agreed by all parties and made known to the persons carrying out the work.
- 8) Availability of all necessary reports of thorough examination and other documents.
- 9) Preventing unauthorized movement or use at all times.
- 10) The safety of persons not involved in the operation.

The system of work and its implementation should be effectively communicated to and between all parties concerned, taking account of any language differences.

The responsible body should check that a competent person is given responsibility for drawing up the system of work which the operator should then follow. In the case of a hired MEWP, the competent person may be assisted in this task by a site surveyor employed by the MEWP owner, who has sufficient knowledge and experience to give specialist advice in the selection and use of the MEWP for the specific application. However, such assistance does not relieve the competent person of their overall responsibility for the safe management of the operation.

6 Safety at worksites

6.1 Accidents, near misses and dangerous occurrences

6.1.1 General

An accident is defined in the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) [7] as:

“any unwanted, unscheduled or unplanned event or occurrence that causes an injury or death to any person or damage to any property”.

A near miss is an accident which almost happens and could have had severe consequences.

RIDDOR [7] lists a number of dangerous occurrences which are relevant for safety at worksites, one of which is “the collapse of, the overturning of, or the failure of any load-bearing part of: any lift, hoist, crane, derrick or mobile powered access platform....etc.”

Other dangerous occurrences listed in the regulations which should be borne in mind in relation to safety at worksites, are the collapse of scaffolding or buildings (which could be connected with the operation of MEWPs in some instances) and contact with overhead power cables.

NOTE RIDDOR [7] requires that a dangerous occurrence is reported to the Health and Safety Executive. They might require that nothing is moved or disturbed until they have visited the site.