

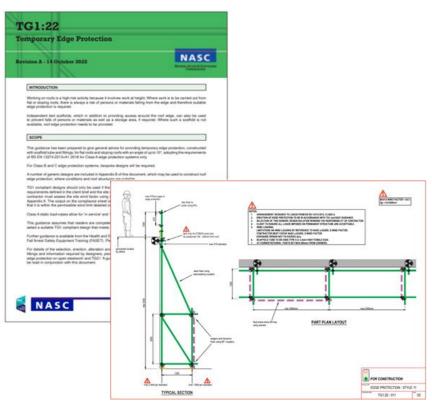
## **Abstract of TG1:22 Temporary edge protection**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This abstract has been written to provide an insight into the purpose and content of TG1 'Temporary Edge Protection' to assist prospective users.

Working on roofs is a high-risk activity because it involves work at height. Where work is to be carried out from flat or sloping roofs, there is always a risk of persons or materials falling from the edge and therefore suitable edge protection is required.

Independent tied scaffolds, which in addition to providing access around the roof edge, can also be used to prevent falls of persons or materials as well as a storage area, if required. Where such a scaffold is not available, roof edge protection needs to be provided.



## **SCOPE**

This guidance has been prepared to give general advice for providing temporary edge protection, constructed with scaffold tube and fittings, for flat roofs and sloping roofs with an angle of up to 10°, adopting the requirements of BS EN 13374:2013+A1:2018 for Class A edge protection systems only.

For Class B and C edge protection systems, bespoke designs will be required.

Fifteen standard solutions are included in Appendix B of the document. which may be used to construct roof edge protection, where conditions and roof structures are suitable, without the need for a bespoke design.

TG1 compliant designs should only be used if the applicable solution, selected from Appendix B, meets the requirements defined in the client brief and the site wind factor doesn't not exceed the specified limit. The scaffolding contractor must assess the site wind factor using the TG20:21 eGuide via the NASC portal, as described in Appendix A of this guidance.

The output on the compliance sheet (e.g. Wind factor 22 Low) must then be compared to ensure that it is within the permissible wind limit detailed on the selected TG1 design drawing shown in Appendix B.

Class A static load-cases allow for 'in service' and 'out of service' conditions, as well as accidental loading.

This guidance assumes that readers are competent with appropriate knowledge, training and experience to select a suitable TG1 compliant design that meets specific site and wind loading requirements.

For details of the selection, erection, alteration and dismantling of edge protection constructed with tube and fittings and information required by designers, please refer to NASC guidance documents SG27 'Temporary edge protection on open steelwork, roofs and slab edges' and TG21 'A guide for commissioning a scaffold design', which should both be read in conjunction with this document.

The edge protection system must be adequately restrained, allowing for all design loads and to meet the specified criteria for strength, stability, and deflection.

Where roof edge protection is supported from an existing permanent structure (e.g. beams, stanchions, roof slabs, walls, balustrades, parapets etc.) the client is responsible for ensuring that the existing structure is adequate to support the additional imposed loading. The client may appoint a specialist sub-contractor to advise if the permanent structure is suitable.



The fifteen standard solution designs include roof/floor edge protection with connections to roof and floor steelwork, connections to steel and concrete columns, support from ground level with ties or ballast, connections to wall openings, stairwells and parapet walls.

Examples of typical designs are included below.

## **EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL DESIGNS INCLUDED WITHIN TG1**

Please note that these examples are 'provisional' only and should not be used for construction.

