**Safety Rule 0 – Permit**
A person who intends to perform Hot Work at a temporary workplace (for example the owner or user of a property or a turnkey/general contractor) must designate a permit issuer in writing, who must assess whether the works involve a risk of fire. If it is assessed that there is a risk of fire, Hot Work may be carried out only if the permit issuer:

- issues a permit for work on the Swedish Fire Protection Association’s form Permit/Checklist for Hot Work or equivalent, which must be completed in full.
- while the work is being carried out, ensures compliance with the Safety Rules below.

The permit issuer may delegate his/her responsibility only if authorised in writing by the person who appointed him/her. The permit issuer may not carry out the Hot Work.

**Safety Rule 1 – Competence**
The person who is to carry out hazardous Hot Work must have fire protection competence and experience. The same applies to the person who will be the fire-watcher. Competence training must have been carried out in accordance with the plan adopted by the insurance companies’ and Swedish Fire Protection Association’s Hot Work training committee.

A person regularly appointed as a permit issuer must have corresponding training.

**Safety Rule 2 – Fire-watcher**
A fire-watcher must be appointed and must be in the workplace during the Hot Work operation (including breaks) and for at least one hour, or other period specified in the permit by the permit issuer, after each period of work.

The fire-watcher may not leave the work site until there is no longer any risk of fire.

A fire-watcher is not required when the permit issuer deems it obvious that the work can be carried out safely without a fire-watcher.

**Safety Rule 3 – Flammable product**
A permit for working in areas that contain or have contained a flammable product must be obtained from the person appointed as superintendent for the handling of such products.

**Safety Rule 4 – Cleaning and wetting down**
The workplace must be
- tidy
- wetted down if necessary.

**Safety Rule 5 – Combustible material**
Combustible material in and near the workplace must be
- removed
- protected by covering
- screened off.
Safety Rule 6 – Concealed combustible structural elements
Heat-conducting constructions and concealed combustible structural elements must be inspected with regard to the fire hazard and, where a fire hazard has been identified,
• must be protected
• and made accessible for extinguishing fire immediately.

Safety Rule 7 – Unsealed areas
Gaps, holes, penetrations and other openings in and near the workplace must be
• sealed
• checked for fire hazards.

Safety Rule 8 – Fire-fighting equipment
A sufficient amount of approved, functioning fire-fighting equipment must be available to immediately extinguish fire. This refers to a hose with water or two certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 2 x 6 kg powder).

Roof laying requires:
A hose with water and two certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 2 x 6 kg powder). Alternatively, it requires three certified portable fire extinguishers with minimum rating 34A 233BC (minimum 3 x 6 kg powder).
Roof laying always requires that rescue tools and searchlight torches are available at the workplace.

Safety Rule 9 – Welding equipment
Welding equipment must be free from defects. Acetylene cylinders must be fitted with backfire protection. Blowpipes must be fitted with check valves for the fuel gas and oxygen. Protective gloves and a stop key must be available.

Safety Rule 10 – Raising the alarm
It must be possible to alert the emergency services/fire brigade immediately. A working mobile phone must be available if a land line is not within reach.
The person whose duty it is to alert the emergency services must know the address of the workplace.

Safety Rule 11 – Drying and heating
During drying or heating by burning gas, the flame must be enclosed so that it cannot cause ignition.

Safety Rule 12 – Drying underlay and applying waterproofing
During the drying of underlay and the application of waterproofing, the materials may be heated to max. 300 °C.

Safety Rule 13 – Melting asphalt
For the melting of asphalt, the equipment should be set up, handled and looked after in accordance with the Swedish Fire Protection Association’s Safety Rules for hazardous Hot Work on roofs and balconies.