

इंटरनेट

मानक

### Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 13415 (1992): Protective Barriers in and Around Buildings - Code of Safety [CED 29: Construction Management including safety in Construction]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



BLANK PAGE



भारतीय मानक

भवनों के अन्दर और बाहर के सुरक्षात्मक अवरोध –  
सुरक्षा संहिता

*Indian Standard*

**PROTECTIVE BARRIERS IN AND AROUND  
BUILDINGS – CODE OF SAFETY**

UDC 69.055.4 - 783.31 : 614.89

© BIS 1992

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**  
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI 110002

## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Safety in Construction Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

A large number of workmen, skilled and unskilled, are employed in numerous construction works, big and small, under execution in the country. Due to the increased tempo of such works and large scale mechanization, hazards of accidents have increased considerably. It has, therefore, become imperative that adequate safety rules are laid down for every phase of work, and that these are meticulously followed.

Safety aspects in some of the constructions may assume such a great importance that instead of merely deputing supervisory staff in adequate strength to look after the safety aspects, it may become desirable to have a separate organization to control this important aspect.

Certain protective barriers in and around buildings are required specially during demolition of buildings and foundation work for the safety of workers and the public in general. It has, therefore, been felt necessary to lay down the safety precautions required to be taken for protective barriers in and around buildings with a view to minimizing the risk of accidents and injuries and accordingly this standard has been brought out. It does not cover special type of protective barriers like safety nets, protective coverings necessitating separate scaffolding.

## *Indian Standard*

# PROTECTIVE BARRIERS IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS — CODE OF SAFETY

### 1 SCOPE

This standard lays down the requirements for protective barriers in and around buildings during construction, maintenance, addition and alteration, and demolition with a view to preventing accidents.

### 2 REFERENCE

The Indian Standard IS 13416 (Part 1) : 1992 'Preventive measures against hazards at workplaces — Recommendations: Part 1 Falling material hazards prevention' is a necessary adjunct to this standard.

### 3 GENERAL

**3.1** Scaffolding or staging shall be suitable and adequate and so fastened to prevent it from swaying from the building or structure. Partially or fully dismantled scaffolding, staging or barrier shall be removed from the site of work and stacked at suitable place.

**3.2** Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical installations.

**3.3** Hazardous and flammable materials shall be stacked separately with warning sign boards.

**3.4** Hazards due to falling materials shall be prevented as recommended in IS 13416 (Part 1) : 1992

**3.5** No materials on any of the sites of work shall be stacked or placed as to cause danger or inconvenience to any person or the public.

**3.6** Necessary lights and cautionary sign boards shall be provided near the protective barriers to avoid accidents.

### 4 DEMOLITION OF BUILDING

**4.1** Before any demolition work is commenced and also during the progress of work, the requirements given in 4.1.1 to 4.1.4 shall be followed.

**4.1.1** All roads and open areas adjacent to the work site shall be either closed or suitably protected.

**4.1.2** No electric cable or apparatus which is liable to be a source of danger or apparatus used by the operator shall remain electrically charged.

**4.1.3** All practical steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed from risk of fire, explosion, flooding or collapse of structure and such areas shall be properly demarcated.

**4.1.4** Floor, roof or any other part of the building shall not be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe.

### 5 FOUNDATION OF BUILDINGS

Trenches and foundation pits, wherever directed by the Engineer-in-Charge, shall be securely fenced, provided with caution signs and marked with red lights to avoid accidents.

### **Standard Mark**

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

## Bureau of Indian Standard

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

### Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designation. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

### Revision of Indian Standards

Indian Standards are reviewed periodically and revised, when necessary and amendments, if any, are issued from time to time. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference:

Doc : No CED 45 ( 4849 )

### Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

## BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

### Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002  
Telephones : 331 01 31, 331 13 75

Telegrams : Manaksanstha  
( Common to all Offices )

### Regional Offices :

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg  
NEW DELHI 110002

Telephone

{ 331 01 31  
{ 331 13 75

Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola  
CALCUTTA 700054

{ 37 84 99, 37 85 61,  
{ 37 86 26, 37 85 62

Northern : SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036

{ 53 38 43, 53 16 40,  
{ 53 23 84

Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, MADRAS 600113

{ 41 24 42, 41 25 19,  
{ 41 23 15, 41 29 16,

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri ( East )  
BOMBAY 400093

{ 632 92 95, 63 27 80,  
{ 632 78 92

Branches : AHMADABAD, BANGALORE, BHOPAL, BHUBANESHWAR, COIMBATORE  
FARIDABAD, GHAZIABAD, GUWAHATI, HYDERABAD, JAIPUR, KANPUR,  
LUCKNOW, PATNA, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.