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eGUIDE

August 2019

Guidance for events in UK venues

Stand Build
Sub-section

Incorporating:

Stand Construction | Build-Up and Breakdown | Temporary Demountable Structures
| Equality/Disability | Work Equipment/Tools/Processes | Working at Height

Resource Background

What is the eGuide?

The eGuide brings together guidance for achieving common standards of health, safety and operational planning, management and on-site conduct for events at all participating AEV member venues. The scope and development of the eGuide follows extensive consultation with operations professionals within the exhibition and event industry in order to ensure an overall approach that remains broadly acceptable to the community. The status of the eGuide is similar to that of an Approved Code of Practice. It is an industry-specific guide developed by authorised professionals from the UK event venues. It incorporates health, safety and operational practices that represent compliance with Building Regulations and health and safety legislation.

Now recognised as the industry's best practice document, the eGuide is continually reviewed by working industry professionals who represent the best advice currently available, and who themselves have to work within the guidelines in their own professional capacities. Senior representatives from ACC Liverpool, Alexandra Palace, Business Design Centre, EventCity, ExCeL London, Farnborough International Exhibition and Conference Centre, Harrogate Convention Centre, Manchester Central, NAEC Stoneleigh, NEC, Olympia London, QEII Centre, Ricoh Arena, SEC, Stadium MK, Silverstone, The International Centre - Telford, The Brighton Centre, The O2 and Yorkshire Event Centre currently sit on the **eGuide working group**, meeting twice a year to steer the guidance thematically and address any complex or contentious topics. A number of additional venues also participate in this process and are gradually moving towards formal adoption of the document themselves. Additionally, **the eGuide sub-committee** works all year round to maintain the detail of the document, ensure consistency and simplify rules and regulations to the greatest possible extent.

The current eGuide sub-committee comprises:

Tim Byrne – ExCeL London

Matt Constance - ExCeL London

Ian Tynan - ExCeL London

Michelle Baldwin - NEC

Siân Richards - Olympia London (Chair of the eGuide strategic committee)

Paul Brough - Olympia London

Kimberley Cassidy – SEC

Tracy Mitchell-Slater - SEC

Instructions from this group are subsequently collated and actioned in the document by Alden Arnold, Association of Event Venues.

By coming together, and proactively seeking to identify where working conditions and regulations are common (or, due to unique site circumstance, different), contributing venues are, in essence, providing the answers to questions that organisers and supplier companies may have resulting in more efficient on-site activity, a smoother operation for the event organiser, and, therefore, a more polished product for the client, exhibitor and visitor.

In competent hands these guidelines should be an invaluable tool, simplifying health & safety planning and management and other operational issues on the floor.

Application

For the purposes of this document the word 'event' will generally apply to any event held in the participating eGuide venues. It must be noted that in multipurpose venues where exhibitions, conferences and other like events can be run alongside sporting fixtures or musical entertainment in arenas, other guidance or legislation may be more applicable for specific activities.

How to Use and Engage with the eGuide

The eGuide will save hours of painstaking and detailed work for any AEV venue seeking to maintain regulations that are compliant with UK law. Notwithstanding a few points of detail, which can be separately annotated, any AEV member venue that hosts any degree of exhibition business activity should be able to adopt these guidelines wholesale. The guide equally provides the basis for organisers to plan the operational management of their event and for suppliers and clients/exhibitors to understand what is required of them.

It must be stressed, however, that this is a **guidance** document. If meticulously followed, it should ensure that users are compliant with current health and safety law. Nevertheless, the particulars of each exhibition (or similar event) should still be considered on an individual basis and venues, organisers, suppliers and clients/exhibitors must all remember that it is ultimately their responsibility to ensure that they address health & safety, and other operational issues properly, in compliance with the law.

It must also be stressed that all employers have a legal duty to employ staff that are competent to manage health & safety, and other operations that are relevant to their level and range of responsibilities. This guidance alone is not a substitute for proper training and experience.

The committee welcomes any constructive comment on these guidelines. If you feel you can contribute, please email eguide@aev.org.uk, and your point will be considered at the next committee meeting.

If you require additional health & safety support there are a number of specialist companies providing consultancy, training and floor management capabilities within ESSA and AEO Associate membership.

EIA note on legal compliance

The AEV, AEO and ESSA trade associations are managed by the EIA secretariat. EIA advocates that members of all three associations work within or beyond the requirements of UK law. Where a British standard, HSE guidance, approved code of practice, other central or local government guidance or examples of case law suggest that specific working methods or standards are needed to meet the requirements of UK law, the EIA advocates that members adopt these. In instances where groups of members wish to collaborate on finding alternative, but equally as safe, methods of work that they feel are more suited to the operational constraints of the event industry than those described elsewhere, the EIA will facilitate that collaboration and any benchmarking or HAZOP activity that is required, advise members of their specific duties and liabilities and where requested publish their findings, typically within the eGuide. The EIA cannot and does not however officially advocate any standard or working practice other than those produced by HSE, BSI or other government agencies and offices, whether published within the eGuide or not, and reminds all organisations, members and non-members alike, that it is their individual responsibility to assess the risks of their work and to establish practices that comply with the law and that prevent work related injury and ill-health.

Stand Construction

Subsections:

- General Guidance
- Lighting
- Escape Routes
- Double Decker Stands – Planning and Construction
- Floor Loading
- Inner Rooms
- Doors/Vision Panels
- Bridging over gangways
- Stand Platforms
- Ramped & Stepped Access
- Construction Materials
- On-Site Management
- Venue Specific Rules
 - National Exhibition Centre (NEC) – Fixings to the Hall Floors
 - Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre – Travel Distance
 - Ricoh Arena – Double Decker Stands

General Guidance

- 1** Adequate precautions must be taken by contractors to protect the fabric of the building during construction and dismantling. The cost of repairing any damage will be charged to the organiser of the event.
- 2** Exhibitors and stand designers are reminded of their obligations under the Equality Act and must design their stands with accessibility in mind.

Lighting

- 3** Adequately maintained general and emergency lighting, as well as maintained illuminated exit notices shall be provided to any enclosed area.

Stand Lighting

- 4** Consideration should be given to the lighting design and layout of a stand, so as to minimise discomfort caused by glare and dazzle to those viewing products.

Emergency Lighting

- 5** The illumination provided by normal lighting and emergency lighting should be sufficient to enable anyone to see their way out of stands, seminar rooms and theatres at all times. The horizontal luminance at floor level provided from either source along the centre line of defined escape routes should not be less than 0.2 lux and preferably 1 lux. Any battery used for emergency lighting should be capable of maintaining the full load connected to it for a minimum of three hours after the failure of the normal supply.

Exit Signs

- 6** Exit signs must be:
 - A minimum height of 200mm and a minimum width of 400mm (compliant with BS 5499)
 - On a 24-hour electrical supply and illuminated at all times
 - Positioned so they are conspicuous

Escape Routes

7 Alternative escape must be available from any point within a stand or structure leading to a place of safety. Escape routes should have a minimum, unobstructed height of 2.1m, other than within doorways, which should have a clear height of not less than 2.06m.

8 The minimum permitted gangway width is 2 metres, except within stands of less than 100m², where gangways must be no less than 1m wide.

9 There should be no obstruction that could impede the free flow of people using the escape route.

10 All floors should be even and have a firm, smooth and slip-resistant finish. Trip hazards should be avoided.

11 The maximum travel distance from any part of a stand to a gangway shall not exceed 50 metres. Where there is only one means of escape from the stand, this must be reduced to 20 metres. In either case, the maximum travel distance should be reduced by 25% where alcohol is being served.

Double Decker Stands – Planning and Construction

Introduction

12 This guidance identifies the main elements of safe construction of a double-deck stand. It supports the requirements for complex structures set out in the Stand Plans section.

Design

13 The following basic considerations must be addressed by the designer of a double decker stand:

14 Stability:

- Stability at all stages of construction and dismantling
- Identifying the point at which the structure can support itself
- Identifying the permanent elements that ensure stability
- The sequence of construction and the sequence for the removal of any temporary parts
- Calculations indicating the relevant forces and load capability of the structure
- The floor loading capacity of the venue

15 Construction and Dismantling:

- Drawings must clearly identify the sequence of construction, e.g. construction of frame; insertion of legs; fixing of bracing
- A clear plan for dismantling the stand must be identified
- The time available for construction and dismantling of the stand must be taken into consideration
- A safe system of work must be identified within the methods for construction and dismantling, e.g. work equipment; temporary handrails; fall-arrest system

16 Assessment of Loads:

- A realistic assessment of the loads and forces at each stage should be made in consideration of the erection sequence

17 Connections:

- The design should consider the safest means of connecting components and, where appropriate, indicate the necessary provision of access equipment and the safe system of work
- Connections shall be simple and effective to reduce the time spent working at height

18 Materials Handling:

- The design should take account of the safe handling, lifting, storage, stacking and transportation of the components relevant to their size, shape and weight

Method Statement

19 The preparation of a method statement is an important step in the planning of a safe system of work.

20 The method statement for a double decker stand should include:

- Construction sequences, noting the starting point
- Methods to ensure stability, including the use of temporary components
- The detailed construction scheme that identifies the lifting, alignment and connection requirements
- The preferred system to prevent falls from height, the safe means of access and any special platforms or equipment
- The provision of suitable plant and equipment with which to construct the structure safely

Construction and Dismantling

21 Method statements and risk assessments must be provided and shall be followed. All persons involved with the work shall be competent to undertake the work and have read and understand the method statement and risk assessments and erection sequence(s).

22 Competent supervision is required and supervisors must be trained and understand the work they are to supervise. They shall be able to read and understand the drawings and method statements and ensure that they are appropriate for the structure and its location. Where the methods are changed, the designer shall authorise the change, in writing, prior to the documentation being changed and these must be re-submitted to the organiser for approval and to the venue.

23 Weights of components should be clearly marked and where necessary, lifting points indicated. Components should be stacked and delivered so that they can be removed in the desired order.

24 Deliveries must consider the floor loading in the area of erection or unloading.

25 Hard hats and steel toe-capped boots are necessary PPE for working with steel structures. It may be necessary to cordon off the area of the build when overhead working is taking place.

26 As much of the construction as possible should be completed at floor level. This should include decking and the erection of handrails to ensure a safe place of work on the upper level, once lifted, to avoid the provision of additional safety measures such as temporary edge protection and fall restraint or arrest systems.

27 Welding and cutting (fabricating) is not allowed within the venue without the prior written consent of the venue. Please refer to Hot Works.

28 Sanding, the use of solvents and any other activities that create airborne hazards, such as dust, fumes and vapours must be controlled at all times. Non-hazardous alternatives should be used wherever practicable.

29 Plant and equipment must only be operated by a competent person and copies of their licences or certificates must be available for inspection at any time.

30 Cranes (including Hiabs) are allowed but the positioning of the vehicle must be agreed by the venue to ensure that the weight loading is effectively distributed on the floor. Lifting the main deck using several forklift trucks is acceptable provided a method statement and risk assessment for such an activity has been accepted by the organiser.

Method Statement Template for Double Decker Stands

31 The completed document must be submitted to the organiser along with the other required documentation detailed under 'Stand Plans'. Work on-site will be checked against this information and

will be stopped where it does not comply; dangerous work practices will not be tolerated and persons may be removed from the venue if necessary. Please note that 'live' or 'open-edge' working is prohibited.

This form should be completed by the person supervising the work on site

Event	
Date of event	
Stand no.	
Exhibitor	
Contractor	
Contact name	
Mobile contact number (on site)	
Date information completed	
Step-by-step build sequence for the structure (can it be built at ground level?)	
Weight to be lifted; height it will be lifted to; equipment to be used (crane, fork lift, Hiab etc.)	
How the structure will be lifted safely	
Who will undertake the tasks (own work force; sub-contractors)?	
When will handrail be completed (prior to lifting)? Will floor be complete; if not, what means of edge protection has been designed?	
Equipment to be provided for working at height	
Hazards created by the task (work at height, dust, scaffolds etc.)	
Solutions to the above hazards (scaffolds, barriers, fall-arrest equipment etc.)	
Control measures to be used (codes of practice, safe systems of work etc.)	
Predicted noise levels	
Specialist work required (scaffold erection, woodworking machines, hot work etc.) and proof of competence of those undertaking this work	

Plant and tools to be used (power drills, saws, compressors etc.)	
Physical precautions to be used and details of supplier (barriers, screens, warning signs, fire extinguishers etc.)	
PPE to be used; who it will be used by and what training will be given (hard hats, dust masks, gloves, overalls, ear plugs etc.)	
Details of the working platform (mobile tower, trestles, ladders, steps)	
Access required by other contractors to locate services or undertake an installation; who; when	
When structure will be signed off by an independent structural engineer (normally arranged by the organiser)	
Arrangements for safe dismantling	
Work at the venue will not commence without the permission of the organiser or their appointed representative. Their approval of this document and supporting information must be confirmed below.	
Organiser's comments: Name: Date: Organiser's signature:	

Double Deck Stands - Exits

32 In ideal circumstances there will be a minimum of two separate staircases leading from any floor above ground level.

33 However, in the following situation, a single staircase is acceptable:

- No more than 60 people will occupy the level served by the staircase at any one time (public, performers and staff inclusive)

- No part of that floor of the upper storey of a stand is more than 20 metres away from the gangway. This should be reduced to 15 metres where alcohol is being served on the upper deck

The occupancy of the upper deck is calculated according to the use of the area. For example, if the upper deck has tables and chairs (e.g. conference, sales area, bar or restaurant), the occupancy can be no more than 1 person per square metre.

Ceilings on Multi-Storey Stands

34 Ceilings, except those above the topmost storey of multi-storey stands, must be of solid construction.

Floor Loading

35 The venue's floor loading restrictions must not be exceeded. Base plates must be a minimum of 300mm x 300mm and 12mm thick to support a point load of up to 50kn. Point loads in excess of this and in certain areas of the venue will require larger base plates. Please refer to the relevant venue for details.

Upper Level Floor Loading

36 The floor of the upper level of a double-deck stand must be capable of withstanding a weight loading of 5kn/sqm. A lower weight loading, e.g. 3kn/sqm may be permitted, where appropriate measures are documented and implemented by the stand holder to restrict the occupancy and proposed activity within the area.

Inner Rooms

37 Occupied inner rooms on stands can have a single emergency exit for up to 60 people but thereafter there must be a minimum of two, sited remotely from each other. If the travel distance from the room to a gangway exceeds 20 metres then there must be two exits in any case (reduced to 15 metres where alcohol is being served in the room). The exhibitor must also anticipate the requirements of disabled and other vulnerable visitors when determining the number of exits.

Doors/Vision Panels

38 The required minimum effective clear width of a door is 800mm.

39 Doors must have a vision panel with a zone of visibility spanning from 500mm to 1500mm above the floor. The exception to this is doors to small storerooms, where a small panel may suffice.

40 Emergency exit doors must open outwards in the direction of escape.

41 Doors must be recessed where they open on to public circulation areas, e.g. they must not open directly on to a gangway.

42 Sliding doors are not acceptable as emergency exit doors.

Bridging over gangways

43 Bridging over gangways should be avoided. If essential, this must be agreed by the venue. Where agreed, bridging over gangways between stands in areas where fork lift trucks can operate must be constructed at a height of no lower than 3 metres. In areas where fork lift trucks cannot operate, the height can be reduced to a minimum of 2.4 metres.

If electrical supplies are flown across gangways, cabling must be fully supported and not 'free-flown'.

Stand Platforms

44 The use of platforms should be avoided wherever possible, in order to provide level access to exhibits and services.

45 Where the use of platforms is unavoidable, they should not exceed 170mm in height (one step) and consideration must be given to accessibility for people with disabilities.

46 The distance between supporting timbers of platforms constructed from battens (25mm thick minimum) and sheet materials (plywood or MDF, 18mm minimum), must not exceed 400mm from centre to centre.

47 Platform corners must be splayed, rounded or angled to prevent sharp corners and tripping hazards.

48 Where a bevel edge is applied to the perimeter of a platform, it must be conspicuous.

Ramped & Stepped Access

Ramped Access

49 If constraints necessitate an approach of 1:20 or steeper, an approach incorporating a ramp should be provided.

50 A ramp must be either readily apparent or the approach to it clearly sign-posted.

51 The gradient of a ramp flight and its going between landings should be in accordance with the following table:

Going of a ramp*	Maximum Gradient	Maximum Rise
10m	1:20	500mm
5m	1:15	333mm
2m	1:12	166mm

*For goings between the above lengths, the gradient will be adjusted accordingly

52 Ramps must not be greater than 10m, or have a rise of more than 500mm.

53 Ramps shall have a minimum, unobstructed width of 1.5m.

54 The ramp surface must be slip resistant, especially when wet and of a colour that contrasts with that of the landings.

55 A landing at least 1.2m long and clear of any door swings or other obstructions must be provided at the foot and head of the ramp.

56 Intermediate landings must be at least 1.5m long and clear of any door swings or other obstructions.

57 Intermediate landings at least 1800mm wide and 1800mm long must be provided as passing places when it is not possible for a wheelchair user to see from one end of the ramp to the other, or if the ramp has three flights or more.

58 Handrails must be provided on both sides of a ramp which has a gradient steeper than 1:20. Where it is impractical to comply with this legal obligation, a risk assessment must be provided to and approved by the organiser.

59 Where the change in level is no greater than 300mm, a ramp should be provided instead of a single step.

60 Where the change in level is 300mm or more, 2 or more clearly signposted steps should be provided in addition to the ramp.

61 All landings should be level, subject to a maximum gradient of 1:60 along their length.

62 A kerb at least 100mm high, which contrasts visually with the ramp or landing, must be provided on the open side of any ramp or landing, in addition to any guarding required.

Stepped Access

63 A level landing must be provided at the top and bottom of each flight.

64 Landings shall have a minimum, unobstructed length of 1.2m.

65 Flights shall have a minimum, unobstructed width of 1.1m.

66 Doors shall not swing across landings.

67 Flights between landings shall contain no more than 12 risers where the treads are less than 350mm and no more than 18 risers where the treads are 350mm or greater.

68 The tread and riser of each step must be consistent throughout a flight.

69 The rise of each step must be between 150mm and 170mm.

70 The tread of each step must be between 280mm and 425mm.

71 Risers must not be open.

72 All nosings must be made apparent by means of a permanently contracting material 55mm wide on both the tread and the riser.

73 The projection of a step nosing over a tread below should be avoided, but if necessary it must not exceed 25mm.

74 A continuous handrail must be provided on each side of flights and landings.

75 A single staircase shall not exceed 1.8 metres in width.

76 Where a staircase is divided into more than one channel, no single channel shall be less than 1 metre wide and an additional handrail must be provided between channels.

77 Spiral staircases are only permitted for exhibiting staff use and not for members of the public.

78 Helical stairs are permitted where they comply with this guidance and their use is approved by the venue.

79 Cupboards formed beneath the staircase shall be lined throughout with non-combustible material.

80 Where the means of access to trailers, boats, caravans and other, similar exhibits is manufactured as an integral part of the product, it may not comply with the above regulations. In such a case an appropriate risk assessment is required. As a minimum, it must comply with the following:

- The headroom must be a minimum of 2m
- The width may not be less than 450mm and must be at least equal to the width of the entrance to the exhibit
- The risers must not exceed 170mm in height
- Each tread must be a minimum of 280mm in depth
- The width of landings at top and bottom must be equal to the width of the steps

- Handrails must be provided

81 The venue will additionally accept stepped access complying with the specifications of BS 5395. However the use of stepped access that is not compliant either with this standard or with the specifications given above (e.g. pre-existing modular and system staircases) will be subject to venue approval on a case by case basis.

Handrails

82 The vertical height to the top of the upper handrail from the pitch line of the surface of a ramp, flight of steps or landing must be between 900mm and 1000mm.

83 Handrails shall be continuous across flights and landings of ramped and stepped access.

84 Handrails shall extend at least 300mm beyond the top and bottom riser of any steps.

85 Handrails shall contrast visually with the background against which they are seen, without being highly reflective.

86 The surface of handrails shall be slip resistant.

87 Handrails shall be terminated in a way that reduces the risk of clothing being caught.

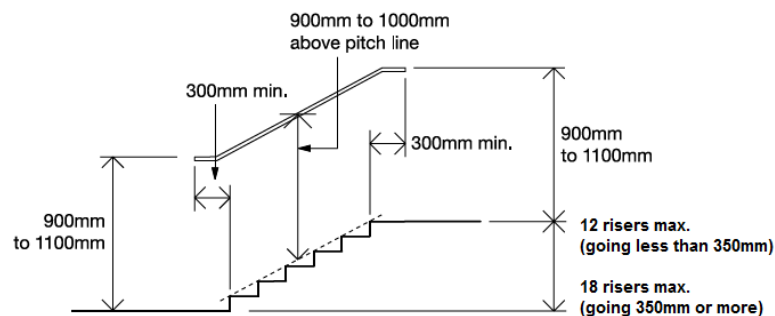
88 The profile of handrails shall be either circular, with a diameter of between 40mm and 45mm, or oval, preferably with a width of 50mm.

89 The clearance between the handrail and any wall shall be between 60 and 75mm.

90 Double-width staircases shall have a central handrail.

91 The clearance between a cranked support and the underside of the handrail shall be at least 50mm.

92 Handrails shall be non-climbable, e.g. with solid infills or vertical guardrails, which should be no more than 100mm apart and without horizontal members between verticals.



Barriers (Balustrades)

93 Barriers shall be provided to protect exposed edges of staircases, landings, balconies, galleries and other changes of level. They shall:

- Provide guarding to all exposed edges of stairs and ramps at a height of 900mm above the pitch line and to landings and balconies at a height of 1.1m
- Be capable of resisting the forces set out in BS 6399-Part 1
- Be non-climbable, e.g. with solid infills or vertical guard rails a maximum of 100mm apart

Construction Materials

94 All materials used in the construction of stands, features and displays, including signs and fascia's, shall be:

- Of a suitable nature and quality for the purposes and conditions of their intended use
- Adequately prepared and fixed in order adequately to perform the functions for which they are designed
- Compliant with the British Standard relevant to the particular material or item and ultimately, non-combustible, inherently non-flammable or durably flameproof in accordance with BS 476-Part 7
- Water-based, where applicable, e.g. adhesives, paint and fillers

95 British Standards are the minimum acceptable standards for construction materials. Suitable samples of materials may be submitted to the venue for approval. Materials may be tested on-site to ensure that they comply.

Decorative Materials

96 Decorative materials used for stand dressing must be flame proofed or purchased already treated by use of the appropriate chemical.

97 Untreated wallpaper and similar thin surface finishes, not exceeding 1mm in thickness, may be accepted, provided they are firmly fixed.

98 Artificial plants and flowers are combustible and give off toxic fumes. Therefore they must not be used for stand dressing. Silk-type flowers are acceptable, providing they are fireproof or have been treated and marked as such.

Fabrics, Drapes, Curtains and Hangings

99 Drapes, curtains, hangings etc. must be inherently or durably flame-proofed. Otherwise they may be treated with a proprietary flame retardant. Test certificates must be available for inspection for any materials intended to be used.

100 Fabrics used for interior stand decoration must be fixed taut and/or in tight pleats (not loosely draped) to a solid backing, secured above floor level and not touching light fittings.

101 Curtains on exit routes should hang 75mm clear of the floor, be parted in the centre and not conceal any exit signs.

Floor Covering

102 All floor coverings must be secured and maintained so that they do not cause a hazard.

103 Where the hall floor is uncarpeted, fixing of floor coverings may only be carried out using venue approved tape. The venue will only approve exhibition tape which has a low tack bottom, high tack grab top and does not leave any residue or cause any damage to the floor when removed. Other forms of fixing to the hall floor, such as cable clips, nails and bolts are generally prohibited, but may be allowed at certain venues. Please contact the relevant venue for information.

104 In carpeted halls, floor flats or a platform must first be laid on top, before alternative floor covering is laid.

Glazing

105 All glazing used in the construction of stands must consist of laminated safety glass with a minimum thickness of 6mm. Areas of glazing within 800mm of floor level and over 0.5m², where the smaller dimension of the pane is greater than 250mm, must conform to the thicknesses shown below (in order to comply with the 'Code of practice for safety related to human impact'):

Nominal thickness	Maximum pane size dimensions
8mm	1100mm x 1100mm
10mm	2250mm x 2250mm
12mm	4500mm x 4500mm
15mm or thicker	No limits

106 Any uninterrupted, large areas of clear glazing shall be indicated with warning stripes, dots, logos etc. Overhead glazing shall be of wired or laminated glass, or be otherwise adequately protected from shattering.

Night Sheets

107 Night sheets must be made of inherently non-flammable material or of material satisfactorily treated to render it non-flammable. They shall be stored rolled-up and firmly secured and not cause any obstruction while not in use.

Paint

108 Only water-based paint may be used on site. If paint-spraying equipment is to be used, the method must be approved by the venue and not cause a nuisance to others. Protective measures shall be taken to ensure that no paint is spilt or sprayed on to the fabric of the building.

Plastic

109 All plastic, including plastic plants and materials used for vision panels etc. must conform to BS 476-Part 7, Class 1. Polycarbonate materials are acceptable.

Timber

110 Timber under 25mm thick must be impregnated to Class 1 standard. Treated materials should have 'BS 476-Part 7, Class 1' marked on them.

111 Boards, plywood, chipboard etc. must be treated if under 18mm thick. The exception to this is MDF, which is acceptable for use due to its density. MDF and chipboard **must** not be machined on site, as the dust produced is hazardous to health.

112 Chipboard must not be used as a weight-bearing material

Upholstery

113 Upholstered seating must be non-combustible and marked with the appropriate standard.

Column Cladding

114 Where columns fall wholly or partially within the area of allocated space, exhibitors may encase them, providing access is allowed to any services which may be provided from the columns. Nothing may be fixed directly to the columns and any casing must be self-supporting.

Fixing to the Building

115 Please also refer to Stand Construction: Construction Materials: Floor Covering. Stands must be self-supporting and fixing to the building fabric of the venue is not normally permitted. Where this is permitted, it may only be carried out by the venue and will be at the organiser's expense.

On-Site Management

116 All stand construction must be monitored during build-up by the organiser's appointed structural engineer and floor management team. Stands which appear to be complex, which have not been submitted for approval, will be challenged and construction may be stopped until satisfactory information has been received.

117 The venue reserves the right to monitor all construction activity and to challenge risk assessments and the methods employed.

Venue Specific Rules

National Exhibition Centre (NEC) – Fixings to the Hall Floors

118 Nail fixings to the Latexfalt surface of the hall floors, excluding floor duct covers, to secure margin boards, cable clips (white only) and similar items of stand fittings will be permitted.

Scottish Event Campus (SEC) – Travel Distance

119 SEC operate building travel distances within compliance of the Scottish Executive Technical Standards Handbook – ‘Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations’.

Ricoh Arena – Double Decker Stands

120 Any double decker stands where the top deck is to hold more than 20 people at any one time, must have a section 39 application approved by Coventry City Council. It is the organiser’s responsibility to inform the Ricoh Arena if they have any double decker stands that meet this regulation 28 days before tenancy. Please contact your Event Manager to start the application process.

Build-Up and Breakdown

Subsections:

- General Guidance
- Construction Activity (CDM)
- Build-Up
- Breakdown
- Venue Specific Rules
 - Manchester Central & Harrogate International Centre – General
 - National Exhibition Centre (NEC) – General

General Guidance

- 1 Smoking, including that of electronic cigarettes, is only permitted in designated smoking areas, as defined by the venue.
- 2 Children under 16 are not allowed in the halls during build-up and breakdown.

Construction Activity (CDM)

- 3 All construction work must comply with the current Construction (Design and Management) Regulations.
- 4 The regulations cover the management of health, safety and welfare when carrying out construction works.
- 5 'Construction works' includes the assembly or disassembly of prefabricated elements to form a structure (this includes shell scheme).

Roles and Responsibilities

- 6 Organisers, as part of the organisation for whom the construction project is carried out, assume the role of 'client' under the regulations.
- 7 A client's duties include:
 - Making suitable arrangements for managing the project
 - Appointing other duty holders, such as principle designers (those who prepare or modify designs for a system relating to construction work) and principle contractors (those who do the actual construction work)
 - Ensuring sufficient time and resources are allocated
 - Ensuring relevant information is prepared and provided to other duty holders
 - Ensuring the principle designer and principle contractor carry out their duties
 - Ensuring welfare facilities are provided

8 Further Guidance

- [HSE site guidance on CDM for events](#)
- [HSE website](#)
- [AEV/AEO/ESSA CDM resource pack](#)
- [Association web app](#)
- The association app is also available on mobile devices – you will need to go to your respective mobile platform and search for 'cdm4events' to download the app

Build-Up

- 9 The build-up is a critical phase of an event for which organisers are ultimately responsible for all activity taking place within the halls and external loading areas.

10 Organisers are encouraged to hold specific meetings with contractors, Floor Managers, H&S Managers and all other appropriate parties, to plan and discuss management arrangements for the build-up phase of the event to ensure that responsibilities and safe working practices during the build period are clearly understood. Appointed official contractors, exhibitors and stand contractors also have a duty to ensure that they work safely. Exhibitors and contractors should have carried out a risk assessment and issued PPE, if appropriate.

11 The following points should be considered during the planning process:

- **Floor Layout:** Consideration should be given to complex structures and their location, particularly with regards to the width of the gangways around the stand. Consideration should also be given to any other special build requirements for any contractors/stands, such as whether a vehicle needs to be placed on the stand before other stands are built. Exhibitors and contractors should be advised of the stand number and the location of the stand on the floor, as well as the location of any service ducts or columns which may be on their stand space.
- **Mark-out:** It is the organiser's responsibility to check that the exhibition floor has been marked out correctly, prior to the erection of any stands.
- **Build Schedule:** The build should be scheduled wherever possible with consideration given to the mix of space and shell scheme stands, for example, do space only stands have enough room to build or can the shell scheme stands be built slightly later.
- **Heavy Lifting:** A copy of the lifting programme should be given to the Event Manager, Traffic Marshalls and the lorry park, if appropriate. Organisers should also consider whether they require a representative from the lifting contractor on the lorry park (only applicable if the venue has a lorry park). A communication plan should be agreed between the lifting contractor, organiser's H&S Manager and organiser's Floor Manager, detailing heavy lifting requirements and locations. If a stand requires special access and/or lifting requirements, check whether a clear hall is required, for example, if an extremely large load is expected or space for a crane is required. When heavy lifting involving more substantial equipment such as cranes is required a schedule detailing the method of work, times of operation and safety arrangements such as provision of a banks man should be agreed.
- **Vehicle Movement:** Where practical, physical separation between pedestrians and vehicles should be in place.
- **Fork Lift Trucks (FLT):** As FLT operations are considered hazardous, the organiser should consider appointing an official lifting contractor for work inside the hall. The lifting contractor and any other contractors using forklifts within the halls and the outside areas should follow the appropriate H&S legislation, however, the responsibility for the FLT operation ultimately sits with the organiser.
- **Emergency Gangways:** The emergency gangway plan should be communicated and issued to all stands/contractors so they can plan accordingly and refrain from using the gangways as storage areas. Organisers should also consider marking the emergency gangways on the hall floor using appropriate tape, if the floor surface is suitable. Please check with the venue. A copy of the plan should be on display in the organiser's office. Emergency gangways should be kept clear at all times throughout the build to ensure emergency vehicle and pedestrian access/egress, and the effective removal of waste during the build process. On occasions when this is not practicable, 50% of the width of the emergency gangways should be maintained to ensure access for medical equipment such as trolleys or wheelchairs, if required.
- **Off-loading:** Storage of crates on gangways can also cause congestion and hinder the build schedule for other contractors and exhibitors if their access has been blocked. The common practice of off-loading vehicles of all stand fitting and product onto the gangways should be discouraged. Exhibitors and contractors should be encouraged to load their vehicles to fit with their build programme so that the first items required are the first to be unloaded.
- **Housekeeping:** Workshop benches/areas on the gangways should also be discouraged. Wherever possible stands should be pre-fabricated and painted off site. If painting on-site the hall floor should be protected. Stands generating sawdust are responsible for the

housekeeping of their work area and should sweep the gangways to maintain a safe environment for all other exhibitors and contractors. Where trailing cables cause hazards, battery operated equipment should be considered as an alternative.

- **Rigging:** If rigging is required during a tenancy, cherry picker/hoist access is to be agreed with the organiser. There should be a banksman with the machinery and the working area should be cordoned off.
- **Working at Height:** All contractors and exhibitors have a responsibility to work safely at height and should plan ahead and source the most appropriate equipment for the task. Working at height should also be covered by the method statement and risk assessment.
- **Hot Work Permit:** Organisers should be aware of the venue's process for obtaining a hot work permit and should ensure that contractors and exhibitors are aware that a permit is required before any hot works take place. Hot works include welding and angle grinding. A hot work permit is required for any hot work taking place on-site, regardless of whether the works are taking place inside or outside the halls.
- **Carpet Laying:** Carpet should be off-loaded, transported and laid in a safe manner so as to prevent the risk of accidents. Gangways should be clear to allow this activity to safely take place.

Breakdown

12 A decision between the organiser and the venue will be taken as to the requirement for a breakdown meeting, when this should take place and who should be invited to attend.

13 Following the closure of an event, breakdown will commence only when the venue has confirmed that the hall is clear of all visitors. The opening of vehicle/cargo doors for contractor access must be authorized by the venue.

14 The breakdown should be scheduled, managed and monitored in order to ensure that emergency gangways are maintained as evacuation routes and for emergency vehicle access.

15 As breakdown is usually very busy and can create hazards, it is extremely important activities are controlled and carried out in a safe manner in all areas. Emphasis should be given to:

- **Communication:** Advising exhibitors and contractors of the details of the breakdown process in advance is key to ensuring their understanding of arrangements and co-operation in maintaining a safe environment. Organisers must consider the timings published in their exhibitor manual relating to the commencement of breakdown making sure enough time is given to enable the halls to be clear of visitors.
- **Trolleys:** Trolley movement should not commence until the venue and organiser have agreed it is safe to go ahead. Access via the vehicle entry/cargo doors not the hall entrance is usually made available. It is best practice to nominate a suitable pedestrian door to separate vehicle activity from the pedestrian access point. Consideration should be given to exhibitors with trolleys on their stands and instruction should be given to allow visitors to clear the halls before trolley movement begins.
- **Security:** Full door manning is recommended during the last open hour of the exhibition and the first hour of breakdown to ensure that contractors don't gain access prior to the show closing, or immediately after the closing tannoy. Providing visitor or exhibitor badges to contractors to enable early access should not be permitted.
- **Removal of Carpet:** Gangway carpet removal should be planned and details of the schedule for removal agreed. Removal usually starts from the rear of the hall working towards the front. It is important that carpeting contractors are fully briefed and supervised, working in pairs, methodically with care. Carpet rolls are cleared from gangways as removal happens.
- **Fork Lift Trucks (FLT):** As FLT operations are hazardous, raising of vehicle entry/cargo doors should only take place once the venue and organiser are in agreement that it is safe to do so. It is recommended FLT movement does not commence until initial breakdown activity has passed (usually 1 hour from closure). When heavy lifting involving more substantial

equipment such as cranes is required a schedule detailing the method of work, times of operation and safety arrangements such as provision of a banks man should be agreed.

- **Waste:** Leaflets and other leftover marketing collateral should be removed by exhibitors to avoid the organiser incurring extra cost. Food waste should be placed in waste sacks and placed in any appropriate and available bin or left for collection.
- **Electrics:** Power is normally switched off 30 minutes after the exhibition closes. Electrical contractors must wait until stands are empty before removing electrical fittings, unless permission is obtained from the exhibitor. Requirements for late power must be ordered through the electrical contractor and should be considered during the breakdown meeting.
- **Shell Scheme:** If the removal of specific sections of shell scheme are required to assist with the breakdown and flow of exhibitors this should be carried out in a safe manner and in a controlled area. It is important to ensure gangways are not obstructed with removed sections therefore consideration of how they will be stored is vital.
- **Dismantling of Stands:** It is usual for the early stages of breakdown to focus on packing and removal of stock/product. Following this contractors can begin taking stands down and it is important that this is controlled and does not expose those exhibitors still packing up to extra hazards. Organisers should consider all phases of stand removal to ensure all parties work safely.
- **Gangways:** It is important to ensure emergency gangways must remain at least 50% clear during breakdown (confirm with venue). Consideration should be given to how items will be removed from gangways as packing crates, stock/product and display components can cause obstructions.
- **Traffic:** Traffic is managed differently at each venue so it is important that organisers ensure exhibitors and contractors understand and co-operate with the breakdown instructions. Space to the rear of the halls is often very limited and organisers should consider this factor in breakdown planning. Where practical, physical separation between pedestrians and vehicles should be in place.

Venue Specific Rules

Manchester Central & Harrogate International Centre – General

16 Manchester Central and Harrogate International Centre require all contractors to wear hi-vis during the build-up and breakdown of events at their venues. Exhibitors who are allowed access during periods of stand construction will also be required to wear hi-vis.

National Exhibition Centre (NEC) – General

17 At the NEC hi-vis jackets/vests must be worn at all times by all contractors and exhibitors when off-loading and loading vehicles within the loading bays (areas immediately outside the halls).

Temporary Demountable Structures

Subsections:

- General Guidance
- Additional Requirements for Tiered Seating
- Venue Specific Rules
 - Scottish Event Campus (SEC) – General
 - Ricoh Arena – General
 - The O2 – General

General Guidance

Definition

1 Temporary demountable structure means any structure assembled and installed for use at an event, which is intended to remain in situ for the event only. This includes grandstands, scaffold, timber and fabric structures, filming and lighting platforms, but excludes exhibition stands.

Compliance

2 All temporary demountable structures erected and/or installed shall comply with The Institution of Structural Engineers – Temporary Demountable Structures Guidance (Third Edition April 2007), available from The Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW1X 8BH.

3 Marquees shall comply with the Muta Code of Practice.

4 In addition, there may be specific venue requirements. Please check with your venue.

Submission Procedures

5 The following information is required to be submitted to the venue at least 28 days prior to installation:

- A full set of design drawings and calculations for the structure, stating any restrictions for use
- A method statement
- A risk assessment for installation, removal and use

6 Design Considerations:

- The venue should be treated as an 'open' site for wind speed purposes
- The supplier shall carry out a pre-event survey of the venue/site
- The design must include provision for emergency lighting of escape routes

Installation

7 The organiser shall ensure that a competent person supervises the installation and dismantling of the temporary structure.

8 Where fixings to the ground or fixings to existing structures are permitted by the venue, the supplier shall:

- Ensure that all holes are pre-drilled
- Ensure that fixings are capable of withstanding the imposed load(s)
- Take all reasonable measures to ensure that there are no buried services within the immediate locality (e.g. carry out a CAT scan)

Certification

9 On completion of installation and before it can be used by the public, the organiser shall submit to venue certification signed by a structural engineer, stating that the structure has been installed in accordance with the design and certifying that it is safe for its intended use.

Event Open Period

10 The supplier is responsible for the structural integrity of the temporary structure at all times. A qualified and competent technician must be available on-site during all open periods, if required by the venue and on 24 hour call at all times.

11 Emergency call-out contact details must be provided to the venue.

12 Combustible materials must not be stored underneath raised areas.

Additional Requirements for Tiered Seating

Plan Submission

13 A 1:200 DWG drawing of the seating layout must be submitted for approval to the venue **prior to any tickets being sold for the event**, to ensure that the layout has sufficient exits.

Daily Inspection

14 The seating must be checked by a seating engineer/competent person on a daily basis and the sign-off passed to the venue.

15 Inspections should include the following as a minimum:

- Components align vertically and horizontally from above and below system
- Handrail spigots and pins/bolts fully engaged and securely located
- Rails in place – ends of gangways and stair landings
- Stair frames braced and secure flight fixed
- Half steps secure, handrails and nosing properly fitted
- Seats and seat frames undamaged, in line and level
- Seat backs not dislodged, splitting or warping
- Floor panels secure not splitting or warping
- Exits signed, unobstructed
- All light fittings secure and working including emergency lighting
- Mechanical damage

Venue Specific Rules

Scottish Event Campus– General

16 In Scotland, under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, structures of a certain height may be inspected by Glasgow local authority. All staging, seating or platforms 600mm or higher with an individual or others using/occupying them, will require a 'section 89' application to be lodged in advance with Glasgow local authority. Contact the venue in the first instance to process this information.

Ricoh Arena – General

17 Any structure that holds more than 20 people at any one time must have a section 39 application approved by Coventry City Council. It is the organiser's responsibility to inform the Ricoh Arena if they have any structures that meet this regulation 28 days before tenancy. Please contact your Event Manager to start the application process.

The O2 – General

18 The O2 requires a Section 30 for any temporary structure. If a temporary structure is erected for 28 days or more, a full plans application is required.

Subsections:

- The Law
- Organising Accessible Events
- Further Information

The Law

1 Event organisers must meet their obligations under the Equality Act: they must ensure that disabled people are not treated less favourably than non-disabled people and that access and the same standard of service is available to all.

2 Health and safety legislation has primacy over the Equality Act.

Organising Accessible Events

Publicity and Access Information

3 Websites should meet required standards of accessible design.

4 Information should be available in different formats, such as large print, audio and braille, if requested within reasonable timeframes.

5 Promotional information should include details of adjustments that have already been made, including facilities provided by the venue, to help disabled people plan their visit.

6 Videos or films should be audio described, subtitled and BSL interpreted.

7 Information about how to reach the venue should include arrangements for disabled people.

Booking Tickets

8 A policy on how disabled people book tickets should be clearly communicated on publicity material and to ticket agencies, if appointed. A variety of booking options should be available, such as a staffed phone line, fax, SMS, email and in person.

9 Consider allowing disabled people to apply for an extra ticket, free of charge, if they need a Support Worker/Personal Assistant.

Event Layout & Stand and Feature Design

10 The layout and design of an event should be planned to ensure all visitors can safely and easily travel around it.

11 Features should be designed with access for disabled visitors in mind. Level access to features is important for wheelchair users, people with other mobility impairments and people with visual impairments. Measures such as ramps can be used where access is required above ground level.

12 Consideration should be given to providing a quiet room for rest.

13 Exhibitors should be encouraged to design their stands without platforms, where practicable, and they must incorporate a ramp into any platform so that customers can be served on the stand and not from the gangway. Where multi-levels are used without ramped access, customers must be offered the same service at ground level. Further details can be found in the Stand Construction section.

Event Access

14 Arrangements for cars, taxis and coaches to set down passengers as close as possible to the entrance of the event should be considered.

Disability Equality Training

15 Disability equality training is essential for front-line staff who interface with members of the public.

Auxiliary Aides and Support

16 Hearing induction loops should be provided at information points and their availability clearly signed.

17 If reasonable notice is received, the organiser is responsible for providing additional assistance for disabled visitors, such as communication/language service professionals.

Further Information

18 An overview of service providers' (including event organisers') responsibilities under the Equality Act can be found [here](#).

Work Equipment/Tools/Processes

Subsections:

- Work Equipment
- Access Equipment
- Working Platforms
- Lifting Equipment
- Work Tools
- Working at Height
- Fixing to the Premises
- Floor Loading

Work Equipment

1 Work equipment must comply with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER). Lifting equipment must comply with the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER).

2 Work equipment must be appropriate for the work activity. Industrial equipment must be used; the use of 'domestic' quality equipment is not acceptable.

3 Risk assessments and method statements specific to the use of the relevant equipment shall be available.

4 Construction and deconstruction activities must take place within the stand area.

Access Equipment

5 Scaffold towers must be built and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where the working platform is more than 3 times the minimum base dimension, outriggers must be used.

6 Powered access equipment shall have been inspected and tested for safety in the previous 6 months. It must only be used by competent persons trained in the use of the equipment who can provide a valid licence or training certificate.

7 Operators must comply with current IPAF guidance.

Working Platforms

8 Any surface from which work is carried out, including roofs, floors, platforms and scaffolds shall be fitted with guardrails.

9 Ladders may only be used as working platforms when it is not reasonably practicable to use alternative means and the risk assessment identifies the work activity as low risk.

Lifting Equipment

10 Lifting equipment includes fork lift trucks, hoists and winches, chain blocks and chain hoists and all associated tackle, including shackles, wire rope, slings, rings and harnesses and all safety attachments.

11 All persons using such equipment shall be competent to do so and shall have undertaken an assessment to select the appropriate equipment to be used. All equipment shall be visibly marked as having been inspected and tested within the previous 6 months.

Work Tools

12 Electrical tools shall be regularly inspected and tested.

13 Woodworking machinery shall only be used with an effective local exhaust ventilation (LEV) workplace fume and dust extraction system. A noise assessment may also be required. Machining of MDF and chipboard is not permitted on site.

Working at Height

14 Where work at height is necessary, a risk assessment must be carried out to identify the appropriate means of access, e.g. step ladders, zarges, mobile tower scaffold or powered access equipment.

Fixing to the Premises

15 Fixing of any sort to any part of the interior or exterior of the premises, including floors, is not normally permitted, but may be allowed at certain venues. Please contact the relevant venue for information.

16 Where applicable, only venue approved carpet tape may be used for fixing floor coverings to the hall floors. Any damage to the fabric of the building will be repaired by the venue at the organiser's expense.

Floor Loading

17 The transportation and location of heavy exhibits/structures must conform to the venue's weight limits, which must not be exceeded.

18 The organiser must inform the venue in advance, of any load which may exceed that normally permitted, so that an engineered solution may be found, if possible.

19 Floor loading limits and the required dimensions of base plates vary considerably; please check the specific information provided by the venue.

Working at Height

Subsections:

- General Guidance
- Ladders

General Guidance

- 1 A person is working 'at height' if there is a possibility of their being injured from falling, even if they are working at or below ground level.
- 2 The Work at Height Regulations refers to 'duty holders': employers, self-employed and employees. This includes all contractors and exhibitors (for example, when accessing areas above floor level to dress stands).
- 3 Duty holders' responsibilities are to ensure that:
 - No work is done at height if it is safe and reasonably practicable to do it other than at height
 - The work is properly planned and organised, appropriately supervised and carried out in as safe a way as is reasonably practicable
 - Plans are in place for emergencies and rescue
 - Account is taken of the risk assessment carried out for the activity
 - They do all that is reasonably practicable to prevent anyone falling, including preventing live edge working
 - All work at height takes account of conditions that could endanger health and safety
 - Those involved in work at height are trained and competent
 - The place where work at height is done is safe
 - Equipment for work at height is appropriately selected
 - The risks from fragile surfaces are properly controlled
 - The risks from falling objects are properly controlled
 - Where ladders are used, these are industrial, not domestic quality

Ladders

- 4 All reasonable steps should be taken to eliminate or minimise the risks associated with work at height through efficient work planning and selection and use of safe working platforms or other suitable equipment, including ladders and stepladders.
- 5 Where work at height cannot be avoided, safe means of access and safe systems of working must be used. As far as steps and ladders in particular are concerned, the following should be considered:
 - What they are to be used for
 - Industrial quality and not domestic
 - Duration of the work
 - Training and abilities of users
- 6 Ladders can be used as working platforms when it is not reasonably practicable to use alternative means and a risk assessment identifies the activity to be undertaken is low risk.
- 7 Ladders must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at all times. Additionally, the following guidelines must be followed:
 - Leaning ladders must be placed at the correct angle

- Ladders should only be used on level ground and must be secure e.g. suitably tied or, as a last resort, footed
- The top treads or steps must not be used as a platform for work
- Users should face the ladder at all times whilst climbing or dismounting
- Stepladders should not be used sideways-on where sideways loads are applied
- Only one person should climb or work from a ladder or a stepladder
- Users should not overreach
- Steps and ladders should be checked for suitability and defects each time they are used.

Lifting Operations

Subsections:

- General Guidance
- Organiser's Responsibilities
- Contractors'/Operators' Responsibilities
- Additional Information

General Guidance

1 A 'lifting operation' is 'the lifting or lowering of a load'. A 'load' is the item being lifted, which includes a person, or people.

2 The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) and the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) are the UK regulations that place duties on people/companies who own, operate or have control over lifting and other work equipment.

3 Examples of lifting equipment include:

- overhead cranes and their supporting runways
- patient hoists
- motor vehicle lifts
- vehicle tail lifts and cranes fitted to vehicles
- goods and passenger lifts
- telehandlers and fork lifts
- mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPs)
- lifting accessories

4 Lifting accessories are pieces of equipment that are used to attach the 'load' to the lifting equipment. Lifting accessories must be included when determining the overall weight of the load.

5 Examples of lifting accessories include:

- fibre or rope slings
- chains (single or multiple leg)
- hooks
- eyebolts
- spreader beams
- magnetic and vacuum devices

Organisers' Responsibilities

6 Where lifting operations are to be carried out, ensure that:

- lifting operations are considered within the overall event risk assessment
- lifting plans are obtained from appointed contractors that detail the equipment to be used (including accessories), the loads to be lifted/carried, CE certification, a declaration of conformity, plant service inspection records and statutory inspection certificates
- risk assessments are provided by the contractor
- lifting operations are undertaken only by competent persons
- operators' licences are valid, in-date and suitable for the type of equipment to be operated
- the works are supervised to make sure they are being done safely
- fuel leaks are reported to the venue

Contractors'/Operators' Responsibilities

7 Contractors/operators must:

- provide a risk assessment, method statement and lifting plan to the organiser
- raise any issues with the organiser during the planning stage that may affect safe working
- manage activities detailed in the risk assessment, method statement and associated lifting plans
- provide and use equipment that is free from damage and fit for purpose
- inspect equipment before using it and if issues are identified, report them and remove the equipment from use
- only use competent staff
- ensure that forklift trucks are labelled and numbered, so that the equipment and its operating company can be identified in the event of safety concerns, near misses or accidents
- comply with the venue's and organiser's site-specific requirements
- ensure that the lifting equipment is supplied with spill kits in case of fuel/hydraulic leaks
- wear personal protective clothing as required
- secure loads to be lifted and avoid over-loading
- ensure that the safe working load and any venue weight restrictions are not exceeded
- use the safety devices installed in the lifting equipment (flashing beacon; audible & visual warning; seatbelts)
- give way to pedestrians when operating inside the hall
- transport loads at low level
- use an experienced banks-man when visibility is reduced or for complex manoeuvres
- co-ordinate dual lifting operations
- follow the rider's instructions when using a working platform or personnel basket
- make statutory inspection certificates and documented pre-use visual inspection checklists available for inspection
- avoid working under suspended loads
- report fuel leaks to the organiser
- carry out LPG cylinder changes in an outside area
- switch off, isolate and lock off equipment when not in use to prevent unauthorised operation
- remove old cylinders from site

Additional Information

8 Additional information is available from the HSE's INDG290 guidance document.

Dilapidations / Damage to Venue

Subsections:

- General Guidance

General Guidance

- 1 All necessary precautions should be taken to protect the fabric of the building from damage during the construction and dismantling of stands and features.
- 2 Any damage to the venue, over and above normal wear and tear to the building will be charged accordingly.
- 3 This includes the removal of carpet tape, fixings and nails and cleaning/repair of any other damage to the floor however caused.

All can be viewed as a collective in the main eGuide here: www.aev.org.uk/e-guide