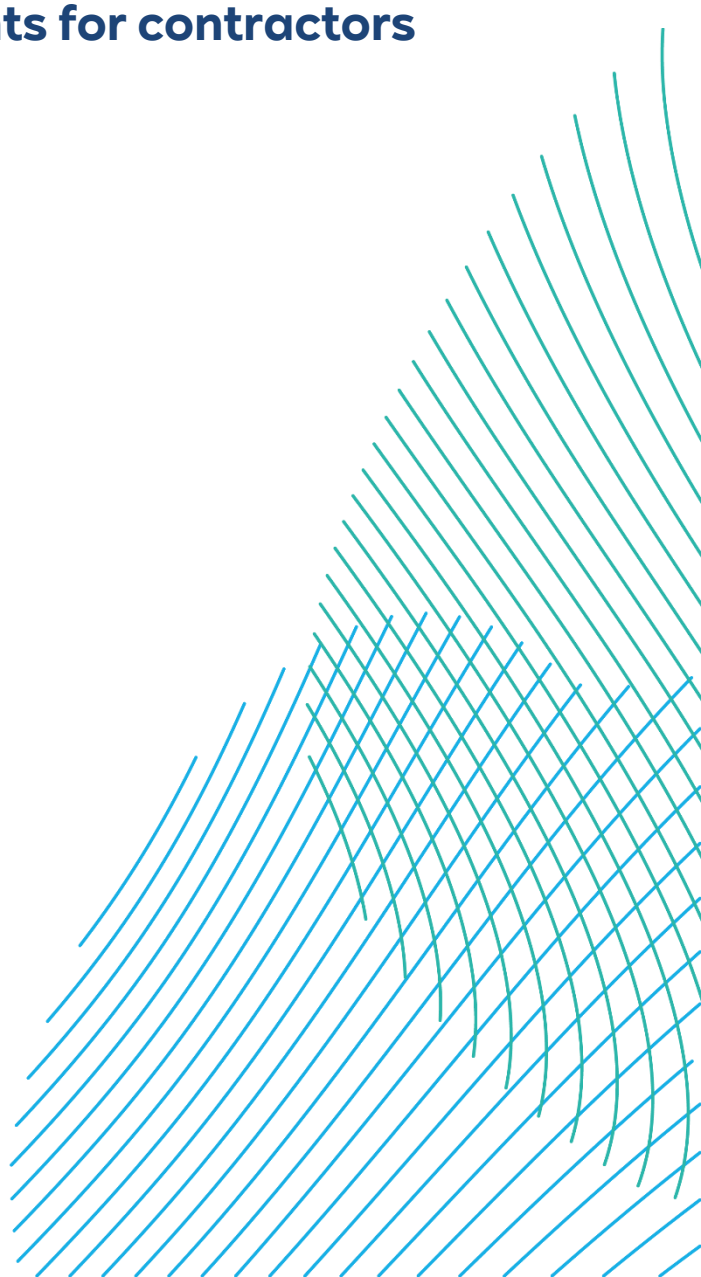
RWE Generation
Safety regulations

Additional safety requirements for contractors

As of: 10/2025



SAFETY

1. Objective

This Instruction explains additional health and safety requirements for contractors working at RWE Generation SE sites/properties. They apply in addition to the country-specific requirements laid down in the General Supplementary Condition for Contractors.
Further special requirements may arise from the power plants and sites. If you have any questions, please get in touch with the RWE contract manager.

2. Additional safety requirements for Contractors at RWE Generation

2.1. Hierarchy of controls

Before carrying out the work, contractor employees must provide evidence of a risk assessment and work/operating instructions that comply with the hierarchy of measures and demonstrate that the selected work equipment and safety measures represent the **best possible options** for carrying out the work safely.

1. Elimination – physical removal of the hazard source
2. Substitution – replacement by a less hazardous process/work equipment or less hazardous working materials/hazardous substances
3. Engineering controls – permanently effective barrier between hazard and people
4. Administrative controls – adaptation of working methods (including training)
5. Personal protective equipment

2.2. Last Minute Risk Assessment (LMRA)

An LMRA must be carried out at RWE Generation SE/RWE Technology International GmbH before work can commence. The LMRA must be checked when work is resumed. The template standardised by RWE Generation must be used for this purpose.

The LMRA checks how effective risk mitigation is in the workplace. It is completed at the workplace before starting work, as part of a discussion within a work group to ensure a safe working environment.

The LMRA is created by the person responsible for the work together with their work group. Depending on experience with implementation, RWE will decide whether an RWE colleague should be present at the (first) LMRA meeting before the start of an assignment. If questions or problems arise when creating an LMRA, the person responsible for the work (permit holder, AvO) must contact their line manager or the RWE coordinator. External companies should contact the RWE coordinator responsible for them.

The LMRA does not replace legal obligations such as roles and responsibilities, risk assessments, method statement, induction, etc.

RWE will train the contractors, in particular the person responsible for the work or the permit holder (AvO), in the utilisation and use cases before commencing work.

2.3. Use of ladders

Working on ladders is generally not permitted. Ladders are only used in exceptional cases, for example for access and visual inspections.

Safer work equipment/procedures than ladders are, for example (in order of preference):

- Scaffolding
- Mobile elevating work platform
- Work platforms (including platform stairs) etc.

A ladder may only be used if alternatives are definitely impossible and this can be proven by a risk assessment incl. safety measures. Protective measures should be documented (e.g. work permit, task risk assessment, LMRA).

Ladders must comply with local/country-specific standards and legislation in terms of both design and use. As a minimum, they must be fitted with a stabiliser or other means to prevent them from tipping sideways

2.4. Handling of suspended loads

A minimum distance of at least 2 metres must always be maintained from suspended loads, and entering the danger zone must always be avoided. For activities where this is not possible, it is permissible if appropriate protective measures are specified in a risk assessment. Mitigation measures should be documented.

2.5. Selection and use of angle grinders

Before using a hand-held angle grinder, consider whether safer alternatives (e.g. die grinder, (hand) belt sander, polisher/sander, disc sander, rotary/Dremel tool, wire brush sander, orbital/hand sander, jigsaw, etc.) are suitable for the task. Make sure that the selected grinding or cutting disc is suitable for the intended activity and material (e.g. cutting, deburring).

If an angle grinder must be used, the tool must comply with the requirements of EN-IEC 62841-2-3:2021 and fulfil the following minimum safety requirements:

- The tool must be equipped with a non-locking dead man's switch that automatically interrupts the power supply when the operator releases the handle/switch.
- A quick stop function must be provided to stop the disc rotation quickly when operation is interrupted.

In addition, we urgently recommend that the following safety features be provided, in particular for grinders/sanders with a disc diameter of 180mm to 230mm:

- Restart protection to prevent automatic restart after a power interruption.
- Kickback stop that switches the tool off in the event of the disc becoming jammed to protect the operator from sudden, unpredictable movements of the tool.

All hand-held grinders/sanders must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the site-specific measures documented in the LMRA, the risk assessment or the work permit.

Table 1 Comparison of RWE requirements with normative requirements

GEN_INS_6201 requirement	EN-IEC 62841-2-3:2021 requirement
Dead man's switch	Chapter 21.18.1.1
Quick stop function	Chapter 18 (Table 4 Performance levels) 'Provide desired switch-off'
Restart protection	Chapter 21.18.1.1
Kickback stop	Chapter 8.14.1.101.3: Kickback and related warnings Chapter 18.3: Control of rotational forces

Use wheel guards closed on both sides for disconnecting.
According to Appendix 1, face and eye protection in accordance with EN 166/EN ISO 16321-1 must be used instead of simple safety glasses.

2.6. Other Tools and best practices

Recommendations based on lessons learned and incidents:

- Use lanyards for tools and equipment where possible when working at height to prevent objects falling from height.
- Avoid using manual impact wrenches and use safer alternatives such as torque wrenches, hydraulic torque wrenches or pneumatic tools such as air impact wrenches.

2.7. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following requirements apply to personal protective equipment for contractors working at RWE Generation SE/RWE Technology GmbH (construction) sites.
If the contractor's risk assessment results in stricter requirements for PPE, these are to be given preference over the following minimum specifications. The risk assessment should clearly show that the hierarchy of controls according to 2.1 has been followed and that PPE is only used to reduce the residual risk.
The required PPE must be available before starting work. Maintenance, care, occupational health screening and instruction of employees in the use of PPE, especially for category 3 PPE, are the responsibility of the contractor.

2.7.1. Basic PPE for contractors

The following basic PPE must always be worn in PPE zones and must be supplemented according to tasks and hazards in line with the additional requirements listed.

Outside of PPE zones, the PPE is to be selected based on a risk assessment — the minimum standards defined in this document must be applied to the PPE specified in the risk assessment.

Deviations must be discussed with the RWE contact person and documented with a risk assessment that justifies the exception and specifies alternative measures.

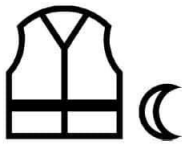
Basic PPE consists of the following components:

- Industrial helmet according to EN 397
  - Bump caps in accordance with EN 812 can be used as an alternative to regular head protection if this is determined by a properly conducted risk assessment approved in the work permit (e.g. for confined spaces).
- Class S3 ankle-high safety shoes in accordance with ISO 20345
- Work clothing – see Table 2
  - Long-sleeved/legged
  - Weather and other environmental influences must be taken into account when selecting protective clothing.
  - Clothing worn over the protective suit must meet the same protection requirements.
  - Dangerous objects such as scarves, ties, jewellery or ID cards must not hang loosely outside work clothes. Jewellery must not be worn loosely on the wrists, neck or fingers during work to avoid pulling in or getting stuck. Rings may be taped off if they cannot be removed.
- Safety glasses – according to EN 166/EN ISO 16321-1
  - Safety glasses with tinted lenses are only permitted outside buildings if there is sufficient daylight.
  - Close-fitting or with side protection

In addition, all persons are **obliged to carry**

- hearing protection according to EN 352 if required by the risk assessment for the work or if entering designated noisy areas cannot be ruled out.
- gloves according to EN 21420 with certified protection against the hazards that occur during work in accordance with the contractor's risk assessment.

Table 2 Basic PPE requirements for protective clothing

	 EN 137353 Class 2 High viz	 EN 11612 Flame-resistant
	M	**I**

M – Mandatory – either incorporated in the protective clothing or as vest above the protective clothing

I - Within the PPE zones in production buildings of thermal power plants (gas, biomass, hydrogen) or starting with the commissioning of the plants.

2.7.2. Special PPE requirements

Task-related requirements for the following activities can be found in Appendix 1.

- Mechanical activities
- Landscaping activities
- Electrical work
- Hot work incl. cutting work
- Work in ATEX zones
- Work with hazardous substances (liquids, particles, gases, solids)

Furthermore, the following requirements must be taken into account:

Respiratory protection

- When using respiratory protection, facial hair/piercings or scars must not affect tightness.
- A fit test must be carried out before entering the hazardous area/starting work.

PPE against falls from a height

	• Safety and restraint harness according to EN 358/361
	• Other material according to EN 355 (energy absorbers), EN 358 (lanyards and positioning devices), EN 353 (guided-type fall arresters), descenders (EN 341)
	  ○ Generally, triple self-locking carabiners (e.g. TriLock carabiners) must be used on the PPE against falls (e.g. on the fixed side of the safety harness).
	  ○ If one-handed operation is necessary (e.g. on the loose side of the safety harness), double self-locking carabiners (e.g. Fuji carabiners, twistlock carabiners) are permitted.
	• A chin strap is required with the head protection used when wearing PPE from alls.
	• The PPE used must enable the persons to be rescued on the basis of the procedure defined in the rescue plan This must be drawn up by the contractor for the activity and discussed with RWE.

Lifejackets

	
 EN ISO 12402-2 EN 399 Pers. flotation devices Part 2: Lifejackets, performance level 275	• Lifejackets according to EN 399/EN ISO 12402-2 with min. 275N buoyancy

3. Appendix 1

- Basic PPE = the basic PPE requirements must be met
- RA = can be supplemented as necessary in accordance with the risk assessment

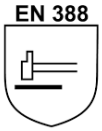
Mechanical work

					
Basic PPE	Basic PPE	Basic PPE	Protective gloves against mechanical risks in acc. with EN 388 At least level 4 (old) or D (new) cut resistance, incl. the back of the hand In case of risk of impact: glove with marking	Basic PPE	RA

Electrical work

					
In consultation with the person responsible for electrical systems  EN 61482 Arc protection EN ISO 11612  EN 11612 Flame-resistant	For switching operations on high-voltage installations: eye protection against arc flashes in acc. with IEC 62819	In consultation with the person responsible for electrical systems Insulating helmets in acc. with EN 50365	In consultation with the person responsible for electrical systems   EN 388 and EN 407 Protective gloves against mechanical and thermal risks	Basic PPE	RA

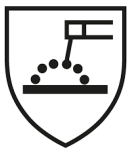
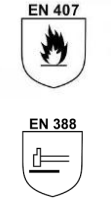
Work with hazardous substances (liquids/gases/dusts/solids)

					
Protection against chemicals in acc. with EN 13034 EN 13034 	Basic PPE Goggles or a face shield should be used as a priority With the abbreviation 3 (liquids) or 5 (gases and particles)	Basic PPE	Protective gloves against mechanical and chemical risks in acc. with EN 388 and EN 374 Suitable for the substance acc. to the safety data sheet EN 374  EN 388 	In acc. with EN 20345 Suitable for the substance acc. to the safety data sheet	Suitable respiratory protection acc. to the safety data sheet in acc. with EN 149 (half masks with particle filter), EN 12941/12942 (powered air-purifying filters) or EN 14387 (gas/combination filters)
In case of direct contact with chemicals or when working with liquid jets: suit in acc. with EN 17491-3					

Landscaping activities

					
For work with chainsaws acc. to EN 381-7 Class 3	Mesh visors for mowing and chainsaw work in acc. with EN 1731/ EN ISO 16321-3	Basic PPE	Protective gloves against mechanical risks in acc. with EN 388 At least level 4 (old) or D (new) cut resistance, incl. the back of the hand In case of risk of impact: glove with marking	For work with chainsaws acc. to EN ISO 17249 Chainsaw cut resistance 	RA

Hot work incl. cutting work

					
 EN 11612 Flame-resistant  EN ISO 11611 Sparks/liquid metal	For work with angle grinders EN 166 or EN ISO 16321-1 Based on risk either a combination of safety goggles and face shield or tight-fitting safety goggles must be used	Basic PPE	 EN 388 and EN 40 or EN 12477 Protective gloves against mechanical and thermal risks	Basic PPE	If hazardous vapours or particles are released while cutting or welding, use a suitable filter system: EN 149 (half masks with particle filter), EN 12941/12942 (powered air-purifying filters) or EN 14387 (gas/combination filters)
	Welding work requires suitable eye/face protection for the welding process: EN 166, EN 169, EN 170 (UV radiation), EN 171 (IR radiation) or EN ISO 16321-1 and EN ISO 16321-2 Eye protection for use in welding and allied processes				

Work in ATEX zones

					
 Antistatic clothing	Basic PPE	Basic PPE	EN 388 and EN 1149 Protective gloves against mechanical risks and with anti-static properties	 EN 61340-5-1 Antistatic properties	RA