

Supplementary Provisions for Contracts for Work and Services



Cteam Consulting und Anlagenbau GmbH

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Supplementary Provisions for Contracts for Work and Services

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Supplementary Provisions for Contracts for Work and Services

1. Scope of application

1.1 These Supplementary Provisions for Contracts for Work and Services shall apply to Cteam Consulting und Anlagenbau GmbH and to the companies of the Cteam Group (within the meaning of Sections 18 et seq. German Stock Corporation Act [AktG]), which are legitimately and expressly authorised to refer to them. Confirmation of authorisation can be obtained from Cteam Consulting und Anlagenbau GmbH.

These provisions supplement the contract for work and services with requirements from the Client (hereinafter referred to as the "Client") and the network operators pertaining to **quality assurance** as well as regarding **health and safety, health and environmental protection (QSE)**.

1.2 Contractors working for Cteam (Client) (hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor") shall be solely responsible for complying with the statutory and occupational health and safety requirements applicable to their respective trades.

1.3 These supplementary terms and conditions for contracts for work and services shall ensure that the requirements imposed on the Client also form part of the contract for the Contractor. Any additions or amendments specified in writing in individual cases shall take precedence over these general specifications.

1.4 Cteam operates an integrated and certified management system that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001, and is based on the guidelines and corporate policy of Cteam Consulting & Anlagenbau GmbH. In this regard, the Contractor must also undertake to comply with these provisions, and to cooperate in the performance of the services for which it has been commissioned.

2. General provisions

2.1 The Contractor hereby undertakes to comply with all applicable laws, standards and guidelines in connection with the rendering of its services. Particular attention must be paid to the prevailing regulations, rules and guidance issued by the German Social Accident Insurance institutions (DGUV), as well as to the statutory provisions governing environmental protection and occupational health and safety.

2.2 The Contractor shall have an occupational health and safety management system in place that complies with the requirements of ISO 45001, and shall document the results in a transparent manner. The focus is on the secure, compliant and reliable delivery of services.

2.3 The Contractor may not, as a general rule, subcontract the services commissioned by Cteam. This shall only be permitted with the Client's prior written consent. The supplementary provisions for contracts for work and services shall then also apply to all further subcontractors. The subcontractor(s) to be engaged must be made known to the Client in writing in good time.

2.4 In the event of any uncertainties or deviations from the planned work procedures, the Client's person responsible for work must be consulted.

2.5 It is prohibited to start work while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances, or to consume alcohol or other intoxicating substances during working hours or break times.

2.6 In the event of a breach of the supplementary provisions for contract for work and services, a site ban may be imposed. Any costs arising from this shall be borne by the Contractor.

3. Health and safety officers, persons responsible for work, staff, qualifications and instructional training

- 3.1 Before commencing with the provision of services, the Contractor must provide the names in writing of the appointed health and safety officers, the persons responsible for work authorised to issue instructions, and all employees scheduled for deployment. This shall also apply if there are changes in staff during the provision of services. The necessary qualifications, appointments and designations (e.g. qualified electricians, persons with electrical training, safety officers, first aiders), as well as relevant roles (e.g. site/project managers, machine and equipment operators) must be specified.
- 3.2 Persons responsible for work shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with health and safety, environmental and road traffic regulations, as well as with established quality standards at the sites. They shall possess proven qualifications as a qualified electrician and have been appointed as such.

Communication with persons responsible for work must, at all times, be conducted at a level equivalent to at least B2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

The Contractor shall be obligated to ensure that the required number of certified first aiders and fire safety assistants are present at the sites where the services are rendered.

- 3.3 Work on (or in the vicinity of) electrical installations in accordance with DGUV Regulation 3 and DIN VDE 0105 must be performed by qualified electricians, persons with electrical training, or under their supervision. Further qualifications and roles – such as coordinators under DGUV Regulation 1 – are to be determined in consultation with the Client on a role-specific or situation-specific basis, or at the request of the network operator.
- 3.4 The Contractor shall render its services using its own qualified staff who have undergone the necessary health and fitness assessments in accordance with the DGUV recommendation for occupational health consultations and examinations, e.g. in accordance with E ABS (formerly G41) for working at a height and/or in accordance with E FSÜ (formerly G25) for driving, control and monitoring activities, and who have received the necessary occupational health care.
- 3.5 The Contractor shall ensure that evidence of the employees' currently valid qualifications, suitability and authorisations – irrespective of their function within the company – is provided by means of a personalised safety log book (e.g. in accordance with the specimen issued by Wirtschaftsverband Erdöl- und Erdgasgewinnung e.V. (WEG), Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft für Erdöl, Erdgas und Kohle e.V. (DGMK) and/or Bundesverband Erdgas, Erdöl und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG)) containing a current photograph and signature.

This safety log book must contain at least the following information:

- Current employer
- Relevant employers' liability insurance association
- Occupational health assessments and check-ups
- Evidence of mandatory training
- Training courses leading to a certificate

The original safety log book must be carried at all times while work is in progress, and it must be presented to the Client or their representatives upon request.

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The following are hereby exempt from the requirement to carry a safety log book:

- Suppliers who do not operate HGV-mounted cranes (e.g. delivery staff and delivery services, concrete mixer drivers)
- Visitors

4. Risk assessment, instructions and records

- 4.1 Before commencing work, the Contractor shall perform a risk assessment in accordance with Section 5 Occupational Health and Safety Act (Arbeitsschutzgesetz) and shall take the necessary protective measures in accordance with the STOPP principle ("Substitution, Technical, Organisational and Personal Protective" Measures).
The risk assessment, together with any resulting documents – such as operating instructions, procedures and work instructions, as well as emergency plans – must be submitted to the Client before work commences.
All documents must be reviewed on a continual basis as new information becomes available and throughout the construction process and updated where necessary. The Client must be informed of any changes made, without being asked, and in a timely manner.
- 4.2 Should the conditions set out in the Construction Site Regulations be fulfilled on a construction site and no other arrangements have been made, a health and safety plan must be drawn up and a health and safety coordinator appointed prior to the site being set up, in consultation with the Client and in accordance with RAB 31. In this case, the risk assessment shall form part of the health and safety plan.
- 4.3 Employees must be given regular training – at least once a week – in accordance with their roles and duties, based on the risk assessment and the resulting documentation, in a manner that is easy to understand. Supporting documentation must be provided to the Client upon request.
- 4.4 A Last Minute Risk Analysis (LMRA) must be performed immediately before work commences.

5. Work equipment (machinery / tools / vehicles)

- 5.1 The equipment used by the Contractor must be maintained in a proper condition, as required by the Industrial Safety Regulations, and must be tested in a verifiable manner and be safe for use and traffic. Restraint systems, such as seat belts, must be used at all times.
- 5.2 The Contractor's employees shall be required to inspect work equipment prior to use for any obvious defects that could compromise its safe use, and to regularly check that safety and protective devices are in good working order.
- 5.2 When leaving the construction site, work equipment must be locked away or otherwise secured in such a way that it cannot cause damage to property, injury to persons or harm to the environment.
- 5.3 The Contractor shall ensure the quality and safety of its own equipment. The Contractor must immediately check the materials supplied by the Client for correctness, completeness and any transport damage. Any defects must be reported to the Client immediately upon discovery.



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6. Personal protective equipment

6.1 The Contractor shall provide the protective equipment deemed necessary and suitable for the performance of the work in question. Personal protective equipment must be inspected before and after each use, taking into account the conditions of use, and must be regularly tested, maintained and replaced as necessary. The Contractor shall ensure that employees use the necessary protective equipment as intended and wear it at all times when performing the work.

6.2 On all construction sites and at all storage facilities, **at least** the following must be worn:

- Helmet:
 - Working on the ground in accordance with EN 397
 - Working at a height in accordance with EN 12492
- Safety footwear:
 - S3 at least ankle-high
- High-visibility clothing:
 - The hazard class shall be determined on the basis of the risk assessment performed
 - Recommended: at least hazard class 2
 - The upper body must be covered
- Trousers:
 - Long work trousers

6.3 When using personal protective equipment against falls from a height (PPE):

- Harness:
 - Fall-arrest harness in accordance with EN 361
 - Work-Positioning harness in accordance with EN 813
- Travelling fall arresters in accordance with EN 353-2
- Rope clamps in accordance with EN 13411-5
 - Pulleys in accordance with EN 12278
- Anchorage devices in accordance with EN 795
- Ropes in accordance with EN 1891
 - Rope adjustment devices in accordance with EN 12841
 - Fall arrest systems in accordance with EN 363
- Rescue descender devices in accordance with EN 341
- Rescue hoists in accordance with EN 1496
- Rescue slings in accordance with EN 1498
- Connecting elements in accordance with EN 362
- Lanyards in accordance with EN 354
- Lanyards with energy absorber in accordance with EN 355
- Rope clamps in accordance with EN 567
- Anchorage devices in accordance with EN 795
- Slings in accordance with EN 566
- Accessory cords in accordance with EN 564
- Retractable type fall arrester in accordance with EN 360
- Personal fall protection equipment for use on mobile elevating work platforms in accordance with DIN 19427

Workstation positioning systems ("safety lines") must not be used as fall protection.

7. General site safety

- 7.1 Construction sites must be secured and marked in accordance with prevailing regulations. In doing so, account must be taken of the hazards posed by the construction site and its surroundings (e.g. residential areas). If the risk assessment identifies specific hazardous areas – such as contaminated areas – these must be secured and clearly marked.
- 7.2 The construction site must only be left – even temporarily – in a secure and tidy condition. Excavations shall be sloped or shored in such a way that no danger to persons or the environment can arise from them. Building materials must be stored properly and secured in such a way that they do not pose any additional hazards. Where necessary, a temporary mobile fence shall be erected. Please ensure that the premises are kept tidy and clean at all times.
- 7.3 Traffic routes should be as level as possible. Tripping hazards must be avoided, and hazardous areas must be clearly marked or removed. Access routes and emergency routes must always be kept clear.
- 7.4 Safety distances from vehicles, construction machinery or equipment at excavation pits and trenches must be maintained in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- 7.5 Measures to ensure safety in public transport (RSA) must be implemented in accordance with the risk assessment and in consultation with the Client.
- 7.6 All necessary measures for fire prevention must be taken. Where work involving a fire hazard is performed, additional measures must be specified in a fire permit (hot work permit). On construction sites, flammable materials may only be stored in quantities strictly necessary for the progress of the work.
- 7.7 Fall protection measures must be specified and implemented where the fall height exceeds one metre. Masts must only be climbed with appropriate personal fall protection equipment (PSAgA) – see Point [6.2 Personal protective equipment](#). When working at height, the fall protection equipment used must always be suitable for the fall distance.

8. Emergency management

- 8.1 The Contractor shall – in consultation with the Client – determine the first-aid and rescue measures to be implemented in the event of an accident and shall provide the necessary first-aid supplies and, where appropriate, additional emergency equipment in sufficient and suitable quantities. A sufficient number of qualified first aiders, as well as fire safety and evacuation assistants, must be available at the premises where services are provided.
- 8.2 The Contractor shall make all relevant information and contact details for potential emergency situations—including site coordinates, emergency points, emergency numbers, and contact persons in the reporting chain—freely available to all persons on site (emergency plan).
- 8.3 Accidents, incidents and events that affect (or could affect) the safety of staff, the environment or the quality of the service must be documented without being asked and reported in writing to the Client’s person responsible for work immediately, and at the latest within one working day.
The Client hereby reserves the right to request the Contractor to analyse such accidents, malfunctions and incidents. The nature and scope of the analysis shall be determined by the Contractor.
The reporting regulations of the Client or the network operator shall also apply.

9. Environmental protection

- 9.1 The Contractor shall have an environmental management system in place that complies with the requirements of ISO 14001 and documents the results in a traceable manner. The focus shall be on minimising the environmental impact of service delivery.
- 9.2 The Contractor shall be obligated to take all necessary measures to protect people, nature and the environment when providing the services. This shall include, in particular, compliance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations – such as those pertaining to nature and landscape conservation, pollution control, soil and water protection, hazardous substances and dangerous goods, and waste management legislation. It is essential to ensure that the work to be performed reduces damage to the land and other sources of environmental impact to the absolute minimum. Any avoidable consequential costs arising from failure to comply with these requirements will be charged to the Contractor.
- 9.3 Hazardous substances must only be used in containers designed for that purpose and adequately labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazardous Substances Ordinance (Gefahrstoffverordnung). Hazardous substances must be stored in such a way that they do not pose any risk. Substances deemed hazardous to water must always be stored in suitable and sufficiently large drip trays.
- 9.4 The Contractor shall be obligated to collect waste materials and material residues separately in suitable, labelled containers and to dispose of them properly. Waste and packaging materials must also be stored and labelled in such a way that they do not pose any additional risks to people or the environment, and that their proper recycling or disposal is ensured. The Contractor may only engage certified waste management companies for the disposal of waste. The Contractor shall, where necessary, provide detailed evidence that the waste has been disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations.
- 9.5 The Contractor shall be obligated to keep the construction site clean and tidy throughout the entire construction phase. This shall include ensuring that work areas, walkways and storage areas are cleaned regularly and kept free of waste, dirt, building materials and tools. The Contractor must ensure that all waste is collected immediately in the designated, labelled containers and disposed of properly. Spilled materials or substances must be cleared up immediately to prevent hazards.

The Contractor must also ensure that site fences, safety barriers and other safety-related equipment are accessible and in working order at all times. Upon completion of the construction work or prior to handover to the Client, the site must be left in a proper condition. The Client hereby reserves the right to charge the Contractor for cleaning or disposal costs in the event of any breach of these regulations.

- 9.6 The Contractor shall be obligated to ensure that, when providing services, the use of materials and resources is as resource-efficient and environmentally conscious as possible. The Contractor must ensure that water, energy and other resources are used sparingly, and that waste is avoided or reduced as far as possible. Furthermore, the Contractor shall be obligated to use environmentally friendly methods and techniques, in order to minimise the environmental impact of the construction works. Contamination of the soil, air and water must be avoided at all costs. The Contractor must take all necessary measures to comply with environmental regulations and the specific environmental protection requirements. Breaches of the terms and conditions may result in the assertion of claims for damages or other contractual consequences.

- 9.7 The Contractor shall be obligated to regularly inform and train all staff involved in the work regarding environmental measures and practices. Any environmental risks must be identified at an early stage and appropriate measures taken. The Contractor must inform the Client immediately of any environmental incidents or deviations from the agreed environmental protection measures and, in consultation with the Client, implement appropriate corrective measures.

10. Quality management and assurance

- 10.1 The Contractor shall have a quality management system in place that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001 and documents the results in a traceable manner. The focus is on delivering services in compliance with all quality standards.
- 10.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring the quality of its services and deliveries. Appropriate forms must be used to document quality assurance. The Client hereby reserves the right to verify the quality and the proper performance of the service in accordance with the contract. Tests may also be performed by third parties on behalf of the Client. Employees of the Client (or third parties commissioned by the Client) must be granted access – upon request – to the workplaces, workshops and storage areas where the contractual work (or parts thereof) are being performed, or where the materials and components intended for this purpose are stored. Upon request, factory drawings, construction documents and the results of the company's own quality tests must be made available for inspection, and information must be provided in this regard.
- 10.3 The Contractor must document any quality deviations independently and rectify these without delay. In the event of any serious (or recurring) quality defects or instances of non-conformity, the Contractor shall be obligated to perform a root cause analysis and to implement sustainable measures to prevent such defects. The Client hereby also reserves the right – in the event that the measures taken are clearly insufficient – to impose additional quality assurance requirements or to engage external experts at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor must ensure that all measures taken to rectify quality defects are fully documented and made available to the Client upon request. Any defects identified by the Client during quality inspections must be rectified by the Contractor without delay, and without any entitlement to additional remuneration. In the event of defective work or delivery, the Contractor shall bear the additional costs incurred as a result of the quality inspection that led to the complaint, as well as the subsequent verification that the defects have been rectified.
- 10.4 The Contractor shall be obligated to ensure that all staff involved in the work receive regular training in the relevant quality standards and procedures. This includes both training on general quality requirements and specific training on the processes, materials and techniques used. The Contractor must document the qualifications and training certificates of its employees and make these available to the Client upon request.

11. Trade-specific requirements

- 11.1 When working in the vicinity of **unprotected live equipment or parts of electrical installations** (e.g. high-voltage overhead lines)

Guidelines for working safely in the vicinity of unprotected live electrical installations or parts of electrical installations are set out, among other places, in DGUV Regulation 3 "Electrical Installations and Equipment", DGUV Rule 103-011 "Live Working on Electrical Installations and Equipment", DGUV Information 203-001 "Safety when Working on Electrical Installations" and in DIN VDE 0105 "Operation of Electrical Installations".



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Work on (or in the vicinity of) electrical installations in accordance with DGUV Regulation 3 and DIN VDE 0105 must be performed by qualified electricians or persons with electrical training.

Safety distances (approach zone):

- up to 1 kV: at least 1 m
- over 1 kV up to 110 kV: at least 3 m
- over 110 kV up to 220 kV: at least 4 m
- over 220 kV up to 380 kV: at least 5 m
- if the voltage level is unknown: at least 5 m

The Contractor must determine the distances to unprotected live equipment or parts of electrical installations. All possible movements of the overhead conductors must be taken into account, as well as any movement or displacement, swinging, flying off or falling of objects used during the work.

If the above distances cannot be safely maintained, the systems must be de-energised (disconnected). If this is not possible, the next steps should be agreed with the Client.

In addition to maintaining safety distances, the Contractor must draw up a safety plan that adequately addresses the following risks:

- Accidental contact with intersecting or parallel live circuits
- Earth faults on the same (or adjacent) assemblies that share a common global earthing system and through which potential transfer occurs
- Electromagnetic interference (i.e. capacitive and/or inductive coupling) from adjacent circuits in operation or at the intersection of circuits in operation
- Electrostatic charging due to atmospheric influences
- Switching faults in which the de-energised conductor is inadvertently brought into service.
- Lightning strikes in the immediate vicinity or lightning strikes on machinery, system and equipment components, such as exposed conductors or the pilot ropes/ pulling ropes used in the cable hoist.

When using the "Working in a de-energised state" method, the following five safety rules:

1. Switch off completely
2. Secure against reconnection
3. Verify that the installation is dead
4. Grounding and short-circuiting
5. Provide protection against nearby live energized parts

must be observed by the network operator's systems manager and the Client's person responsible for work.

Earthed circuits must be marked at each work site by the Client's person responsible for work in accordance with the network operator's specifications (e.g. green flag).

The Contractor may only commence work on the de-energised electrical installations once explicit and documented authorisation to proceed has been granted.

Before commencing work, the Contractor's person responsible for work must ascertain as to whether there are any live electrical installations (e.g. cables) in the designated work area and agree on any necessary safety measures with the system operator.

11.2 When **working at a height**

Where work involves a risk of falling from a height and no collective protective measures are in place, fall protection systems must be used without exception and on a permanent basis. See also [Point 6](#) Personal protective equipment.

Connecting elements (carabiners) used as components of PPE must always be of the Trilock type. The use of double-locking connectors is permitted only on rope adjustment devices ("retaining ropes") or on connectors with a wide latch opening ("Y-ropes").

In order to ensure that rescue operations can be performed at any time, all staff involved in climbing must receive regular training and instruction in rescue procedures, at least once a year. Furthermore, at least one operational rescue device must be provided at every location where services are provided.

Hazard zones (e.g. drop zones) must be clearly marked. Entry into hazardous areas shall only be permitted if this has been specifically addressed in the risk assessment.

11.3 When working with **cranes, telescopic forklifts, aerial work platforms, electric hoists, industrial trucks, winches, construction vehicles or other work machines**

Drivers, operators and riggers must be qualified, trained and authorised.
All machinery must be set up in a stable manner.

When working near live equipment, the requirements set out under [Point 11.1](#) Safety distances must be observed.

When deploying **cranes**, the Contractor (or the contracted crane company) shall draw up a lifting plan containing at least the following information:

- Planned crane site
- Swivel and lifting areas
- Precise details of the weight and dimensions of the loads to be lifted

In addition, proof of structural stability must be provided. Any ground investigations that may be necessary to assess pressure sensitivity must be performed by the Contractor. Any further necessary measures – such as soil replacement, soil compaction or the construction of crane foundations – must be agreed with the Client in advance.

All construction machinery must be earthed in accordance with the protection concept when working in the vicinity of enclosed premises containing unprotected live parts with rated voltages above the low-voltage level.

Persons situated in the work platforms of mobile elevating work apparatus shall remain continuously secured against falls at the designated anchorage point by means of suitable personal protective equipment (self-retracting lifelines for use on mobile elevating work platforms in accordance with DIN 19427).

11.4 Earthworks involving **excavation pits and trenches**

Employees who perform or supervise earthworks and civil engineering works must be certified in accordance with GW129 and S129, "Safety during construction work in the vicinity of utility lines".

The Contractor's person responsible for work shall be obligated to establish clarity regarding any existing underground utility lines or drainage systems by making enquiries and consulting existing records held by the relevant utility companies or landowners, as

well as by conducting appropriate independent investigations on site where necessary (e.g. using specialised detection equipment), to ascertain the presence of any underground utility lines or drainage systems. Where underground utility lines are expected to be present, their exact route must be determined, for example, by way of manual excavation. Any damage must be reported immediately and hazardous areas must be secured appropriately.

Excavation pits and trenches must be shored up in accordance with the existing ground conditions and in line with regulatory requirements, or provided with slopes, or stabilised by means of ground reinforcement. Depending on this, safety distances must be specified for vehicles and construction machinery in relation to excavation pits and trenches. Fall protection systems for workers must be installed in accordance with the requirements of DGUV Regulation 38 "Construction work". Any water that needs to be pumped out of pits must be discharged in an environmentally sound and technically appropriate manner, in consultation with the relevant competent authority.

Access points to pits, such as ladders and stairs, must be permanently installed or securely fastened to ensure they can be used safely.

Access points should be checked regularly for damage, dirt and stability.

Suitable fall protection (e.g. guardrails or covers) must be installed at access points to pits.

11.5 Work on **working, cable-pulling and protective scaffolding, and ladders**

Working, cable-pulling, and safety scaffolding must be erected in accordance with DIN 4420-1 Working and safety scaffolding – Part 1: Safety scaffolding – Performance requirements, design, construction and dimensioning.

Guide frames must be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic loads generated during cable pulling, and must be constructed in such a way as to ensure that the cables can be pulled out without touching the ground. All conditions imposed by public authorities must be complied with. Trees, shrubs and similar vegetation must not obstruct the cable-hauling work, but should be spared as far as possible.

Special protective scaffolding with netting (scaffolding over power lines, enclosures for low-voltage, medium-voltage and telecommunications cables, scaffolding over multi-lane roads, etc.) shall be erected by the Contractor in consultation (and in compliance) with the specifications of the network operators and the operators of the facilities to be protected.

The load-bearing capacity of working scaffolds and special protective scaffolds, with or without netting, must comply with at least Scaffold Class 2 in accordance with DIN 4420-1. Taking into account the specific requirements regarding load-bearing capacity, distances and structural clearance, the Contractor shall provide a stability analysis in accordance with applicable standards and specifications. The basis for the stability analysis is a verifiable structural calculation, including the necessary system diagram. The structural stability certificate must generally be submitted to the Client's project manager five working days before the scaffolding is erected.

Scaffolding stands must be secured using ground pegs or screw anchors in conjunction with steel cables, or the scaffolding structure must be secured using concrete base plates.

The Contractor must have assembly and installation instructions (including a plan for assembly, modification and dismantling) available on site. Once the scaffolding has been erected and marked with warning and safety signs (including "Caution: High Voltage" and "No Entry"), the plan for its use and the inspection report shall be handed over to the Client.

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Scaffolding must be checked for obvious defects before each use. Any defects found must be reported to the owner or Contractor without delay.

Ladders must be inspected by a qualified person on a regular basis, and at least once a year. A sticker confirming that the inspection has been passed must be clearly displayed.

Leaning ladders access may only be used if no suitable alternatives – such as scaffolding or work platforms, are available. An angle of inclination of 75 degrees must be maintained. The single ladder must be secured to prevent it from slipping or tipping over; the ladder feet must be fitted with non-slip pads. Leaning ladders must be designed so that they extend at least one metre beyond the exit point.

Work on suspended ladders is only permitted if appropriate safety systems are used.

Multi-purpose ladders must only be used in the configuration specified by the manufacturer. The ladder may only be used as a stepladder if the anti-spread device is fully operational.

11.6 When working with **hazardous substances** or **hazardous waste materials**

Those who use hazardous substances or come into contact with hazardous waste must be able to demonstrate that they possess the necessary specialist knowledge and experience. Working conditions and procedures that pose the least risk to health and the environment must always be used.

On construction sites where hazardous substances are present, the relevant safety data sheets and work and operating instructions must be made available.

The use of necessary protective clothing and equipment (e.g. respiratory protection, protective suits) should be limited to the time strictly necessary. The Contractor must not allow this as a permanent measure.

When dismantling steel lattice masts, removing contaminated old paint or performing other refurbishment and anti-corrosion work, soil contamination must be prevented by taking appropriate measures (e.g. special work procedures, ground protection, drip trays, etc.). Only certified waste management companies may be commissioned to carry out waste disposal work and must provide the necessary supporting documentation.

When carrying out work involving a fire hazard (e.g. cutting or flame cutting), sufficient fire extinguishers must be kept on hand in accordance with the hot work permit.

11.7 Work relating to **traffic safety measures**

If work efforts are likely to affect public roads, a traffic management order must be obtained prior to the start of work, accompanied by a traffic signage plan, and a qualified person with decision-making authority must be appointed to oversee the safety of the construction site. The traffic management plan and a joint inspection report signed by the Client and the relevant authority must be available on site.

In the development, implementation and monitoring of traffic safety measures, the Contractor shall assume independent responsibility as the authorised decision-maker. He shall work closely with the person responsible for work.

11.8 For **engineering services** (surveying, geotechnical investigations, route alignment, inventory recording)



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Employees who perform engineering services on construction sites are required to register with and de-register from the Client's person responsible for work or the network operator.

On all construction sites, personal protective equipment must be worn at a minimum as described in [Point 6.2 Personal protective equipment](#).

Measuring instruments must be maintained, tested and calibrated before use. Evidence of this must be kept on file and produced at the Contractor's request. Before marking out the site and setting out survey pegs, the location of utility lines must be determined with sufficient accuracy in consultation with the relevant utility companies or landowners.

11.9 Working with **multicopters/drones**

The Contractor must notify the Client of any work involving multicopters/drones before performing it.

Pilots must be able to demonstrate that they have been commissioned by the Client and must hold at least an A2 EU remote pilot licence.

Any multicopters or drones used must be C-classified and have the Contractor's eID.

In consultation with the Client, approval must be obtained from the network operator before work commences.

11.10 **Landscape conservation work**

Employees performing landscape conservation work are required to register with and sign off with the Client's person responsible for work or the network operator.

For landscape conservation work, hearing protection, eye protection and cut-resistant protective equipment shall be worn in addition to the personal protective equipment specified in [Point 6.2 "Personal protective equipment"](#), depending on the outcome of the risk assessment.

Work equipment and mobile machinery must always be transported safely and may only be operated by trained and authorised personnel.

The erection of warning and information signs is intended to prevent or minimise risks to those involved and to bystanders.

The Contractor shall be informed by the Client of the findings of the environmental reports that were drawn up as part of the planning permission procedure prior to the start of the construction works. In particular, this provides information on designated installation areas, machine footprints and access routes, which the Contractor must take into account when performing the work. If an environmental construction supervision scheme was implemented during the construction work, its findings and measures must also be taken into account.

If any damage to drainage systems, buildings or facilities is discovered, the Client must be notified immediately. The manner in which such instances of damage are to be dealt with shall be determined by the Client.



Supplementary Provisions for Contracts for Work and Services

12. Miscellaneous

The Contractor shall render its services in accordance with the statutory working time regulations, for compliance with which it is solely responsible. Weekend work, and decadal work periods, must be coordinated in advance and approved by the Client.

Sufficient sanitary facilities must be provided in accordance with the Workplace Directive (Arbeitsstättenrichtlinie) and kept clean.

The Contractor must regularly check and record compliance with statutory and occupational health and safety requirements, as well as with the specifications of the Client and the network operators, in relation to the work to be performed. In addition, the Client may also perform checks.