

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 16228-7:2014+A1:2022

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Oprema za vrtanje in temeljenje - Varnost - 7. del: Zamenljiva pomožna oprema

Drilling and foundation equipment - Safety - Part 7: Interchangeable auxiliary equipment

Machines de forage et de fondation - Sécurité - Partie 7 : Équipements complémentaires interchangeables

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<u>ICS:</u> 2014a1-2022

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93.020 Zemeljska dela. Izkopavanja. Earthworks. Excavations.
Gradnja temeljev. Dela pod Foundation construction.
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Drilling and foundation equipment - Safety - Part 7: Interchangeable auxiliary equipment

Machines de forage et de fondation - Sécurité - Partie 7 : Équipements complémentaires interchangeables

Geräte für Bohr- und Gründungsarbeiten - Sicherheit -Teil 7: Auswechselbare Zusatzausrüstungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 March 2014 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 22 November 2021.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 16228-7:2014+A1:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 151 "Construction equipment and building material machines - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2022 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes (A) EN 16228-7:2014 (A).

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 22 November 2021.

This document has been prepared under a Standardization Request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s) / Regulation(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s) / Regulation(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document. (Standards.iten.al)

This European Standard is divided into several parts and covers drilling and foundation equipment.

Part 1 contains requirements that are/may be common to all drilling and foundation equipment. Other parts contain additional requirements 9 for specific machines that supplement or modify the requirements of part 1. Compliance with the clauses of part 1 together with those of a relevant specific part of this standard giving requirements for a particular machine provides one means of conforming with the essential health and safety requirements of the Directive concerned.

When a relevant specific part does not exist, part 1 can help to establish the requirements for the machine, but will not by itself provide a means of conforming to the relevant essential health and safety requirements of the Directive.

This European Standard, EN 16228, *Drillling and foundation equipment – Safety*, consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Common requirements
- A Part 2: Mobile drill rigs for civil and geotechnical engineering in soil or soil and rock mixture
- Part 3: Horizontal directional drilling equipment (HDD)
- Part 4: Foundation equipment
- Part 5: Diaphragm walling equipment
- Part 6: Jetting, grouting and injection equipment

— Part 7: Interchangeable auxiliary equipment

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards are covered are indicated in the scope of this standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for drilling and foundation equipment that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

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1 Scope

This European Standard, together with part 1, deals with all significant hazards for interchangeable auxiliary equipment when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer associated with the whole life time of the machine (see Clause 4).

The requirements of this part are complementary to the common requirements formulated in $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$.

This document does not repeat the requirements from (A) EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 (A), but adds or replaces the requirements for application for interchangeable auxiliary equipment.

This document specifies the specific safety requirements for interchangeable auxiliary equipment to be used in drilling and foundation operations, connected with drilling and foundation equipment, agricultural equipment and/or earth moving machinery when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

Interchangeable auxiliary equipment includes pile installation and extraction equipment, impact hammers, extractors, vibrators, deep vibrators, static pile pushing/pulling devices, rotary percussion hammers, rotary drilling drives, drill mast equipment such as leaders equipped with a drill stem and gears attached to the boom of an excavator and casing oscillators/rotators.

Diaphragm wall cutting tools are dealt with in A EN 16228-5:2014+A1:2021 (A).

2 Normative references PREVIEW

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 A1, Drilling and foundation equipment Safety Part 1: General requirements

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- A) EN 16228-2:2014+A1:2021 (A), Drilling and foundation equipment Safety A) Part 2: Mobile drill rigs for civil and geotechnical engineering in soil or soil and rock mixture (A)
- EN 16228-3:2014+A1:2021 (A), Drilling and foundation equipment Safety Part 3: Horizontal directional drilling equipment (HDD)
- EN 16228-4:2014+A1:2021 (A), Drilling and foundation equipment Safety Part 4: Foundation equipment
- EN 16228-5:2014+A1:2021 (A), Drilling and foundation equipment Safety Part 5: Diaphragm walling equipment
- (A) EN 16228-6:2014+A1:2021 (A), Drilling and foundation equipment Safety Part 6: Jetting, grouting and injection equipment

EN ISO 3744:2010, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 3744:2010)

EN ISO 11201:2010, Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane with negligible environmental corrections (ISO 11201:2010)

EN ISO 11203:2009, Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions from the sound power level (ISO 11203:1995)

EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010, EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 (A) and the following apply.

NOTE Examples are given in Annex A of A EN 16228–1:2014+A1:2021 4.

3.1

rotary percussion hammers

equipment to drill holes into the ground, where the rotary drive has an additional impact hammer

Note 1 to entry: The rotary percussion hammer can be mounted at the end of the drill stem outside the hole on the leader of the drilling and foundation equipment. The range of the impact frequencies is usually between 20 Hz and 60 Hz.

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down the hole hammers (DTH-hammers)

device in which the percussion mechanism is located directly behind the drill bit

Note 1 to entry: The drill pipes transmit the necessary feed force and rotation to hammer and bit plus compressed air or fluids for the hammer and flushing of cuttings. The drill pipes are added to the drill string successively behind the hammer as the hole gets deeper. The hammer piston strikes the impact surface of the bit directly, while the hammer casing gives straight and stable guidance of the drill bit. This means that the impact energy does not have to pass through any joints at all. The impact energy therefore is not lost in joints allowing for much deeper percussion drilling the strange of the drill bit.

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3.3

impact hammer

leader-guided or free-riding equipment to drive pile-elements by high-force striking action into the ground

Note 1 to entry: The equipment can be actuated by hydraulic or pneumatic energy, or by internal combustion, e.g. diesel hammer or a free falling weight lifted by a winch.

3.4

static pile pushing/pulling device

equipment to push or pull piles, mostly sheet piles, into or out of the ground or vice versa, by static pushing pulling forces, which are commonly actuated by hydraulic energy

Note 1 to entry: The equipment is fastened via clamps to more than one pile and is pushing/pulling one pile with the actuator und using the other clamps as thrust bearing. This equipment can be mounted on a leader of a drilling and foundation equipment or can be self-riding on top of the piles.

3.5

sonic drilling device

equipment which superposes rotary drilling with vibrations at a high frequency

Note 1 to entry: The vibrations are mostly generated within the drill head and can be controlled by the operator to suit the specific conditions of the soil/rock geology. Resonance magnifies the amplitude of the drill bit, which

fluidizes the soil particles at the bit face, generating a fast and easy penetration through most geological formations. The frequencies used with this method are normally between 50 Hz and 120 Hz. This equipment can be connected at the leader of a drilling and foundation equipment.

3.6

casing oscillator/rotator

equipment to drive in or push out casings with great diameters by low-speed rotation and high push/pull force

Note 1 to entry: This equipment can be connected to the undercarriage of the drilling and foundation equipment. Some types of casing oscillator/rotator can be used as standalone equipment, controlled from the operator's position of the drilling and foundation equipment, or by an extra operator at the casing oscillator/rotator. In case of combination with the undercarriage, the drilling and foundation equipment has to be able to resist the reaction forces coming from the torque and the pushing/pulling forces of the casing oscillator/rotator. The movement of the clamp system holding the casing can be intermittent, changing the moving direction after each movement interval or can be a more or less turning movement in one direction.

3.7

rotary drilling drives

equipment to actuate the rotating drilling stem, which is normally mounted at a leader or mast

Note 1 to entry: Rotary drilling drives are rotating the drill stem continuously in one direction.

3.8

deep vibrator

equipment to densify the soil by using a vertical into the ground driven lance, which is driven by an unbalanced mass at the bottom part of the lance

Note 1 to entry: The hole which is generated by densifying the ground is filled with soil improving material such as gravel. This material can be fed by a special material tube alongside the deep vibrator or by filling the emerging hole with gravel by loaders. The apparatus can be rope suspended or guided on a leader or mast. The vibrations are normally generated by hydraulic or electric power and have a usual range between 25 Hz and 60 Hz.

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3.9

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vibrators

equipment to install or extract piling elements by high-frequency oscillation into or out of the ground

Note 1 to entry: The force is generated by vibrations, which have a usual range between 20 Hz and 50 Hz. These vibrations will soften the ground; the weight or pull down or pulling force will move the elements. The vibrations are generated by unbalanced weights, which are driven by hydraulic or electric power. Vibrators can be mounted at the leader of a piling rig or can be free riding at top of the element, suspended by a rope or connected to a cardan/universal joint to the carrier machine.

3.10

connection of parts

installation of interchangeable equipment onto drilling and foundation equipment, earth-moving or agricultural equipment

4 List of additional significant hazards

Clause 4 of A EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 (4) applies with the following additional Table 1.

Table 1 of (A) EN 16228-1:2014+A1:2021 (A) and the additional Table 1 in this document contain all hazards, (hazardous situations and events), identified by risk assessments as significant for interchangeable auxiliary equipment and which require action to eliminate or reduce risk.

Hazards generally occur under the following conditions:

- a) in transportation to and from the work site;
- b) in rigging and dismantling on the work site;
- c) in service on the work site;
- d) when moving between pile positions on the work site;
- e) out of service on the work site;
- f) in storage at the plant depot or on the work site;
- g) maintenance.

A) Table 1 — List of additional significant hazards and associated requirements

No.	Hazard	Relevant clause(s) in this standard	
1	Mechanical hazards iTeh STANDARD		
1.1	Generated by machine parts or work pieces, e.g. by:		
1.1.1	Mass and stability	5.2.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4	
1.1.2	Mass and velocity (standards.iteh.ai)	5.2.1	
1.1.3	Inadequacy of mechanical strength SIST EN 16228-7:2014+A1:2022	5.2.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 7.2.4	
1.2	Accumulation of energy inside the machinery e.gl.by/s/sist/3d959ee5-		
1.2.1	4c1a-46cd-9161-d390466d4740/sist-en-16228- Fluids under pressure 2014a1-2022	5.2.4	
1.3	Elementary forms of mechanical hazards		
1.3.1	Crushing	5.2.3, 5.2.4, 7.2.6	
1.3.2	Cutting or severing	5.2.2	
1.3.3	Impact	5.2.1	
2	Processed materials and substances, used materials, fuels		
2.1	Hazards from contact with harmful fluids, gases, mists, fumes and dusts	5.2.1	
3	Unexpected start-up, unexpected overrun/overspeed (or any similar malfunction) from:		
3.1	Other external influences (gravity, wind, etc.)	5.2.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4	
4	Hazards generated by noise, resulting in:		
4.1	Hearing losses and physiological disorders	5.3, Annex A	
4.2	Accidents due to interference with speech communication and warning signals	5.3, Annex A	
5	Loss of stability/overturning of machinery	5.2.1	