

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Brussels, 9 April 1991

**Amended proposal for a Council Directive
on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements
at temporary or mobile work sites**

(presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 149(3)
of the EEC-Treaty)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Following the opinion of the European Parliament on a first reading, issued on 22.2.1991, the Commission is forwarding to the Council an amended proposal for a Directive pursuant to Article 149(3) of the EEC Treaty.

The amended text incorporates many of the amendments proposed by the European Parliament, in whole or in part, particularly with reference to:

- a more restrictive definition regarding the exclusion of extractive industries from the scope of the proposal for a directive;
- creation of a general obligation to draw up a health and safety plan for all types of work site;
- increased efficiency of procedures for consultation and participation of workers, by including all the undertakings present on a work site when necessary;

Certain details in Annex IV have also been specified.

Although the Commission's amended proposal has the same general structure as the initial proposal, it includes a number of provisions and practical procedures to reinforce the main principles, which are the coordination between different employers and possibly self-employed persons, and the participation of workers in matters of health and safety.

**Amended proposal for a Council Directive
on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements
at temporary or mobile work sites**

(presented by the Commission pursuant to Article 149(3)
of the EEC-Treaty)

1 bis

Proposal for a Council Directive on
the implementation of minimum safety
and health requirements at temporary
or mobile work sites

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty
establishing the European Economic
Community, and in particular Article
118 A thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from
the Commission, submitted after
consulting the Advisory Committee on
Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection
at Work,

In cooperation with the European
Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the
Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas the communication from the
Commission on its programme
concerning safety, hygiene and health
at work⁽¹⁾ provides for the adoption
of a directive designed to guarantee
the safety and health of workers at
temporary or mobile work sites;

Whereas, in its resolution of 21
December 1987 on safety, hygiene and
health at work⁽²⁾, the Council took
note of the Commission's intention of
submitting to the Council in the near
future minimum requirements
concerning temporary or mobile work
sites;

Whereas temporary or mobile work
sites constitute an area of activity
that exposes workers to particularly
high levels of risk;

Whereas more than half of the
occupational accidents occurring on
work sites in the Community are
related to the selection of
unsatisfactory architectural and/or
organizational options or to poor
planning of the works at the project
design stage;

(1) OJ No C 28, 3. 2. 1988, p.3.

(2) OJ No C 28, 3. 2. 1988, p.1.

Whereas in each Member State the authorities responsible for safety and health at work must be informed, at the project design stage, of the execution of large-scale and/or dangerous works;

Whereas, when a project is being carried out, a large number of occupational accidents may be caused by inadequate coordination, particularly where various undertakings work simultaneously or in succession at the same temporary or mobile work site;

Whereas it is therefore necessary to improve coordination between the various parties concerned at the project design stage and also when the work is being carried out;

Whereas compliance with the minimum requirements designed to guarantee a better standard of safety and health at temporary or mobile work sites is essential to ensure the safety and health of workers;

Whereas, moreover, self-employed persons may, through their activities on a temporary or mobile work site, jeopardize the safety and health of workers;

Whereas it is therefore necessary to extend to self-employed persons certain relevant provisions of Council Directive 89/655/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work⁽¹⁾, and of Council Directive 89/656/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace⁽²⁾;

Whereas this Directive is an individual directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989

(1) OJ No L 393, 30. 12. 1989, p. 13.

(2) OJ No L 393, 30.12.1989, p. 18.

on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work⁽¹⁾ whereas, therefore, the provisions of the said Directive are fully applicable to temporary or mobile work sites, without prejudice to more stringent and/or specific provisions contained in this Directive;

Whereas this Directive constitutes a practical step towards the achievement of the social dimension of the internal market with special reference to the subject matter of Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products⁽²⁾;

Whereas, pursuant to Decision 74/325/EEC⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by the 1985 Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work is consulted by the Commission with a view to drawing up proposals in this field,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE :

SCOPE

Article 1

This Directive shall apply to temporary or mobile work sites as defined in Article 2, to the exclusion of extractive industries.

DEFINITIONS

Article 2

For the purposes of this Directive:

- temporary or mobile work sites, hereinafter referred to as "work sites" means any site at which building and civil engineering works are carried out; a non-exhaustive list of such works is given in Annex 1;

Whereas this Directive constitutes a practical step towards the achievement of the social dimension of the internal market with special reference to the subject matter of Council Directive 89/106/EEC⁽²⁾ on construction products and the subject matter of Council Directive 89/440/EEC on public works contracts⁽³⁾;

Article 1

This Directive shall apply to temporary or mobile work sites as defined in Article 2, to the exclusion of drilling and extraction in the extractive industries.

- temporary or mobile work sites, hereinafter referred to as "work sites" means any work site at which works are carried out as indicated in the non-exhaustive list given in Annex 1;

(1) OJ No L 183, 29.6.1989, p.1

(2) OJ No L 40, 11.2.1989, p.12

(3) OJ No L 210, 21.7.1989, p.1

(4) OJ No L 185, 9.7.1974, p.15

- client(s) means any natural or legal person(s) for whom a project is carried out;
- project supervisor(s) means any natural or legal person(s) responsible for the design and/or execution of a project, acting on behalf of the client(s);
- self-employed persons means any person other than those referred to in Article 3 (a) and (b) of Directive 89/391/EEC whose professional activity is carried out wholly or in part on a work site in order to contribute to the execution of a project.

PRIOR NOTICE

Article 3

1. The Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure that, before the commencement of works on their territory, the client(s) forward(s) to the authorities responsible for safety and health at work a "prior notice" containing the information indicated in Annex II. In particular, this notice shall indicate the name(s) of the person(s) responsible for coordinating the safety and health of workers:

- during the "project design" stage
- during the "project execution" stage.

A copy of this notice shall be available at all times on the site.

2. However, in the case of works the planned duration of which is less than 30 working days, excluding those of the types listed in Annex III, the Member States may regard the forwarding of the "prior notice" as optional.

GENERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PRINCIPLES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

At the project design stage

1. The Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure that, before the commencement of works on their territory, the client(s) forward(s) to the authorities responsible for safety and health at work a "prior notice" containing the information indicated in Annex II. In particular, this notice shall give the name(s) of the person(s) responsible for coordinating the safety and health of workers:

- during the "project design" stage
- during the "project execution" stage.

A copy of this notice shall be prominently displayed at all times on the site.

Article 4

The project supervisor(s) shall take account of the general principles of prevention concerning safety and health set out in Article 6 (2) and (3) (a) of Directive 89/391/EEC during the stages of project design, study and preparation, in particular:

- when architectural and/or organizational aspects are being decided, in order to plan the various works or work stages which are to take place simultaneously or in succession;
- when estimating the period required for completing these various types of works or work stages.

Article 5

The person(s) indicated in the "prior notice" as being responsible for coordinating safety and health during the "project design" stage, as referred to in Article 3, shall:

- a) ensure that the provisions of Article 4 are implemented;
- b) In the case of works coming under one or more of the categories listed in Annex III, draw up a safety and health plan setting out the specific rules applicable to the site concerned;
- c) prepare documents adapted to the characteristics of the structure containing appropriate safety and health information to be taken into account during any subsequent works.

b) prepare a safety and health plan indicating the rules applicable to the work site concerned; this plan shall also set out the specific rules applicable in the case of works coming under one or more of the categories listed in Annex III.

During the project execution stage

Article 6

1. The person(s) designated in the "prior notice" as being responsible for coordinating safety and health at the site during the "project execution" stage:

- a) shall ensure that the employers and, wherever necessary, self-employed persons:
- apply the principles set out in Article 7 in a consistent manner;
 - take account, when required, of the safety and health plan required under Article 5(b);
- b) shall adapt, where necessary, this safety and health plan to take account of the progress of the work and any changes which have occurred;
- c) shall organize the cooperation in matters of safety and health provided for in Article 6 (4) of Directive 89/391/EEC, ensuring that self-employed persons are brought into this process whenever necessary;
- d) shall make arrangements to check that the working procedures are being implemented correctly;
- e) shall take the necessary steps to ensure that no unauthorized person enters the site.
- c) shall organize cooperation and coordination between employers on measures to protect workers and prevent accidents, and mutual information as provided for in Article 6 (4) of Directive 89/391/EEC, ensuring that self-employed persons are brought into this process whenever necessary;
2. The implementation of the provisions in 1 shall not affect the principle of employers' responsibility towards their respective workers.

Article 7

When the work is being carried out, the principles set out in Article 6 (1), (2), (3) and (5) of Directive 89/391/EEC shall be applied, in particular as regards:

- keeping the site in good order and in a satisfactory state of cleanliness;
- choosing the location of workstations bearing in mind how access to these workplaces is obtained, and determining routes or areas for the passage and movement of workers and equipment;
- the conditions under which various materials are handled;

- technical maintenance, pre-startup and regular checks on the operating efficiency of installations and equipment with a view to correcting any faults which might affect the safety and health of workers;
- the demarcation and laying out of areas for the storage of various materials, in particular where dangerous materials or substances are concerned;
- the conditions under which the dangerous materials used are removed;
- the storage and disposal or removal of wastes and surplus materials;
- the adaptation, based on progress made with the work, of the actual period to be allocated for the various types of works or work stages.

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Article 8

In order to preserve the safety and health of all persons present at the site, under the conditions set out in Article 6, employers shall, when implementing Article 7, take measures in respect of their own workers that are in line with the minimum requirements set out in Annex IV.

OBLIGATIONS OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Article 9

In order to preserve the safety and health of all persons present on the site, self-employed persons shall comply mutatis mutandis with:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the principles set out in Article 7 of this Directive;b) Articles 3, 4 (1), (2), (3), (4), (9), and 5 of Council Directive 89/656/EEC;c) Article 4 of Council Directive 89/655/EEC;d) the relevant provisions of Annex IV of this Directive. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the principles set out in Article 13 of Directive 89/391/EEC and Article 7 of this Directive; |
|--|--|

INFORMATION

Article 10

Without prejudice to Article 10 of Directive 89/391/EEC, workers and/or their representatives shall be informed of all the measures to be taken concerning the safety and health of workers at the site. In particular, they shall be informed of the measures relating to the implementation of Articles 6, 7 and 8 and, where necessary, of the safety and health plan referred to in Article 5 (b).

Without prejudice to Article 10 of Directive 89/391/EEC, workers and/or their representatives shall be informed of all the measures to be taken concerning the safety and health of workers at the site. In particular, they shall be informed of the measures relating to the implementation of Articles 6, 7 and 8 and, where necessary, of the safety and health plan referred to in Article 5 (b).

CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Article 11

Consultation and participation of workers and/or of their representatives shall take place in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 89/391/EEC on the matters covered by Articles 6(1), 7 and 8 of this Directive.

(NO CHANGE TO ENGLISH)

Consultation and participation of workers and/or of their representatives on the matters covered by Article 6(1), Article 7 and Article 8 shall take place:

- In accordance with Article 11 of Directive 89/391/EEC
- and, whenever necessary, including workers from other undertakings and/or establishments present on the work site, and/or their representatives.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEXES

Article 12

Amendments of a strictly technical nature to Annexes II, III and IV resulting from:

- the adoption of directives on technical harmonization and standardization,
- technical progress and changes in international regulations and specifications or knowledge with regard to work sites,

shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Directive 89/391/EEC.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 13

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 1993 at the latest. They shall immediately notify the Commission thereof.

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 1992 at the latest. They shall immediately notify the Commission thereof.

The provisions adopted pursuant to the first subparagraph shall make express reference to this Directive.

When the Member States adopt these provisions, the provisions shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference when they are published in official form. The arrangements for this reference shall be decided by the Member States.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the provisions of national law which they have already adopted or adopt in the field governed by this Directive.

3. Member States shall report to the Commission every five years on the practical implementation of the provisions of this Directive, indicating the points of view of employers and workers. The Commission shall inform the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

4. The Commission shall submit periodically to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee a report on the implementation of this Directive, taking into account paragraphs 2 and 3.

3. Member States shall report to the Commission every four years on the practical implementation of the provisions of this Directive, indicating the points of view of employers and workers. The Commission shall inform the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Article 14

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX I

NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORK REFERRED TO IN THE DEFINITION OF TEMPORARY OR MOBILE WORK SITES IN ARTICLE 2 (first indent):

- Excavation
- Earthworks
- Construction
- Installation and removal of prefabricated elements
- Landscaping and fitting out
- Alterations
- Renovation
- Repairs
- Dismantling
- Demolition
- Upkeep

- Maintenance

- Maintenance, decorating and
cleaning work
- Environmental technical
activities

ANNEX II

CONTENTS OF THE PRIOR NOTICE REFERRED
TO IN ARTICLE 3

Date of notification:

1. Exact address of the site:
2. Client(s) (name(s) and address(es)):
3. Type of project:
4. Project supervisor(s) (name(s) and address(es)):
5. Safety and health coordinator(s) during the "project design" stage (name(s) and address(es)):
6. Safety and health coordinator(s) during the "project execution" stage (name(s) and address(es)):
7. Date planned for start of work:
8. Planned duration of works:
9. Estimated maximum number of workers on the site:
10. Planned number of contractors and self-employed persons on the site:
11. Details of contractors already chosen:
12. Estimated value of the works:

ANNEX III

LIST OF WORKS INVOLVING RISKS TO THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS FOR WHICH, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR DURATION, THE PRIOR NOTICE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2, IS REQUIRED AND FOR WHICH THE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5 MUST BE PREPARED:

- 1) Works which, by their very nature, put workers seriously at risk from falling objects or dislodgement of materials, or of being buried or entrapped, or of falling or drowning .

ANNEX III

LIST OF WORKS INVOLVING RISKS TO THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS FOR WHICH, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR DURATION, THE PRIOR NOTICE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2, IS REQUIRED AND FOR WHICH SPECIFIC MEASURES MUST BE INDICATED IN THE SAFETY PLAN REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5b):

- 2) Works which, by their very nature, expose workers to a serious risk arising from the use or presence of chemical, physical or biological agents.
- 3) Work carried out by divers having a system of air supply or by workers in caissons with a compressed-air atmosphere.
- 4) Work involving the use of explosives.

ANNEX IV

MINIMUM SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR WORK SITES

Preliminary remark

The obligations laid down in this Annex apply wherever required by the features of the work site, the activity, the circumstances or a hazard.

1. Minimum requirements of a general nature

Workers:

- must be protected against climatic conditions that may jeopardize their safety and health;
- must be protected, wherever this is technically possible, by means of collective measures against falling objects and falls from a height;
- must not be exposed to harmful levels of chemical, physical or biological pollutants.

2. Stability and solidity

Materials, equipment and, more generally, any component which, when moving in any way, may affect the safety and health of workers must be stabilized in an appropriate and safe manner.

2.1 Rooms (huts and workshops in particular)

Rooms must have a structure and stability appropriate to the nature of their use.

2.2 Mobile or fixed workstations which are elevated or situated below ground level

Mobile or fixed workstations which are elevated or situated below ground level must be solid and stable, account being taken of:

- the number of workers occupying them
- the maximum loads which they may have to bear and their distribution
- the external influences to which they may be exposed.

If the supports and other components of these workstations are not intrinsically stable, they must be made stable by means of appropriate and safe attachment to avoid any sudden or unintentional movement of the whole, or parts, of these workstations.

2.3. Checking

The stability and solidity referred to in 2.2 must be subjected to suitable checks, especially if the height or depth of the workstation is changed.

3. Installation of energy distribution system

The installations must be designed and constructed so as not to present a fire or explosion hazard; persons must be adequately protected against the risk of electrocution caused by direct or indirect contact.

The design, construction and choice of material and protection devices must take account of the type and power of the energy distributed, external conditions and the competence of persons with access to parts of the installation.

The site installations, especially those subject to external influences, must be regularly checked and maintained.

Installations existing before the work commences must be identified, checked and clearly marked.

4. Emergency routes and exits

4.1 Emergency routes and exits must

shall remain clear and lead as directly as possible to a safe area.

4.2 In the event of danger, it must be possible for workers to evacuate all workstations quickly and as safely as possible.

4.3 The number, distribution and dimensions of emergency routes and exits depend on the use, equipment and dimensions of the site and of the rooms and the maximum number of persons that may be present.

4.4 Emergency doors must open outwards.

Emergency doors should not be so locked or fastened that they cannot be easily and immediately opened by any person who may require to use them in an emergency.

Sliding or revolving doors may not be designated as emergency exits.

4.5 Specific emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs in accordance with the national regulations implementing Directive 77/576/EEC(1).

Such signs must be sufficiently resistant and be placed at appropriate points.

4.6 Emergency routes and exits, and the traffic routes and doors giving access to them, must be free from obstruction so that they can be used at any time without hindrance.

4.7 Emergency routes and exits requiring illumination must be provided with emergency lighting of adequate intensity in case the lighting fails.

5. Fire detection and fire fighting

5.1 Depending on the characteristics of the site, the dimensions and use of the rooms, the on-site equipment, the physical and chemical properties of the substances present and the maximum potential number of people present, an adequate number of appropriate fire-fighting devices and, where required, fire detectors and alarm systems must be provided.

5.1 Depending on the characteristics of the site, the dimensions and use of the rooms, the on-site equipment, the physical and chemical properties of the substances present and the maximum potential number of people present, an adequate number of appropriate fire-fighting devices and, where required, fire detectors and alarm systems must be provided.

(1) OJ No L 229, 7.9.1977, p.12.

5.2 Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and simple to use.

The equipment must be indicated by signs in accordance with the national regulations implementing Directive 77/576/EEC.

Such signs must be sufficiently resistant and be placed at appropriate points.

6. Ventilation

6.1 Steps shall be taken to ensure that there is sufficient fresh air, having regard to the working methods used and the physical demands placed on the workers.

If a forced ventilation system is used, it must be maintained in working order.

Any breakdown must be indicated by a control system where this is necessary for workers' health.

6.2 If air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation installations are used, they must operate in such a way that workers are not exposed to draughts which cause discomfort.

Any deposit or dirt likely to create an immediate danger to the health of workers by polluting the atmosphere must be removed without delay.

7. Temperature

7.1 During working hours, the temperature must be adequate for human beings, having regard to the working methods used and the physical demands placed on the workers.

7.2 The temperature in rest areas, rooms for duty staff, sanitary facilities, canteens and first-aid rooms must be appropriate to the particular purpose of such areas.

7.3 Windows, skylights and glass partitions should allow excessive effects of sunlight to be avoided,

having regard to the nature of the work and local custom.

8. Natural and artificial lighting of workstations, rooms and traffic routes on the site

8.1 Workstations, rooms and traffic routes on the site must be provided with sufficient artificial lighting at night and when natural daylight is inadequate; where necessary, portable light sources that are protected against impact shall be used.

8.2 Lighting installations for rooms, workstations and traffic routes must be placed in such a way that there is no risk of accident to workers as a result of the type of lighting fitted.

8.3 Rooms, workstations and traffic routes where workers are especially exposed to risks in the event of artificial lighting must be provided with emergency lighting of adequate intensity.

8.4 The approach roads and perimeter of the site must be signposted and marked so as to ensure that they are clearly visible and identifiable.

9. Floors, walls, ceilings and roofs of rooms

9.1 The floors of workplaces must not have dangerous bumps, holes or slopes and must be fixed, stable and not slippery.

9.2 The surfaces of floors, walls and ceilings in rooms must be such that they can be cleaned or refurbished to an appropriate standard of hygiene.

9.3 Transparent or translucent walls, in particular all-glass partitions, in rooms or in the vicinity of workstations and traffic routes must be clearly indicated and made of safety material or be shielded from such workstations or traffic routes to prevent workers from coming into

contact with walls or being injured should the walls shatter.

9.4 Access to roofs made of materials of insufficient strength must not be permitted unless equipment is provided to ensure that the work can be carried out in a safe manner.

10. Windows and skylights

10.1 It must be possible for workers to open, close, adjust or secure windows, skylights and ventilators in a safe manner. When open, they must not be positioned so as to constitute a hazard to workers.

10.2 Windows and skylights must be designed in conjunction with equipment or otherwise fitted with devices allowing them to be cleaned without risk to the workers carrying out this work or to workers present.

11. Doors and gates

11.1 The position, number and dimensions of doors and gates, and the materials used in their construction, are determined by the nature and use of rooms or areas.

11.2 Transparent doors must be appropriately marked at a conspicuous level.

11.3 Swing doors and gates must be transparent or have see-through panels.

11.4 If transparent or translucent surfaces in doors and gates are not made of safety material and if there is a danger that workers may be injured if a door or gate should shatter, the surfaces must be protected against breakage.

11.5 Sliding doors must be fitted with a safety device to prevent them from being derailed and falling over.

11.6 Doors and gates opening upwards must be fitted with a mechanism to secure them against falling back.

11.7 Doors along escape routes must be appropriately marked.

11.8 Doors for pedestrians must be provided in the immediate vicinity of any gates intended essentially for vehicle traffic, unless it is safe for pedestrians to pass through; such doors must be clearly marked and left permanently unobstructed.

11.9 Mechanical doors and gates must function in such a way that there is no risk of accident to workers.

They must be fitted with easily identifiable and accessible emergency shut-down devices and, unless they open automatically in the event of a power failure, it must also be possible to open them manually.

12. Traffic routes - danger areas

12.1 Traffic routes, including stairs, fixed ladders and loading bays and ramps, must be calculated, located, laid out and made negotiable to ensure easy, safe and appropriate access in such a way as not to endanger workers employed in the vicinity of these traffic routes.

12.2 Routes used for pedestrian traffic and/goods traffic must be dimensioned in accordance with the number of potential users and the type of activity concerned.

If means of transport are used on traffic routes, a sufficient safety clearance or adequate protective devices must be provided for pedestrians.

12.3 Sufficient clearance must be allowed between vehicle traffic routes and doors, gates, passages for pedestrians, corridors and staircases.

12.4 Where the use and equipment of rooms so requires for the protection of workers, traffic routes must be clearly identified.

12.5 If the site contains danger areas in which, owing to the

nature of the work, there is a risk of the worker or objects falling, these areas must be equipped with devices preventing unauthorized workers from entering them.

Appropriate measures must be taken to protect workers authorized to enter danger areas.

Danger areas must be clearly indicated.

13. Specific measures for escalators and travelators

Escalators and travelators must function safely.

They must be equipped with any necessary safety devices.

They must be fitted with easily identifiable and accessible emergency shut-down devices.

14. Loading bays and ramps

14.1 Loading bays and ramps must be suitable for the dimensions of the loads to be transported.

14.2 Loading bays must have at least one exit point.

14.3 Loading ramps must be sufficiently safe to prevent workers from falling off.

15. Room dimensions and air space in rooms - freedom of movement at the workstation

15.1 Rooms containing workplaces must have sufficient floor area and height to allow workers to perform their work without risk to their safety, health or well-being.

15.2 The floor area at the workstation must be such as to allow workers sufficient freedom of movement to perform their work.

If this is not possible for reasons specific to the workstation, the worker must be provided with sufficient freedom of movement near his workstation.

16. First-aid rooms

16.1 One or more first-aid rooms must be provided where the scale of the works, the types of activity being

carried out and frequency of accidents so dictate.

16.2 First-aid rooms must be fitted with essential first aid installations and equipment and be easily accessible to stretchers.

They must be signposted in accordance with the national regulations implementing Directive 77/576/EEC.

16.3 In addition, first-aid equipment must be available at all places where working conditions require it. This equipment must be suitably marked and easily accessible.

17. Sanitary equipment

17.1 Changing rooms and lockers

17.1.1 Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for workers if they have to wear special work cloths.

Changing rooms must be easily accessible, be of sufficient capacity and be provided with seating.

17.1.2 Changing rooms must be sufficiently large and have facilities to enable each worker, where necessary, to dry his working clothes as well as his own clothing and personal effects and to lock them away.

If circumstances so require (e.g. dangerous substances, humidity, dirt), facilities must be provided to enable working clothes to be kept in a place separate from workers' own clothes and personal effects.

17.1.3 Provision must be made for separate changing rooms or separate use of changing rooms for men and women.

17.1.4 If changing rooms are not required, each workers must be provided with a place in which he can lock away his own clothes and personal effects.

16.3 In addition, first-aid equipment must be available at all places where working conditions require it. This equipment must be suitably marked and easily accessible. A clearly displayed sign must also be provided showing the address and telephone number of the local emergency service.

17. Sanitary equipment

This shall comply with satisfactory standards of hygiene.

17.2 Lavatories and washbasins
Special facilities with an adequate number of lavatories and washbasins must be provided for workers in the vicinity of workstations, rest rooms, changing rooms and rooms housing showers or washbasins.
Provision must be made for separate lavatories or separate use of lavatories for men and women.
17.3 Showers and washbasins

17.3.1 Suitable showers in sufficient numbers must be provided for workers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons.
Provision must be made for separate shower rooms or separate use of shower rooms for men and women.
17.3.2 The shower rooms must be sufficiently large to permit each worker to wash without hindrance in conditions of an appropriate standard of hygiene.
The showers must be equipped with hot and cold running water.

17.3.3 Where showers are not required under the first subparagraph of 17.3.1 Adequate and suitable washbasins with running water (hot water if necessary) must be provided in the vicinity of the workstations and the changing rooms.
Such washbasins must be separate for, or used separately by, men and women when so required for reasons of propriety.
17.3.4 Where the rooms housing the showers or washbasins are separate from the changing rooms, there must be easy communication between the two.

18. Rest rooms and/or accommodation areas

18.1 Where the safety or health of workers, in particular because of the type of activity carried out or the presence of more than a certain number of employees as well as the remote nature of the site, so require, workers must be provided with easily accessible rest and accommodation facilities.
18.2 Rest rooms and accommodation areas must be large enough and equipped with an adequate number of tables and seats with backs for the

number of workers concerned.

18.3 If there are no facilities of this kind, other facilities must be provided in which workers can stay during interruptions in work.

18.4 Appropriate measures should be taken for the protection of non-smokers against discomfort caused by tobacco smoke.

19. Pregnant women and nursing mothers

Pregnant women and nursing mothers must be able to lie down to rest in appropriate conditions.

20. Handicapped workers

Workstations must be organized to take account of handicapped workers, if necessary.

This provision applies in particular to the doors, passageways, staircases, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied directly by handicapped persons.

21. Miscellaneous provisions

21.1 Workers must be provided at the site with a sufficient quantity of drinking water and possibly another suitable non-alcoholic beverage both in occupied rooms and in the vicinity of workstations.

21.2 Workers must be provided with facilities enabling them to prepare and take their meals in satisfactory conditions.

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