

Government Decision no. 1091 of 16 August 2006, concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace

On the ground of No. 108 Art. from Romanian Constitution, republished,
Romanian Government adopts present Government Decision

Chapter I – General provisions

- Art.1 Provisions of this Government Decision lay down the minimum requirements for safety and health at the workplace, as defined in Article 4.
- Art.2 The provisions of present Decision shall not apply to:
- (a) means of transport used outside the undertaking and/or the establishment, or workplaces from the inside means of transport;
 - (b) temporary or mobile work sites;
 - (c) extractive industries;
 - (d) fishing boats;
 - (e) fields, woods and other land forming part of an agricultural or forestry undertaking, but which are situated away from the undertaking's buildings.
- Art.3 The provisions of the Low no. 319/2006 for safety and health at the workplace are fully applicable to the whole scope referred to in Article 1, without prejudice to more restrictive and/or specific provisions contained in this Government Decision.
- Definition**
- Art.4 For the purposes of present Government Decision, “workplace” means the place intended to house/contain workstations which are situated within of the undertaking buildings and/or establishment, including any other place from the area of the undertaking and/or establishment to which the worker has access in the course of his employment.
- Art.5 When the worker has any visual and orally communication contact with other workers, in the most situations for more that one hour and when is not possible to give him first aid immediate in the case/event of accident or when he is at a critical juncture/situation, it is considerate that the worker develops his activity in loneliness environment.
- Art.6 Workplaces used for the first time after coming into force of the present Government Decision must satisfy the minimum safety and health requirements laid down in Annex no.1.
- Art. 7 Workplaces already in use before the date of coming into force of the present Government Decision must satisfy the minimum safety and health requirements laid down in Annex no.2.

Chapter II - General requirements

- Art.8 To safeguard the safety and health of workers, the employer shall take precaution against as follows:
- a) traffic routes to emergency exits and the exits themselves are kept clear at all times;
 - b) technical maintenance of the workplace and of the equipment and devices, and in particular those referred to in Annexes 1 and 2, is carried out and any faults/unconformity found which are liable to affect the safety and health of workers are rectified as quickly as possible;
 - c) the workplace and the equipment and devices and in particular the ventilation equipment especially those referred at paragraph 6 to in Annex no.1 and at paragraph 6 to in Annex no. 2 , are regularly cleaned to an adequate level of hygiene;;
 - d) Safety equipment and devices intended to prevent or eliminate hazards, and in particular those referred to in Annexes no.1and no. 2, are regularly maintained and checked.
- Art.9 When workplaces undergo modifications, extensions and/or conversions after the date of coming into force of the present Government Decision, the employer shall take the necessary measures to ensure that those modifications, extensions and/or conversions are in compliance with the corresponding minimum requirements laid down in Annex no.1.

Chapter III - Information, Consultation of workers and workers' participation

- Art. 10 Without prejudice to Article 16 and 17 of Law no. 319/2006, regarding to **Information of workers**, the workers and/or their representatives shall be informed of all measures to be taken concerning safety and health at the workplace.
- Art. 11 The personnel who develops work in loneliness conditions must be informed regarding of:
- a) manipulation of work equipment, condition of equipment (regarding of reliableness and accessibility);
 - b) accidents risks and action way in case of occurrence of them;
 - c) adequate behavior in case of failure/fault/injury generated;
 - d) using of personal protection work equipment;
 - e) first aid;
 - f) Using of the surveillance and keeping through connection with exterior.
- Art.12 Consultation of workers and participation of workers and/or of their representatives regarding to all questions which made referred to the present Government Decision shall take place in accordance with Article no. 18 and no.19 of Law no. 319/ 2006.

Chapter IV - Sanctions

- Art.13 Breach of present Government Decision brings on offence liability, civil liability or penal liability, according to Law no. 319/ 2006.
- Art.14 Summary offence findings and put into practice of sanctions fulfills by the inspectors from Labour Inspection and by the public health inspectors from Ministry of Public Health.

Chapter V – Final provisions

Art.15 Annexes no.1 and 2 forms an integral part of/integrant enters into present Government Decision.

Art. 16 The present Government Decision bring into force at 01 October 2006.

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The present Government Decision transposing the Directive 1989/654/EEC lays down minimum requirements for safety and health at the workplaces, published in Official Journal of European Communities no. 393/1989.

**PRIM MINISTER
CĂLIN POPESCU-TĂRICEANU**

Countersigning:

Minister of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family
Gheorghe BARBU
Minister of Economy and Commerce
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Adrian Ciocănea
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Annex I Minimum safety and health requirements for workplaces used for the first time, as referred to in Article no. 6 from present Government Decision.

1 Preliminary note

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

2 Stability and solidity

Buildings which house workplaces must have a structure and solidity appropriate to the nature of their use.

3 Electrical installations

Electrical installations must be designed and constructed so as not to present a fire or explosion hazard.

The workers must be adequately protected against the risk of accidents caused by direct or indirect contact.

The design, construction and choice of material and protection devices must be appropriate to the nominal voltage, external conditions and the competence of workers with access to parts of the installation.

4 Emergency routes and exits

- 4.1 Emergency routes and exits must remain clear and lead as directly as possible to the open air or 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 the emergency routes and exits depend on the use, equipment and dimensions of the workplaces and the maximum number of persons that may be present.
- 4.4 Emergency doors must open outwards.
 - (1)
 - (2) Emergency doors should not be so locked or fastened that they cannot be easily and immediately opened by any person who may require using them in an emergency.
 - (3) Sliding or revolving doors are not permitted if they are specifically intended as emergency exits.
- 4.5 Specific emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Government Decision no. 971/2006 provisions referred to "Minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work".
 - (1)
 - (2) Such signs must be placed at appropriate points and be made to last.
- 4.6 Emergency doors must not be locked.
 - (1)
- 4.6 The 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.
 - (2)
- 4.7 Emergency routes and exits requiring illumination must be provided with emergency/prevented lighting of adequate intensity in case of the interruption of the electrically energy supply/ lighting fails.

5 Fire detection and fire fighting

- 5.1 Depending on the dimensions and use of the buildings, the equipment they contain, the physical and chemical properties of the substances present and the maximum potential number of persons present, workplaces must be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment and, as necessary, with fire detectors and alarm systems.
- 5.2 Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and simple to use.
 - (1)
- 5.2 Those equipments must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Government Decision no. 971/2006 provisions.
 - (2)

5.2

(3) Such signs must be placed at appropriate points and be made to last.

6. **Ventilation of enclosed workplaces**

6.1 The enclosed workplaces shall be provided with ventilation so that there is sufficient fresh air inside, having regard to the working methods used and the physical demands placed on the workers.

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

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

(1)

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

(2)

7 **Rooms' temperature**

7.1 During working hours, the temperature in rooms containing workplaces 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 rooms, in rooms for permanent duty staff, in sanitary facilities rooms, in canteens and first aid rooms must be appropriate and in accordance with the particular purpose of such rooms.

7.3 Windows, skylights and glass partitions should allow excessive effects of sunlight in workplaces to be avoided, having regard to the nature of the work and of the workplace.

8. **Natural and artificial room lighting**

8.1 Workplaces must as far as possible receive sufficient natural light and be equipped with artificial lighting adequate for the protection of workers' safety and health.

8.2 Lighting installations in rooms containing workplaces and in passageways / and in access 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 system fitted.

8.3 Workplaces in which workers are especially exposed to risks in the event of failure of artificial lighting must be provided with emergency lighting/preventer lighting (of the interruption of the electrically energy supply) of adequate intensity.

9 **Floors, walls, ceilings and roofs of rooms**

9.1 The floors of workplaces must have no dangerous bumps, holes or slopes and must be fixed, stable and not slippery.

(1)

9.1 Workplaces/rooms containing workstations must be adequately thermic insulated, bearing in mind the type of undertaking involved and the physical activity of the workers.

(2)

- 9.2 (1) 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 conditions/ norms/rules.
- 9.3 Transparent or translucent walls, in particular all-glass partitions, in rooms or in the vicinity of workplaces and traffic routes must be clearly indicated and made of safety material or be shielded from such places or traffic routes to prevent workers from coming into contact with walls and should not be injured by the glass-walls shatter.
- 9.4 Access to roofs made of materials of insufficient strength must not be permitted unless equipments are 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 in and around the building.
- 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 the 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 (1) Doors along escape routes must be appropriately marked.
- (2) It must be possible to open them from the inside at any time, without special assistance.
- (3) It must be possible to open the doors when the workplaces are occupied.
- 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 (1) Mechanical doors and gates must function in such a way that there is no risk of accident to workers.

- (2) They must be fitted with accessible and easily identifiable 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 located and dimensioned to ensure easy, safe and appropriate access for pedestrians and vehicles in such a way as not to endanger workers while engaged in works in the vicinity of these traffic routes.
- 12.2 Routes used for pedestrian traffic and/or internal goods traffic must be dimensioned in accordance with the potential number of users and the type of undertaking.
 - (1) If means of transport are used on traffic routes, the minimum safety distances must be provided for pedestrians.
- 12.2 (2) Sufficient distance must be allowed between traffic routes for vehicles and doors, gates, passages for pedestrians, corridors and staircases.
- 12.4 Where the equipments of rooms and using them so requires for the protection of workers, traffic routes must be clearly identified.
- 12.5 If the workplaces contain danger areas in which, owing to the nature of the work, there is a risk of the worker or objects falling, the places must be equipped with devices preventing unauthorized workers from entering those areas.
 - (1) Appropriate measures must be taken to protect workers authorized to enter in danger areas.
 - (2) Danger areas must be clearly indicated.

13 **Specific measures for escalators and travelators**

- (1) Escalators and travelators must function safely.
- (2) Escalators and travelators must be equipped with any necessary safety devices, fitted with easily accessible and identifiable 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.
 - (1) Where technically feasible, bays over a certain length must have an exit point at each end.
- 14.3 Loading ramps must as far as possible be safe enough to prevent workers from falling off.
 - (1)

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

- 15.1 Workrooms must have sufficient surface area, height and air space to allow workers to perform their work without risk to their safety, health or well-being.
- 15.2 The dimensions of the free unoccupied area at the workstation must be calculated to allow workers sufficient freedom of movement to perform their work.
 - (1) If this is not possible for specific reasons to the workplace, the worker must be provided with sufficient freedom of movement near his workstation.
 - (2)

16 **Rest rooms**

16.1 (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, so require, workers must be provided with an easily accessible rest room.

(2) This provision does not apply if the workers are employed in offices or similar workrooms providing equivalent relaxation during breaks.

16.2 Rest rooms must be large enough and equipped with an adequate number of tables and seats with backs for the number of workers.

16.3 Appropriate measures must be introduced for the protection of non-smokers against discomfort caused by tobacco smoke.

16.4 (1) If working hours are regularly and frequently interrupted and there is no rest room, other rooms must be provided in which workers can stay during such interruptions, wherever this is required for the safety or health of workers.

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

17 **Pregnant women and nursing mothers**

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

18 **Sanitary equipment**

18.1 **Changing rooms and lockers**

18.1.1 (1) Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for workers if they have to wear special work clothes and where, for reasons of health or propriety, they cannot be expected to change in another room.

18.1.1 (2) Changing rooms must be easily accessible, be of sufficient capacity and be provided with seating.

18.1.2 (1) Changing rooms must be sufficiently large and have facilities to enable each worker to lock away his clothes during working hours.

(2) If circumstances so require (e.g. dangerous substances, humidity, dirt), lockers for work clothes must be separate from those for ordinary clothes.

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

18.1.4 If changing rooms are not required under the first subparagraph of Article no.18.1.1., each worker must be provided with a place to store locked his own clothes.

18.2 **Showers and washbasins**

18.2.1 (1) Adequate and suitable showers must be provided for workers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons.

(2) Provision must be made for separate shower rooms or separate use of shower rooms for men and women.

18.2.2 (1) The shower rooms must be sufficiently large to permit each worker to wash without hindrance in conditions of an appropriate standard of hygiene.

(2) The showers must be equipped with hot and cold running water.

- 18.2.3 Where showers are not required under the first subparagraph of 18.2.1, adequate and suitable washbasins with running water (hot water if necessary) must be provided in the vicinity of the workstations and the changing rooms.
- (1)
 - (2) Such washbasins must be separate for, or used separately by, men and women when so required for reasons of propriety.
- 18.2.4 Where the rooms housing the showers or washbasins are separate from the changing rooms, there must be easy communication between the two.
- 18.3 **. Lavatories and washbasins**
- (1) Separate facilities must be provided in the vicinity of workstations, rest rooms, changing rooms and rooms housing showers or washbasins, with an adequate number of lavatories and washbasins.
 - (2) Provision must be made for separate lavatories or separate use of lavatories for men and women.
- 19 **First aid rooms**
- 19.1 According to the size of the premises, type of activity being carried out and frequency of accidents, one or more first aid rooms must be provided.
- (1)
 - (2) First aid rooms must be fitted with essential first aid equipment and installations and be easily accessible to stretchers
 - (2) They must be signposted in accordance with the Government Decision no. 971/2006 provisions.
- 19.3 In addition, first aid equipment must be available in all places where working conditions require it.
- (1)
 - (2) This equipment must be suitably marked and easily accessible.
- 20 **Handicapped workers**
- (1) Workplaces must be organized to take account of handicapped workers, if necessary.
 - (2) This provision applies in particular to the doors, passageways, staircases, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied directly by handicapped persons.
- 21 **Outdoor workplaces (special provisions)**
- 21.1 Workstations, traffic routes and other areas or installations outdoors which are used or occupied by the workers in the course of their activity must be organized in such a way that pedestrians and vehicles can circulate safely.
- (1)
 - (2) Provisions in sections 12,13 and 14 of this Annex also apply to main traffic routes on the site of the undertaking (traffic routes leading to fixed workstations), to traffic routes used for the regular maintenance and supervision of the undertaking's installations and to loading bays.
 - (3) Section 12 is also applicable to outdoor workplaces.
- 21.2 Workplaces outdoors must be adequately lit by artificial lighting if daylight is not adequate.
- 21.3 When workers are employed at workstations outdoors, such workstations must as far as possible be arranged so that workers:
- (a) are protected against inclement weather conditions and if necessary against falling objects;

(b) are not exposed to harmful noise levels nor to harmful external influences such as gases, vapours or dust;

(c) are able to leave their workstations swiftly in the event of danger or are able to be rapidly assisted;

(d) cannot slip or fall.

22. **Workplaces in loneliness (special provisions)**

22.1. The employee will nominate one person with concrete attributions who will supervise of the workers who are working in loneliness environment, by an decision.

22.2. For can interpose in helpful time in case of accident or failure in workplaces in loneliness environment, those will be equipped with technical resources which permit through connection with person who provide supervising of the workers, as follows:

a) permanently automat (supervising central, radio wave transponder for alarm);

b) periodically automat (phone-radio, phone);

c) through the instrumentality of a person (phone appeals, phone-radio, video-camera and monitor).

23. **Ergonomics principles**

23.1 Sizing of workplace is intended according to anatomically, physiologically, psychologically human body characteristics, as well work equipment dimensions and characteristics, according to the unit furniture characteristics and movements and circulation of worker during activity, in terms of the safety distances, of the auxiliary for mass manipulation, as much as necessity for assure psycho-physically comfort.

23.2 Put-out of strained, unnaturalness body positions of worker and assurance of possibilities of changing of body position whiles of work time presume facility at workplace, improvement of technologically tide and using of work equipments which are in conformity with regulations in force.

23.3 The workplaces are well-appointed with comfortable chairs for the functional and anthropometrical parameters of the human body, as well of the activity which is developed, thereby the high of chair and work plan are in correlation/corresponding/ at the corresponding level, where the work is developing in sitting position of the body.

23.4 At the workplaces where the work is developed in orthostatic body position, must be assured measures, at least for short period of time, for sitting of workers (e.g. chairs, benches).

23.5 Work equipments, desks and workbenches must assure adequately space for foot rest and stability of legs whilst of activity and possibility of moving them too.

23.6 Work level high is appointed according to optimal distance for the optically view, to the precision of work, by the anthropometrical parameters of the worker and by the measure of the effort which affect the arms of worker, relating to sitting position or for the orthostatic position.

23.7 Must be taking strong measures to all work equipments where the worker has direct intervention for organizing of the flow sheet, for well-manipulation of raw material and produces, for get over of the distortion movements and leaning of the body, as well of the extended movements of arms.

Annex no.2 MINIMUM HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKPLACES ALREADY IN USE, AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 7 the present Government Decision

Preliminary note

- 1 The obligations laid down in this Annex apply wherever required by the features of the workplace, the activity, the circumstances or a hazard.
- 2 **Stability and solidity**
Buildings which have workplaces must have a structure and solidity appropriate to the nature of their use.
- 3 **Electrical installations**
 - (1) Electrical installations must be designed and constructed so as not to present a fire or explosion hazard;
 - (2) persons must be adequately protected against the risk of accidents caused by direct or indirect contact.
 - (3) Electrical installations and protection devices must be appropriate to the nominal voltage, external conditions and to the competence of persons with access to parts of the installation.
- 4 **Emergency routes and exits**
 - 4.1 Emergency routes and exits must remain clear and lead as directly as possible to the open air or to a safe areas.
 - 4.2 In the event of danger, it must be possible for workers to evacuate all work-stations quickly and as safely as possible.
 - 4.3 There must be an adequate number of escape routes and emergency exits.
 - 4.4 Emergency exit doors must open outwards.
 - (1) Sliding or revolving doors are not permitted if they are specifically intended as emergency exits.
 - (2) 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.
 - 4.5 Specific emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Government Decision no. 971/2006 provisions.
 - (1) Such signs must be made to last and be placed at appropriate points.
 - (2) Emergency doors should not be so locked
 - 4.6 The 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 safety/emergency lighting of adequate intensity in case the lighting fails.
- 5 **Fire detection and fire fighting**
 - 5.1 Depending on the dimensions and use of the buildings, the equipment they contain, the physical and chemical characteristics of the substances present and the maximum potential number of people present, work- places must be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment, and, as necessary, fire detectors and an alarm system.
 - 5.2 Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and simple to use.
 - (1) This equipment must be indicated by signs in accordance with Government Decision no. 971/2006 provisions.
 - (3) This signs must be hardness sufficiently and placed to corresponding sites/emplacements.

6 **Ventilation of enclosed workplaces**

Steps shall be taken to see to it that there is sufficient fresh air in enclosed workplaces, having regard to the working methods used and the physical demands placed on the workers.

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

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

7 **Room temperature**

7.1 During working hours, the temperature in rooms containing workplaces must be adequate for human beings, having regard to the working methods being 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.

8 **Natural and artificial room lighting**

8.1 Workplaces must as far as possible receive sufficient natural light and be equipped with artificial lighting adequate for workers' safety and health.

8.2 Workplaces in which workers are especially exposed to risks in the event of failure of artificial lighting must be provided with safety/emergency lighting of adequate intensity.

9 **Doors and gates**

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

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

10 **Danger areas**

(1) If the workplaces contain danger areas in which, owing to the nature of the work, there is a risk of the worker or objects falling, the places must be equipped, as far as possible, with devices preventing unauthorized workers from entering those areas.

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

(3) Danger areas must be clearly indicated.

11 **Rest rooms and rest areas**

11.1 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, so require, workers must be provided with an easily accessible rest rooms or appropriate rest areas.

(2) This provision does not apply if the workers are employed in offices or similar work-rooms providing equivalent relaxation during breaks.

11.2 Rest rooms and rest areas must be equipped with tables and seats with backs.

11.3 In rest rooms and rest areas appropriate measures must be introduced for the protection of non-smokers against discomfort caused by tobacco smoke.

12 **Pregnant women and nursing mothers**

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

13 **Sanitary equipment**

13.1 **Changing rooms and lockers**

13.1.1 Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for workers if they have to wear special work clothes and where, for reasons of health or propriety, they cannot be expected to change in another room.

(2) Changing rooms must be easily accessible and of sufficient capacity and provided with seats.

13.1.2 Changing rooms must have facilities to enable each worker to lock away his own

(1) clothes during working hours.

- (2) If circumstances so require (e.g. dangerous substances, humidity, dirt), lockers for work clothes must be separate from those for his own clothes and personal effects.
- 13.1.3 Provision must be made for separate changing rooms or separate use of changing rooms for men and women.
- 13.2 **Showers, lavatories and washbasins**
- 13.2.1 Workplaces must be fitted out in such a way that workers have in the vicinity:
- showers, if required by the nature of their work;
 - Special facilities equipped with an adequate number of lavatories and washbasins.
- 13.2.2 The showers and washbasins must be equipped with running water (hot water if necessary).
- 13.2.3 Provision must be made for separate showers or separate use of showers for men and women.
Provision must be made for separate lavatories or separate use of lavatories for men and women.
- 14 **First aid equipment**
- (1) Workplaces must be fitted with first aid equipment .
- (2) The equipment must be suitably marked and easily accessible.
- 15 **Handicapped workers**
- (1) Workplaces must be organized to take account of handicapped workers, if necessary.
- (2) This provision applies in particular to the doors, passageways, staircases, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied directly by handicapped persons.
- 16 **Movement of pedestrians and vehicles**
- Indoor and outdoor workplaces must be organized in such a way that pedestrians and vehicles can circulate in a safe manner.
- 17 **Outdoor workplaces (special provisions)**
- When workers are employed at workstations outdoors, such workstations must as far as possible be organized so that workers:
- (a) are protected against inclement weather conditions and if necessary, against falling objects;
 - b) are not exposed to harmful noise levels nor to harmful external influences such as gases, vapours or dust;
 - (c) are able to leave their workstations swiftly in the event of danger or are able to be rapidly assisted;
 - (d) cannot slip or fall.
18. **Workplaces in loneliness (special provisions)**
- 18.1. The employee will nominate one person with concrete attributions who will supervise of the workers who are working in loneliness environment, by an decision.
- 18.2. For can interpose in helpful time in case of accident or failure in workplaces in loneliness environment, those will be equipped with technical resources which permit through connection with person who provide supervising of the workers, as follows:
- a) permanently automat (supervising central, radio wave transponder for alarm);
 - b) periodicaly automat (phone-radio, phone);
 - c) through the instrumentality of a person (phone appeals, phone-radio, video-camera and monitor).
- Ergonomics principles**
19. Sizing of workplace is intended according to anatomically, physiologically, psychologically human body characteristics, as well work equipment dimensions and characteristics, according to the unit furniture characteristics and movements and
- 19.1

circulation of worker during activity, in terms of the safety distances, of the auxiliary for mass manipulation, as much as necessity for assure psycho-physically comfort.

- 19.2. Put-out of strained, unnaturalness body positions of worker and assurance of possibilities of changing of body position whiles of work time presume facility at workplace, improvement of technologically tide and using of work equipments which are in conformity with regulations in force.
- 19.3. The workplaces are well-appointed with comfortable chairs for the functional and anthropometrical parameters of the human body, as well of the activity which is developed, thereby the high of chair and work plan are in correlation/corresponding/ at the corresponding level, where the work is developing in sitting position of the body.
- 19.4. At the workplaces where the work is developed in orthostatic body position, must be assured measures, at least for short period of time, for sitting of workers (e.g. chairs, benches).
- 19.5. Work equipments, desks and workbenches must assure adequately space for foot rest and stability of legs whilst of activity and possibility of moving them too.
- 19.6. Work level high is appointed according to optimal distance for the optically view, to the precision of work, by the anthropometrical parameters of the worker and by the measure of the effort which affect the arms of worker, relating to sitting position or for the orthostatic position.
- 19.7. Must be taking strong measures to all work equipments where the worker has direct intervention for organizing of the flow sheet, for well-manipulation of raw material and produces, for get over of the distortion movements and leaning of the body, as well of the extended movements of arms.