



Screening: Explanatory Meeting Occupational Safety & Health

February 2014

DG EMPL Unit B3Health, Safety and Hygiene at work



Directive 90/269/EEC - manual handling of loads

1. Objective

To lay down minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads, particularly where there is a risk of back injury.



Directive 90/269/EEC

- manual handling of loads

2. Key provisions

- Defines the manual handling of loads involving a risk for workers.
- Employer to ensure safe manual handling of loads
- Use mechanical devices
- Conduct risk assessment.
- Provide information and training to workers
- Annexes contain reference information on load characteristics and the working environment, the required physical effort, activity requirements and individual risk factors.



Directive 90/269/EEC

- manual handling of loads

3. Implementation

Member States implemented the Directive in the most suitable way

- social consequence
- economic consequences
- Improvements in working conditions can be secured when the Directive is implemented by labour inspection bodies throughout the European Union in a uniform way

Directive 90/270/EEC - display screen equipment

Objective

To set minimum health and safety requirements for work with display equipment





Directive 90/270/EEC - display screen equipment

2. Key provisions

Scope of application: **no application to**

- drivers' cabs or control cabs for vehicles or machinery
- computer systems on board a means of transport
- computer systems mainly intended for public use
- 'portable' systems not in prolonged use at a workstation
- calculators, cash registers and any equipment having a small data or measurement display required for direct use of the equipment
- typewriters of traditional design, known as 'typewriter with window'.



Directive 90/270/EEC - display screen equipment

2. Key provisions (cont'd)

Obligations of Employer

- carry out a risk assessment – analysis of the workstation
- remedy any risks to eyesight, physical problems or problems with mental stress
- plan activities to ensure sufficient breaks and interruptions from workload at the screen
- provide sufficient training in use
- make available to all employees appropriate eyesight tests at regular intervals
- provide special corrective appliances where appropriate at no additional costs to the employees



Directive 90/270/EEC - display screen equipment

3. Implementation

- To take into account the state of the art, occupational medicine, hygiene and other findings of ergonomic analysis;
- Consult standards



Directive 93/103/EC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for **work on board fishing vessels** (13th individual Directive)

1. Key Objective

- Pay special attention to workers' safety and health on a vessel, which is a workplace involving a broad range of risks taking into account its geographical isolation and

2. Key provisions

- Owners have the responsibility for safe use of vessels
- Reporting of OSH occurrences to the relevant competent authority and record in the ship's log
- Ensure seaworthiness, stability, fire detection and fire fighting equipment, radio installation, adequate life-saving and survival equipment

Directive 93/103/EC - fishing vessels (II)

- **2. Key provisions (Cont.)**
- Equip vessels with adequate medical supplies, kept in good order and checked by authorities at regular intervals
- ensure that vessels and all fittings and equipment are cleaned regularly to maintain an appropriate level of hygiene
- keep on board an adequate quantity of suitable emergency and survival equipment in good working order
- take account of the personal protective equipment specifications given in Annex IV
- Workers must be given suitable OSH training on fire fighting, use of life-saving and survival equipment, use of fishing gear and hauling equipment as well as the use of signs and hand signals.



Directive 93/103/EC - fishing vessels (III)

Annexes

Annex I: Minimum safety and health requirements for new fishing vessels
Annex II: Minimum safety and health requirements for existing fishing vessels
Annex III: Minimum safety and health requirements concerning life-saving and survival equipment
Annex IV: Minimum safety and health requirements concerning personal protective equipment



Directive 92/29/EEC - on the minimum safety and health requirements for improved **medical treatment on board vessels**

1. Key Objective

To improve medical assistance at sea since a vessel represents a workplace involving a wide range of risks on account of its mobility and its geographical isolation

2. Definitions

The terms "vessel", "worker", "owner", "medical supplies" and "antidote" are defined.

Directive 92/29/EEC medical treatment on board vessels (II)

3. Key provisions

- quantities of medicinal products and medical equipment determined according to the characteristics of the voyage, activities to be carried out during the voyage, the nature of the cargo, and the number of workers and category of vessel.
- the content of the medical supplies is detailed on a check-list laid down in Annex IV of the Directive;
- every vessel has a watertight medicine chest for each of its lifeboats - the content of medicine chests is detailed on the check-list; Medical supplies must be subjected to annual inspection
- every vessel with crew of 100 or + workers and engaged on an international voyage of +than three days has a doctor on board
- **provision and replenishment of medical supplies is the responsibility and at the expense of the owner.** Responsibility for the management of the supplies lies with the captain.



Directive 92/29/EEC medical treatment on board vessels (III)

Annexes

Annex I: Categories of vessels (3 categories of vessels are defined and fully described)

Annex II: Medical supplies (non-exhaustive list)

Annex III: **Dangerous substances** (vessels carrying dangerous substances must have medical supplies which antidotes)

Annex IV: General framework for the inspection of vessels' medical supplies

Annex V: Medical training of the captain and designated workers

Directive 92/57/EEC

- temporary or mobile construction sites

Objectives

- Temporary or mobile construction sites expose workers to high levels of risks.
- Inadequate coordination when a project is being carried out may cause occupational accidents.





Directive 92/57/EEC

- temporary or mobile construction sites

2. Key provisions

- Definition of the type of construction site
- Coordination if more than one contractor
- Prevention at all stages
- Annex: list of building and civil engineering works, list of work involving risks for the safety and health of workers, content of the prior notice to the safety and health plan, minimum safety and health requirements for constructions sites (on-site workplaces and workstations).



Directive 92/57/EEC

- temporary or mobile construction sites

Implementation

- High degree of causality between decisions taken during the project preparation phase of a structure and options for being able to implement the structure in a healthy and safe way.
- Central role of the client, ensures that health and safety aspects are taken into account
- Clients and project supervisors in the building process must pay attention to the possibilities of implementing and managing a building process in a healthy and safe way



Directive 92/91/EEC - minimum health and safety requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the mineral-extracting industry through drilling (11th Individual Directive) (I)

1. Key Objective

To improve health and safety conditions in this sector

2. Key provisions/Definitions

Scope: mineral-extracting industries (offshore and onshore) practising: extraction through drilling; prospection with a view to such extraction; preparation of the extracted material for sale. Excluded: processing extracted materials
"Workplace": the area housing workstations relating to immediate and ancillary activities and includes accommodation accessible to workers

Directive 92/91/EEC - mineral-extracting industry through drilling (II)

2. Key provisions (Cont.)

- drawing up and keeping up to date of a "safety and health document" (relating to risk assessment, safe design of workplace, equipment, implemented adequate measures, etc.)
- coordination where workers from several undertakings are present
- Health check before taking up of duties and regular re-examination
- Presence of a skilled person in charge and supervising at all times
- sufficient number of competent workers for work involving special risk
- existing work permit for hazardous and straightforward activities
- Protection from harmful atmospheres, prevention of explosion
- immediate reporting of serious and fatal accidents
- relevant safety drills are performed regularly



Directive 92/91/EEC mineral-extracting industry through drilling (III)

3. Implementation

- Determine competent authority for reporting of serious accidents
- Appropriate health surveillance must be introduced in accordance with national law. Each worker must be entitled to health surveillance prior to and following their duties.
- Determine skills and competence of persons in charge

Annex

- Common requirements (Part A)
- Special requirements on-shore sector (Part B)
- Special requirements off-shore sector (Part C)



Directive 92/104/EEC - minimum requirements for improving the safety and health of workers in the **surface and underground extractive industries** (12th Individual Directive)

1. Key Objective

Improving the safety and health protection of workers in surface and underground mineral-extracting industries (except for the mineral extracting industries through drilling which is governed by Directive 92/91/EEC)

2. Key provisions/Definitions

Same structure as Directive 92/91 EEC

Annexes contain specific Common minimum requirements (Part A) - Part B: surface industries – Part C: underground mineral extracting industries