

No. 76

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ORDINANCE 1999
(Ordinance 6 of 1999)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 38

In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 38 of the Health and Safety at Work Ordinance 1999^(a), the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

**PART 1
GENERAL**

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety at Work (Mineral-Extracting Industries through Drilling) Regulations 2003 and shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.

Interpretation

2. - (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“corrected effective temperature” means the temperature under which the still saturated vapour would result in the same warmth feeling as the one resulting from the combination of the prevailing temperature values shown by a black bulb thermometer, a wet bulb thermometer and the air speed movement within the workplace;

“the Management Regulations” means the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2003^(b);

“mineral-extracting industries through drilling” means all the industries, practising:-

- (a) extraction of minerals through drilling by boreholes;
- (b) prospecting with a view to such extraction; or
- (c) preparation of extracted materials for sale, excluding the activities of processing the materials extracted;

“the Ordinance” means the Health and Safety at Work Ordinance 1999;

“the Safety Signs Regulations” means the Health and Safety at Work (Signs, Signals and Markings) Regulations 2002^(c);

“workplace” means the whole area intended to house workstations relating to the immediate and ancillary activities and installations of any mineral-extracting industry through drilling, including accommodation, where provided, to which employees have access in the context of their work.

(2) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:-

^(a) Ordinance 6 of 1999.

^(b) P.I. No. 22 of 2003.

^(c) P.I. No. 18 of 2002.

- (a) any reference to a numbered regulation or a numbered Schedule is a reference to the regulation or Schedule so numbered in these Regulations;
- (b) any reference to a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph so numbered in the regulation or Schedule in which it appears.

(3) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to an employer includes a reference to a self-employed person and any duty imposed by these Regulations upon an employer in respect of his employees shall extend to a self-employed person in respect of himself.

Object and application

3. – (1) These Regulations specify minimum requirements for the protection of the health and safety of persons at work in mineral-extracting industries through drilling.

(2) The provisions of the Ordinance and of any relevant regulations made thereunder shall apply for the purposes of protecting the health and safety of persons at work in mineral-extracting industries through drilling, without prejudice to any more stringent or more specific provisions contained in these Regulations.

PART 2

EMPLOYERS' OBLIGATIONS

General obligations

4. – (1) To safeguard the health and safety of employees, every employer shall take the necessary measures to ensure that:-

- (a) the workplace is designed, constructed, equipped, commissioned, operated and maintained in such a way that employees can perform the work assigned to them without endangering their health or safety or the health or safety of other employees;
- (b) when employees are present, the operation of the workplace takes place under the supervision of a person in charge;
- (c) work involving a special risk is entrusted only to competent staff and carried out in accordance with the instructions given;
- (d) all safety instructions are comprehensible to all the employees concerned;
- (e) appropriate first-aid facilities are provided;
- (f) any relevant safety drills are performed at regular intervals.

(2) Every employer shall ensure that a document concerning health and safety, hereinafter referred to as “the health and safety document”, covering the relevant requirements laid down in section 13 of the Ordinance and the Management Regulations, is drawn up and kept up to date.

(3) The health and safety document shall demonstrate, in particular that:-

- (a) the risks to which employees at the workplace are exposed have been determined and assessed;
- (b) adequate measures will be taken to ensure compliance with these Regulations; and
- (c) the design, use and maintenance of the workplace and of the equipment are safe.

(4) The health and safety document must be drawn up prior to the commencement of work and be revised if the workplace has undergone any major change, extension or conversion.

(5) Where employees from several undertakings are present at the same workplace, each employer shall be responsible for all matters under his control.

(6) The employer who, in accordance with existing legislation and practice, is in charge of the workplace shall be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of all the measures concerning the health and safety of persons at work and shall state, in his health and safety document, the purpose of such co-ordination and the measures and procedures for implementing it.

(7) The co-ordination referred to in paragraph (6) shall not affect the responsibility of individual employers as provided for in the Ordinance and in the Management Regulations.

(8) The employer shall submit a report to the Inspector regarding any serious or fatal occupational accident or any situation of serious danger, as soon as possible after the occurrence thereof, which report shall include a description of the accident or situation, as the case may be, its causes and the measures taken or to be taken to avoid any repetition of such accidents or incidents.

(9) The employer shall up-date the health and safety document recording the measures taken to avoid any repetition of occupational accidents or situations of serious danger.

Protection from fire, explosions and harmful atmospheres

5. Every employer shall take measures and precautions appropriate to the nature of the , undertaking in order to:-

- (a) avoid, detect and combat the starting and spread of fires and explosions; and
- (b) prevent the occurrence of explosive or harmful atmospheres.

Escape and rescue facilities

6. Every employer shall ensure the provision and maintenance of appropriate means of escape and rescue, in order to ensure that employees have adequate opportunities to leaving the workplace promptly and safely in the event of danger.

Communication, warning and alarm systems

7. Every employer shall ensure the provision and maintenance of adequate warning and other communication systems to enable assistance, escape and rescue operations to be launched immediately if the need arises.

Information for employees

8. – (1) Without prejudice to regulation 9 of the Management Regulations, employees or their representatives must be informed by the employer of all measures to be taken concerning health and safety at the workplace and, in particular, of those measures relating to the implementation of regulations 4 to 7.

(2) The information provided pursuant to paragraph (1) must be comprehensible to the employees concerned.

Health surveillance

9. – (1) To ensure that employees receive health surveillance appropriate to the health and safety risks they incur at work, every employer shall ensure that employees are entitled to or undergo health surveillance:–

- (a) before being assigned to duties relating to the activities of mineral-extracting industries through drilling;
- (b) when transferring to a different type of work;
- (c) subsequently, at regular intervals, which must not exceed 2 years.

(2) Health surveillance may be provided as part of the national health service provided by the Republic.

Consultation and participation of employees

10. Consultation and participation of employees or their representatives shall take place in accordance with regulation 12 of the Management Regulations on the matters covered by these Regulations.

Minimum health and safety requirements

11. – (1) The employer responsible for any workplace used after these Regulations come into force shall ensure that it satisfies the minimum requirements for health and safety specified in the Schedule.

(2) When any workplace undergoes any change, extension or conversion after these Regulations come into force, the employer responsible for the workplace shall take the necessary measures to ensure that such change, extension or conversion is in compliance with the relevant minimum requirements for health and safety specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

(Regulation 11)

MINIMUM HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Preliminary

1. – (1) The obligations laid down in this Schedule shall apply wherever required by:–

- (a) the features of the workplace;
- (b) the nature of the work;
- (c) the circumstances; or

(d) a specific risk.

(2) In this Schedule, any reference to a numbered Table is a reference to the Table so numbered in this Schedule.

PART A

COMMON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE “ON-SHORE” AND “OFF-SHORE” SECTORS

Stability and solidity

2. Every workplace must:-

- (a) be designed, constructed, erected, operated, supervised and maintained to withstand the environmental forces anticipated; and
- (b) have a structure and solidity appropriate to the nature of the undertaking.

Organization and supervision

3. – (1) The workplace must be so organised as to provide adequate protection against hazards and must be kept in good order, with any hazardous substances or deposits removed or controlled in order not to endanger the health or safety of employees.

(2) Workstations must be designed and constructed according to ergonomic principles, taking into account the need for employees to be able to carry out their work at their workstations.

(3) Areas within which there is a special hazard must be delineated and warning signs placed in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(4) A responsible person who has the skills and competence required for this duty, in accordance with existing legislation and practice, and who has been appointed by the employer must at all times be in charge of the workplace when employees are present.

(5) The employer may personally assume responsibility for the workplace as referred to in sub-paragraph (4) above, if he has the skills and competence required for the purpose, in accordance with existing legislation and practice.

(6) To ensure the health and safety protection of employees during all operations undertaken, the necessary supervision must be provided by persons having the skills and competence for this duty, in accordance with existing legislation and practice, having been appointed by the employer or on his behalf and acting on his behalf.

(7) The employer may personally undertake the supervision referred to in sub-paragraph (6) above, if he has the skills and competence required for the purpose, in accordance with existing legislation and practice.

(8) When employees are present at the workplace, there must be a sufficient number of employees with the requisite skills, experience and training to perform the tasks assigned to them.

(9) Employees must be given the necessary information, instructions, training and re-training to ensure their health and safety.

(10) The employer shall ensure that employees receive

comprehensible instructions so as not to endanger their health or safety or those of other employees.

(11) Written instructions specifying rules to be observed to ensure the health and safety of employees and the safe use of equipment must be drawn up for the workplace.

(12) The written instructions must include information on the use of emergency equipment and action to be taken in the event of an emergency at or near the workplace.

(13) Safe working methods must be adopted in the workplace.

(14) Where required by the health and safety document, a system of work permits must be introduced for carrying out both hazardous activities and other activities which in themselves are not hazardous but which may cause serious hazards when combined with other activities.

(15) Work permits must be issued by the person in charge before work starts and must specify the conditions to be fulfilled and the precautions to be taken before, during and after work.

(16) The employer must ensure that the measures taken to protect the health and safety of employees, including the health and safety management system, are regularly reviewed in order to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

Mechanical and electrical equipment and plant

4. – (1) Selection, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment must take place with due regard for the health and safety of employees, taking into consideration:-

(a) relevant provisions of these Regulations; and

(b) the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work (Use of Work Equipment) Regulations 2002^(d).

(2) If located in an area within which risk of fire or explosion from ignition of gas, vapour or volatile liquid exists, or is likely to exist, mechanical and electrical equipment must be suitable for use in that area.

(3) Mechanical and electrical equipment must be fitted, if necessary, with suitable protective devices and fail-safe systems.

(4) Mechanical equipment and plant must be:-

(a) of adequate strength;

(b) free from patent defect; and

(c) suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(5) Electrical equipment and plant must be of sufficient size and power for the purpose for which they are intended.

Maintenance

5. – (1) A suitable scheme must be set up providing for the systematic:-

(a) examination;

^(d) P.I. No. 63 of 2002.

(b) maintenance; and
 (c) where appropriate, testing,
 of mechanical and electrical equipment and plant.

(2) All maintenance, examination and testing of any part of the plant and equipment must be carried out by a competent person.

(3) Records of examinations and tests shall be made and kept in an appropriate manner.

(4) Adequate safety equipment must be maintained ready for use and in good working order at all times.

(5) Maintenance must be undertaken with due regard to operations.

Well control

6. – (1) Suitable well control equipment must be provided for use during borehole operations to protect against blowouts.

(2) Deployment of well control equipment must take into account the prevailing well and operational conditions.

Protection from harmful gases and explosion risks

7. – (1) Measures must be taken for determining the presence and concentration of harmful or potentially explosive substances in the atmosphere.

(2) Where required by the health and safety document:-

- (a) monitoring devices measuring gas concentrations at specified places automatically and continuously;
- (b) automatic alarms; and
- (c) devices to cut off power automatically from electrical installations and internal combustion engines,

must be provided.

(3) Where automatic measurements are provided for, the values measured shall be recorded and kept as stipulated in the health and safety document.

(4) Where harmful substances accumulate or may accumulate in the atmosphere, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure their collection at source and removal.

(5) The system used to protect employees from harmful atmospheres must be capable of dispersing the harmful atmosphere in such a way that employees are not put at risk.

(6) Without prejudice to the Health and Safety at Work (Use of Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations 2002^(e):-

- (a) appropriate and sufficient breathing and resuscitation equipment must be available in areas where employees may be exposed to atmospheres which are harmful to health;
- (b) a sufficient number of employees trained to use such equipment must be present at the workplace; and

^(e) P.I. No. 68 of 2002.

(c) such equipment must be suitably stored and maintained.

(7) Where hydrogen sulphide or other toxic gases are or may be present in the atmosphere, a protection plan detailing the protective equipment available and the preventive measures taken must be prepared, kept at the workplace and made available to the Chief Inspector or Inspector, upon request.

(8) All necessary measures must be taken to prevent the occurrence and accumulation of explosive atmospheres.

(9) In areas where there is a risk of explosion, all necessary measures must be taken to prevent the ignition of explosive atmospheres.

(10) An explosion prevention plan detailing the protective equipment available and the measures taken must be prepared.

(11) Where:-

(a) explosive or oxidising substances are used, stored, produced or emitted; or

(b) powder is used, stored or produced, the properties and concentration of which are such that they may ignite or cause an explosion,

the fabric of the building, including the steps, stairs, passageways and floors, must be made of fire-resistant material.

(12) All stocks of explosive or very explosive substances must be kept in:-

(a) fire-resistant stores; or

(b) safe places outside, where employees are not likely to be present.

Emergency routes and exits

8. – (1) In the event of danger, it must be possible for employees to evacuate all workstations quickly and as safely as possible.

(2) Emergency routes and exits must be kept clear and lead by the most direct means to the open air or to a safe area, a safe assembly point or a safe evacuation point.

(3) The number, distribution and dimensions of the emergency routes and exits must be appropriate, having regard to:-

(a) nature of the work;

(b) the equipment installed;

(c) the dimensions of the workplace; and

(d) the maximum number of persons that may be present.

(4) Accommodation and rest rooms must have at least two separate escape routes situated as far apart as possible and leading to a safe area, a safe assembly point or a safe evacuation point.

(5) Emergency doors must open outwards or, where this is not possible, they must be sliding doors.

(6) Emergency doors must 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.

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

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

(9) The intensity of the emergency lighting must be at least 1/100 of the intensity of the artificial lighting and in any case not less than 1 Lux.

(10) Specific emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

Ventilation of enclosed workplaces

9. – (1) Every enclosed workplace must be ventilated with a sufficient quantity of fresh or purified air, having regard to:-

- (a) the working methods used; and
- (b) the physical demands placed on the employees.

(2) Where any enclosed workplace is to be ventilated by natural means, ten per cent of the area of the workplace must comprise external doors and windows which can be opened by at least half of their area.

(3) The minimum number of air changes per hour for the workplace shall be that specified in the relevant entry in column 2 of Table 1 for the type of workplace specified in column 1 thereof.

(4) Where the minimum number of air changes referred to in sub-paragraph (3) above cannot be achieved by natural means, an air-conditioning or a mechanical ventilation system must be used to ensure the minimum number of air changes are achieved.

(5) Where an air-conditioning or a mechanical ventilation system is used, it must:-

- (a) operate in such a way that employees are not exposed to draughts which cause discomfort;
- (b) be examined regularly and any deposit or dirt likely to create an immediate danger to the health of employees by polluting the atmosphere must be removed without delay;
- (c) be fitted with a device to indicate any failure in its operation, where necessary for employees' health; and
- (d) be maintained in good working order.

Temperature in indoor workplaces

10. - (1) During working hours, the temperature in rooms containing workstations must be adequate, having regard to:-

- (a) the working methods used; and
- (b) the physical demands placed on employees.

(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.

(3) Windows, skylights and glass partitions must not allow exposure to excessive effects of sunlight in the workplace, having regard to:-

- (a) the nature of the work; and
- (b) the type of workplace.

(4) Where work is carried out continuously in any indoor workplace:-

- (a) the maximum corrected effective temperature shall be that specified in the relevant entry in column 2 of Table 2 for the workload specified in column 1 thereof; and
- (b) so far as is practicable, the corrected effective temperature shall be maintained between a minimum of 15.5°C and a maximum of 26.7°C.

(5) In any indoor workplace where:-

- (a) the corrected effective temperature exceeds the maximum specified in the relevant entry in Table 2; or
- (b) a significant amount of the heat generated derives from sources which radiate that heat,

all practicable measures must be taken to protect employees, including, where appropriate, the use of fire-proof shades to cover the radiating sources of heat, and the maintenance of air ventilation at an adequate speed in the vicinity of the employees.

(6) Appropriate protective clothing must be provided to employees entering any indoor workplace where the temperature is less than minus 5° C.

(7) The protective clothing provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (6) above must include protective clothing for the feet, hands and head.

Floors, walls, ceilings and roofs of rooms and other indoor workplaces

11. – (1) The floors of every indoor workplace must:-

- (a) have no dangerous bumps, holes or slopes; and
- (b) be fixed, stable, and not slippery.

(2) Every indoor workplace containing workstations must be adequately thermally insulated, having regard to:-

- (a) the nature of the work; and
- (b) the physical activity of employees.

(3) 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.

(4) Transparent or translucent walls, in particular all-glass partitions, in rooms or in the vicinity of any indoor workplace and traffic routes must be clearly indicated and made of safety material or be shielded from such place or traffic routes to prevent employees from coming into contact with such walls or being injured should the walls shatter.

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

(6) Where the nature of the work is such that:-

- (a) liquids may be spilled or it is otherwise necessary to wash floors in workrooms thoroughly on a regular basis, such floors must be impermeable and must be provided with an effective means of drainage;
- (b) caustic or corrosive substances may be present in workrooms, the floors in such rooms must be capable of resisting any damage which may be caused thereby;
- (c) there is a risk of fire from sparks being generated or flames being used or produced in workrooms, the floors in such rooms must be fire-resistant;
- (d) explosions may occur due to the concentration of dust, fumes, gases or vapours in workrooms, the floors in such rooms must be anti-static;
- (e) there is a high risk of electrocution in workrooms, the floors in such rooms must be adequately insulated.

(7) The maximum load permitted to be placed on floors in workrooms below which there are other rooms or workstations must be clearly indicated on signs at the entrances to the rooms concerned and at other suitable points.

(8) The protective covers on openings in floors:-

- (a) must be of adequate strength; and
- (b) must not be slippery or create a tripping hazard.

(9) When protective covers are temporarily removed from floor openings in order to carry out any work (including any maintenance or repair work), other measures must be taken to ensure that employees do not fall into them and the covers must be restored as soon as the work is completed.

(10) Floors in workrooms must be kept clean and free from obstacles.

(11) Walls in workrooms must be smooth and impermeable up to a height of at least 1,5 m from the ground:-

- (a) where required for reasons of hygiene (such as in sanitary conveniences, shower rooms and wash rooms); or
- (b) where, due to the nature of the work, they must be washed regularly.

(12) Where there is a risk of fire from sparks being generated or flames being used or produced in workrooms, the walls and any dividing partitions in such rooms must fire-resistant.

(13) The roofs of workrooms must be air-tight, water-tight and be adequately strong, having regard to:-

- (a) the climatic conditions; and
- (b) any other pressures and strains they may be subject to.

(14) Loads may only be suspended from roofs or ceilings of workrooms where they have been constructed in such a way that they can take the weight of the loads concerned, having regard to the means to be used.

(15) Roofs of workrooms must be adequately thermally insulated, having regard to the climatic conditions.

(16) Glass roofs and ceilings of workrooms must be shatter-proof.

Natural and artificial lighting

12. – (1) Every workplace must be provided throughout with lighting capable of supplying illumination sufficient to ensure the health and safety of persons present.

(2) So far as is practicable, the workplace must receive sufficient natural light and where necessary, having regard to the climatic conditions, be equipped with artificial lighting, for the protection of employees' health and safety.

(3) Lighting installations in rooms containing workstations and in passageways must be placed in such a way that the type of lighting does not present a risk of accident to employees.

(4) Where employees are likely to be exposed to health or safety risks in the event of any failure of artificial lighting, emergency lighting must be provided with an intensity of not less than 1/100 of the intensity of the artificial lighting provided and in any case not less than 1 Lux.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraph (6) below, lighting installations must be designed to ensure that operational control areas, escape routes, embarkation areas and hazardous areas remain continuously illuminated.

(6) Where the places referred to in sub-paragraph (5) above are occupied only occasionally, they need only be lit when they are.

(7) The minimum light intensity in the workplace shall be that specified in the relevant entry in column 2 of Table 3 for the type of workplace specified in column 1 thereof.

(8) Artificial lighting must:-

- (a) be appropriate to the nature of the work;
- (b) provide a light spectrum which is similar to that of natural lighting;
- (c) minimise dazzling;
- (d) not create excessive changes in luminosity;
- (e) be diffused and directed appropriately.

Windows and skylights

13. – (1) Windows, skylights and ventilation devices which are meant to be opened, adjusted or secured must be designed so that these operations may be carried out safely.

(2) Windows, skylights and ventilation devices must be positioned so that they do not constitute a hazard to employees when open.

(3) It must be possible for windows and skylights to be cleaned safely.

- (4) Skylights must be shatter-proof.

Doors and gates

14. – (1) The number, position and dimensions of doors and gates, and the materials used in their construction, must be appropriate, having regard to:-

- (a) the nature of the rooms or areas in which they are fitted; and
- (b) the use made of such rooms or areas.

(2) Transparent doors must be appropriately marked at a conspicuous level.

(3) Swing doors and gates must be transparent or have see-through panels.

(4) Where transparent or translucent surfaces in doors and gates are not made of safety material and where there is a risk that employees may be injured if a door or gate should shatter, the surfaces must be protected against breakage.

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

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

(7) Doors along escape routes must be indicated in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(8) It must be possible to open doors along escape routes:-

- (a) from the inside at any time without special assistance;
- (b) when the workplace is occupied.

(9) 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; and such doors must be indicated in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations and be kept clear at all times.

(10) Mechanical doors and gates must:-

- (a) function in such a way that there is no risk of accident to any person;
- (b) be fitted with easily identifiable and accessible emergency shut-down devices; and
- (c) unless they open automatically in the event of a power failure, be capable of being opened manually.

(11) Where chains or similar devices are used to prevent access to any place, these must be clearly visible and appropriately identified by signs denoting any prohibition or warning.

(12) Doors and gates must be capable of being opened and closed easily and safely by employees.

Traffic routes

15. – (1) It must be possible to enter the workplace without danger and leave the workplace quickly and safely in an emergency.

(2) The number, dimensions and locations of traffic routes (including stairs, fixed ladders and loading bays and ramps) must be appropriate, having regard to:-

- (a) the number of potential users; and
- (b) the type of undertaking.

(3) Traffic routes must:-

- (a) ensure easy, safe and appropriate access for pedestrians or vehicles, as the case may be, and
- (b) not endanger employees working in the vicinity of such routes.

(4) Where means of transport are used on traffic routes, a sufficient safety clearance must be provided for pedestrians.

(5) Sufficient clearance must be allowed between vehicle traffic routes and doors, gates, passageways for pedestrians, corridors and staircases.

(6) Traffic and access routes must be clearly identified for the protection of employees.

Danger areas

16. – (1) Where the workplace contains danger areas in which, owing to the nature of the work, there is a risk of employees falling or objects falling on them, such places must be equipped, so far as is practicable, with devices preventing unauthorised employees from entering those areas.

(2) Appropriate measures must be taken to protect employees who are authorised to enter danger areas.

(3) Danger areas must be indicated in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(4) Workstations and traffic routes which are on an incline or which are more than 0,75 metres (m) above ground must be securely fenced or, where this is not practicable, other measures must be taken to prevent employees from falling.

(5) Channels, ditches, trap-doors and other openings in the ground must be securely covered or fenced to prevent employees from falling into or tripping over them.

(6) Where there is a risk that employees may fall into tanks, pits or containers in which dangerous substances are stored, such tanks, pits or containers, as the case may be, must be securely covered or fenced, where practicable;

(7) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (6) above, “dangerous substances” means:-

- (a) substances likely to scald or burn;
- (b) poisonous substances;
- (c) corrosive substances;
- (d) fumes, gases or vapours likely to overcome a person; or
- (e) granular or free-flowing solid substances or viscous substances which, in either case are of a nature or in a

quantity likely to cause danger to any person.

(8) Where there is a risk of objects falling onto employees appropriate measures must be taken to minimise such risk.

(9) Staircases must be fitted with at least one suitable handrail.

(10) Stairways must be securely fenced, where practicable.

(11) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (4) to (6) and (10) above, fencing may take the form of parapets, guard-rails or other suitable protective barriers, provided they are at least 1,10 m high and are so designed and constructed as to prevent employees from falling through any gaps.

Room dimensions and air space in rooms - freedom of movement at workstations

17. – (1) Workrooms must have sufficient surface area, height and air space to allow employees to perform their work without risk to their health, safety or well-being.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3) below, the design, location and dimensions of the workstations must be suitable, having regard to:-

- (a) the nature of the work to be carried on at the workstations and elsewhere in the workplace;
- (b) the comfort and well-being of the employees using the workstations;
- (c) the need to clean and maintain the workstations; and
- (d) the need to provide for the circulation of materials and other employees around the workstations.

(3) Employees who are continuously present at their workstations must each be allocated a minimum space of:-

- (a) 12 cubic metres (m³), in the case of mainly sedentary work;
- (b) 15 m³, in the case of mainly light physical work;
- (c) 18 m³, in the case of mainly hard physical work.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) above, the space above the height of 4,00 m must not be taken into account.

(5) Subject to sub-paragraphs (6) and (7) below, the dimensions of the free, unoccupied area at workstations must be such as to:-

- (a) allow employees adequate freedom of movement; and
- (b) enable them to perform their work safely.

(6) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (5) above, the minimum free, unoccupied area at workstations must be 1,50 square metres (m²) and the width of this area must at no point be less than 0,70 metres (m).

(7) Where compliance with sub-paragraphs (5) and (6) above is not possible, for reasons specific to the workstation concerned, employees must be provided with sufficient free space in the vicinity of their workstations to:-

- (a) allow them adequate freedom of movement; and
- (b) enable them to perform their work.

(8) The minimum height of any covered work area must be that specified in the Regulation of Streets and Buildings Ordinance^(f), as amended, and any regulations made thereunder.

Rest rooms and eating facilities

18. - (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, where the health or safety of employees (in particular because of the type of activity carried out or the presence of more than 10 employees) so requires, employees must be provided with an easily accessible rest room.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above shall not apply where the employees are employed in offices or similar workrooms providing equivalent relaxation during breaks.

(3) Rest rooms must be large enough and equipped with:-

(a) an adequate number of:-

(i) tables and seats with backs;

(ii) garbage bins;

(iii) clothes hangers;

(iv) containers for storing food and drinks; and

(b) a fridge of suitable size,

having regard to the number of employees.

(4) Rest rooms must:-

(a) be lit and aerated adequately; and

(b) as far as possible, provide employees with a view of the outside.

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

(6) Suitable facilities must be provided in the workplace for employees who are pregnant or who are nursing mothers to lie down to rest.

(7) Where the nature of the work is such that employees must stand whilst carrying it out, appropriate seating must be provided at or in the vicinity of their workstations, to enable them to rest periodically.

(8) Where food eaten in the workplace would otherwise be likely to be contaminated, a separate room (a "canteen") must be provided, (if necessary outside but in the vicinity of the workplace).

(9) The canteen provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (8) above must:-

(a) have a floor of at least 18 m² for every 20 employees or less who interrupt their work at the same time;

(b) have a smooth floor and walls with smooth surfaces, which are easy to clean;

^(f) Ordinance No. 07 of 1984.

- (c) be ventilated with at least five air changes per hour;
- (d) have lighting with a minimum intensity of 100 Lux;
- (e) be cleaned at least once every working day;
- (f) have tables of such size that an area of 0,25 m² is provided for each person;
- (g) have seats with backs or benches with backs, large enough to provide each seated person with a minimum space of 0,5 m.

(10) The canteen may be used as a rest room.

(11) Appropriate measures must be taken to protect non-smokers against discomfort caused by tobacco smoke when they are resting or eating.

(12) All employees must be provided with easy access to appropriately sited drinking water facilities.

Outdoor workplaces

19. – (1) Workstations, traffic routes and other areas or installations outdoors which are used or occupied by employees in the course of their activities must be organised in such a way that pedestrians and vehicles can circulate safely.

(2) Every outdoor workplace must be adequately lit by artificial lighting if daylight is not adequate.

(3) When employees are employed at workstations outdoors, such workstations must be arranged, as far as possible, so that employees:-

- (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.

Disabled employees

20. – (1) Every workplace must be organised to take account of the special needs of disabled employees.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above shall apply, in particular, to the doors, passageways, stairs, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied by disabled employees.

PART B

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE “ON-SHORE” SECTOR

Fire detection and fire fighting

21. – (1) Wherever any place is designed, constructed, equipped, commissioned, operated or maintained as a workplace, adequate measures must be taken to prevent fires from starting and spreading from the sources identified in the health and safety document.

(2) Provision must be made for fast and effective fire-fighting.

(3) The workplace must be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment and, where necessary, with fire detectors and alarm systems.

(4) Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and simple to use and, where necessary, protected from damage.

(5) A fire protection plan detailing the precautions to be taken, in accordance with regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7, to protect against, detect and combat the outbreak and spread of fires must be kept on site.

(6) The fire-fighting equipment must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations, which signs must be placed at appropriate points and be made to last.

Remote control in emergencies

22. – (1) Where required by the health and safety document, equipment must be capable of being controlled remotely at suitable locations, in the event of an emergency.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above, equipment for the isolation and blowdown of wells, plant and pipelines must be capable of being controlled remotely.

Means of communication under normal conditions and in emergencies

23. – (1) Where required by the health and safety document, every workplace where employees are present must be provided with:-

- (a) an audiovisual system capable of transmitting an alarm indication to every manned part of the workplace, as necessary;
- (b) an acoustic system capable of being heard distinctly in all parts of the workplace where employees are frequently present.

(2) Facilities for raising the alarm must be provided at suitable locations.

(3) When employees are present at a workplace which is not normally manned, appropriate communication systems must be placed at their disposal.

Safe assembly points and muster list

24. – (1) Where required by the health and safety document:-

- (a) safe assembly points must be specified; and
- (b) muster lists must be drawn up and maintained.

Means of evacuation and escape

25. – (1) Employees must be trained in the appropriate actions to take in emergencies.

(2) Rescue equipment must be:-

- (a) provided at readily accessible and appropriately sited places;

- (b) kept ready for use; and
- (c) indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(3) Where escape routes are difficult to use, and where irrespirable atmospheres are or may be present, self-contained escape apparatus must be provided for immediate use at the workstation.

Safety drills

26. Safety drills must be held at regular intervals at the workplace when employees are usually present, for the purposes of ensuring that:-

- (a) employees to whom specific duties have been assigned in the event of emergency are adequately trained to perform such duties, taking into account the criteria laid down in the health and safety document; and
- (b) where such duties involve the use, handling or operation of emergency equipment, such employees are trained in the correct use, handling and operation of that equipment.

Changing rooms and lockers

27. – (1) Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for employees 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:-

- (a) easily accessible;
- (b) of sufficient capacity; and
- (c) provided with seating.

(3) Personal lockers must be provided in changing rooms to enable employees to lock away their clothes during working hours, which lockers must each have a minimum capacity of 0,25 m³ and be adequately aerated.

(4) Where circumstances so require (for example, where dangerous substances, humidity or dirt are present in the workplace), personal lockers for work clothes must be separate from those for ordinary clothes.

(5) Equipment must be provided to enable wet work clothes to be dried.

(6) There must be separate changing rooms for men and women.

(7) Where changing rooms are not required by sub-paragraph (1) above, each employee must be provided with a place to store his clothes.

Showers and washbasins

28. – (1) Suitable showers, equipped with hot and cold running water, must be provided for employees where required:-

- (a) by the nature of the work; or
- (b) for health reasons.

(2) The minimum number of showers provided pursuant to

sub-paragraph (1) above must be at least 1 for every 6 employees interrupting their work at the same time.

(3) Shower rooms must be sufficiently large and provide a minimum floor space of 1,0 m² per person, to enable each employee to wash without hindrance in conditions of an appropriate standard of hygiene.

(4) Each shower must be housed in a separate cubicle fitted with a door or other appropriate screen, for reasons of propriety.

(5) There must be separate shower rooms for men and women.

(6) Where showers are not required by sub-paragraph (1) above, suitable washbasins, equipped with hot and cold running water, must be provided in the vicinity of workstations, and changing rooms.

(7) The minimum number of washbasins provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (6) above shall be that specified in the relevant entry in column 2 of Table 4 for the number of employees interrupting their work at the same time specified in column 1 thereof.

(8) There must be separate washbasins for men and women.

(9) Shower rooms and wash rooms must:-

- (a) be ventilated with at least 5 air changes per hour;
- (b) have adequate lighting with a minimum intensity of 100 Lux; and
- (c) be cleaned at least once every work day;
- (d) be appropriately enclosed, for reasons of propriety.

(10) Shower rooms and wash rooms must be provided with:-

- (a) an adequate supply of soap or other suitable detergent ;
- (b) an adequate supply of towels or other suitable drying facilities;; and
- (c) an adequate supply of suitable containers for the disposal of used towels.

(11) Where the shower rooms or wash rooms are separate from the changing rooms, there must be easy access between the two.

Sanitary conveniences (latrines, lavatories and washbasins)

29. – (1) Sanitary conveniences (in the form of latrines, lavatories and washbasins) must be provided in the vicinity of workstations, rest rooms, changing rooms and shower rooms or wash rooms.

(2) The minimum number of lavatories and latrines provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) above for male employees shall be specified in the relevant entries in columns 2 and 3 of Part A of Table 5, for the number of male employees specified in column 1 thereof.

(3) The minimum number of lavatories provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) above for female employees shall be that specified in the relevant entry in column 2 of Part B of Table 5, for the number of female employees specified in column 1 thereof.

(4) There must be separate, clearly marked, sanitary conveniences for men and women.

(5) Sanitary conveniences must be cleaned at least once every work day.

(6) Where a latrine is situated outside, it must be enclosed by suitable partitions, for reasons of propriety.

(7) Each latrine must be equipped with a siphon or an S bend drainage pipe and a water-trap and may be:-

- (a) in the form of individual bowls, each with its own drainage system and separated on each side by partitions;
- (b) of the vertical type suitable for multiple, simultaneous use with a common drainage system or a suitable number of individual drainage systems; or
- (c) built into the wall, with partitions at least 0,60 m, apart.

(8) Each lavatory must be:-

- (a) installed in a separate cubicle within the sanitary convenience, which cubicle must be appropriately enclosed, for reasons of propriety;
- (b) of the pillar type, unless this would be inappropriate in the circumstances;
- (c) connected to a suitable drainage system;
- (d) equipped with a siphon or S bend drainage pipe and adequately aerated to avoid a build up of gases therein; and
- (e) equipped with a water trap.

(9) Each lavatory cubicle must:-

- (a) be covered;
- (b) have walls or partitions at least 1,80 m high which may have a space at the bottom, not exceeding 0,20 mm;
- (c) be fitted with a suitable door which can be secured from the inside by means of bolt or lock, for reasons of propriety;
- (d) have a floor area of at least 1,50 m² and a width of not less than 1,10 m;
- (e) be provided with an adequate quantity of toilet paper; and
- (f) be provided with a covered bin, for the disposal of used toilet paper.

(10) Each sanitary convenience must have:-

- (a) impermeable floors and walls, the surfaces of which are easy to clean;
- (b) a floor drain with a water-trap to facilitate cleaning;
- (c) a door fitted with an automatic return mechanism;
- (d) at least five air changes per hour, provided:-
 - (i) by external opening windows; or
 - (ii) where it is not practicable to fit such windows, by artificial means; and

(e) lighting with a minimum intensity of 100 Lux.

(11) Where the number of lavatory cubicles for women exceeds 3, a washbasin, equipped with hot and cold running water, must be provided in at least one of them.

(12) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (11) above, an appropriate number of washbasins must be provided in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the sanitary conveniences.

(13) Sanitary conveniences must be separated from work areas by corridors, lobbies or yards.

First-aid facilities

30. – (1) First-aid facilities must be provided in the workplace, having regard to the type of activity carried out.

(2) A sufficient number of employees must be trained in the use of the first-aid facilities provided.

(3) One or more first-aid rooms must be provided in the workplace.

(4) First-aid rooms must:-

- (a) display clearly visible first-aid instructions and diagrams to be followed in the event of accidents;
- (b) be fitted with essential first-aid installations and equipment;
- (c) be supplied with hot and cold running water;
- (d) be easily accessible to stretchers; and
- (e) be indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(5) Without prejudice to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) above, first-aid equipment must be:-

- (a) available in all places where working conditions so require;
- (b) suitably marked; and
- (c) easily accessible.

Traffic routes

31. Where road vehicles enter the workplace, traffic regulations must be established as necessary.

PART C

SPECIAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE “OFF-SHORE” SECTOR

Preliminary

32. – (1) Without prejudice to paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of regulation 4, the employer who, in accordance with existing legislation and practice, is responsible for the workplace shall ensure that the health and safety document shows that all relevant measures have been taken to protect the health and safety of employees in both normal and critical situations.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above, the health and safety document must:-

- (a) identify the special sources of hazard associated with the workplace, including any concomitant activity which could cause accidents likely to have serious consequences for the health or safety of the employees concerned;
- (b) assess the risks involved in the special sources of hazard referred to in (a) above;
- (c) show that adequate precautions have been taken to:-
 - (i) avoid the accidents referred to in (a) above;
 - (ii) limit the spread of accidents; and
 - (iii) allow efficient and controlled evacuation of the workplace in emergency situations;
- (d) show that the management system is adequate to comply with the Management Regulations and these Regulations in both normal and critical situations.

(3) The employer shall observe the procedures and arrangements laid down in the health and safety document during the planning and implementation of all the relevant stages covered by these Regulations.

(4) Where different employers are in charge of different workplaces they shall cooperate with each other, where appropriate, in preparing their health and safety documents and in taking measures necessary to ensure the health and safety of all the employees.

Fire detection and fire fighting

33. – (1) Appropriate precautions, as identified in the health and safety document must be undertaken to protect against, detect and combat the outbreak and spread of fires.

(2) Where appropriate, fire walls must be provided for the purpose of segregating fire risk areas.

(3) Adequate fire detection and protection systems, fire-fighting systems and alarms must be provided at the workplace in accordance with the risks identified in the health and safety document, which may include, but shall not be limited to:-

- (a) fire detection systems;
- (b) fire alarms;
- (c) fire water mains;
- (d) fire hydrants and hoses;
- (e) water deluge systems and water monitors;
- (f) automatic sprinkler systems;
- (g) gas extinguishing systems;
- (h) foam systems;
- (i) portable fire extinguishers;
- (j) fireman's equipment.

(4) Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be:-

- (a) easily accessible;
- (b) simple to use; and
- (c) where necessary, protected from damage.

(5) A fire protection plan detailing the precautions to protect against, detect and combat the outbreak and spread of fires must be kept at the workplace.

(6) Emergency systems must be segregated or otherwise afforded protection from accidents to the extent necessary to ensure that the emergency functions remain operational in an emergency and such systems must be duplicated where appropriate.

(7) Fire-fighting equipment must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations, which signs must be placed at appropriate points and be made to last.

Remote control in emergencies

34. – (1) Where required by the health and safety document, a remote control system for use in the event of an emergency must be installed, which system must incorporate monitoring stations at suitable locations which may be used in the event of an emergency including, if necessary, monitoring stations at safe assembly points and evacuation stations.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above, the following equipment must be capable of being controlled remotely:-

- (a) ventilation equipment;
- (b) emergency shutdown of equipment which could give rise to ignition;
- (c) equipment to prevent the escape of flammable liquids and gases;
- (d) fire protection equipment; and
- (e) well control equipment.

Means of communication in normal conditions and in emergencies

35. – (1) Where required by the health and safety document, every workplace at which employees are present must be provided with:-

- (a) an audiovisual system capable of transmitting an alarm to every manned part of the workplace as necessary;
- (b) an acoustic system capable of being heard distinctly in all parts of the workplace where employees are frequently present; and
- (c) a system capable of maintaining communication with the shore and rescue services.

(2) The systems provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) above must be capable of remaining operational in the event of an emergency.

(3) The acoustic system must be supplemented by communication systems which are not reliant on vulnerable power supplies.

(4) Facilities for raising the alarm must be installed at suitable locations.

(5) When employees are present at a workplace which is not normally manned, communication systems appropriate to the circumstances must be provided.

Safe assembly points and muster list

36. – (1) Adequate measures must be taken to protect evacuation points and safe assembly points from heat, smoke and, as far as possible, the effects of explosion and to ensure that escape routes to and from evacuation points and assembly points remain passable.

(2) The measures taken pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) above must be such as to provide protection to employees for a sufficient period to enable safe evacuation, escape and rescue to be organised and carried out where necessary.

(3) Where required by the health and safety document, one of the protected locations specified in sub-paragraph (1) above must provide appropriate facilities to enable the equipment referred to in paragraph 34 to be controlled remotely and the shore and emergency services to be communicated with.

(4) Safe assembly points and evacuation points must be readily accessible from accommodation and work areas.

(5) For each individual safe assembly point, a list containing the names of employees assigned to that safe assembly point must be kept up to date and displayed.

(6) A list of persons assigned special duties in the event of an emergency must be drawn up and displayed at suitable locations at the workplace.

(7) The names of the persons referred to in sub-paragraph (6) above must be noted in the written instructions referred to in sub-paragraphs (11) and (12) of paragraph 3.

Means of evacuation and escape

37. – (1) Employees must be trained in the appropriate actions to be taken in emergencies.

(2) In addition to general emergency training, employees must receive training specific to the workplace, which training must be specified in the health and safety document.

(3) Employees must be given suitable training in survival techniques, taking into account the criteria laid down in the health and safety document.

(4) Suitable and sufficient means of evacuation in an emergency and means of escape direct to the sea must be provided at the workplace.

(5) An emergency plan for sea rescue and workplace evacuation situations must be drawn up.

(6) The emergency plan referred to in sub-paragraph (5) above, which must be based on the health and safety document, must provide for the use of standby vessels and helicopters and include criteria concerning the capacity and response time of standby vessels and helicopters.

(7) The required response time of the standby vessels and helicopters must be specified in the health and safety document for each installation.

(8) Standby vessels must be designed and equipped to meet evacuation and rescue requirements.

(9) The minimum requirements for every lifeboat, life-raft, life-buoy and life-jacket provided are that they must be:-

- (a) suitable and equipped to maintain life for a sufficient time;
- (b) in sufficient number for all the employees likely to be present;
- (c) of a type suitable for the workplace;
- (d) properly constructed of suitable materials, having regard to their life-saving function and the circumstances in which they may be used, and kept ready for use;
- (e) of such colour as to make them conspicuous when in use and equipped with devices such that the user can use them to attract the attention of rescuers.

(10) Adequate life-saving appliances must be available for immediate use.

Safety drills

38. – (1) Where employees are usually present at the workplace, safety drills must be held at regular intervals in which:-

- (a) all employees to whom specific duties have been assigned involving the use, handling or operation of emergency equipment are trained and examined for competence in the execution of such duties, taking into account the criteria laid down in the health and safety document;
- (b) all emergency equipment used in the drill is examined, cleaned and, where appropriate, recharged or replaced and all portable equipment so used is returned to the place where it is ordinarily kept; and
- (c) life-craft are verified for operation.

Changing rooms and lockers

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

(2) Changing rooms must be:-

- (a) easily accessible;
- (b) of sufficient capacity; and
- (c) provided with seating.

(3) Personal lockers must be provided in changing rooms to enable each employee to lock away their clothes during working hours.

(4) Where circumstances so require (for example where dangerous substances, humidity or dirt are present in the workplace), personal lockers for work clothes must be separate from those for ordinary clothes.

(5) Equipment must be provided to enable wet work clothes to be dried.

(6) There must be separate changing rooms for men and women.

(7) Where changing rooms are not required by sub-paragraph (1) above, each employee must be provided with a place to store his clothes.

Showers and washbasins

40. In addition to those facilities provided in any accommodation, suitable showers and washbasins, equipped with hot and cold running water, must be provided, if necessary, in the vicinity of workstations.

Sanitary conveniences (lavatories and washbasins)

41. – (1) In addition to those facilities provided in any accommodation, lavatories and washbasins, equipped with hot and cold running water, must be provided if necessary in the vicinity of workstations.

(2) There must be separate lavatories for men and women.

First-aid facilities

42. – (1) One or more first-aid rooms must be provided, having regard to:-

- (a) the size of the installation; and
- (b) the type of activity being carried out.

(2) The first-aid rooms must:-

- (a) have suitable equipment, facilities and medicines;
- (b) a sufficient number of specialised employees, having regard to the circumstances, to give first-aid or, where necessary, provide treatment under the direction of a medical practitioner (who may or may not be present);
- (c) be easily accessible to stretchers; and
- (d) be indicated by signs in accordance with the Safety Signs Regulations.

(3) Without prejudice to sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above, first-aid equipment must be available in all places where working conditions so require.

(4) First-aid equipment must be suitably marked and easily accessible.

Accommodation

43. – (1) Where the nature, scale and duration of operations so require, the employer must provide employees with accommodation, which must be:-

- (a) suitably protected against the effects of explosion, the infiltration of smoke and gas and the outbreak and spread of fire, as identified in the health and safety document;
- (b) suitably equipped with ventilation, heating and lighting facilities;
- (c) provided at each level with at least two independent exits leading to escape routes;

(d) protected against:-

- (i) noise, smells and fumes from other areas that are likely to be dangerous to health; and
- (ii) inclement weather; and

(e) separate from the workstations and located away from dangerous areas.

(2) The accommodation must contain sufficient beds or bunks for the number of employees expected to sleep on the installation.

(3) Any room designated as sleeping accommodation must contain adequate space for the occupants to store their clothes.

(4) Separate sleeping rooms for men and women must be provided.

(5) The accommodation must include a sufficient number of showers and washbasins equipped with hot and cold running water.

(6) There must be separate shower rooms for men and women.

(7) Showers must be sufficiently spacious to permit each employee to wash without hindrance in suitably hygienic conditions.

(8) The accommodation must be equipped with a sufficient number of lavatories and washbasins.

(9) There must be separate lavatories for men and women.

(10) The accommodation and its equipment must be maintained to adequate standards of hygiene.

Helicopter operations

44. – (1) Helicopter decks at the workplace must be:-

- (a) of sufficient size and located so as to provide a clear approach to enable the largest helicopter using the deck to operate under the most severe conditions anticipated for helicopter operations; and
- (b) of a design and construction adequate for the intended service.

(2) There must be provided, and stored in the immediate vicinity of the helicopter landing area, equipment needed for use in the event of an accident involving a helicopter.

(3) On any installation with a resident workforce, a sufficient number of suitably trained emergency response personnel must be available on the helicopter deck during helicopter movements.

Positioning of installations at sea - safety and stability

45. – (1) All the necessary measures must be taken to ensure the health and safety of employees in the mineral-extracting industries through drilling while off-shore installations are being positioned at sea.

(2) Operations in preparation for the positioning of off-shore installations must be carried out in such a way as to ensure their safety and stability.

(3) Equipment used and procedures followed for the activities referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above must be such as to reduce any risk to employees in the mineral-extracting industries through drilling, having regard to both normal and critical conditions.

TABLE 1
(Schedule, Part A, paragraph 8.1)

VENTILATION

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Type of workplace</i>	<i>Minimum number of air changes per hour</i>
Large (where the ceiling height exceeds 5 m)	1
Open* (such as repair workshops, storage areas, changing areas)	3
Enclosed (such as engineering workshops, boiler rooms, engine rooms, shower rooms, wash rooms and sanitary conveniences, smelting workshops, kitchens, canteens)	5
Special (indoor workrooms where heavy or hot work is carried out)	10

*In this Table “open” means not enclosed.

TABLE 2
(Paragraph 9)

TEMPERATURE

Maximum Limits of Safe Exposure to Heat

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Work load</i>	<i>Maximum corrected effective temperature (centigrade)</i>
Sitting work (2.6 Kcal/Kg/h)	30.0
Light/Intermediate (4.3 Kcal/Kg/h)	28.0
Heavy (6 Kcal/Kg/h)	26.5

TABLE 3**(Schedule, Part A, paragraph 11.7)****LIGHTING**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Type of workplace</i>	<i>Minimum light intensity (lux)</i>
Outdoor (such as roads, yards or places with emergency lighting)	20
Large and open (such as storage areas, passageways, stairways)	50
Small and open (such as packing areas, cleaning areas)	100
Intermediate (such as engineering workshops)	200
Special (such as laboratories, control rooms, offices)	500
Particular (such as repair workshops, technical drawing rooms, other areas where precision work is carried out)	1000

TABLE 4**(Schedule, Part B, paragraphs 7.2.3. and 7.3.8)****WASHING FACILITIES**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Number of employees interrupting their work at the same time</i>	<i>Minimum number of washbasins</i>
Up to 7	1
8 to 14	2
Per 10 more	1

TABLE 5

(Schedule, Part B, paragraph 7.3.1.)

SANITARY CONVENIENCES**Part A - Males**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Number of male employees</i>	<i>Minimum number of lavatories</i>	<i>Minimum number of latrines</i>
Up to 15	1	1
16 to 25	1	2
26 to 50	2	3
51 to 75	3	4
Per 35 more	1	1

Part B - Females

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Number of female employees</i>	<i>Minimum number of lavatories</i>
Up to 15	1
16 to 30	2
31 to 50	3
51 to 70	4
Per 30 more	1

Dated this 11th day of June 2003.

By the Administrator's Command,
W. M. Jessett
Chief Officer,
Sovereign Base Areas.

(107/6)

