

Screening: Explanatory Meeting Occupational Safety & Health Brussels, 8 February 2006



Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities



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





1. Objective

To set minimum health and safety requirements for work with display 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'.





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 raining 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





3. Implementation

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





Directive 92/57/EEC - temporary or mobile construction sites

1. 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

3. Implementation

- High degree of causality between decisions taken during the design phase of a structure and options for being able to implement the structure in a healthy and safe way.
- Quality of the working conditions of people in charge of the maintenance and cleaning of the structure depend on the design decisions
- Central role of the client, ensures that health and safety aspects are taken into account in the design phase
- Clients and designers in the building process must pay greater attention to the possibilities of implementing and managing a building process in a healthy and safe way





Directives 92/29/EEC and 93/103/EC - vessels

1. Objective

To pay special attention to the safety and health of workers on a vessel, which is a workplace involving a wide range of risks, bearing in mind, its geographical isolation.





Directives 92/29/EEC and 93/103/EC - vessels

2. Key provisions

- Owners have the responsibility for vessels
- Reporting of OSH incidence 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
- Equip vessels with adequate medical supplies, kept in good order and checked at regular intervals, to provide workers with appropriate medical assistance on vessels





Directives 92/29/EEC and 93/103/EC - vessels

3. Case law

<u>C-364/97</u>

 failure to notify national measures transposing 93/103/EC, Commission vs. Ireland

<u>C-410/97</u>

 failure to notify national measures transposing 92/29/EEC, Commission vs. Luxembourg

