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Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Law on Safety and Health at Work

("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 101/05),

Minister of Labour and Social Policy hereby passes this

**RULEBOOK ON PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR SAFE AND HEALTHY
WORK AT THE WORKPLACE**

I. Basic provisions

Article 1

This Rulebook lays down minimum requirements the employer is obligated to meet in ensuring application of preventive measures for safe and healthy work at the workplace.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Rulebook, workplace means a place intended for execution of jobs on behalf of the employer, in facilities intended as working or auxiliary premises or in facilities intended for outdoor work or work in the open space, where the employee dwells or has access to during his work and which is under direct or indirect control of the employer.

Working premises and outdoor work space, for the purpose of this Rulebook, are premises and space where work processes are being undertaken.

Auxiliary premises, for the purpose of this Rulebook, are premises intended for hygienic, sanitary or other needs of employees (rest rooms, sanitary rooms, first aid premises, premises for temporary heating of employees, etc).

Article 3

This Rulebook shall not apply on:

- 1) traffic means, vehicles and transportation means;
- 2) temporary or mobile workplaces;

- 3) ground and underground mineral extraction and deep drilling;
- 4) fishing vessels;
- 5) agricultural, forestry and other land where employers perform their activity, that are located away from their buildings intended as working and auxiliary premises or outdoor work facilities.

II. Employer's obligations

Article 4

The employer is obligated to ensure that employee is undertaking his work at the workplace where health and safety measures provided for by the Overview of measures for healthy and safe work at the workplace, have been previously undertaken.

The Overview of measures for healthy and safe work at the workplace is printed along with this Rulebook and forms an integral part thereof.

Article 5

The employer is obligated to ensure:

- 1) that traffic routes intended for movement of people and vehicles (hereinafter referred to as: traffic routes) towards the emergency evacuation exits, as well as these exits themselves, are kept clear at all times;
- 2) that technical maintenance of the workplace and work equipment, and especially equipment listed in the Overview of measures for healthy and safe work at the workplace, and any faults found which are liable to affect health and safety at work, are rectified as soon as possible;
- 3) that workplace and work equipment and devices, and in particular equipment referred to in items 4 and 5 of the Overview of measures for healthy and safe work at the workplace, are regularly cleaned to an adequate level of hygiene;

4) that safety equipment and devices intended to prevent or eliminate hazards and/or damage, and in particular those referred to in the Overview of measures for healthy and safe work at the workplace, are regularly maintained and inspected.

III. Informing of employees

Article 6

The employer is obligated to provide to employees or their representatives for health and safety at work all information related to health and safety at work, and in particular the measures to be taken concerning health and safety at the workplace.

IV. Cooperation between employer and employees

Article 7

The employer and the employees and/or their representatives for health and safety at work are obligated to cooperate as regards all issues related to health and safety at the workplace.

V. Transitional and final provisions

Article 8

The employers who have, prior to this Rulebook's entry into force, commenced their business activity, i.e. ensured to the employee to work at the workplace where all general health and safety measures for buildings intended for working and auxiliary premises have been undertaken, are obligated to harmonise their business operations with the provisions set forth in this Rulebook within the period of three years.

Article 9

At the day this Rulebook comes into force, the Rulebook on general protection measures at work related to buildings intended as working and auxiliary premises, shall be repealed ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 29/87).

Article 10

This Rulebook shall enter into force the eight day after its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

Number 110-00-00006/2008-01

In Belgrade, 19 March 2009

Minister,
Rasim Ljajić

**OVERVIEW OF MEASURES FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY AT THE
WORKPLACE**

1. Stability and solidity

1.1. Buildings intended as working and auxiliary premises and facilities intended for work in the open space, must have a structure and solidity appropriate to the nature of their use.

2. Installations

2.1. Electrical installations

2.1.1. Electrical installations must be designed and constructed so as not to present a fire or explosion hazard. All persons must be adequately protected against the harmful effect of electrical power, i.e. direct or indirect contact with installations and high voltage equipment.

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

2.1.3. Electrical installations, and in particular those exposed to external influences, must be checked and maintained in working condition regularly.

2.2. Installations for distribution of fluids

2.2.1. Installations for distribution of fluids (i.e. compressed air, gases, steam, water, technological mixtures and fluids, etc) must be designed and set so as not to present a fire or explosion hazard.

2.2.2. All persons must be protected against hazardous and/or harmful effect of fluids distributed via installation, i.e. risks generated by hazardous and/or harmful effect of fluids.

2.2.3. Installations for distribution of fluids, and in particular installations distributing inflammable, explosive, poisonous or suffocating fluids, must be checked and maintained in working condition regularly.

3. Routes and exits for evacuation in case of emergency

3.1. Emergency routes and exits must remain clear and lead as directly as possible to a safe area.

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

3.3. 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 in the respective facility.

3.4. Emergency doors must open outwards. Sliding or revolving doors are not permitted if they are specifically intended as emergency exits. 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.

3.5. Specific emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs in accordance with health and safety at work regulations. Such signs must be placed at appropriate points and be made to last.

3.6. Emergency doors must not be locked.

3.7. 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.

3.8. Emergency routes and exits requiring illumination must be provided with emergency lighting of adequate intensity in case the general lighting fails, i.e. power supply cuts.

4. Fire detection and fire fighting

4.1. Fire detection and fire fighting must be ensured in accordance with the fire protection regulations, and in particular:

4.1.1. 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 people present, workplaces must be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment and, as necessary, with fire detectors and alarm systems.

4.1.2. Non-automatic fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and simple to use and indicated by adequate signs made to last and installed at appropriate points.

5. Ventilation of enclosed workplaces

5.1. Steps shall be taken to see to it that there is sufficient fresh air in enclosed workplaces, having regard to the working methods and activities used, i.e. operations undertaken in course of the work process, and the physical demands placed on the workers.

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

5.3. Forced ventilation system must be equipped by a control device for registration of any breakdown.

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

5.5. Any deposit or dirt in air-conditioning or ventilation devices likely to create an immediate danger to the health of workers by polluting the atmosphere must be removed without delay.

6. Room temperature

6.1. 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, except from the workplaces where temperature depends on technological process.

6.2. 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.

6.3. 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.

6.4. Temperature, relative humidity and draught in working premises must be in conformity with the values given in Table 1.

Table 1

TYPE	TEMPERATURE OF OUTDOOR AIR
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OF WORK	up to +5°C			from +5 to +15°C			over +15°C		
	Temperature[°C]	Relative humidity[%]	Draught [m/s]	Temperature[°C]	Relative humidity[%]	Draught [m/s]	Temperature[°C]	Relative humidity[%]	Draught [m/s]
light work (no physical strain)	18-28	max 75	max 0,3	18-28	max 75	max 0,6	max 28	28°C→55	max 0,5
								26°C→60	
								24°C→65	
								<24°C→73	
average work (light physical work)	15-28	max 75	max 0,5	15-28	max 75	max 0,6	max 28	28°C→55	max 0,7
								26°C→60	
								24°C→65	
								<24°C→73	
hard work (hard physical work)	15-28	max 75	max 0,5	15-28	max 75	max 0,6	max 28	28°C→55	max 1,0
								26°C→60	
								24°C→65	
								<24°C→73	

7. Natural and artificial lighting of work and auxiliary premises

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

7.2. Lighting installations in rooms containing workplaces and in passageways must be placed in such a way that there is no risk of accident to workers as a result of the type of lighting fitted.

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

7.4. Lighting in workplaces must be provided and maintained in conformity with the technological process conditions, in such a way as to enable equal and balanced illumination of the workplace.

7.5. Colour of the fitted artificial lighting must not affect recognition of health and safety at work marks.

8. Floors, walls, ceilings and roofs of working and auxiliary premises

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

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

8.3. Floors of working premises in which workers spend more than two hours for engaging into work-related activities, must have thermal conductivity ratio below 6 W/m²K.

8.4. 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.

8.5. Floors, walls and ceilings of work and auxiliary premises must be resistant to damages caused by mechanical and other influences, watertight and fitted in such a manner as to ensure protection against weather conditions, noise and vibrations, as well as prevent ingress of hazardous particles.

8.6. Working premises' floors must be either electrically conductive or electrically insulated, dependent on the conditions of the technological process.

8.7. Working premises' floors must be fitted with the slope towards the drainage channels openings, if there is a possibility of fluid spill or water or other steam condensation in working premises.

8.8. Walls of work or auxiliary premises must be constructed in such a way as to allow fitting of the protective fence along the wall openings at the parapet height lesser than 90 cm.

8.9. 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 or being injured should the walls shatter.

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

9. Windows and skylights

9.1. 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.

9.2. Windows and skylights must be designed and fitted 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.

10. Doors and gates

10.1. 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.

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

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

10.4. 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.

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

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

10.7. Doors along escape routes must be appropriately marked. It must be possible to open them from the inside at any time without special assistance, and it must be possible to open the doors when the workplaces are occupied.

10.8. 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.

10.9. Mechanical doors and gates must function in such a way that there is no risk of accident to workers. They must be fitted with easily identifiable and accessible emergency shut-down devices that are easily spotted and accessible and, unless they open automatically in the event of a power failure, it must also be possible to open them manually.

10.10. Doors on premises where there is a threat of explosion must be constructed of the anti-spark materials and fitted to open towards the exit.

11. Traffic routes – danger zones

11.1. 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 or vehicles in such a way as not to endanger workers employed in the vicinity of these traffic routes.

11.2. Routes used for pedestrian traffic and/or goods traffic must be dimensioned in accordance with the number of potential users and the type of undertaking.

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

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

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

11.6. Traffic routes must be regularly controlled and maintained in operating condition.

11.7. Traffic routes must be constructed at the floor level in such a way as so that deviation does not to exceed $\pm 1,0$ cm.

11.8. Traffic routes and passages in work premises must be constructed in such a manner as for their width to be equal or higher than the corresponding value listed in Table 2.

Table 2

TRAFFIC ROUTES AND PASSAGES	WIDTH [m]
Main traffic route – passage for workers	1,50

Auxiliary traffic route - passage for workers		1,00
Passages for cleaning, maintenance and issuing of work equipment		0,75
Vehicle traffic route		1,80
Addition for vehicle width, i.e. widest part transported in order to achieve optimum passage width		0,80
Premises' width up to 15 m – one passage		1,80
Premises' width from 16 m to 40 m - one passage		2,40
Premises' width from 41 m to 80 m	one passage	3,00
	two passages	2,00
Premises' width over 80 m, one passage on every 40 m of width		3,00

11.9. If the workplaces contain limited access areas, i.e. danger areas, these areas must be equipped with devices preventing unauthorized workers from entering those areas. Appropriate measures must be taken to protect workers authorized to enter danger areas. Danger areas must be clearly indicated.

12. Staircases

12.1. Staircases must be constructed and fitted as to ensure:

12.1.1. unobstructed exit from any part of the facility;

12.1.2. required permeability;

12.1.3. shortest possible way to the exit from the facility, with the direction towards the staircase clearly marked.

12.2. Staircases must be constructed with steps of equal shape and dimensions.

12.3. Round staircase must be constructed as to allow steps width over 10 cm at its narrowest part.

12.4. Staircases comprising more than 10 steps must have protective fence fitted on both sides, whereas staircases comprising less than 10 steps can have protective fence on one side only if not bridging the ground to which one could fall from the height exceeding 1m.

13. Protective fences

13.1. Passages, working platforms and all workplaces located at the height exceeding 1 m from the floor or base on which someone could fall, must be equipped with protective fences.

13.2. Protective fences must be fitted as to ensure:

13.2.1. stability of specific elements, linkages between elements and fence as a whole, calculated based on the most unfavourable horizontal and vertical load possible;

13.2.2. fence structure with such distribution of elements at the fence level, so as that the size of the free fence opening does not exceed 25 cm;

13.2.3. that the elements of the fence filling are located on the inner side of the fence pole;

13.2.4. that the height from the floor surface or base to the upper fence edge amounts to at least 100 cm, and as for the sloped staircase fences, at least 100 cm measured vertically from the middle of the stairs to the upper fence edge;

13.2.5. that the ends of the fence elements are firmly attached and not fitted in form of the nosing;

13.2.6. that the elements' surfaces are smooth and without bumps that could cause injuries to the workers or catch clothes.

14. Specific measures for escalators and travelators

14.1. Escalators and travelators must function safely. They must be equipped with any necessary safety devices and they must be fitted with easily identifiable and accessible emergency shut-down devices.

15. Loading and unloading bays and ramps

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

15.2. Loading and unloading bays must have at least one exit point. Where technically feasible, bays over a certain length must have an exit point at each end.

15.3. Loading/unloading ramps must as far as possible be safe enough to prevent workers from falling off.

15.4. Loading/unloading bays and ramps must have structure and stability suitable to their purpose.

15.5. Traffic routes towards loading/unloading bays and ramps must be clean from snow and ice and covered by sand or gravel.

15.6. Width of the traffic routes referred to under point 15.5 must not be lesser than 5 m if vehicles move both ways, i.e. 3 m if one-way movement of vehicles is envisaged.

15.7. When positioning vehicles at loading/unloading bays and ramps, distance between the vehicles forming a column must not be lesser than 1 m, whereas the distance between the vehicles positioned one next to another must be at least 1.5 m.

15.8. Speed at which vehicles move at loading/unloading bays and ramps and respective traffic routes leading to them, must not exceed 10 km/h, whereas in enclosed warehouses and storage rooms it must not exceed 5 km/h.

15.9. Loading/unloading bays and ramps must be illuminated at night with light intensity of at least 10 Lx.

16. Dimensions of work and auxiliary rooms – free space for workers

16.1. Workrooms must have sufficient surface area, height and air space to allow workers to perform their tasks without risk to their safety, health or well-being, whereas values of clear height, surface and volume per one worker must equal or exceed respective values listed in Table 3.

Table 3

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN A WORK ROOM	MINIMUM FREE SPACE
--------------------------------------	--------------------

	Clear height [m]	Area per worker	Volume per worker
Production processes in halls, plants, workshops, etc, not implying adversities	2,60	2,00	10,00
Production processes in halls, plants, workshops, etc, implying adversities in the work process	3,00	2,00	12,00
Designing and administrative activities	2,40	3,00	10,00
Production processes undertaken in facilities in old city centers, etc, without adversities implied in the work process	2,20	2,00	10,00

16.1.1. Clear room height implies the height from the floor finish to the ceiling finish without installations, devices and uneven spots.

16.1.2. Free floor area implies the floor area without work equipment, installations, materials, final products and inventory, apart from the work desk and chair.

16.1.3. Free volume implies air space, without work equipment, installations, inventory and storage space.

16.2. The dimensions of the free unoccupied area at the workstation must be calculated to allow workers sufficient freedom of movement to perform their work.

16.3. Clear height of auxiliary rooms is provided and maintained as to amount to at least 2.60 m.

16.4. Temporary objects (like containers and kiosks), where premises intended for workplaces are located, may be used for that purpose if the clear room height amounts to at least 2.20 m.

17. Rest rooms

17.1. 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.

17.2. Provision of point 17.1 does not refer to employees working in offices or similar work premises where suitable rest during breaks is provided.

17.3. Rest rooms must be large enough and equipped with an adequate number of tables and seats with backs for the number of workers. In rest rooms appropriate measures must be introduced for the protection of non-smokers against discomfort caused by tobacco smoke.

17.4. If rest rooms are used for food intake, they must be equipped with a wash basin supplied with hot and cold water, as well as adequate ventilation.

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

18. Pregnant women and nursing mothers

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

19. Sanitary rooms

19.1. Changing rooms and lockers

19.1.1. Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for workers if they have to wear special work clothes and uniforms, and where, for reasons of health or propriety, they cannot be expected to change in another room. Changing rooms must be easily accessible, be of sufficient capacity and be provided with seating.

19.1.2. Changing rooms must be sufficiently large and have facilities to enable each worker to lock away his clothes during working hours. If circumstances so require (e.g. dangerous substances, humidity, dirt), lockers for work clothes must be separate from those for ordinary clothes.

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

19.1.4. If changing rooms are not required under 19.1.1, each worker must be provided with a place to store his personal clothes.

19.1.5. Atmosphere temperature in changing rooms must be at least 17 °C.

19.2. Showers and washbasins

19.2.1. Adequate and suitable showers must be provided for workers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons, and in particular for those workers engaged in activities implying getting in contact with dirt, body and clothes getting wet, perspiration and dust, as well as for workers engaged in the process of food products' processing or production of sterile materials. Provision must be made for separate shower rooms or separate use of shower rooms for men and women.

19.2.2. The shower rooms must be sufficiently large to permit each worker to wash without hindrance in conditions of an appropriate standard of hygiene. The showers must be equipped with hot and cold running water.

19.2.3. The number of showers in wash rooms depends on the type of activities and number of workers present, so as to ensure:

19.2.3.1. for activities in which harmful substances, dust or increased perspiration are produced, or footwear and clothes might get wet, provision must be made for one shower to every five workers at the most;

19.2.3.2. in case referred to under point 19.2.3.1. when harmful substances are not produced, provision must be made for one shower to every ten workers at the most;

19.2.3.3. for activities which do not imply production of harmful substances, dust or increased perspiration, or wetting of footwear and clothes, provision must be made for one shower to every twenty workers at the most;

19.2.4. Where showers are not required under the first subparagraph of 19.2.1, adequate and suitable washbasins with running water (hot water if necessary) must be provided in the vicinity of the workstations and the changing rooms. Such washbasins must be separate for, or used separately by, men and women when so required for reasons of propriety.

19.2.5. Washbasins must be provided with soaps and disinfectants, as well as towels or devices for hand drying.

19.2.6. Where the rooms housing the showers or washbasins are separate from the changing rooms, there must be easy communication between the two.

19.3. Lavatories

19.3.1. 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. Provision must be made for separate lavatories or separate use of lavatories for men and women.

20. First aid rooms

20.1. One or more first aid rooms must be provided where the size of the premises, type of activity being carried out and frequency of accidents so dictate. If the possibility for injuries at work is higher, one first aid room must be provided to every 100 workers.

20.2. First aid rooms must be fitted with essential first aid installations and equipment and be easily accessible to stretchers. First aid rooms must be indicated by appropriate signs.

20.3. First aid equipment must be available and easily accessible in all places where working conditions require it and suitably marked according to regulations in force.

20.4. Address and phone number of the closest emergency and health care institution, as well as names of the employees trained and appointed for first aid provision, must be adequately indicated in a visible position.

21. Premises for periodical heating of workers

21.1. Premises for periodical heating of workers must be provided for workers performing jobs in warehouses, storage rooms, refrigeration rooms or outdoors, whereas their size is determined based on the number of workers who are to use them at the same time.

21.2. Air temperature in premises for periodical heating of workers must be at least 15 °C.

22. Disabled workers

22.1. Workplaces must be organized to take account of disabled workers, if necessary. This provision applies in particular to the doors, passageways, staircases, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied directly by disabled persons.

23. Workplaces intended for outdoor work or work in the open space

23.1. 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.

23.2. Provisions of Articles 11, 14 and 15 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.

23.3. Provisions of Article 11 are also applicable to outdoor workplaces.

23.4. Workplaces outdoors must be adequately lit by artificial lighting if daylight is not adequate.

23.5. When workers are employed at workstations outdoors, such workstations must as far as possible be arranged so that workers:

23.5.1. are protected against inclement weather conditions and if necessary against falling objects;

23.5.2. are not exposed to harmful levels of chemical, biological and other adversities harmful to health and safety;

23.5.3. are able to leave their workstations swiftly in the event of danger and reach safe area;

23.5.4. have first aid provided;

23.5.5. can not slip or fall.

23.6. Faucets or showers with clean, running water are to be fitted in the immediate vicinity of areas where outdoor technological processes or transport of hazardous matters are being undertaken.

24. Outdoor traffic routes

24.1. The following must be provided at the traffic routes for movement of vehicles:

24.1.1. traffic signs and connections to roads in accordance with the traffic safety regulations;

24.1.2. prescribed lighting for night work and under conditions of reduced visibility;

24.1.3. special designated areas for parking of passenger and freight vehicles;

24.1.4. special warning signs, signals and shoulders at places with inadequate view.

24.2. Width of traffic routes and distances for free movement of vehicles and freight must equal or exceed the respective values listed in Table 4.

Table 4

OUTDOOR TRAFFIC ROUTES AND PASSAGES	WIDTH AND DISTANCE [m]
-------------------------------------	------------------------------

One-way traffic route width	3,00
Two-way traffic route width	5,00
Horizontal distance between objects and vehicle, as regards width	0,75
Vertical distance between objects and vehicle, as regards height	0,50
Passage width from each side of lateral edges of the vehicle	0,50
Passage height above the vehicle height	0,50

24.3. Installations' distribution lines (electrical power supply, water supply, sewerage, gas, steam, compressed air, etc) must be positioned away from the traffic routes and other places where there is a possibility for them to be mechanically damaged.