

Regulation No. (43) Of the Year 1998

The Regulation of Protection and Safety from Industrial Tools and Machines and Work Sites

**Issued by virtue of the Provisions of Paragraph (C) of Article (85) of the
Labour Law No. (80) Of the Year 1996**

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Article (1)

This regulation shall be called (The Regulation of Protection and Safety from Industrial Tools and Machines and Work Sites of the Year 1998) and shall be effective as of the date of being published in the official gazette.

Article (2)

The employer or the director of the establishment should take the precautionary measures and procedures that guarantee protection and safety from the mechanical, electrical, chemical dangers of industrial tools and machines and work sites, pursuant to the provisions of this regulation and the instructions that were issued accordingly.

Article (3)

The mechanical dangers:

A- The necessary precautionary measures should be taken against the mechanical dangers. This could be accomplished by placing a strong protective barrier around all the following places and parts of the machines:-

1. The horizontal exposed rotating axes, so that it will cover their upper and lower parts due to the position of the rotating cylinder.
2. The vertical exposed rotating axes, so that it will cover all the parts.
3. The reels.
4. The horizontal straps that do not exceed (150) cm height from the ground should be strongly fenced. As for the hanging horizontal straps which exceed that height, the fence should be appropriately distanced and they should be fenced from the sides, as well as from below.
5. The inclined and vertical straps.
6. The cogwheels (geyser) should be completely, strongly and firmly covered.
7. Gears and chains.

8. Any part of the machine that could be dangerous, such as saws, cutting tools, knives, weaving tools and drills and the like.

B- During the set up of the barriers mentioned in paragraph (A) of this article, the following should be taken into consideration:

1. They should prevent the worker or any part of his/her body from reaching the danger area during work.
2. They should constrict and enclose the danger area.
3. They should not disturb the worker and hinder him/her from work.
4. They should be suitable for the work, machine and the tool, so that they will not cause a delay in production.
5. They should not hinder oiling, checking, adjusting or fixing the machine or the tool.
6. They should not have sharp corners, dangerous or rough edges or ends and they should not be a source of any kind of accidents.
7. They should prevent flying splinters from reaching the workers.

Article (4)

A- The risk of static electricity:

The precautionary measures against the dangers of the static electricity should be taken. This can be achieved by creating an earth connection, taking into consideration all the technical engineering requirements that are necessary for all electrical tools, equipment and machines, such as generators, converters, cutting machines, winches and piercing machines, as well as performing the regular maintenance needed for these machines and connections, so that they will be permanently fit. Also, the parts that do not carry the electrical current but can be electrically charged should be linked to an earth connection.

B- The dynamic electrical dangers:

1. The precautionary measures should be taken against the dangers of high pressure, taking into account the technical requirements needed geometrically, whether in electricity generating stations, electrical converters or electric power transfer networks. In addition, caution signs of the presence of high pressure should be placed, and the specialized technicians should be the only people who have the right to enter these locations and carry out maintenance.
2. All machines, equipment and tools that are operated by electricity should be supplied with switches to disconnect the electrical current, on the condition that they are insulated, safe and suitable for the nature of working in different sites and that they are in visible places to be easily reached during emergency.

3. Using integrals to specify dangers on the electric power networks to be protected from them, especially to determine (pressure intensity, current intensity, current equilibrium, the direction of power flow and the increase of temperature).
4. Setting up electric cables and wires properly and adequately and connecting them to the earth.
5. The persons who will set up, repair and carry out maintenance for the electric devices, machines and connections should be highly skillful.
6. All devices, cables, wires, connections or switches should be of the types that are allowed to be used according to the approved standard specifications which suit the conditions and nature of the work places.
7. Setting up insulated floors in front of and behind the electrical distribution boards. These floors could be made of dry wood, rubber or any other suitable material.
8. Assuring that the device or the machine is connected safely and correctly in a way that is compatible with the appropriate technical specifications, including:
 - A- The type of the electric current.
 - B- The device or machine is connected through three, two or one surface.
 - C- The value of oscillation.
 - D- Assuring that the electric distributions are suitable without the addition of any accessories.
 - E- The danger of radiations.
- 9- Carrying out a regular check for all electric cables, wires and connections to prevent any electric contact, in order to avoid any unexpected hazard, such as a fire or an electric shock.

Article (5):

The chemical dangers:

- A- All necessary precautionary measures should be taken to protect workers from the hazards of being subjected to chemical materials that are used or that leak to the work environment, such as gases and dusts and from the liquids and acids that they may contain, so that they will not exceed the allowed limits in accordance with the table which is attached to this regulation.
- B- Taking the appropriate procedures which prevent workers from being harmed or injured when gas, dust, wastes or any impurities are generated during work.

- C- The work chambers inside the productive establishments should have good ventilation in accordance with the health requirements that are approved by the Directorate of Environmental and Vocational Health and Safety at the Ministry of Labour, in order to get rid of dusts, gases and other materials that are harmful to the health from where they are originated by using sucking machines or industrial ventilation system.
- D- Providing all personal protective tools that fit the nature of working in chemical industries, including filtered masks, suitable shoes, head helmets, hand gloves, work clothes, leather coats and protective glasses.
- E- Providing appropriate warehouses that are suitable to store raw and synthesized chemical materials separately, as well as providing all the requirements needed for the storage.
- F- Preparing special places or buildings that are isolated from the work places for the industrial processes, machines or tools which could generate harmful vapors, dusts and gases when they are operated, on the condition that these places and buildings are supplied with the necessary protective means that guarantee the prevention of spreading these materials into the work environment.
- G- Placing a sticker on each chemical material, specifying the material name, the chemical composition, the trade name, the way it is used and stored, the dangers, the procedures to be protected from and any other necessary information.

Article (6)

Every establishment should be obligated to do the following:

- A- Providing instructional and warning plates around the used raw materials, synthesized materials, machines and different processes that indicate the dangers resulting from dealing with these materials and machines, on the condition that they will include the technical instructions that are necessary to prevent injuries and work accidents. These plates should be posted in visible places, as well as in the places of different operations.
- B- Carrying out regular maintenance needed for tools, devices and machines by specialized technicians, in a way to secure the safety. The maintenance procedures should be documented in special records that are prepared for this purpose.
- C- Preventing any person from removing or assembling any protective barrier or any part of a protective device, unless the tool or the machine failed to work, on the condition that each part should be put back to its original place before re-operating the tool or the machine.
- D- Not to possess, sell, rent or transfer tools, machines and devices that have dangerous parts which do not have adequate protection.

Article (7)

The employer or the in charge director undertakes that the floor of the working places is not adjacent to raw materials, machines and products and that there is a suitable distance around the tools and machines or around the work units, so that the workers can move freely to perform their works and not to hinder the repair of the machines or the transfer of materials which are used for work.

Article (8)

When the employer or the in charge director employs a worker in a dangerous industry, the employer should explain to him/her the dangers that he/she might be subjected to as a result of his/her work. The employer or the director should also train the worker for a period not less than one month under his direct supervision or under the supervision of the responsible section director.

Article (9)

The vocational health and safety inspectors at the Ministry of Labour have the right to examine the technical and scientific specifications of the raw chemical materials, compounds and aids that are used in industrial processes, in order to determine the safety levels of the materials which are dangerous and harmful to health that are allowed to exist at the work environment.

Article (10)

Based on a recommendation from the Directorate of Environmental and Vocational Health and Safety at the Ministry of Labour, the Minister of Labour may add, delete or modify any material from the permitted names or levels that are mentioned in the table attached to this regulation, on the condition that it will be published in the official gazette.

Article (11)

The Minister of Labour may issue the instructions that are necessary to carry out the provision of this regulation.

Article (12)

The Regulation of Protection and Safety from the Industrial Tools and Machines No. (57) Of the Year 1963 is cancelled.