

Bosnia and Herzegovina

RULES

ON MEANS OF PERSONAL PROTECTION AT WORK AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1.

In order to protect the organism and parts of the body, personal protective equipment (hereinafter: means) shall be made available to persons who are exposed to certain types of danger and harm during work, ie personal protective equipment (hereinafter: equipment) shall be made available, if the effect of danger and harmfulness cannot be eliminated by other measures of protection at work. Works on which means and equipment are used, conditions which in terms of materials, dimensions and shape must be met by the means, ie according to, as well as certain types of dangers and harms to which they are exposed at work - are subject to this rulebook.

Article 2.

Radna organizacija određuje opštim aktom, u smislu Articlea 59 Osnovnog zakona o zaštiti na radu, na kojim radovima odnosno na kojim radnim mestima a koja se sredstva odnosno oprema zavisno od vrste i stepena opasnosti štetnosti koriste za sprečavanje dejstva stalnih opasnosti i štetnosti, a koje za otklanjanje dejstva odnosno zaštitu od dejstva iznenadnih odnosno povremenih ili kratkotrajnih opasnosti i štetnosti.

II. MEANS AND EQUIPMENT

1. Common provisions

Article 3.

The material from which the means and equipment are made, ie their parts, must not smell unpleasant, irritate the skin and release color. The means or equipment used in workplaces where there is a risk of fire must be made of non-combustible material or non-combustible material. Means or equipment used in workplaces where mechanical, electrical, thermal or similar shocks may occur must be sufficiently resistant to tearing, impact and breakage, ie electrical and thermal conductivity. In addition to meeting

the requirements of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article, the material from which the means and equipment are made must be sufficiently resistant to corrosion, temperature changes and the action of disinfectants.

Article 4.

It is considered that the material from which the means and equipment are made does not release paint, if after one hour of keeping in a solution of ordinary washing detergent in the concentration prescribed by the manufacturer, heated to 40oC (1oC), it retains its original color after drying and the solution remains colorless. Checking in terms of paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to parts of means and equipment (strainers, filters, etc.), which must not come into contact with liquids.

Article 5.

The resistance of materials (leather, rubber, textiles, plastics) to combustion, from which the means and equipment are made, is determined by the applicable standards or recognized foreign standards for the means or related equipment. If a standard is not prescribed for the respective means or related equipment, the standards adopted for the respective material shall apply to the resistance of the material to burning, from which the means or equipment is made.

Article 6.

Metal parts of means or equipment are considered sufficiently resistant to corrosion, if after 15 minutes of holding in boiling 10% solution of table salt, and then 15 minutes of holding in cold 10% solution of table salt, as well as after drying at room temperature of 20oC (1oC) for 24 hours - observed with the naked eye and under strong light do not show any damage from corrosion.

Article 7.

The resistance of the material to high and low temperature, from which the means and equipment are made, is determined by the valid standards or recognized foreign standards for the means or related equipment. If a standard is not prescribed for the respective device or related equipment, the standards adopted for the relevant material shall apply to the resistance of the material to high and low temperatures from which the product or equipment is made.

Article 8.

Means and equipment are considered to be sufficiently resistant to the action of disinfectants, if after 10 minutes of keeping in solution one part of 40% formaldehyde and nine parts of water at a temperature of 20 ° C (1oC) - taken out of solution and observed with the naked eye do not show any damage. deformations. The resistance test in the sense of paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to parts of means and equipment, which must not come into contact with liquids.

Article 9.

The resistance of a material to mechanical strength (tearing, impact, breakage), from which the means and equipment are made, is determined by the valid standards or recognized foreign standards for the means or related equipment. If a standard is not prescribed for the means or equipment concerned, the standards adopted for the material in question shall apply to the resistance of the material to the mechanical strength from which the product or equipment is made.

2. Means and equipment for head protection

Article 10.

To protect the head from falling objects or impacts during work in mining, construction, metallurgy, quarries, forest exploitation, oil resources, then during blasting, fire fighting, construction or repair of vessels, erection, lowering or repair of steel and other structures and plants, loading and unloading works; to protect the head from impact on the vault (ceiling) and other objects in underground rooms, etc., as well as to protect the head from electric shock in accidental contact with electric water - persons performing such work are given a protective helmet (mining helmet) , fire helmet, construction helmet, etc.).

Article 11.

The protective helmet must completely cover the upper and back of the skull and must have a rim to protect the forehead and neck. The helmet must have a comfortable cradle, which can be adjusted to the size of the head and must have straps under both chins on both sides, which allow the helmet to lie firmly on the head with the distance of the inner surface of the helmet from the top of the head at least 25 mm. The helmet for protection of the head during underground works must have a lamp holder and, if necessary, a holder of an electrical conductor (cable) on the back. The protective helmet must be made of a non-flammable material that is resistant to impact and the action of water, acid and heat. Protective helmet used in workplaces where there is a risk of electric shock, must be made of a material that meets the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Article and which does not conduct electricity. The safety helmet must, in addition to the conditions referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article, also meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

Article 12.

For protection against sunburn when performing work in the open (agricultural and land reclamation works, fishing, etc.) - persons performing such work are given hats made of straw or other material, scarves or similar means or equipment to cover the head, if such work is not endangered by Article 10 of this Ordinance.

Article 13.

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Sunscreen hats must be made in the usual sizes (numbers) and in a shape that completely protects the head, and must be comfortable to wear. The material from which the hat is made must be a poor conductor of heat (straw, etc.), it must be light in color due to the reflection (refraction) of the sun's rays and it must be easy to wear. The hat must have holes for ventilation if the material or knitting from which it is made prevents easy ventilation, as well as a sufficiently wide rim to protect the forehead and neck.

Article 14.

To protect the head from dust and protect the hair from being pulled into the machines when performing work in the immediate vicinity of rotating parts of machines (automatic lathes, rollers, etc.) - persons performing such work are given the use of hats, caps, thick nets, scarves or similar means that is, head covering equipment. The means or equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be light and comfortable to wear and suitable for occasional washing.

3. Means and equipment for eye and face protection.

Article 15.

In order to protect the eyes during work performed by hand (when filing, plastering, painting, mixing and sifting materials, etc.) where there is a risk of injury from small particles that fall at lower speeds from the front, persons performing such work are given the use of protective glasses. Safety goggles consist of an ordinary (standard) frame and transparent glasses or other transparent material. Transparent glass or other transparent material must have a thickness of 2.5 to 3.5 mm and must be slightly convex. Instead of transparent glass, corrective glasses can be installed in the frame of the glasses, but only according to the instructions of a specialist.

Article 16.

For the protection of the eyes during machine work (nailing, scraping, milling, sawing, planing, processing of metal, wood and other hard materials, etc.) where there is a risk of injury from small particles that fly at higher speeds from the front and side --- faces who perform such work are given the use of goggles. Safety goggles consist of a frame with side protection and transparent glasses or other transparent material. With regard to the shape, thickness and type of glass of safety goggles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance shall apply.

Article 17.

For eye protection during manual and machine work (forging, riveting, breaking and carving stone, working with a chisel or cutter, cleaning welded places, scraping and planing on metalworking machines

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

in other hard materials, etc.) where there is a risk of injury from large particles and sparks that fly at high speeds from the front and side direction, persons who perform such work are given goggles with side protection. The safety goggles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article consist of two eyepieces interconnected by a bridge that can be adjusted depending on the distance between the eyes or a solid bridge, triplex glasses or special tempered glasses and an elastic band. The glasses must be adjusted to easily insert transparent glasses, and if necessary dark glasses. The eyepieces or frame must have ventilation openings whose diameter must not exceed 1 mm. The total area of all ventilation openings on one eyepiece must not be less than 200 mm². Parts of safety goggles that rest on the nose and face, must be lined with soft material.

Article 18.

To protect the eyes from strong light, flying sparks and low heat and ultra-violet radiation, as well as from flying particles, when working on gas or electro-resistant welding and when working on arc welding that does not require shading greater than number 6 according to the current standard. Persons who perform such work are given goggles with dark glass, which can also be folded. With regard to the construction (eyepieces, side protection, straps) of safety goggles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance shall apply. The outer surface of the goggles must be smooth and rounded. The frames of the eyepieces and the elastic bands of the goggles must be made in such a way as to allow the goggles to be worn comfortably and undisturbed during full working hours.

Article 19.

To protect the eyes from the simultaneous action of light radiation and heat radiation during works on melting and casting of metal or other material, hard soldering of metals, welding of light metals, metallization and similar works, as well as from the effects of strong ultraviolet radiation during gas welding, metal cutting flame, arc welding and electrical devices with a current of 30 A - persons who perform such work are given the use of goggles with cobalt glasses with a shading power of numbers 1 to 6 according to the valid standard - JUS Z.B1.030. Cobalt glass can be combined with clear glass. The safety glasses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may, if necessary, have side protection. The outer surface of the safety glasses must be smooth and rounded. The eyepiece frames and the side protection of the safety glasses must be made in such a way.

Article 20.

To protect the eyes from substances that corrode or irritate the eyes or that adversely affect the eyes (ammonia, formaldehyde, etc.), and are in a solid, liquid or gaseous state or in the form of an aerosol - faces that are exposed to such substances. These glasses consist of an immediate frame and transparent triplex glasses, and if necessary dark glasses or cobalt glasses. Instead of transparent triplex glass, corrective glasses can be installed in the frame of the glasses, but only after instruction of a specialist doctor.

Article 21.

Transparent glass, ie other transparent material that is installed in the frame of safety glasses referred to in Articles 15, 16 and 17 of this Ordinance, must not have scratches, air bubbles and similar visible defects that reduce its optical value. Dark glasses and cobalt glasses that are installed in the frame of goggles from Art. 18 and 19 of this Ordinance, in addition to the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, must meet the technical conditions provided by the applicable standards with regard to the transmittance of visible light (degree of shading) and thermal and ultraviolet radiation.

Article 22.

To protect the eyes from flying particles of the processed material during work on breaking and processing of stone (marble, sandstone, limestone, granite, etc.), during construction work performed with a spike or chisel, during rough metal processing with machines (lathe, milling machine, carousel) and in similar works where there is a risk of injury from flying particles of material - persons who perform such work are given the use of safety goggles made of wire mesh. Wire mesh goggles consist of eyepieces made of one or two pieces of wire cloth and an elastic band that can be easily adjusted. The sharp edges of the safety goggles referred to in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this Article must be hemmed with soft leather or soft textile material. The eyepieces must cover the eye sockets, fit well on the face and must be slightly convex. All parts of the safety goggles made of wire mesh must be made in such a way as to enable comfortable and undisturbed wearing of the goggles during full working hours.

Article 23.

In order to protect the eyes, head and neck from the direct and indirect effects of visible, ultraviolet and thermal radiation and flying sparks of molten metal during electric arc welding - persons performing electric arc welding are given a shield for electric welders. The shield for electric welders can be manual or head-mounted. The hand guard consists of a shield with or without a leather extension, a frame with dark and transparent glass and a handle for holding the guard. The head shield consists of a folding shield with or without a leather extension, a frame with dark and transparent glass and a hoop for wearing the shield on the head. The shields referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article must be made of a material that is a poor conductor of heat and electricity, which is resistant to heat and moisture, which is not easily flammable and which is resistant to disinfectants. Dark and transparent or transparent protective glass, as well as other parts of the shield for electric welders, must meet the technical requirements prescribed by applicable standards.

Article 24.

In order to protect the eyes and face from larger flying particles of the material being processed, it is also a drop of corrosive substances that can get into the eyes or damage the face - persons who are exposed to such particles or drops are given an eye and face shield. The eye and face shield can be folded or unfolded. The folding guard consists of a head hoop to which a movable semicircular front bracket with a

transparent semicircular plate is attached. The non-folding guard consists of a semicircular front bracket to which a transparent plate is attached, semicircularly bent towards the bracket and an elastic band holding the guard on the head. Head hoop and semicircular front bracket and st.3. and 4. of this Article must be placed on the inside with segments of soft material that irritates the skin and does not release color. The transparent plate of the guard can be made of plastic material or wire cloth. The plate made of plastic material must not be flammable. The plate made of wire cloth must have about 100 holes per 1 cm² and must have a color that does not reflect light. The transparent shield plate must not retain more than 10% of visible light. The eye and face shield, as well as its parts, must also meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

Article 25.

In order to protect the eyes from large flying particles of the processed material, dust and drops of corrosive substances, which can get into the eyes from all directions - persons who are exposed to such particles and drops or dust are given an eye protection. The eye shield consists of a frame that covers the eye sockets from above, from the side and from below, a transparent plate and an elastic band that holds the shield on the head. The eye shield must have such a shape and size that it completely closes the eye sockets on all sides, but does not prevent the wearing of corrective glasses. The frame and the transparent plate of the eye protection can be made of the same material - colorless or colored transparent plastic material. The material for making the protection must not be easily flammable, nor must it release paint and irritate the skin. The eye protection, as well as its parts, must meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

4. Hearing protection devices and equipment

Article 26.

In order to protect the senses of hearing from excessive noise at work or in workplaces where noise cannot be reduced by technical means below the permitted limit prescribed by applicable regulations - persons exposed to noise during work are given the use of appropriate means or equipment, depending on from noise intensity: 1) cotton wool for hearing protection from noise up to 75 dB (decibels) 2) ear plug for hearing protection from noise up to 85 dB; 3) ear protector for protection of hearing against noise up to 105 dB more than 25 dB. The means and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must not irritate the ear (ear canal, ear shell) and must ensure that the noise level does not exceed the permitted or prescribed limit.

5. Respiratory protection means and equipment

Article 27.

In order to protect breathing organs during operation in an atmosphere polluted with harmful gases and other aerosols (smoke, fog, dust) in concentrations above the maximum permissible concentrations (MAC) prescribed by applicable standards - persons working in such an atmosphere are given the

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appropriate means or equipment for protection of respiratory organs, as follows: 1) respirator for protection of respiratory organs from coarse, non-aggressive and non-toxic dust; 2) respirator for protection of respiratory organs from fine industrial dust that does not contain free silicon dioxide (SiO₂); 3) respirator for protection of respiratory organs from fine industrial dust, smoke and fog, which contain free silicon dioxide or radioactive particles; 4) respirator for protection of respiratory organs from fine industrial dust or from harmful vapors in smaller concentrations; 5) pipe mask for protection of respiratory organs from harmful gases of steam, fog, smoke or dust in high concentrations, ie for protection of respiratory organs in the working atmosphere containing less than 16% oxygen. The pipe mask referred to in paragraph 1 of this item may be used with the use of a bellows or blower or by connection to a pipe network with compressed air using a reduction valve to reduce the air pressure under the mask; 6) pipe mask with a hood or helmet to protect the respiratory organs, as well as the head and neck, when working in an atmosphere with high concentrations of harmful gases, fog, smoke and dust. and doors. The pipe mask referred to in paragraph 1 of this item shall be connected, as a rule, to the pipe network with compressed air in the use of a reduction valve for reducing the air pressure under the mask; 7) gas mask for protection of respiratory organs from harmful gases, steam, smoke, fog and dust, for use in a working atmosphere which must not contain less than 16% oxygen and for which the concentration of harmful aerosols in it is approximately known. does not exceed the concentration limits at which the strainers of these masks are tested, prescribed by the applicable standards. If heat is generated during the use of the gas mask referred to in paragraph 1 of this item (eg in the case of carbon monoxide protection strainers), the temperature of the inhaled air must not exceed + 50 ° C during use for one hour, provided that the working atmosphere does not contain more than 1% carbon monoxide; 8) apparatus with oxygen and compressed air (insulating apparatus) for protection of respiratory organs in a working atmosphere in which there are or can be expected high concentrations of harmful gases, vapors, smoke or in which the oxygen content is below 16% (in a mine with pit fires) , in a closed room with nitrous gases, in a tank with liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, etc.)

Article 28.

Respiratory protective devices and equipment referred to in Article 27 of this Ordinance must not impede normal breathing during use and must be adjusted for quick and easy use. These means and equipment must also meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

5. Means and equipment for hand protection

Article 29.

For the protection of hands from certain dangers or harms, protective gloves are given for use, depending on the type of work, as follows: 1) ordinary leather gloves - to protect hands from mechanical injuries (stings, cuts, scratches, burns, etc.) when works performed by locksmiths, grinders, fitters, blacksmiths, miners, transport workers, workers on machines and cranes, sailors, etc., if there is a danger of such injuries. Such gloves can be combined with textile material; 2) leather gloves with steel rivets or plates - for hand protection during rough work on which the use of ordinary leather protective gloves

referred to in item 1 of this paragraph would not provide safe hand protection; 3) installation of leather gloves - to protect hands from low temperatures during work in refrigerators and ice makers, as well as during work on construction sites or work sites when the temperature is lower than + 5 ° C; 4) gloves made of non-combustible fabric (asbestos, etc.) - for protection of hands from high temperature radiation during melting of metals, glass and other soluble materials, casting, rolling of steel and other metals, as well as when working with high, dome and other industrial furnaces Fig .; 5) gloves for welders and metal cutters with flame - for protection of hands from sparks of molten metal, heat and ultraviolet radiation and from burns in case of accidental contact of the welder or metal cutter with hot material; 6) gloves made of natural or synthetic rubber --- for protection of hands from harmful effects of moisture, corrosive materials, low concentrations of poisons, infectious substances, ether, alcohol and similar harmful substances; 7) gloves made of solvent-resistant plastic material - for hand protection when working with aliphatic, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, esters, organic acids, vegetable oils, etc. Such protective gloves must not be used to protect against electric shock; 8) rubber gloves for electricians - for secondary protection against electric shock when working on electrical installations with a voltage not exceeding 650 V towards the ground. For protection against electric shock during operation referred to in paragraph 1 of this item, other protection measures must be taken (power outage, use of insulating tools, earthing, etc.); 9) protective fingers made of leather, rubber or plastic material - to protect fingers from mechanical injuries, weaker effects of corrosive and corrosive substances and solvents. These fingers can be reinforced with steel fingers to protect fingers from mechanical injuries due to falling heavy objects; 10) palm and back protector - for protection against mechanical injuries and burns. The material used for the production of protective gloves referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the shape of the protective gloves, must correspond to the purpose of protection and meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

6. Means and equipment for foot protection

Article 30.

In order to protect the knees during molding and casting of metal, as well as during terrazzo, asphalt, parquet, cobblestone and similar work performed in a kneeling position on dry ground - persons who perform such work are given a protective leather knee.

Article 31.

In order to protect the feet from the fall of heavy objects or tools, from sparks of hot or molten metal, from the impact of an ax when cutting and rotting forest trees and from similar mechanical injuries --- a protective lower leg made of leather or solid plan (tarpaulin, etc.) is given for use. .) inside the felt setting. Protective lower leg referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, which is used to protect legs from sparks of molten or hot metal during operation, foundries, metallurgists, welders and metal cutters, must be made of non-combustible material (leather, asbestos, etc.) or must be coated such material. Protective lower leg used during work by forest and transport workers, carpenters, miners, workers in quarries and sawmills, must be reinforced with elastic steel strips.

Article 32.

In order to protect the feet of a certain danger, depending on the type of work, protective footwear is given for use, as follows: 1) rubber footwear for electricians (shoes, ankle boots, boots, etc.) --- for protection against electric shock; 2) shoes with a sole made of heat-insulating material (wood, etc.) - to protect the feet when moving on heated or cold surfaces where other types of footwear cannot be used; 3) leather shoes for welders and metal cutters - for protection of feet from thermal radiation and flying sparks during welding and cutting of metal; 4) leather or rubber shoes or boots with a steel cap or hard rubber cap and with a built-in steel sole - for protection against mechanical injuries to the feet (eg falling heavy objects on the toes; piercing the soles with pointed objects, nails, etc.), and for protection against water and moisture; 5) leather footwear (ankle boots, boots, shoes) - for foot protection when working in chemical plants and during electrolytic refining of metals, at workplaces where the use of footwear made of rubber or synthetic material does not provide safe protection.

Article 33.

Protective footwear referred to in Article 22 of this Ordinance must, if necessary, have built-in and special elements for the protection of the ankle of the foot. If necessary, to protect the toes, a protective cap made of sheet steel, hard rubber or other material resistant to impact or pressure shall be installed in the protective leather or rubber shoe or boot.

Article 34.

The means and equipment referred to in Articles 30 to 33 of this Ordinance must not cause itching or sweating of the feet or other difficulties during work and movement during work. The means and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must also meet the technical requirements prescribed by the applicable standards.

8. Means and equipment for protection of wrist, shoulder and spine

Article 35.

To protect the wrist from injury when handling objects with sharp edges (sheet metal, glass, tools, etc.) and from vibrations that are transmitted from hand-held power tools (pneumatic hammer, etc.) to the hands, as well as to ensure the stability of wrists when severe temperature works - a leather shield for the wrist is given for use.

Article 36.

In order to protect the shoulders when carrying on the shoulder objects heavier than 15 kg, and when carrying loads with sharp edges or very cold or very hot objects --- a shoulder guard is given for use.

Article 37.

In order to protect the spine and deformities and diseases due to the constant carrying of heavy objects on the shoulder or back --- a protective bra is given for use to transport and other workers who carry loads. The means or equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the means or equipment referred to in Article 36 of this Ordinance, must not cause itching during use.

7. Means and equipment for protection of abdominal organs

Article 38.

To protect the abdominal organs from mechanical injuries when working on woodworking machines with manual addition (kickback of material on a circular saw, straightener and other machines), as well as during manual or mechanical processing of metal (manual forging, cutting, air hammer forging) - - a leather belt or a specially reinforced leather apron is given for use. For protection against moisture and cold when working in a sitting position on a cold floor or wet ground, a protective mat made of leather or other insulating material is given for use to persons performing such work (terrazzo, cobblers, molders, etc.).

8. Means and equipment for body protection

Article 39.

If during work the body of the worker is constantly exposed to the biological harmful effect of technological processes (dirt, moisture, high temperature) - workers are given protective clothing for use: 1) a suit made of linen (twill, etc.) cut overalls or two works (coat and trousers) - for work on machines and for work in which the worker is exposed to dirt or dust, for example: during disassembly and assembly of work tools and devices (industrial, traffic, construction and agricultural plants, machine devices and their parts or equipment); when cleaning, washing, degreasing, lubricating and coating with means for degreasing, preserving and surface protection of machine parts and devices (petroleum products, paint, etc.) and when grinding, crushing, grinding and grading mineral and other materials in which floating dust is separated , as well as for underground mining and chimney cleaning work. 2) suit made of impregnated waterproof cloth (non-rubberized) --- for communal work (work in the sewerage network, garbage removal, cleaning and watering of streets, etc.) for work in wet pits, as well as for sailing, fishing, etc .; 3) suit made of strong rubberized cloth - for work with corrosive toxic and infectious substances and for work in water; 4) suit made of asbestos or aluminum foils - for work in industrial furnaces, as well as in casting and melting metals, extinguishing fires, etc .; 5) suit made of fabric that does not transmit heat and ultraviolet radiation --- for welders and metal cutters with flame.

Article 40.

If during work the body of the worker is constantly exposed to the biological harmful effect of technological processes (dirt, moisture, high temperature) - workers are given protective clothing for use: 1) a suit made of linen (twill, etc.) cut overalls or two works (coat and trousers) - for work on machines and for work in which the worker is exposed to dirt or dust, for example: during disassembly

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and assembly of work tools and devices (industrial, traffic, construction and agricultural plants, machine devices and their parts or equipment); when cleaning, washing, degreasing, lubricating and coating with means for degreasing, preserving and surface protection of machine parts and devices (petroleum products, paint, etc.) and when grinding, crushing, grinding and grading mineral and other materials in which floating dust is separated, as well as for underground mining and chimney cleaning work. 2) suit made of impregnated waterproof cloth (non-rubberized) --- for communal work (work in the sewerage network, garbage removal, cleaning and watering of streets, etc.) for work in wet pits, as well as for sailing, fishing, etc.; 3) suit made of strong rubberized cloth - for work with corrosive toxic and infectious substances and for work in water; 4) suit made of asbestos or aluminum foils - for work in industrial furnaces, as well as in casting and melting metals, extinguishing fires, etc.; 5) suit made of fabric that does not transmit heat and ultraviolet radiation --- for welders and metal cutters with flame.

Article 41.

If during work the body of the worker is occasionally exposed to the harmful effects of high temperatures, molten or hot metal, moisture or radiation ---- protective aprons are given for use to workers, as follows: 1) protective apron made of leather, asbestos or similar material - - for protection of welders and metal cutters, blacksmiths, workers who remove ash from steam boiler ashtrays and other workers from sparks of molten metal or pieces of hot metal, from burns in case of direct contact with hot material, from ultraviolet and thermal radiation and from mechanical injuries; 2) protective apron made of leather or similar material, reinforced with rivets or plates ---- for protection against mechanical injuries during rough work when the apron referred to in item 1 of this Article does not provide safe protection; 3) protective asbestos apron ---- for protection against high temperature radiation in metallurgical and other furnaces (in foundry, smelter, rolling mill, etc.); 4) protective apron made of rubberized cloth --- for protection against moisture and corrosive materials, solvents, etc.

9. Means and equipment for protection against ionizing radiation

Article 42.

If during work the body of the worker occasionally or constantly comes into contact with sources of ionizing radiation (radioisotopes, industrial X-ray machines, etc.) --- persons working with such sources are given the following means or equipment for use, as follows: 1) protective apron and protective gloves made of lead rubber; 2) respirator with a strainer to protect the respiratory organs from radioactive and ionizing dust.

10. Means and equipment for protection against adverse atmospheric influences

Article 43.

Workers who are exposed to adverse weather conditions (rain, snow, low temperatures, etc.) when working outdoors, as well as workers who work indoors where there are low temperatures, drafts and similar adverse health conditions (in the refrigerator, ice, etc. .) --- means or equipment for protection against adverse effects of atmospheric influences are given for use, as follows: 1) raincoat made of rubberized or impregnated waterproof material, open at the front --- for protection when working outdoors (in agriculture, construction , transport, etc.); 2) raincoat made of rubberized or impregnated waterproof material of ordinary cut --- for protection against rain and wind (guards, postmen, transport workers, etc.); 3) rain hood or waterproof hat made of rubberized or impregnated material --- to protect the head and neck from rain and wind (sailors and fishermen); 4) hood made of impregnated material --- - for protection of the head, eyes, neck and shoulders from dust, dirt, heat and mechanical injuries (transport workers, chimney sweeps, etc.); 5) fur coat or opaque --- for protection against cold in winter when working outdoors or in unheated or open spaces, eg in the cab of a tractor, truck or excavator, in a brake house, etc. (guards of construction sites, construction sites and other facilities, drivers freight vehicles, brakes --- railway workers, steam locomotive drivers, etc.). The jacket can be long and short, depending on the type of work; 6) set suit - for protection against cold in winter when working outdoors or in cold rooms (eg in refrigerators, iceboxes, unheated cabins of cranes, excavators, tractors, trucks, etc.); 7) ear protector --- for protection against low temperatures when working outdoors; 8) placed gloves, placed shoes or felt boots (rollers) in combination with means for protection of workers from cold when working outdoors, depending on the strength of the cold and the type of work performed. The means and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must, in terms of construction and the material from which they are made, provide full protection against the harmful effects of atmospheric influences.

11. Means and equipment for protection against falling from a height

Article 44.

For the purpose of protection against falls from heights at workplaces which due to the nature of work cannot be fenced or otherwise protected, ie when working on facilities under construction across a river or lake, on electricity or telephone-telegraph network poles, in quarries, over precipices, in tanks, silos, etc --- persons working in such places are given a protective belt equipped with a receiving rope for mooring, and if necessary, an additional rope. The material from which the protective belt is made, as well as the dimensions and construction of the belt and its parts, must correspond to the test static and dynamic load prescribed by the valid standard.

12. Means and equipment for protection against drowning in water

Article 45.

For the purpose of protection against falling into water and drowning during works above water or on water (during bridge installation, geodetic, hydrological or other measurements, when working on switching transmission lines across rivers, lakes, etc.) --- persons performing such works are given to use

a seat belt. The seat belt can be made of rubberized textile, rubber, plastic or metal boxes and must be kept above the water of a person of normal body weight.

13. Maintenance of assets and equipment

Article 46.

Work organizations that use means and equipment in their work must keep the means and equipment in good condition at all times. Damaged torn or worn-out means and equipment that cannot be repaired must be disposed of or destroyed.

Article 47.

Means or equipment that are placed directly on the head (helmet, hood, etc.), in the ears (ear muff, etc.) in the mouth (mouthpiece mask) on the nose (clips, clamp, etc.), must be disinfected after each use and monitor if the same device or equipment is used by more than one person.

Article 48.

Textile and leather products or equipment, such as protective clothing and footwear and parts of such clothing or footwear, which are used to work with toxic radioactive or infectious substances, must be regularly disinfected and washed or decontaminated depending on the type of material from which it is made and degree of harmfulness from whose action it protects the worker at work.