Translation: Only the Danish document has legal validity.

*Order no. 697 of 4 July 2019  
issued by the Danish Maritime Authority*

Order on safety and-or health signs and other forms of signalling in merchant and fishing vessels (Occupational health in ships)1)

In pursuance of section 1(2), section 3(1)(vi) and (x), section 4(1) and section 32(9) of the Danish Act on Safety at Sea (*lov om sikkerhed til søs*), see Consolidated Act no. 1629 of 17 December 2018, section 1(2), section 3(1)(vi) and (x), section 4(1) and section 32(2) of Decree on the entry into force for Greenland of the Act on Safety at Sea, see Consolidated Decree no. 1674 of 16 December 2015, the following provisions are laid down as authorised under section 1(1)(iii) of Order no. 744 of 24 June 2013 on the transfer of certain powers to the Danish Maritime Authority and on the right of appeal, etc., and section 1(1)(ii) of Order no. 211 of 29 March 2005 for Greenland on the transfer of certain powers to the Danish Maritime Authority and on the right of appeal, etc.:

Part 1

Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this Order is to avoid hazards to safety and health at work in ships, including to contribute to reducing the hazards which may arise from linguistic and cultural differences between seafarers.

Part 2

Application, definitions and exemptions

Application

Section 2. This Order covers safety and/or health signs and other forms of signalling at work, as defined in section 4(1)(i).

Subsection 2. This Order applies to all commercial work carried out on board new and existing ships registered in Denmark and Greenland.

Section 3. Signs for the placing on the market of hazardous substances and mixtures, products and/or equipment are not affected by the provisions of this Order.

Definitions

Section 4. For the purposes of this Order, the following definitions apply:

(i) ‘safety and/or health signs’ means signs referring to a specific object, activity or situation and providing information or instructions about safety and/or health at work by means of a signboard, a colour, an illuminated sign or acoustic signal, a verbal communication or a hand signal, as the case may be;

(ii) ‘prohibition sign’ means a sign prohibiting behaviour likely to incur or cause danger;

(iii) ‘warning sign’ means a sign giving warning of a hazard or danger;

(iv) ‘mandatory sign’ means a sign prescribing specific behaviour;

(v) ‘emergency escape or first-aid sign’ means a sign giving information on emergency exits or first-aid or rescue facilities;

(vi) ‘information sign’ means a sign providing information other than that referred to in paragraphs (ii)-(v) hereof;

(vii) ‘signboard’ means a sign which provides specific information by a combination of a geometric shape, colours and a symbol or pictogram and which is rendered visible by lighting of sufficient intensity;

(viii) ‘supplementary signboard’ means a signboard used together with one of the signs described under (vii), which provides supplementary information;

(ix) ‘safety colour’ means a colour to which a specific meaning is assigned;

(x) ‘symbol or pictogram’ means a figure which describes a situation or prescribes specific behaviour and which is used on a signboard or illuminated surface;

(xi) ‘illuminated sign’ means a sign produced by a device made of transparent or translucent materials which are illuminated from the inside or the rear in such a way as to give the appearance of a luminous surface;

(xii) ‘acoustic signal’ means a coded sound signal which is released and transmitted by a device designed for that purpose, without the use of a human or artificial voice;

(xiii) ‘verbal communication’ means a predetermined spoken message communicated by a human or artificial voice;

(xiv) ‘hand signal’ means a movement or position of the arms or hands, in coded form, for guiding persons who are carrying out manoeuvres which may constitute a hazard or danger for workers.

Exemptions

Section 5. Taking account of the types of activity and/or size of the undertakings concerned, the Danish Maritime Authority may allow derogations from the provisions of this Order where it is deemed reasonable and fully appropriate to allow alternative measures which afford the same level of protection and to the extent it is compatible with Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work, as amended.

Subsection 2. The Danish Maritime Authority may derogate from the application of section 2 of Annex 8 and/or section 3 of Annex 9, after consulting the shipowners’ and seafarers’ organisations concerned, whilst laying down alternative measures guaranteeing the same level of protection.

Part 3

General provisions

Shipowner's and master's obligations, etc.

Section 6. The shipowner and the master are responsible for ensuring the use of safety and/or health signs and other forms of signalling in accordance with this Order during work on board the ship where danger may arise which cannot be adequately countered by technical measures or other measures. In this connection, risk evaluations made in accordance with applicable rules with a view to ensuring improved protection of the safety and health of seafarers must be taken into account.

Section 7. The shipowner and the master shall ensure that all persons carrying out commercial work on board receive the necessary instruction and training in the use of safety and/or health signs and other forms of signalling.

Subsection 2. The master shall notify the ship’s safety committee of all measures taken in respect of safety and/or health signs at work. In ships where no safety committee is required, the master shall notify all persons who carry out commercial work on board.

Part 4

Use, design and maintenance, etc. of safety and/or health signs and other forms of signalling

Section 8. Signalling must be used in accordance with the general requirements for signalling, see Annex 1.

Subsection 2. Furthermore, special requirements must be complied with for the design, use and maintenance, etc. of:

(i) Signboards, see Annex 2;

(ii) Signs on containers and pipes, see Annex 3;

(iii) Identification and location of fire-fighting equipment, see Annex 4;

(iv) Signs used for obstacles and dangerous locations, and for marking traffic routes, see Annex 5;

(v) Illuminated signs, see Annex 6;

(vi) Acoustic signals, see Annex 7;

(vii) Verbal communication, see Annex 8;

(viii) Hand signals, see Annex 9.

Part 5

Penalty provisions

Section 9. Contravention of sections 6-8 is punishable with a fine or imprisonment for up to one year.

Subsection 2. The penalty may be increased to imprisonment for up to two years if:

(i) the contravention, including in connection with a marine accident or navigation in a manner contrary to good seamanship, has caused injury to life or health or a risk thereof;

(ii) a prohibition notice or an improvement notice has previously been issued for the same or similar matters; or

(iii) the contravention has resulted in or aimed at a financial benefit for the person committing it or others.

Subsection 3. If the benefit obtained through the contravention is not confiscated, the amount of such financial benefit obtained or sought obtained must be taken into particular account in the determination of the fine, including additional fines.

Subsection 4. Criminal liability may be imposed on companies, etc. (legal persons) under the rules of Part 5 of the Danish Criminal Code (*straffeloven*).

Subsection 5. A legal person who substantiates having done everything necessary to ensure a sound and safe working environment shall, however, not be punished in cases where an employee fails to comply with the provisions set out in the Annexes on the use of personal protective aids, exhaust measures, protective equipment or safety provisions solely intended to protect the relevant employee.

Section 10. If the matter is covered by the Decree on the entry into force for Greenland of the Danish Act on Safety at Sea (*lov om sikkerhed til søs*), measures may be laid down in accordance with the Penal Code (*kriminalloven*) for Greenland.

Subsection 2. The matters referred to in section 9(2) are considered aggravating circumstances.

Subsection 3. If the benefit obtained through the contravention is not confiscated, see section 120(1) of the Penal Code, the amount of such financial benefit obtained or sought obtained must be taken into particular account in the determination of the fine, including additional fines.

Subsection 4. If the contravention is committed by companies etc. (legal persons), a fine may be imposed on the legal person as such. If the contravention is committed by the State, the Greenland Government, a municipal authority, a municipal cooperative comprised by section 64 of the Landsting Act on municipal councils and local authorities, etc., or a local authority, a fine may be imposed on the relevant public authority as such.

Subsection 5. If the relevant party is not resident in Greenland, or if his ties with Greenland society are otherwise so remote that the prerequisites for sanctions to be imposed do not exist, legal proceedings may be instigated or the case may be referred for trial in Denmark.

Part 6

Entry into force, etc.

Section 11. This Order enters into force on 15 July 2019.

Subsection 2. The following rules are repealed:

(i) Order of 1 January 2002 on Notice A from the Danish Maritime Authority. Occupational health in ships. Chapter VIII Signalling, safety signs, marking and giving signs.

(ii) Chapter VIII of Order no. 1246 of 11 December 2009 on Notice A from the Danish Maritime Authority, technical regulation on occupational health in ships.

Danish Maritime Authority, 4 July 2019

Lars G. Nielsen

/ Per Sønderstrup

Annex 1

Signalling

1. Preliminary remarks

1.1. Where safety and/or health signs are required under the general provision of section 6 of the Order, they must conform to the specific requirements in Annexes 2 to 9.

1.2. This Annex introduces those requirements, describes the different uses of safety and/or health signs, and gives general rules on the interchanging and combining of signs.

1.3. Safety and/or health signs must be used only to convey the message or information specified in the Order.

2. Types of signs

2.1. *Permanent signs*

2.1.1. Permanent signboards must be used for signs relating to prohibitions, warnings and mandatory requirements and the location and identification of emergency escape routes and first-aid facilities. Signboards and/or a safety colour must be used to mark permanently the location and identification of fire-fighting equipment.

2.1.2. Signboards on containers and pipes must be placed as laid down in Annex 3.

2.1.3. Places where there is a risk of colliding with obstacles or of falling must be permanently marked with signboards and/or with a safety colour.

2.1.4. Traffic routes must be permanently marked with a safety colour.

2.2. *Occasional signs*

2.2.1. Illuminated signs, acoustic signals and/or verbal communication must be used where the occasion requires, taking into account the possibilities for interchanging and combining signs set out in section 3, to signal danger, to call persons to take a specific course of action and for the emergency evacuation of persons.

2.2.2. Hand signals and/or verbal communication must be used where the occasion requires, to guide persons carrying out hazardous or dangerous manoeuvres.

3. Interchanging and combining signs

3.1. Any one of the following may be used if equally effective:

– a safety colour or signboard to mark places where there is an obstacle or a drop,

– illuminated signs, acoustic signals or verbal communication,

– hand signals or verbal communication.

3.2. Some types of signs may be used together:

– illuminated signs and acoustic signals,

– illuminated signs and verbal communication,

– hand signals and verbal communication.

4. The instructions in the table below apply to all signs incorporating a safety colour:

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Colour | Meaning or purpose | Instructions and information | | Red | Prohibition sign | Dangerous behaviour | | Red | Danger alarm | Stop, shutdown, emergency cut-out devices  Evacuate | | Red | Fire-fighting equipment | Identification and location | | Yellow/amber | Warning sign | Be careful, take precautions, examine | | Blue | Mandatory sign | Specific behaviour or action – Wear personal protective equipment | | Green | Emergency escape, first-aid sign | Doors, exit routes, equipment, emergency and/or first-aid stations, facilities | | Green | No danger | Return to normal | |

5. The effectiveness of a sign must not be adversely affected by:

5.1. the presence of another emission source of the same type which interferes with visibility or audibility; therefore, in particular:

5.1.1. the placing of too many signs too close together should be avoided;

5.1.2. two illuminated signs which are likely to be confused are not to be used at the same time;

5.1.3. an illuminated sign is not to be used in the proximity of another, [less powerful] illuminated source;

5.1.4. two acoustic signals are not to be used at the same time;

5.1.5. an acoustic signal is not be used if there is too much ambient noise.

5.2. poor design, insufficient number, incorrect positioning, poor state of repair or incorrect functioning of the signs or signalling devices.

6. Depending on requirements, signs and signalling devices must be cleaned, maintained, checked, repaired and, if necessary, replaced on a regular basis to ensure that they retain their intrinsic and/or functional qualities at all times.

7. The number and positioning of signs or signalling devices to be installed will depend on the extent of the hazards or dangers or on the zone to be covered.

8. Signs requiring some form of power must be provided with a guaranteed emergency supply in the event of a power cut, unless the hazard has thereby been eliminated.

9. The triggering of an illuminated sign and/or acoustic signal indicates when the required action should start, and the sign or signal must be activated for as long as the action requires.

Illuminated signs and acoustic signals must be reactivated immediately after use.

10. Illuminated signs and acoustic signals must be checked to ensure that they function correctly and that they are effective before they are put into service and subsequently at sufficiently frequent intervals.

11. If the hearing or the sight of the workers concerned is impaired, including impairment caused by the wearing of personal protective equipment, measures must be taken to supplement or replace the signs concerned.

12. Areas, rooms or enclosures used for the storage of significant quantities of hazardous substances or mixtures must be indicated by a suitable warning sign taken from section 3.2 of Annex 2, or marked as provided in section 1 of Annex 3, unless the labelling of the individual packages or containers is adequate for this purpose.

If there is no equivalent warning sign in section 3.2 of Annex 2, to warn about hazardous chemical substances or mixtures, the relevant hazard pictogram, see Annex V of Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1998/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation), must be used.

Annex 2

Signboards

1. Intrinsic features

1.1. The shape and colours of signboards are set out in section 3, in accordance with their specific object (signboards indicating a prohibition, a warning, a mandatory action, an escape route, an emergency or fire-fighting equipment).

1.2. Pictograms must be as simple as possible and should contain only essential details.

1.3. The pictograms used may be slightly different from or more detailed than those shown in section 3, provided that they convey the same meaning and that no difference or adaptation obscures the meaning.

1.4. Signboards are to be made of shock and weather-resistant material suitable for the surrounding environment.

1.5. The dimensions and colorimetric and photometric features of signboards must be such that they can be easily seen and understood.

2. Conditions of use

2.1. Signboards are in principle to be installed at a suitable height and in a position appropriate to the line of sight, taking account of any obstacles, either at the access point to an area in the case of a general hazard, or in the immediate vicinity of a specific hazard or object and in a well-lit and easily accessible and visible location.

Where the level of natural light is poor, phosphorescent colours, reflective materials or artificial lighting should be used.

2.2. The signboard must be removed when the situation to which it refers ceases to exist.

3. Signboards

3.1. Prohibition signs

Intrinsic features:

– round shape

– black pictogram on a white background, red edging and red downward diagonal line from left to right across the pictogram at an angle of 45° in relation to the horizontal level. The red part is to take up at least 35% of the area of the sign.

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Rygning forbudt | Rygning og åben ild forbudt | Ingen adgang for fodgængere | | No smoking | Smoking and naked flames forbidden | No access for pedestrians | |  |  |  | | Sluk ikke med vand | Ikke drikkevand | Adgang forbudt for uvedkommende | | Do not extinguish with water | Not drinkable | No access for unauthorised persons | |  |  |  | | Ingen adgang for kørende transport | Må ikke berøres |  | | No access for industrial vehicles | Do not touch |  | |

3.2. Warning signs

Intrinsic features:

– triangular shape

– black pictogram on a yellow background with black edging. The yellow part is to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign.

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Brandfarlige stoffer | Eksplosionsfarlige stoffer | Giftige stoffer | | Flammable material or high temperature[2)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610" \l "https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610) | Explosive material | Toxic material | | Ætsende stoffer | Radioaktive stoffer | Kran i arbejde | | Corrosive material | Radioactive material | Overhead load | | Giv agt | Pas på kørende transport | Farlig elektrisk spænding | | General danger[3)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610" \l "https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610) | Industrial vehicles | Danger: electricity | | Laserstråling | Brandnærende | Ikke-ioniserende stråling | | Laser beam | Oxidant material | Non-ionising radiation | | Stærkt magnetfelt | Ujævnheder | Højdeforskel | | Strong magnetic field | Obstacles | Drop | | Biologisk fare | Lav temperatur |  | | Biological risk[4)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610" \l "https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610) | Low temperature |  | |

2) In the absence of a specific sign for high temperature.

3) This sign may not be used to warn against hazardous chemical substances or mixtures unless the sign is used in accordance with Annex 3, section 5, second paragraph, to indicate storage of hazardous substances or mixtures.

4) Pictogram laid down in Council Directive 90/679/EEC of 26 November 1990 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (seventh individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC).

3.3. Mandatory signs

Intrinsic features:

– round shape

– white pictogram on a blue background. The blue part is to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign.

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Øjenværn påbudt | Høreværn påbudt | Hovedværn påbudt | | Eye protection must be worn | Ear protection must be worn | Safety helmet must be worn | | Åndedrætsværn påbudt | Fodværn påbudt | Beskyttelseshandsker påbudt | | Respiratory equipment must be worn | Safety boots must be worn | Safety gloves must be worn | | Beskyttelsesdragt påbudt | Ansigtsværn påbudt | Faldsikring påbudt | | Safety overalls must be worn | Face protection must be worn | Safety harness must be worn | | Obligatorisk fodgængerpassage | Generelt påbud |  | | Pedestrians must use this route | General mandatory sign  (to be accompanied where necessary by another sign) |  | |

3.4. Emergency escape or first-aid signs

Intrinsic features:

– rectangular or square shape

– white pictogram on a green background. The green colour is to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign.

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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | Flugtvej/nødudgang  Emergency exit/escape route |  |  | |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | | Retningsangivelsesskilt |  |  | | This way  (supplementary information sign) |  |  | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | | Førstehjælp | Båre | Nødbruser | | First-aid post | Stretcher | Safety shower | | Øjenskylning | Telefon til redningsvæsen og førstehjælp |  | | Eyewash | Emergency telephone for first-aid or escape |  | |  |  |  | |

3.5. Fire-fighting signs

Intrinsic features:

– rectangular or square shape

– white pictogram on a red background. The red part is to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign.

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| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | | Brandslange | Stige | Ildslukker | Telefon til brandvæsen | | Fire hose | Ladder | Fire extinguisher | Emergency fire telephone | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | | Retningsangivelse |  |  | | This way (supplementary information sign) |  |  | |

Annex 3

Signs on containers and pipes

1. Containers used at work for chemical substances or mixtures classified as hazardous as defined in Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, etc. (CLP Regulation), and containers used for the storage of such hazardous substances or mixtures, together with the visible pipes containing or transporting such hazardous substances and mixtures, must be labelled with the relevant hazard pictograms in accordance with that Regulation.

The first paragraph does not apply to containers used at work for brief periods nor to containers whose contents change frequently, provided that alternative adequate measures are taken, such as for information, training or instruction, which guarantee the same level of protection.

The labels referred to in the first paragraph may be:

– replaced by warning signs set out in Annex 2, using the same pictograms or symbols. If there is no equivalent warning sign in section 3.2 of Annex 2, the relevant hazard pictogram set out in Annex V of Regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 must be used;

– supplemented by additional information, such as the name and/or formula of the hazardous substance or mixture and the details of the hazard;

– for the transporting of containers at the place of work, supplemented or replaced by signs that are applicable throughout the Union for the transport of hazardous substances or mixtures.

2. Signs must be mounted as follows:

– on the visible side(s);

– in unpliable, self-adhesive or painted form.

3. Where appropriate, the signs referred to in section 1 of this Annex must have the intrinsic features defined in section 1.4. of Annex 2 and must fulfil the conditions of use for signboards laid down in section 2 of Annex 2.

4. Without prejudice to sections 1, 2 and 3, the labels used on pipes must be positioned visibly in the vicinity of the most dangerous points, such as valves and joints, and at reasonable intervals.

5. Areas, rooms or enclosures used for the storage of significant quantities of hazardous substances or mixtures must be indicated by a suitable warning sign taken from section 3.2 of Annex 2, or marked as provided in section 1 of Annex 3, unless the labelling of the individual packages or containers is adequate for this purpose, taking into account section 1.5 of Annex 2 with regard to dimensions.

Stores of a number of hazardous substances or mixtures may be indicated by the warning sign for general danger.

The signs or labels referred to above must be positioned, as appropriate, near the storage area or on the door leading into the storage room.

Annex 4

Identification and location of fire-fighting equipment

1. Preliminary remark

This Annex applies to equipment used exclusively for fire-fighting purposes.

2. Fire-fighting equipment must be identified by using a specific colour for the equipment and placing a location signboard, and/or by using a specific colour for the places where such equipment is kept, or their access points.

3. The colour for identifying this equipment is red.

The red area must be sufficiently large to allow the equipment to be identified easily.

4. The signboards referred to in section 3.5 of Annex 2 must be used to mark the locations of this equipment.

Annex 5

Signs used for obstacles and dangerous locations, and for marking traffic routes

1. Signs for obstacles and dangerous locations

1.1. Places where there is a risk of colliding with obstacles, of falling or of objects falling should be marked with alternating yellow and black, or red and white stripes in built-up zones in the undertaking to which workers have access during their work.

1.2. The dimensions of the markings must be commensurate with the scale of the obstacle or dangerous location in question.

1.3. The yellow and black or red and white stripes must be at an angle of approximately 45 ° and of more or less equal size.

1.4. Example:



2. Marking of traffic routes

2.1. Where the use and equipment of rooms so requires for the protection of workers, traffic routes for vehicles must be clearly identified by continuous stripes in a clearly visible colour, preferably white or yellow, taking into account the colour of the ground.

2.2. The stripes must be located so as to indicate the necessary safe distance between the vehicles and any object which may be near by, and between pedestrians and vehicles.

2.3. Permanent traffic routes in built-up areas outdoors should, as far as is practicable, be similarly marked, unless they are provided with suitable barriers or pavements.

Annex 6

Illuminated signs

1. Intrinsic features

1.1. The light emitted by a sign must produce a luminous contrast which is appropriate to its environment, in accordance with the intended conditions of use of the sign, but without producing glare for an excessive amount of light or poor visibility as a result of insufficient light.

1.2. The luminous area emitting a sign may be of a single colour or contain a pictogram on a specified background.

1.3. The single colour must correspond to the table of colours and their meanings set out in section 4 of Annex 1.

1.4. Likewise, when the sign contains a pictogram, the latter must comply with all the relevant rules set out in Annex 2.

2. Specific rules governing use

2.1. If a device can emit both continuous and intermittent signs, the intermittent sign should be used to indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for the requested/imposed intervention or action than is indicated by the continuous sign.

The duration of each flash and the frequency of the flashers of an intermittent illuminated sign must be such as to:

– ensure the proper perception of the message, and

– avoid any confusion either between different illuminated signs or with a continuous illuminated sign.

2.2. If a flashing sign is used instead of – or together with – an acoustic signal, identical codes must be used.

2.3. Devices for emitting flashing signs in the event of grave danger must be under special surveillance or be fitted with an auxiliary lamp.

Annex 7

Acoustic signals

1. Intrinsic features

1.1. Acoustic signals must:

(a) have a sound level which is considerably higher than the level of ambient noise, so that it is audible without being excessive or painful;

(b) be easily recognisable, particularly in terms of pulse length and the interval between pulses or groups of pulses, and be clearly distinct from any other acoustic signal and ambient noises.

1.2. If a device can emit an acoustic signal at variable and constant frequencies, the variable frequency should be used to indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for the requested/imposed intervention or action in relation to the stable frequency.

2. Code

The signal for evacuation must be continuous.

Annex 8

Verbal communication

1. Intrinsic features

1.1. Verbal communication between a speaker or emitter and one or more hearers is to take the form of (sometimes coded) short texts, phrases, groups of words and/or individual words.

1.2. Spoken messages are to be as short, simple and clear as possible; the verbal skills of the speaker and the hearing abilities of the hearer(s) must be such as to ensure reliable verbal communication.

1.3. Verbal communication is direct by means of the human voice or indirect by means of a human or artificial voice which is broadcast by whatever means is appropriate.

2. Specific rules governing use

2.1. The persons involved must have a good knowledge of the language used so that they are able to pronounce and understand the spoken message correctly and consequently behave in a way which is appropriate to health and safety.

2.2. If verbal communication is used instead of – or together with – gestures, code words should be used such as:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | start | to indicate the start of a command | | stop | to interrupt or end a movement | | end | to stop the operation | | raise | to have a load raised | | lower | to have a load lowered | | forwards | to be coordinated with the corresponding hand signals | | backwards | | right | | left | | danger | for an emergency stop | | quickly | to speed up a movement for safety reasons. | |

Annex 9

Hand signals

1. Features

Hand signals must be precise, simple, expansive, easy to make and to understand, and clearly distinct from other such signals.

Where both arms are used at the same time, they must be moved symmetrically and for giving one sign only.

Provided that they fulfil the conditions given above, the signals used may vary slightly from or be more detailed than those shown in section 3; they must, however, be equally meaningful and comprehensible.

2. Specific rules governing use

2.1. The person giving the signs, hereinafter referred to as the ‘signalman’, will use arm/hand movements to give manoeuvring instructions to the person receiving the signs, hereinafter referred to as the ‘operator’.

2.2. The signalman must be able to monitor all manoeuvres visually without being endangered thereby.

2.3. The signalman’s duties must consist exclusively of directing manoeuvres and ensuring the safety of workers in the vicinity.

2.4. If the conditions described in section 2.2 are not fulfilled, one or more extra singnalmen should be deployed.

2.5. The operator must interrupt the ongoing manoeuvre in order to request new instructions when he is unable to carry out the orders he has received with the necessary safety guarantees.

2.6. **Accessories:**

The operator must be able to recognise the signalman without difficulty.

The signalman is to wear one or more distinctive items, e.g. a jacket, helmet, sleeves or armbands, or carry bats.

The distinctive items are to be brightly coloured, preferably all of the same colour and for the exclusive use of signalmen.

3. Coded signals to be used

Preliminary remark:

The following set of coded signals are without prejudice to other codes applicable at Community level, used for the same manoeuvres in certain sectors:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Meaning | Description | Illustration | | A. General signals | | | | START  Attention  Start of command | Both arms are extended horizontally with the palms facing forwards | START | | STOP  Interruption  End of movement | The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forwards | STOP | | END  of the operation | [Both hands are clasped at chest height] | AFSLUTNING | | B. Vertical movements | | | | RAISE | The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forward and slowly makes a circle | OP | | LOWER | The right arm points downwards with the palm facing inwards and slowly makes a circle | NED | | VERTICAL DISTANCE | The hands indicate the relevant distance | VERTIKAL AFSTAND | | C. Horizontal movements | | | | MOVE FORWARDS | Both arms are bent with the palms facing upwards, and the forearms make slow movements towards the body | FREMAD | | MOVE BACKWARDS | Both arms are bent with the palms facing downwards, and the forearms make slow movements away from the body | FREMAD | | RIGHT  to the signalman’s right | The right arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards and slowly makes small movements to the right | TIL HØJRE | | LEFT  to the signalman’s left | The left arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards and slowly makes small movements to the left | TIL VENSTRE | | HORIZONTAL DISTANCE | The hands indicate the relevant distance | HORISONTAL AFSTAND | | D. Danger | | | | DANGER  Emergency stop | Both arms point upwards with the palms facing forwards | Fare,  nødstop | | QUICK | All movements faster |  | | SLOW | All movements slower |  | |

[1)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209610#Henvisning_id51bac2f5-a59c-42d8-83f9-e21e82b71f9d) This Order contains provisions implementing Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), Official Journal 1992, no. L 245, page 23, as amended most recently by Directive 2014/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014, Official Journal 2014, no. L 65, page 1.