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If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 526

Adopted 9 December 2002

Labour Protection Requirements when using Work Equipment and Working at a Height

Issued pursuant to Section 25, Clauses 2 and 17 of the Labour Protection Law

I. General Provisions

1. These Regulations prescribe labour protection requirements when using work equipment and working at a height in order not to cause risk to the safety and health of workers, as well as determine the obligations of the employer for the implementation of these requirements.
2. These Regulations shall apply to any activity with work equipment – putting into operation (starting up), bringing to a halt, utilisation, movement, repair, modification, technical servicing (maintenance), servicing, cleaning – (hereinafter – use) with the exception of specific operations with work equipment in the armed forces, the police, fire-fighting and emergency services, as well as in other similar fields, if the nature of the relevant specific activities is in conflict with the general principles of labour protection.
3. The employer shall be responsible for compliance with these Regulations.
4. Compliance with these Regulations shall be controlled by the State Labour Inspection.

II. Requirements for Work Equipment

5. Work equipment control devices that affect the safety of its use shall be clearly visible, appropriately marked, and their meaning shall be readily comprehensible.

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6. Work equipment control devices shall, as far as possible, be located outside danger zones (a zone within work equipment or surrounding it, where the safety or health of workers is endangered) so that the use of such control devices does not cause additional danger. Unintentional operations with control devices may not present any risk.
7. A worker who uses work equipment (hereinafter – operator) shall ensure that there are no people in the danger zone.
8. If it is not possible to meet the requirements of Paragraph 7 of these Regulations, work equipment shall have a safety system with sound and/or light signals, which automatically signals the work equipment being put into operation (started up) in order that a worker who is fully or partially located in the danger zone may in sufficient time avoid the risk that arises when starting or shutting off the work equipment.
9. Work equipment control devices shall be safe. They shall be selected by assessing the likelihood of accidents, breakdowns and interference under intended conditions of use.
10. It shall only be possible to put work equipment into operation (started up) by a conscious action, utilising a control device intended for such purpose.
11. The requirements referred to in Paragraph 10 of these Regulations shall also apply to repeat putting into operation (starting up) after stopping thereof or changing the operation mode (for example, speed, pressure). Repeat putting into operation (starting up) and changing of operation mode may not cause risk to workers. These requirements shall not apply to equipment operating in an automatic mode.
12. Work equipment requires a safe stopping device for bringing the work equipment to a complete halt and – depending on the danger level of the work equipment – also a stopping device for bringing dangerous (for example, rotary, mobile) parts to a halt of such equipment.
13. The stopping device for work equipment shall prevail over the starting device. When work equipment or dangerous parts of such equipment have been brought to a halt, the power supply to the work equipment shall switch off.
14. Depending on the danger level and the normal time required for the stopping of work equipment, the work equipment shall also be equipped with an emergency stopping device.
15. Work equipment, which is dangerous because of falling objects or protuberances, shall be equipped with appropriate safety devices.
16. Work equipment, which is dangerous due to the release of gases, steam, liquids or dust, shall be equipped with appropriate collecting and/or suction devices near the relevant source of risk.
17. Work equipment and parts thereof shall be secured with special clamps or other means if such are required for the safety or health of workers.

18. If there exists a risk of coming into mechanical contact with moving parts of work equipment, which could cause an accident, such parts shall be equipped with protective or other safety devices in order to prevent access to the danger zone or to stop the movement of dangerous parts before reaching the danger zone. Protective and safety devices shall conform to the following requirements:

18.1. they shall be of durable construction;

18.2. shall not cause any additional risks;

18.3. shall not be easily removed or disconnected;

18.4. shall be located at a sufficient distance from the danger zone;

18.5. shall not restrict access more than is necessary to the moving parts taking into account the type of use of the work equipment; and

18.6. shall allow the performance of necessary work in order to install or replace parts and to perform repairs, restricting access only to such zone in which the work is to be performed, and if possible without moving the protective or safety devices.

[29 May 2007]

19. The working or technical servicing area at the work equipment or an area surrounding it shall be illuminated in accordance with the nature of the work.

20. If rupture or disintegration of parts of the work equipment is possible, presenting a risk to the safety or health of a worker, the work equipment shall require special protective devices (for example, lattice, screen).

21. If during operation work equipment or separate parts of such equipment heat up or cool down to such temperatures as presents a risk to the safety or health of workers, such parts shall be isolated or enclosed.

22. Warning (alarm) systems for work equipment shall be easily visible and obvious, and their meaning shall be readily comprehensible and unambiguous.

23. Work equipment shall be appropriately marked and labelled with warning notices and warning signs. The warning signs and notices on the work equipment shall be sufficiently informative, readily obvious and comprehensible.

24. Technical servicing (maintenance) of work equipment shall be carried out when the equipment is shut off and disconnected from the power source. If the equipment cannot be shut off, the technical servicing (maintenance) shall be carried out outside the danger zone or by observing special protective measures.

25. The employer shall ensure regular technical servicing (maintenance) of machinery, apparatus and equipment. If the machinery, apparatus and equipment has a technical maintenance logbook, the workers assigned by the employer shall regularly document the results of technical servicing (maintenance). If necessary, data of technical servicing (maintenance) shall be presented to the State Labour Inspection.

[29 May 2007]

26. Work equipment may only be used under the conditions intended for it and for intended operations.

27. Work equipment requires clearly visible and easily accessible power supply cut-off devices. The isolation or disconnection of the work equipment from the source of power, as well as repeated connection to the source of power shall not present a risk to the safety or health of workers.

28. Workers shall be provided with safe access to work equipment, as well as a safe environment in all areas of production, assembly and technical servicing (maintenance).

29. Work equipment by means of which, or, in which chemical substances, chemical products or other inflammable and combustible products (materials), including production waste, are manufactured, utilised or accumulated shall be secured against the risk of explosion of the work equipment or of the relevant substances or products.

30. Work equipment shall be fireproof and secured against overheating, as well as equipped in such a way as to protect workers against the risks related to the release in the work environment of gases, liquids, steam, dust or other substances which are produced, used or stored by it or in it.

31. Workers shall not come into direct or indirect contact with such parts of work equipment as may present a risk of an electrical nature.

32. Work equipment shall be installed, located and used so that the risk presented to the safety or health of the operator and other workers (for example, mobile and fixed parts or mobile parts of the work equipment are sufficiently distant) is reduced to a minimum, and safe supply and relocation of power and substances or products utilised and manufactured is ensured.

33. Work equipment shall be installed or dismantled under safe conditions observing all the instructions indicated by the manufacturer.

34. Work equipment that may be struck by lightning shall be specifically protected against the effect thereof by grounding or by providing the work equipment with other protective devices.

III. Additional Requirements for Mobile Work Equipment

35. The requirements of this Chapter shall apply to mobile work equipment, also to self-propelled vehicles (hereinafter – equipment), which may present a risk due to the mobility of the equipment.

36. Equipment on which workers are present shall be equipped so that, when moving, it does not present a risk to workers of coming into contact with or being crushed by parts (for example, wheels, track mechanisms) of the equipment.

37. Equipment shall be equipped or adapted so that the coupler between the equipment and its auxiliary devices and/or items that are being pulled do not become jammed (blocked). If these

requirements cannot be met fully, relevant measures shall be taken in order to eliminate the risk to the safety or health of workers.

38. Power transmission mechanisms between mobile parts of equipment shall be secured and protected from sand, dirt and mechanical damage.

39. Equipment on which workers are present shall be so designed as to prevent the equipment from overturning, or it shall be equipped with one of the following safety devices:

39.1. safety structures that prevent the equipment from tilting more than one quarter;

39.2. a structure which ensures a sufficiently large free area around workers, if the tilting is more than one quarter; and

39.3. other equivalent equipment.

[29 May 2007]

40. If it is not possible to entirely eliminate the risk of equipment overturning, the equipment shall be equipped with a safety structure, which prevents the risk of workers being crushed. Such safety structure may be a part of the equipment.

41. If equipment is stabilised during operation or the equipment is so designed as to prevent it from overturning, safety structures shall not be necessary.

42. If it is possible that during the operation of equipment intended for lifting of weights – a fork-lift – may tilt, the equipment shall be adapted accordingly or equipped with one or several of the following safety devices:

42.1. a driver's cab;

42.2. a structure which prevents the equipment from tilting;

42.3. a structure which, when a platform tilts, ensures that for a worker present on the equipment there is a sufficiently large distance between the ground and parts of the equipment; and

42.4. a protective structure which prevents the worker sitting in the driver's cab from being crushed by parts of the equipment.

[29 May 2007]

43. In order that the use of a self-propelled vehicle does not present a risk to the safety or health of workers, the following conditions shall be observed:

43.1. the equipment shall be so equipped as to prevent its unauthorised putting into operation (starting up);

43.2. if several self-propelled vehicles run on rails simultaneously, safety measures shall be taken in order to reduce the consequences of a possible collision;

43.3. the equipment shall be equipped with a braking and stopping device, and, if necessary, also with an emergency device with an automatic system, which brings the equipment to a halt if the main braking and stopping device is damaged;

43.4. if the direct field of vision of the driver is not sufficient for safe performance of work, appropriate accessories (mirrors or other optical or electronic devices) shall be fitted to improve visibility;

43.5. if the equipment is used at night or in dark places, sufficient lighting appropriate for the nature of the work shall be provided;

43.6. if the equipment or load transported by such equipment is flammable, fire extinguishing devices shall be placed near the location where the equipment is used. If it is not possible to ensure this, the equipment shall be provided with fire extinguishing devices;

43.7. remote control equipment, when leaving the area of control, shall stop automatically; and

43.8. remote control equipment shall be so equipped as to prevent the risk of impact or collision when work is being performed. This condition shall not apply to remote control equipment that has already been equipped with adequate protective devices for preventing the risk of collision.

44. Only workers who have received training shall be permitted to drive self-propelled vehicles.

45. Workers shall observe the safety instructions formulated by the employer for the operation of self-propelled vehicles, which move in a work area.

46. Workers may not be present in an area where self-propelled vehicles are used. If the work cannot be done without the presence of workers, relevant measures are required in order that the self-propelled vehicles do not present a risk to the safety or health of the workers.

47. Workers may be carried on mechanically driven equipment only in cases where the equipment is specially equipped for the safe movement of people. The speed of movement of the equipment shall be regulated in conformity with the work to be done.

[29 May 2007]

48. Equipment with combustion engines may be operated and used only where a sufficient amount of air can be ensured in order that exhaust gases do not present a risk to the safety or health of workers.

IV. Additional Requirements for Work Equipment Intended for Lifting of Weights

49. The requirements of this Chapter shall apply to work equipment, which are intended for the lifting of weights (hereinafter – lifting equipment).

50. If lifting equipment is permanently installed, its strength and stability during use shall be ensured by taking into account the size of the load to be lifted and the stress on the mounting or fixing points of the structure.

51. The nominal lifting capability and, if necessary, a table of the lifting capability for each configuration of the mechanism shall be clearly indicated on the lifting equipment mechanisms.

52. Capacities for the safe use of accessories shall be unambiguously indicated on the auxiliary devices of lifting equipment.

53. If lifting equipment is not intended for lifting people, a clear notice of such prohibition shall appear on the equipment.

54. Lifting equipment to be installed permanently shall be installed so as to reduce the risk that the load may:

- 54.1. fall on workers or strike them;
- 54.2. slide dangerously or fall freely; or
- 54.3. be released unintentionally.

55. People may only be lifted with lifting equipment and accessories of such equipment intended for that purpose. In exceptional cases people may also be lifted with equipment, which is adapted to the lifting of people and which does not present a risk to their safety or health.

56. If lifting equipment is provided for the lifting and movement of workers, it shall comply with the following requirements:

56.1. equipment shall be equipped with a safety device that prevents the car from falling. If this cannot be ensured because of height or due to the specific nature of the work site, a special rope and a safety harness, which shall be examined daily, are required to prevent a worker falling from a height;

56.2. the possibility of a worker falling from the car shall be prevented;

56.3. the crushing, trapping or getting stuck of a worker shall be prevented, in particular if unintentional contact with objects is possible; and

56.4. the release of a worker from the car shall be ensured in case of an accident.

57. If the lifting equipment is mobile or can be dismantled, then the stability of the equipment during use in all intended working conditions shall be ensured by taking into consideration the specific nature of the base.

58. When lifting workers with lifting equipment, the following requirements shall be complied with:

58.1. an operator shall be at the control panel throughout the performance of work;

58.2. workers who are being lifted shall be equipped with a quality means of communication; and

58.3. if a dangerous situation arises, workers shall be provided with a safe means of evacuation.

59. Workers may not be present under equipment and raised weights, except in cases if such is provided for by the manufacturer of the lifting equipment and the safety and health protection of workers is ensured (for example, in performing work under raised vehicles in car repair undertakings). Weights may not be moved over unprotected workplaces where workers are normally present. If this cannot be ensured due to the specific nature of the work, the employer shall take appropriate measures to eliminate the risk to the safety or health of workers.

[23 November 2004]

60. Lifting accessories shall be selected by taking into consideration the specific nature of the load to be moved, the place of attachment, hoisting tackle and weather conditions, as well as the type and configuration of the movement.

61. If the reinforcing mechanism of auxiliary lifting devices is not dismantled after use, this shall be clearly indicated on the reinforcing mechanism of the auxiliary device, on which is also an indication of its characteristics.

62. Lifting accessories shall be so stored as to prevent such devices from being damaged.

63. When lifting directly non-guided loads (loads, which after being lifted could, due to wind or other conditions, start to move uncontrollably (for example, rotate, oscillate), and such movement can not be stopped immediately), the following requirements shall be observed:

63.1. if two or more pieces of lifting equipment, the activity radius of which overlap, have been installed at a work site, the possibility of a collision between loads and/or parts of the lifting equipment shall be prevented;

63.2. if mobile lifting equipment is utilised, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the possibility of tilting, overturning, moving or sliding, and checks shall be carried out to determine whether such measures have been taken appropriately;

63.3. if the movement path of a load is not in full view, the operator shall communicate, directly or with the help of a means of communication, with a specially assigned worker (such worker assigned by the employer who has necessary knowledge and skills regarding labour protection matters), who shall give the operator instructions and shall take relevant measures to eliminate the collision of loads and risk to the safety or health of workers;

63.4. manual attachment and disengagement of weights shall not present a risk to the safety or health of workers; during the course of such actions the worker shall be directly or indirectly in control of the lifting equipment;

63.5. the work of lifting shall be planned in advance and appropriate supervision shall be provided for in order to prevent a risk to the safety or health of workers;

63.6. if the weight is lifted by two or more pieces of lifting equipment simultaneously, the operator, for better work co-ordination, shall observe the special safety rules for such work formulated by the employer;

63.7. if the lifting equipment does not ensure the holding of the load when the electricity supply is fully or partially interrupted, relevant measures shall be taken in order to prevent the risk to the safety or health of workers;

63.8. equipment and raised weight shall not be left without supervision, except in cases when the danger zone is enclosed and the weight is secured and held safely; and

63.9. if weather conditions deteriorate and use of the lifting equipment is not completely safe, the use of the lifting equipment in the open air shall be discontinued and measures shall be taken to ensure that the lifting equipment does not overturn and present a risk to the safety or health of workers.

V. Requirements for Working at a Height

64. The employer shall ensure that workers who work at a height (over 1.5 m) perform their work on a stable and safe surface without presenting a risk to the safety and health of themselves and others, as well as in compliance with the requirements and principles of ergonomics.

65. If it is not possible to meet the requirements referred to in Paragraph 64 of these Regulations, taking into account specific nature of particular work and conditions of the work environment, the employer shall provide such work equipment as conforms to the following requirements:

65.1. it is the most appropriate for the creation and maintenance of a safe work environment; and

65.2. the dimensions and construction thereof are appropriate for the type of work and intended loads and allow safe movement;

66. The employer shall select the appropriate means for access to temporary workplaces at a height depending on:

66.1. the frequency of movement;

66.2. the height for the performance of work and the height to be surmounted; and

66.3. duration of use of the workplace.

67. The selected means of access shall ensure safe evacuation of workers in case of serious and direct danger.

68. Movements between means of access and work platforms, decks or gangways shall not increase the risk of falling.

69. When working at a height, ladders shall be utilised as a workplace only when the risk to the safety and health of workers has been reduced to a minimum and if the work equipment is used for a short time period or there are specific conditions in the work area, which can not be changed (modified) by the employer.

70. Access to the workplace utilising ropes and attachments shall be permitted only when, after the assessment of risk of such work, it may be considered that the performance of such work does not present a risk to the safety and health of workers, and if it is not necessary to utilise other, safer, work equipment.

71. Taking into account the results of risk assessment and the duration and ergonomic restrictions of work to be performed, workplaces at a height shall be provided with a seat, which has been equipped with appropriate accessories.

72. Taking into account the type of work equipment chosen, the relevant labour protection measures shall be provided in order to prevent or reduce to a minimum the risk to the safety and health of workers related to the use of such work equipment. If necessary, protection devices shall be installed to prevent the risk of falling.

73. Protection devices referred to in Paragraph 72 of these Regulations shall have appropriate construction and be of adequate strength to prevent or arrest falls from a height and to preclude injury to workers.

74. Collective means of protection for prevention of falls need not be installed only in such places where access to ladders or staircase is possible.

[29 May 2007]

75. If for the performance of particular work it is necessary to remove the collective means of protection for the prevention of falls, other work protection measures shall be taken, which prevent the risk of falling. It is prohibited to perform the particular work if such work protection measures have not been provided. Collective means of protection for the prevention of falls shall be reinstalled after total or partial completion of the referred to work.

76. It is permitted to perform work at a height only when weather conditions do not present a risk to the safety and health of workers.

77. When using a ladder the following requirements shall be complied with:

77.1. the ladder shall be positioned so as to ensure stability thereof;

77.2. a portable ladder shall be placed on a stable, strong, suitably sized, immobile footing so that the rungs remain horizontal;

77.3. a suspended ladder, except a rope ladder, shall be fastened so that it can not be displaced and to prevent the swinging thereof;

77.4. the feet of a portable ladder shall be protected against slipping by securing the stiles at their upper or lower ends with an anti-slip device or utilising other means providing an equivalent result (effectiveness);

77.5. ladders utilised to access the platform shall protrude sufficiently over the edge of the platform if there is no other safe possibility of holding;

77.6. individual sections of interlocking ladders and extension ladders shall not move relatively to one another and they shall be safely fixed;

77.7. before being stepped on a portable ladder shall be so fixed as to prevent movement; and

77.8. workers shall be provided with the possibility to hold and lean on at any time, especially when moving loads by handed up the ladder;

78. When using scaffolding the following requirements shall be complied with:

78.1. an employer shall assign a labour protection specialist or other competent and appropriately trained worker (specialist responsible for scaffolding), who shall evaluate the strength and stability of the selected scaffolding by making calculation if data regarding the strength and stability of the selected scaffolding are not available for or does not apply to the intended scaffolding construction. Such calculations are not necessary if scaffolding has been assembled in accordance with a standard configuration (standard solution), which complies with the requirements of Latvian standards LVS EN 12810-1: 2004 “Façade scaffolding from industrially manufactured components – Part 1: Product specifications”, LVS EN 12810-2: 2004 “Façade scaffolding from industrially manufactured components – Part 2: Special methods for construction design”, LVS EN 12811-1: 2004 “Temporary work equipment – Part 1: Scaffolding – construction requirements and general design” and LVS EN 12811-3: 2004 “Temporary work equipment – Part 3: “Load tests;

78.2. taking into account the level of complexity of the scaffolding to be used, the specialist responsible for scaffolding shall prepare a plan for the assembling, dismantling and use of the scaffolding. The referred to plan may be in the form of a standard plan with additional items regarding specific components of particular scaffolding;

78.3. the bearing components of scaffolding shall be prevented from slipping by a special attachment to the bearing surface or utilising of an anti-slip device or another means that ensures an equivalent result (effectiveness);

78.4. the surface of scaffolding subject to load shall be durable and ensure the stability of the scaffolding;

78.5. the surface of scaffolding subject to load shall be sufficiently durable;

78.6. wheeled scaffolding shall be equipped with appropriate devices to prevent accidental movement;

78.7. the dimensions, form and construction of the scaffolding deck shall be appropriate to the type of work to be performed and the intended load, providing workers with the possibility of working and moving safely;

78.8. in order to prevent the risk of falling, handrails or other collective means of protection shall be installed to scaffolding. The scaffolding deck shall be assembled so that the components thereof are immovable and there are no dangerous gaps therein;

78.9. if part of the scaffolding may not be used (for example, during assembling, dismantling or alteration thereof), the scaffolding shall be marked (labelled) with safety signs in accordance with the requirements on the use of safety signs at workplaces specified in regulatory enactments and delimited in order to prevent access to the danger zone;

78.10. the scaffolding shall be assembled, dismantled or significantly altered only under the supervision of the specialist responsible for the scaffolding and it shall be performed only by such workers as have been trained in accordance with the requirements specified in Paragraph 90 of these Regulations; and

78.11. the specialist responsible for the scaffolding and workers who perform assembling, dismantling or altering of the scaffolding shall have access to the assembly, dismantling and use plan including all instructions included therein referred to in Sub-paragraph 78.2 of these Regulations.

[23 November 2004; 29 May 2007]

79. When accessing the workplace utilising ropes and attachments the following conditions shall be complied with:

79.1. the system shall consist of at least two separately anchored ropes, one of them shall be used as means of access, descent and support (work rope), but the other – as means of security (security rope);

79.2. workers shall be provided with appropriate safety harnesses or other equipment to prevent falls, which are connected to the security rope. Workers shall use equipment to prevent falls while performing work at a height;

79.3. the work rope shall be equipped with a safe means of ascent and descent, as well as with a self-locking system, which prevents the worker falling. In order to prevent a fall, the security rope shall be equipped with a mobile system, which follows the movements of the worker;

79.4. tools and other work accessories used by the worker when working at a height shall be attached by appropriate means to the equipment to prevent falls of the worker or the workplace seat, or to another appropriate place;

79.5. the work to be performed shall be planned and supervised so the worker may be immediately rescued in case of accident or in another emergency situation;

79.6. workers shall be trained in accordance with requirements specified in Sub-paragraph 90.2 of these Regulations; and

79.7. if taking into account the risk assessment, the use of the other rope presents an increased risk to safety and health of workers, the utilisation of only one rope is allowed. In such cases, the appropriate labour protection measures shall be taken to prevent a risk of falling.

[29 May 2007]

VI. Obligations of Employers

80. The employer shall observe instructions and the technical documentation provided by the manufacturer of the work equipment in order to ensure that use of the work equipment is without harm to the safety or health of workers.

81. The employer shall:

81.1. ensure conformity of work equipment to the work process and proper use of the work equipment in order to eliminate risk to the safety or health of workers. If it is impossible to eliminate the risk fully, the employer shall take measures to reduce the risk to a minimum;

81.2. select work equipment taking into account working conditions in the undertaking and at each workplace, and the risk to the safety and health of workers;

81.3. acquire only work equipment conforming to the requirements of regulatory enactments;

81.4. ensure conformity of the work equipment to the requirements of these Regulations and appropriate technical servicing (maintenance) during the whole period of operation thereof;

81.5. ensure the inspection of work equipment after installation and before use, as well as after assembly in another place or another location if the safety of the work equipment is determined by the conditions of installation thereof;

81.6. ensure the following inspections of the work equipment, which is exposed to conditions that may cause its deterioration, presenting a risk to the safety or health of workers:

81.6.1. periodic inspections and also testing, if necessary; and

81.6.2. special inspections if exceptional situations have arisen (for example, breakdowns, accidents, unfavourable weather conditions), as well as where work equipment has been modified or has not been used for a long time;

81.7. that for work with equipment, which may present an increased risk to the safety or health of workers (for example, dangerous equipment), only specially trained workers are designated; and

81.8. if work equipment is used outside the undertaking, provide it with a certification (document, label, stamp) of the last safety inspection.

82. The inspections referred to in Sub-paragraphs 81.5 and 81.6 of these Regulations shall be carried out by a specialist responsible for work equipment designated by the employer, or a

competent inspection authority if this is prescribed by regulatory enactments or if the employer is unable to ensure inspection.

83. Records of inspections shall be available to the employer and the inspection authority (if an inspection authority has carried out the inspection). The owner of the work equipment and the employer, as well as the inspection authority, shall keep records of inspections for 10 years, and shall thereafter deposit them in the archives.

84. The employer shall prepare and update a list of such work equipment as may cause an increased risk to the safety and health of workers (for example, dangerous equipment). The list referred to shall indicate:

84.1. the location where the relevant work equipment is situated in the undertaking indicating its identification;

84.2. the given name and surname of the worker who is responsible for the safe use and maintenance of the relevant work equipment;

84.3. the date when the last technical inspection was performed, the type (for example, complete, partial, exceptional) and the nature of the inspection (for example, static, dynamic, external), as well as the performers of the inspection; and

84.4. the date of the next technical inspection and type of the relevant inspection (for example, complete, partial).

[23 November 2004]

85. In order to ensure the conformity of work equipment to the labour protection requirements, the employer shall take into account the specific nature of the workplace, distribution of workers, body position and principles of ergonomics, when using the work equipment.

86. The employer shall provide workers with comprehensible necessary information and written instructions regarding work equipment, as well as accessibility to these instruction by the workers.

[29 May 2007]

87. Information and written instructions on work equipment shall include labour protection requirements, regulations for the use of work equipment, a description of possible extraordinary and emergency situations and action in such situations in compliance with instructions and the technical documentation of the manufacturer, as well as experience in the use of the work equipment.

88. Workers shall be informed regarding the work equipment at or near the workplace and of any changes in the work equipment (even if workers do not use it), and an explanation shall be provided regarding the danger of the relevant work equipment.

89. The employer in accordance with the procedures specified in regulatory enactments shall provide training and instruction of workers regarding matters related to the use of work equipment (also provision of information on any risk related to the use of work equipment).

90. The employer shall ensure:

90.1. that the workers referred to in Sub-paragraphs 78.1, 78.2 and 78.10 of these Regulations are trained in the following matters in addition to the instructions and training referred to in Paragraph 89 of these Regulations:

90.1.1. assembling and dismantling of the relevant scaffolding, and the scaffolding alteration plan;

90.1.2. safety during assembling, dismantling or altering of the relevant scaffolding;

90.1.3. measures, which prevent people or objects falling;

90.1.4. labour protection measures if weather conditions may undesirably affect the safety of the relevant scaffolding;

90.1.5. permissible load of the scaffolding; and

90.1.6. other risk factors related to the assembling, dismantling or altering of the scaffolding;

90.2. that the workers referred to in Sub-paragraph 79.6 of these Regulations, in addition to the instructions and training referred to in Paragraph 89 of these Regulations, are trained in matters relating to the use of ropes, attachments and other accessories when working at a height, and instructed regarding rescue methods; and

90.3. that the workers referred to in Sub-paragraph 81.7 of these Regulations shall be trained in matters related to their work and work equipment to be used during the work process.

[23 November 2004]

91. The employer shall ensure that workers and their representatives are consulted and participate in all matters related to labour protection, especially in relation to work equipment.

VII. Closing Provisions

92. Work equipment the use of which has been commenced by the date of the coming into force of these Regulations shall be modified in conformity with the requirements of these Regulations by 1 July 2004.

93. Chapter V and Sub-paragraphs 90.1 and 90.2 of these Regulations shall come into force on 1 July 2004.

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

Legal norms arising from the following directives have been included in these Regulations:

1) Council Directive 89/655/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work;

2) Council Directive 95/63/EC of 5 December 1995 amending Directive 89/655/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work; and

3) Directive 2001/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 amending Council Directive 89/655/EEC concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work

[23 November 2004]

Prime Minister

E. Repše

Minister for Welfare

D. Staķe