GUIDELINES ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TO THE CLIENTS, SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS WHO CARY OUT WORKS AND RENDER SERVICES ON THE TERRITORY OF LITHUANIAN RAILWAYS GROUP

Occupational safety, as well as health and traffic safety is a priority of AB "Lietuvos geležinkeliai" group! We ensure that the professional risks of the workplace are constantly assessed, the staff are trained, briefed and informed about the possible risk factors and would encourage to reach for zero accidents as the only acceptable statistics. We request the same from our Clients, Suppliers and Contractors (further - Third parties). The employees' health and safety is always the priority No. 1 in all areas of the Company's activities!

BRIEFING OF THE CLIENT'S STAFF

Each of the Third parties employee, prior to commencing working at the territory of Lithuanian Railways group (hereinafter referred to as the Company) must undergo a briefing on occupational safety, health and fire safety, be trained to execute hazardous works and how to behave when working in a hazardous railway zone (where relevant). The Third parties staff shall be trained by the person authorized by the employer of the Client/Contractor to provide briefing on OSH.
The person authorized by the employer of the Third parties, authorized in the field of OSH, shall familiarize the employees working in the object with the following documents prior to the start of works at the Company's territory:

- Current or possibly manifesting risk factors at the Company's territory, provided for in this briefing, as well as the mandatory measures of protection against such factor effects;
- The evacuations plans of the facility, where works will be executed or services will be provided;
- The scheme of safe paths in the territory of the relevant station (where relevant);
- The object's access road traffic organization instruction (where relevant);
- The object's road transport traffic rules.
- Other local regulations governing the safety and health of workers (when applicable).

Specified documents shall be provided to the Third parties by the Company's contact person indicated in the contract.
Each employee, having been familiarized with the above-mentioned documents, must know them well and fulfil the requirements specified therein. If an employee did not understand the given instruction material, he must be instructed again.

THIRD PARTIES ACTIONS IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES

In the event of a fire, a railroad traffic accident, an emergency when the employee of Third parties sustains health damage, or any other emergency during the working time, the Third parties is obliged to immediately terminate the works and inform LTG's contact person. In the event of an extreme situation, the Third parties must stop all the works and remove his staff to a predetermined safe location, agreed with the Company's contact person.

TRAFFIC AND EMPLOYEE SAFETY AT THE RAILWAY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY IN AB "LIETUVOS GELEŽINKELIAI" GROUP.	
PLEASE NOTIFY IMMEDIATELY YOUR DIRECT MANAGERS AND SAFETY SPECIALISTS ON ANY DANGEROUS PLACES, IMPROPERLY ORGANIZED WORKS, AND EMPLOYEES' ACTIONS INCOMPLIANT WITH THE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS THAT YOU HAVE WITNESSED IN THE COMPANY.	
CONTACTS:	***SAFETY DEPARTMENT: E-MAIL: sauga@ltg.lt***
LET US PROTECT OTHERS AND OURSELVES!	

RISK FACTORS WHICH CAN OCCUR IN LITHUANIAN RAILWAYS GROUP TERRITORY

Each person must assess the risk before taking any action. If you are in a hurry, experience an unpleasant tense emotional state, feel tired, apathetic or lacking alertness, it is recommended to take a break to reflect on safe behaviour, potential incidents and events, and their consequences. Let us develop safe habits in others and ourselves!

The main risk factors that may occur in Lithuanian Railways Group territory, and recommended precautions:

FACTOR	PROTECTION MEASURES
MOVING ROLLING STOCK  	A high visibility safety vest or a high visibility workwear (of at least Class 2). Compliance with the prohibiting, warning, mandatory and informing requirements of safety and health signs. When walking on a sidewalk or being present within a dangerous railway (the area extending 2.5 m to either side of the outer edges of the outer gauge heads of the outside tracks, or the area extending from the outer edges of the outer gauge heads of the outside tracks to the technical measures limiting the access of persons to the track), a person must: • Only use crossings, level crossings, as well as the designated safe paths, making sure that it is safe to walk and there is no approaching rolling stock or a vehicle; • Be attentive, listen attentively to the sounds of approaching rolling stock, station announcements, the signals of rolling stocks and vehicles, and other sounds; • Avoid any actions (such as using headphones, mobile devices, etc., or wearing a hood) that distract from the environment and traffic monitoring. When walking in areas with heavy vehicle traffic, it is necessary to: • Walk only in designated areas; • Be attentive and watch for moving vehicles; Drivers of vehicles must only drive on the roads designated for the vehicles and obey the traffic rules. It is forbidden to park the vehicle closer than 2.5 m from the outer edge of the track.
DANGEROUS AND OVERSIZED AREAS 	Dangerous areas and oversized areas are marked with a hazard area mark. An employee must be careful not to approach or avoid a dangerous area. When a rolling stock or a vehicle is approaching, it is forbidden to stand between the approaching rolling stock or the vehicle and the structures marked with a dangerous area label. If the staircase is marked with a dangerous area label, an employee be careful when climbing the stairs and make sure to place the full foot on the stairs.

ELECTRIC CURRENT EFFECT 	A trauma caused by electricity can appear due to: - touching an uninsulated electricity cable or other current transferring part under voltage; - touching two uninsulated wires under voltage at the same time; - being dangerously close to the uninsulated parts of the equipment under voltage; - electrical load of a construction. - induced voltages near the railroad overhead network. It is forbidden to get dangerously close to the Company's electrical equipment, work with/on it without the permission of the responsible person. It must be stayed at least 2 meters away from the railroad overhead network. In order to protect from the effect of electrical current at work, to use only tested working equipment with a technical passport and compliant to its requirements. Prior to starting working with an electrical device, it should be tested for grounding and whether the grounding cable is in proper shape.
NOSE 	Devices and tools, which create high levels of noise. High levels of noise reduce the working capacity and gives ground for general and professional illnesses. Hearing is mostly affected not by the strength of the noise, but by its prolonged effect. One should reduce the time of effect, choose working places distant from the noise source and use hearing protection measures.
MOVING OBJECTS, SPLINTERS 	Due to split particles of treated materials during hammering, cutting, grinding of metal or other fragile materials, etc., when railway machines are in operation. Do not come near the material treating areas. If this is impossible, use face protection measures (face shields). When works at railway tracks are implemented in high-noise surroundings, a person should take additional measures to protect himself/herself from moving rolling stocks, and the road should be constantly monitored.
RAILWAY ROADSIDE RUBBLE AND OBSTACLES 	Due to rubble, construction and engineering communication parts, located at the railway track, the roadside and between the tracks, a person may stumble and/or fall. It is necessary to wear non-slip sole footwear, be attentive and look out for obstacles under your feet. The employees should use the pre-determined routes at a railway station, use the widest space between the tracks, a platform, a crossing, a railway bed or a roadside, and carefully look out for traffic on neighbouring tracks, and monitor the space between the tracks, where various obstacles may be present.
FALLING OBJECTS 	Falling object danger is present at the areas where high-altitude works are executed or objects are lifted with cranes. Persons who are not related to the execution of these works are prohibited to come near to these places and/or entering dangerous areas (zones). Watch out for cargo or other objects falling down from rolling stock. Use protective helmets.
POTENCIALLY	It is forbidden to be present in the operation area of potentially dangerous equipment (crane, pressure vessels, boilers, etc.), as well as under lifted objects. Do not approach, do not enter the dangerous, marked or enclosed areas. Working with potentially

DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT 	dangerous equipment is allowed only for personnel with corresponding valid certificates, who use personal protection measures; and as for the Company's equipment – only persons, who are issued a written permit for such activities.
EQUIPMENT OR MECHANISM IN OPERATION 	Regarding the machines, mechanism spinning parts, coupling, sleeves, fan blades and other moving parts, that can catch clothing, and with them hands or other body parts. It is forbidden to approach the machinery in operation.
TRANSPORTED CARGO 	Danger may be caused by various hazardous and toxic cargo, transported by railway. Poisoning and/or chemical burns of various parts of the body are possible. Whenever a person notices the contents dripping out of a rolling stock, he is obliged to immediately inform the railroad vehicle employees of that fact and stay away from the cargo. It is required to comply with the prohibition, warning and specifying signs and inscriptions, located on material vessels and railroad wagons.
LIGHTNING 	When employees work outside and lightning is present, they must terminate the works and it is recommended to stay inside of premises. It is forbidden to be located at high places, under trees or near water during thunderstorms; it is not recommended to run. It is very dangerous to hide under a high construction or at the top of the hill, to stay close to the metal fencing, electricity supply lines, operate construction and agricultural machinery. It is advised to crouch, hold your feet with your arms or to sit down on a rock when being in a flat area. If you are inside a building, do not use electrical devices, telephone, do not touch water taps, stay away from chimneys, fireplaces or large metal objects, i. e. avoid everything that can have a strong electrical charge.
NATURAL POWERS 	Different bodily injuries may be inflicted upon by hurricanes, storms, wind, etc. The Fire rescue service informs of incoming natural disasters. While being in closed premises, it is advised to watch out for glass shards, debris, not to stand near windows or other easily breaking or cracking objects, and to hide in trenches and ravines; stay close to the ground, hold to stronger trees and other objects, if being outside. It is mandatory to avoid being near bridges, electrical or gas networks, sub-stations, light construction warehouses and other constructions. It is forbidden to hide under trees, posts, broken constructions, stay close to electrical network poles. It is recommended to stop working outdoors when the wind speed exceeds 15 m / s.
INAPPROPRIATE MICROCLIMATE AND UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS	Temperature, humidity, ventilation, etc. at the workplace may cause possible negative effect on the body, such as frostbites or sun stokes. When working outside with the temperature of lower than - 10 °C or higher than +30 °C, short rest periods must be introduced at least every hour and a half, at least 10 minutes each. Personal protection measures must be used, including protective clothing, footwear and headwear.

	
TICKS, INSECTS, ANIMALS ON THE RAILWAY TERRITORY 	A tick bite bears the risk of getting sick with tick-borne encephalitis. Vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis. In case of a snakebite: immediately attend a healthcare institution. Bitten limb should not be tied with a band, belt, etc. Hornets and wasps are unpredictable and can sting with no reason, especially if you accidentally get close to their nest. We recommend you to slowly move away, without making any sudden movements, and not try to drive off the insects. The bite of an animal causes a wound that can get infected, thus it is recommended to disinfect it. Animals ill with rabies possess a danger, thus it is not recommended to go near or touch suspicious animals. If attacked and bitten: do not touch the wound with greasy hands, and attend a health care facility.
TRANSPORTED (LIFTED, LOWERED), STORED LOAD 	Incorrect attachment of a cargo without keeping a safe distance from it, being under the load, carrying loads above constructions where people are present, can cause the fall of the load and injure the employees. Prior to starting the works, it is necessary to check the technical condition of the lifting equipment, properly attach the load (according to the sling attachment scheme) and then transport it correctly. Unsafely and improperly stored items can damage the employees when falling down from the shelves. It is necessary to store the items in an orderly manner and at a safe distance. Store heavy items on lower shelving racks.
CHEMICALS (DIESEL, OILS, PETROL) 	These are substances which, because of their physical-chemical, chemical or toxicological properties, type of use, or presence in the workplace, may endanger the health of the employees, cause death or acute and chronic health problems. In case of skin contact with a chemical substance, the skin, eyes and respiratory system will be affected. Means of protection include the observation of the personal hygiene, as well as eating, drinking or smoking only in a designated area. Employees must be familiar with the contents of the Safety Data Sheets of the chemicals used, the safety measurements that need to be used, the materials, appropriate for extinguishing or neutralization.
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATING REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS 	Injuries are possible. Constantly inspect the tools and equipment for their technical condition and proper shape, and not use malfunctioning tools, including equipment, use them only for their intended use and in accordance with their usage requirements.
WORKING EQUIPMENT OF IMPROPER STATE 	The use of work tools (equipment) which are in an improper state and do not meet the safety and health requirements can lead to cuts, pricking, and other injuries.

SLIPPING, FALLING, DROPPING DOWN 	In case of slippery floors, passages, passes, etc. a person may slip or fall over and get injured. Clean the floor coverings and other surfaces immediately from spilled grease (oils); clean outdoor tracks from snow and ice, spread them with anti-skid mixtures. Be thoughtful and careful when walking on slippery surfaces. There are various types of injuries possible due to workplace stuffing and obstacles in the movement paths. Do not obstruct the workplaces, do not overload the passages with foreign objects, mark the paths of constant movement. The protruding objects in the paths, the differences in floor heights, and the obstacles must be marked accordingly. When climbing up the stairs and carrying something, be careful, hold on to the handrails, do not impair the visibility.
FALLING DOWN TO DEPTHS 	Openings, wells, gutters must be covered with standard covers. It is prohibited to cover them with a film, cardboard, etc. It is necessary to inform the direct manager or the contact person of LTG about the observed faulty wells, water ducts in the object or in the territory of the Company. Areas where people may fall into the depth must be fenced and marked with safety signs.
INSUFFICIENT LIGHTING 	An employee's workplace must be sufficiently illuminated, but not dazzling. Insufficient workplace lighting harms the eyes, accelerates fatigue, and can increase the risk of mechanical hazards. The use of portable lights is necessary at night.
VIBRATION 	Danger of general and local vibration. The general vibration affects the whole body, and the local vibration affects certain part of the body - hands, feet, etc. The effects of vibration can cause muscular diseases, tendon, bone and joint disorders. Vibration can be reduced by reducing its source and using collective protection measures (e.g. anti-vibration mats, gloves).
FALL OF A HUMAN FROM ALTITUDE 	Only trained personnel wearing a harness and using an anchor line, if available, can work above 1.3 m. Use only stable, orderly, proven platforms when working at height. When working on ladders: • The ladder must be firmly placed on a flat and firm surface (the angle of the ladder must be approximately 70˚); • Do not exceed the maximum load of the ladder. • Follow the three-point rule: keep three points of contact when being on the ladder or when climbing the ladder; Stand on the ladder not higher than 1 m to the top, do not stand on the upper 4 steps.
PHYSICAL INJURIES 	In order to avoid possible physical injuries, it is necessary to comply with the requirements of occupational safety and health, to be attentive and careful when wearing personal protective equipment (head, hearing, eyes, hands, feet and other).
CUTTING, SCRATCHING 	Due to sharp edges, broken glass, ceramic shards, etc., cuts, cuttings and scratches are possible. One should be attentive and careful and wear personal protective equipment.
PHYSICAL INJURIES	Due to carry-over loads above the allowable limits (for women up to 10 kg, for men up to 30 kg). Carrying loads, as well as moving, pushing, pulling various items can damage your health, especially

	your back. Workers must be trained to lift and move loads manually.
FALL OF A HUMAN BECAUSE OF OTHER REASONS 	Various injuries are possible. It is necessary to check the health condition periodically before employing and during employment, to be interested in the results of the inspection and preventive measures.
MANDATORY, UNCOMFORTABLE WORKING POSE	Occupational diseases are possible when working in an uncomfortable, forced working pose, therefore it is necessary to change the work performed, to take breaks, the frequency and duration of which is determined by the rules of procedure, occupational safety and health instructions at the workplace.
PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK	Risks associated with working environment conditions (requiring more effort to achieve the same result), work requirements (workload, high working temp, lack of ability and possibility to perform tasks, unclear tasks), work organization (length of working time, distribution, work control), work content (employee influence on the amount of information, responsibility, emotional tension, monotonous work), with employee relationships (with other employees, the employer). Long working periods under psycho-emotional stress causes possible blood pressure increase, heart rhythm and mental disorder, therefore it is advisable to manage conflicts, increase the psychological resistance of employees, reduce stress, combine work and rest time, try to understand and explain incomprehensible tasks and situations, apply preventive measures to reduce psychosocial risk.
EMPLOYEES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCES 	Employees under the influence of alcohol or psychotropic substances can cause accidents. The amount of alcohol in the exhaled air or blood in the territory of the Company may not exceed 0.00 promille.
INFECTIONAL DISEASES 	If you experience symptoms, consult a doctor, kee[distance, do not infect other people. Vaccination against infectious diseases is recommended (in the absence of contraindications). Follow additional safety precautions following an epidemic / pandemic. Use an employer protection measures envisaged / issued.

Before performing works on the Company's territory, the third parties shall ensure that:

1. Employees working on dangerous positions (at height, in wells, working with potentially hazardous equipment, etc.) would be trained to work safely, with certificates in the prescribed form at the workplace.
2. If the work is to be carried out (services provided) in the dangerous railway area - prior the start of the works (provision of services), the work managers of third parties and their subcontractors should hear out the training course of safe behaviour for employees of non-railway companies in the

railway protection zones and its facilities and should receive Company's P-26 form certificates, unless the Parties agree in writing for other equivalent training procedures. Other employees of Third party must be informed about the safety requirements for work in railway transport, their knowledge must be checked in accordance with the procedure established by the employer.

3. In accordance with the procedure established by the traffic safety authority, prior to the commencement of the works (services), the Employees of third parties and their subcontractors should have passed an examination that complies with the requirements of the traffic safety authority and received a certificate in an electronic and / or paper-based form, certifying that the employee is a natural person, whose work is directly related to railway traffic, or a natural person whose work is indirectly related to railway traffic, in accordance with the requirements of Article 17 of the Law on Railway Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania.

4. During the presence of a person in the territory of the Company, the employees of Third parties must execute (apart from the orders of their own managers) the Company's responsible employees', who are controlling the employees of Third parties work organization, lawful instructions in relation to the questions of occupational safety and health, as well as railway traffic safety.

5. It is recommended to the suppliers and to **mandatory** the construction activities contractors to fill in the presented form and send it: sauga@ltg.lt

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR

An employee, authorized by the Construction Contractor's employer in the field of occupational health and safety, should answer the questions below and submit the questionnaire with answers to sauga@ltg.lt

1. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE STARTING AND DURING THE EXECUTION OF DANGEROUS WORK

No.	The name of the dangerous job	Execution		If YES, these actions are mandatory
		YES (+)	NO (-)	
1.	Work with electrical installations installed outdoors in dangerous and very dangerous areas according to electrical current conditions.			- obtain permission from the authorities operating the electrical equipment; - appoint a responsible person; - install/provide the necessary collective security measures and fencing; - have personnel, certified in the energy area.
2.	Working with hazardous chemicals			- training and certification of workers in matters of occupational safety and health (OSH) - Introduce Safety Data Sheet Requirements to workers.
3.	Jobs that cause the risk of falling or falling from height / to depth for the workers.			- training and certification of employees in OSH issues; - appoint a responsible person; - install/provide the necessary collective security measures and fencing; - Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.
4.	Works near high voltage networks (wires)			- appoint a responsible person; - Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.
5.	Work in underground communications protection zones			- appoint a responsible person; - Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.
6.	Work in enclosed containers of any material and in partly enclosed and cramped spaces or partially enclosed openings in machinery and other equipment (wells, excavations, tunnels, collectors and other underground facilities)			- training and certification of employees in OSH issues; - appoint a responsible person; - install/provide the necessary collective security measures and fencing; - Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.
7.	Ground mining and mooring, other work at slopes higher than 1.5 meter and excavations deeper than 1.5 meters			- training and certification of employees in OSH issues; - appoint a responsible person; - install/provide the necessary collective security measures and fencing; - Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.

8.	Use of potentially hazardous equipment (e.g. lifting equipment)			- training and certification of employees in OSH issues;
				- appoint a responsible person;
				- Prepare an act permission for executing dangerous work.

2. BRIEFING AND TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are employees familiar with occupational safety and health (hereinafter - OSH) measures that are applied at their workplace?			
2.	Are employees familiar with:			
	-work implementation task			
	-technological project			
	-technological cards			
	-professional risk assessment cards			
3.	OSH and Fire safety (hereinafter - FS) instructing (training) workplace journal filling control:			
	-Is the staff trained properly?			
	-are the instructions chosen properly (according to duties and executed jobs)?			
	-are all people working at the object instructed?			
4.	Does the work supervisor have a copy of OSH and FS the instructions workplace?			
5.	Are there any instructions for using (operating) the equipment?			
6.	Are employees familiar with the instructions for using the equipment?			
7.	Are workers that are working on dangerous jobs properly trained in occupational safety and health issues?			
8.	The work supervisor provides a list of trained and certified employees (specifying what works they are trained to do safely)			
9.	Measures planned (implemented) to prevent unauthorized access to the works execution area:			
	-is the work area fenced with signal enclosures?			
	-locations for entry into the work area are marked with OSH security signs, is the personal protective equipment required to be worn specified there?			
10.	Are areas next to the buildings under construction enclosed with signal enclosures and marked danger signs, as well as areas where constructions are being mounted (dismantled), areas over which objects are carried by lifting cranes, and areas where machinery is moving?			
11.	Shafts and openings are protected by supports, high-fence and strong enclosures (with			

	handrails, intermediate beams and skirting) or other equivalent means?			
12.	Is work executed on different floors in one vertical?			
	-if it is carried out, are collective protection measures (canopies, safety nets, etc.) provided for protection against falling objects			

3. PERSONAL PROTECTION MEASURES

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are workers provided with adequate personal protective measures if collective protection measures do not ensure the protection of workers against risk factors?			
2.	Do workers wear protective helmets during loading works?			
3.	Do workers wear personal protection measures?			
4.	Are the working clothes in proper order and are there badges (writings) that allow the Client's employee to be identified?			

4. WORKING WITH LIFTING CRANES

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Crane work manager qualification certificate.			
2.	Cargo loaders (sling operators) qualification certificates.			
3.	Do cargo loaders (hangers) wear brightly coloured signal vests, protective helmets?			
4.	Are there any slinging schemes developed and is the personnel familiarized with them?			
5.	Are suitable lifting accessories used (with manufacturer's markings: CE marking, lifting capacity)? Is lifting equipment periodically checked?			
6.	Is cargo handling equipment in technically good condition, regularly maintained, tested and inspected according to the manufacturer's procedures and deadlines?			
7.	Is it ensured that the loads are not placed above unprotected workplaces where workers are usually present?			
8.	Do the workers, who receive the cargo, not standing under it?			
9.	Does the use of lifting equipment ensure the safety of workers (lighting, order, withdrawal distances, etc.).			
10.	Is the temporary self-moving crane working area fenced-off?			
11.	Is there any unattended lifted cargo?			
12.	Can long and bulky loads be turned (controlled) only by the appropriate lengths of hooks or pulling wires?			

13.	Are loads received with hands, when they are at a height of no more than 1m and of the corresponding length of hooks and pulling wires, when loads are at higher than 1m?			
14.	Are there no people in the body of the vehicle when lowering or lifting the vehicle?			

5. HIGH ALTITUDE WORKS

No. No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are all workers at altitude above 1.3 m trained to work safely (certificates)?			
Collective anti-fall devices (fencing)				
2.	Are collective protection measures installed in places they are required to protect workers against falls (fencing or safety nets) when working at a height of over 1.3 m.			
3.	Is the fencing is properly secured to the entire working area without gaps, is it stable, and not lower than at least 1.1 m, with a middle crossbar, bottom 10 cm skirting.			
4.	Are the most appropriate and safe measures selected for access to high altitude temporary workplaces, taking into account the frequency of use, duration and elevation?			
5.	Are there safeguards against falls (harnesses and attachment points) for workers who install / dismantle collective protective equipment?			
6.	Are only those metal ladders, which are complying with EN 131 standard, being used?			
7.	Are the ladder supports secured against slipping by attaching an anti-slip device to their upper and lower end ladders or by using other slip-eliminating techniques?			
8.	Are the ladders checked on site at least every 10 days? (documents or other)			
Scaffolding				
9.	Are scaffolding builders, dismantlers, repairers, and movers trained (familiarized with scaffolding construction, demolition, and replacement project)?			
10.	Are the installed scaffolds being checked, and are their post-installation inspection and grounding measurement protocols present?			
11.	Is the scaffold erected on a sufficiently solid foundation to prevent it from slipping or falling?			
12.	Is the scaffold mounted as follows So that the shields would not move preventing dangerous cracks between the shields and the vertical collective protection measures?			
13.	Are the edges and ends of the scaffolding fully enclosed?			
14.	Is the access equipment to scaffolding (stairways, bridges, stable ladders, etc.) properly fitted?			
Altitude works with the use of personal protection measures from falling (harnesses)				

15.	When working at a height above 5.0m above the ground or overlay surface, when the main anti-fall device is a body safety belt - are those works performed by personnel with the high altitude workers' qualification (under the guidance of a designated high-altitude work supervisor, according to an issued account-permission for hazardous works)?			
16.	PPM means against falling are certified and checked (there are records of checks at least every 12 months).			
17.	A full set of PPM for work at height altitude is used (harness, shock absorber, rope) is used.			
18.	Are the PPM attachment points provided (anchoring).			
19.	Are the lumbar protection belts used only to fix the working position or to limit movement (this is not a fall protection device).			
20.	Do workers, facing the risk of falling, constantly use PPM from falling?			
21.	Were precautions made when working on scaffolding or other hazardous areas, when the gap between scaffolding and the wall is greater than 0.4m. (Must use PPM from falling)?			
22.	Do workers wear protective helmets with a buckled strap?			
23.	Are there any measures to prevent an employee, working on a roof, overlay or other surface from climbing onto a weak structure, fragile material, and from him slipping or breaking downwards?			

6. USE OF WORKING EQUIPMENT

No. No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are the equipment, machinery and equipment used, including hand tools with and without motor, in proper technical condition?			
2.	Are mobile self-propelled or non-self-propelled units of work equipment safe?			
3.	Are there any warnings and signs on the work equipment to ensure the safety of the equipment used, is the working equipment used with the protection provided by the manufacturer?			

7. PROTECTION FROM ELECTRICITY

No. No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Is the electrical personnel working on the electrical equipment in the facility qualified (has valid Energy worker certificates)?			
2.	Are electrical welding works carried out by electro technically qualified personnel of at least a PK level?			

3.	Is there proper control applied to avoid using O and OI electrical insulation class handheld electrical machinery and tools?			
4.	Are electrical supply entry cabinets used in the object and providing power to the movable power tools to be connected to it fitted with a leakage current relay (protecting people from possible damage by electrical current)?			
5.	Are the power cables used by electricity consumers are protected against mechanical damage (do not lie on the ground, are not hanging below 2.5m in passages and 4.5m in the traffic area)?			
6.	Used electricity supply extenders are certified and adapted for outdoor use?			
	Do all electricity supply extenders, portable lighting, and portable power tools have inventory numbers and inspection dates?			
7.	Are the works carried out safely in the protection areas of the power transmission lines and nearby electrical installations? Are there agreements (harmonization) with responsible authorities, accounts - permissions?			

8. WORKING WITH HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are the used hazardous chemicals (packaging, containers) properly labelled? Are the chemicals stored in factory packaging?			
2.	Are there any safety data sheets for used chemicals?			
3.	Is the information provided in the safety data sheets available to the employees; are they familiarized with it?			

9. MOVEMENT WAYS, INTERNAL TRAFFIC AND LOAD TRANSPORTATION

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Is the necessary artificial lighting installed for working during the dark hours of the day?			
2.	Are the transport movement ways at a sufficient distance from doors, gates, pedestrian crossings, gangways and staircases?			
3.	Is there a traffic safety order installed for the construction sites? Planned parking spaces, limited speed of movement?			
4.	Is there a safe distance between workers and vehicles and is it ensured?			
5.	Are loading sites and platforms in proper condition?			
6.	Are ways to get to workplaces safe (paths, stairs, bridges, etc.)?			

10. UTILITY AND SANITARY ROOMS, FIRST AID

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation

		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are the utility, sanitary and hygienic facilities compliant with the requirements?			
2.	Is there a proper number of washbasins, toilets? Is the proper amount of drinking water provided to the employees?			
3.	Are employees trained to provide first aid to a victim (do they have certificates)?			
4.	Are there any basic first aid equipment and measures, are they located in marked places? Are the emergency services telephone numbers in visible locations?			

11. FIRE SAFETY

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Are there enough fire extinguishers in the workplace (with valid inspection) and are their storage locations properly marked?			
2.	Are fire work permits issued for fire works? Are the preventive measures against fires, specified in such permits, executed?			
3.	Are employees familiar with escape routes and exits?			

12. WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirements	Data regarding implementation		
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Is any waste generated during the implementation of activities?			
2.	Is waste generation accounting being recorded?			
3.	Is the generated waste, which can be recycled and constructions (materials) available for re-use sorted, and is other waste sorted - secondary raw materials, hazardous waste?			
4.	Is the generated hazardous waste packaged in such a way that public health and the environment are not compromised and the containers or packaging of hazardous waste, which is temporarily stored are labelled with proper hazardous waste marking?			

Contractor (legal entity) name, code _____

Contractor's (employer's) authorized person for OSH _____

(name, surname, signature, date)