**Non-binding Guidelines regarding Directive 92/58/EEC**

**(Safety and/or Health Signs at Work)**

***This is a non-binding document prepared by the Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work intended to clarify certain aspects regarding Directive 92/58/EEC. This document does not take into account legal acts transposing the above-mentioned Directive in the Member States. Therefore, as the national legislation of respective Member States applies, it will remain for those who read this document to decide how it can best be used with respect to the national legislation.***

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# **Foreword**

The Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work (ACSH) adopted in December 2017 its “Opinion on the Modernisation of Six OSH Directives to Ensure Healthier and Safer Work for All”[[1]](#footnote-2). In this document, the ACSH confirmed the need to update the six directives, including Directive 92/58/EEC, as identified by the Commission in its Communication “Safer and Healthier Work for All – Modernisation of the EU Occupational Safety and Health Legislation and Policy”[[2]](#footnote-3). The Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work recommended that the Commission should consider among others clarifying the relationship between the Directive and the current ISO standard and that this could be accomplished by non-binding guidelines.

On 30 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work set up a Working Party to prepare an opinion on non-binding guidelines to clarify certain issues regarding the practical application of Directive 92/58/EEC[[3]](#footnote-4) and the interrelationship between Directive 92/58/EEC and ISO standards in order to ensure greater harmonisation of safety signs across the EU. With regard to this issue, the ACSH Opinion states that despite the existence of the international instruments on safety signs, the Directive takes precedence over those instruments and is an important element of the common protective measures in place in the European Union.

On 5 November 2020 the Working Party finalised work on the draft guidelines and the draft opinion which were subsequently adopted by the Plenary of the ACSH on XXX [to be completed after the adoption of the opinion].

The guidelines consist of three parts. Part I describes certain legal aspects of the Directive and explains the concept of minimum requirements. Part II describes in detail a selection of safety signs as laid down by the above-mentioned Directive and compares them with ISO signs. Annex I provides a list of references and/or practices for further reading. Finally, in Annex II a comparative table presents different variations of relevant safety signs.

It should be highlighted that the guidelines explain the minimum requirements as laid down by Directive 92/58/EEC, whereas Member States are allowed to maintain or adopt stricter requirements. In other words, there is a degree of freedom left to Member States to decide which specific solutions are the best option in the specific national situation provided that the minimum requirements at EU level are met. Therefore, users in Members States are advised to check first national provisions, which implement Directive 92/58/EEC in their national legal systems.

# **Part I: Legal context at EU level**

1. **Directive 89/391/EEC and Directive 92/58/EEC**

### **Summary of the provisions of Directive 89/391/EEC and Directive 92/58/EEC**

Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (Framework Directive)[[4]](#footnote-5) lays down among others the general principles concerning the prevention of risks, the protection of safety and health of workers at the workplace, as well as general guidelines for the implementation of the said principles, and establishes a number of obligations for the employer. It applies to all sectors both public and private and covers all risks.

The EU legal act in force that regulates specifically the provision of safety and/or health signs at work is Directive 92/58/EEC. The objective of the individual Directive 92/58/EEC[[5]](#footnote-6) is to supplement the Framework Directive by introducing specific minimum requirements on placing safety and/or health signs at work.

Directive 92/58/EEC sets out minimum requirements, which means that Member States are allowed to maintain or adopt more stringent requirements regarding the use of safety signs.

The Directiveconsists of nine annexes in total. **Annex I** sets out the general minimum requirements concerning safety and/or health signs at work. **Annex II** lays down the minimum general requirements regarding signboards. **Annex III** provides information on the minimum requirements governing signs on containers and pipes, and **Annex IV** addresses the minimum requirements for the identification and location of fire-fighting equipment. **Annex V** sets out the minimum requirements governing signs used for obstacles and dangerous locations, and for marking traffic routes. **Annex VI, VII, VIII and IX** address the minimum requirements for illuminated signs, acoustic signs, verbal communication and hand signals, respectively.

### **Scope of application**

Directive 92/58/EEC applies to all sectors of activity covered by the Framework Directive and to all hazards that workers are exposed to which cannot be avoided or adequately reduced by other means.

Directive 92/58/EEC excludes signs for the placing on the market of dangerous substances and preparations, products and/or equipmentand also does not apply to signs used for regulating road, rail, inland waterway, sea or air transport. In addition, it provides for some other exceptions indicated in its Article 6[[6]](#footnote-7).

### **Employers’ obligations**

Employers shall provide safety and/or health signs as laid down in Directive 92/58/EEC where hazards cannot be avoided or adequately reduced by techniques for collective protection or measures, methods or procedures used in the organization of work or ensure that such signs are in place.

First of all, an employer shall apply the general principles of prevention, thus avoid risks, evaluate those which cannot be avoided, combat the risks at source, adapt the work to the individual, replace the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous, give priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures, and give appropriate instructions to the workers.

When applying Directive 92/58/EEC, employers shall take into account the risk assessment made in accordance with the Framework Directive 89/391/EEC, as well as the resulting preventive and protective measures.

Workers and/or their representatives shall be informed of all the measures to be taken concerning the safety and/or health signs used at work. Workers must be given suitable instruction, in particular in the form of specific information concerning the safety and/or health signs used at work (See for example: Annex I – Trainingmodule for workers - prevention of asbestos risks).

### **General minimum requirements – Annex II**

**Annex II** of Directive 92/58/EEC establishes the minimum general requirements concerning signboards. It describes their intrinsic features (section 1)[[7]](#footnote-8), conditions of use (section 2) and provides the overview of signboards that should be used to provide information or instructions about safety and/or health at work (section 3). The signboards to be used are divided into five different types, and section 3 provides details on the specific intrinsic features of each type (colour and shape).

### **Flexibility clause**

Section 3 of Annex II to Directive 92/58/EEC sets out the signboards that should be used at the workplace. However, as established by point 1.3 of section 1 of Annex II to the Directive, the pictograms used by Member States may be slightly different from or more detailed than those shown in section 3 of the Annex provided that they convey the same meaning and that no difference or adaptation obscures the meaning. In other words, small differences from the signboards depicted in Annex II to the Directive are acceptable as long as the resultant sign still meets the relevant intrinsic features.

The flexibility clause gives employers some level of discretion as to the signage system to be used. It permits the use of other signs as possible ways to achieve compliance with Directive 92/58/EEC provided they convey the same meaning as the Directive (Annex II, point 1.3).

1. **European and international standards**

The international voluntary standards are developed by a standard-setting body – the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – whereas the European standards are developed by two private, independent and officially recognized standard organisations: the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)[[8]](#footnote-9). CEN and CENELEC bring together the national standards agencies of 34 countries. A standard can be developed by the European Committee for Standardization or the International Organization for Standardization under a joint agreement and then it is published by CEN and ISO and prefixed “EN ISO”. When a standard is developed by ISO, it is prefixed “ISO”.

**EN ISO 7010** (currently EN ISO 7010:2020-03) was developed with the aim of defining a standard for safety signs. Main goals are language-independence and easy recognition.

Access to ISO and CEN standards is subject to charges and covered by copyrights.

1. **Interrelationship between Directive 92/58/EC** **and international standards**

The two systems of signage created by Directive 92/58/EEC (binding minimum requirements, which shall be transposed in national laws) and EN/ISO standards (voluntary systems that evolve to adapt to developments in a changing environment) are not mutually exclusive if the standards do not contradict the binding minimum requirements of the Directive.

The flexibility clause laid down in point 1.3 of Annex II would permit the use of signs[[9]](#footnote-10) of the EN ISO 7010 standard to comply with the requirements of the Directive as long as they provide the same meaning as the Directive and that no difference or adaptation obscures the meaning.

1. **Where to find the signage systems?**

The full text of the Directive 92/58/EC in 24 languages, including the signs, can be found here free of charge: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/?uri=celex%3A31992L0058>

The safety signs registered in EN ISO 7010 are available on the ISO Online Browsing Platform – [www.iso.org/obp/ui](http://www.iso.org/obp/ui). The safety signs can be found on this platform through the search form. As mentioned above, the use of ISO and CEN standards is subject to charges and covered by copyrights**.**

# **Part II: Types of safety signs**

1. **Categories of signs**

The Directive 92/58/EEC defines in its Annex II, point 3, five main categories of signs:

* prohibitory signs (signalling prohibition),
* mandatory signs (must do),
* warning signs (warn of hazards),
* emergency escape or first aid signs (safety exits, locations and equipment), and
* fire-fighting signs (serving fire protection).

First aid signs as well as fire-fighting signs may be combined with supplementary information signs, showing direction (“this way”). For emergency escape signs, directional information is already included in the pictogram.

As a point of precision, Directive 92/58/EEC does not only set out minimum requirements for signboards, Annexes VI, VII, VIII and IX present minimum requirements for other ways of conveying the message. They encompass illuminated signs and hand signals, as well as non-visual ways, such as acoustic signs and verbal communication. They may be applied as occasional signs, according to Annex I point 2.2 of the Directive. Such other means may be used in combination or as alternatives to each other, if equally effective and if applied in accordance with Annex I point 3 of the Directive.

As for signboards, similar to Directive 92/58/EEC, there are five categories of signs in EN ISO 7010. They encompass the following applications and each sign in each category is marked by a distinctive code. The categories have the following meanings and sign codes

* prohibition signs: „P“,
* mandatory signs: „M“,
* warning signs: „W“,
* safe condition signs: „E“, and
* fire safety signs: „F“.

The signs use colours as defined in ISO 3864, which specifies safety identification colours and design principles for safety signs and safety markings in workplaces. As a point of precision, ISO 3864 specifies standards for safety signs and markings. ISO 3864-1:2011 establishes safety identification colours and design principles for safety signs and safety markings. ISO 3864-2:2016 establishes additional principles to ISO 3864‑1 for the design of safety labels for products. ISO 3864-3:2012 gives principles, criteria and guidance for the design of graphical symbols in the two aforementioned norms. ISO 3864-4:2011 establishes the colorimetric and photometric requirements and test methods for the colours of safety signs.

1. **EN ISO 7010 signs in comparison with Directive 92/58/EEC**

There are a number of signs contained in EN ISO 7010, which are similar to signs in Directive 92/58/EEC both in meaning and general appearance. The following table contains a selection of such signs:

| **Category** | **Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992** | | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 “Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs”** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| prohibitory signs |  | No smoking  (Black pictogram on white background, red edging and diagonal line) |  | P002  No Smoking |
|  | Smoking and naked flames forbidden  (Black pictogram on white background, red edging and diagonal line) |  | P003  No open flame; fire, open ignition source and smoking prohibited |
| mandatory signs |  | Safety helmet must be worn  (White pictogram on blue background) |  | M014  Wear head protection |
|  | Ear protection must be worn  (White pictogram on blue background) |  | M003  Wear ear protection |
| warning signs |  | Danger: electricity  (Black pictogram on yellow background) |  | W012  Warning; electricity |
|  | Explosive material  (Black pictogram on yellow background) |  | W002  Warning; explosive material |
| first aid signs |  | First-aid post  (White pictogram on green background) |  | E003  First Aid |
|  | Stretcher  (White pictogram on green background) |  | E013  Stretcher |
| fire-fighting signs |  | Fire extinguisher  (White pictogram on red background) |  | F001  Fire extinguisher |
|  | Fire hose  (White pictogram on red background) |  | F002 Fire hose reel |

For emergency exit signs, a combination of the sign according to EN ISO 7010 (e.g., E001 “emergency exit (left hand)” or E002 “emergency exit (right hand)” with an arrow sign (ISO 3864-3), indicating direction, is necessary (see ISO 16069:2019 “Graphical symbols - Safety signs - Safety way guidance systems (SWGS)”). Directive 92/58/EEC contains signs for emergency exits/escape routes that already include directional arrows. However, the combination of directional arrow (ISO 3864-3) with the emergency exit signs of ISO 7010 can be considered equivalent in meaning to the emergency exits/ escape route signs in Directive 92/58/EEC if details and variations in its application do not obscure the meaning of the signs. For example, the directional arrow used must show the same direction as the corresponding sign of Directive 92/58/EEC. The following table contains a selection of emergency exit signs:

| **Directive 92/58/ EEC of 24 June 1992** | **Emergency exit signs of EN ISO 7010:2020-03 “Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs” in combination with supplementary arrow sign (ISO 3864-3 “Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs”) - examples** |
| --- | --- |
| Emergency exit/ escape route  (White pictogram on green background) |  |

1. **Other relevant safety signs**

Since the introduction of Directive 92/58/EEC, developments in business and technology have made new OSH risks relevant. Corresponding safety signs of EN ISO 7010:2020-03may prove useful in many workplaces. Among those signs are for example the following:

| **No.** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs** | **Description, function and usage recommendations** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | P001, General prohibition sign  Function: to signify a prohibited action  Hazard: Risk to people as specified by a supplementary sign  There is a general safety sign for each category of safety signs. Used in combination with a supplementary sign whenever a standardized safety sign is not available**.** |
|  |  | P013, No activated mobile phones  Function: to prohibit activated mobile phones  Hazard: electromagnetic field |
|  |  | P020, Do not use lift in the event of fire  Function: to prohibit use of lift in the event of fire  Hazard: being trapped in a lift during a fire |
|  |  | W017, Warning; hot surface  Function: to warn of a hot surface  Hazard: hot surface |
|  |  | M015, Wear high-visibility clothing  Function: to signify that high-visibility clothing must be worn  Hazard: moving vehicles or equipment |
|  |  | F005, Fire alarm call point  Function: to indicate the location of a fire alarm call point  Hazard: not being able to locate a fire alarm call point |
|  |  | F004, Collection of firefighting equipment  Function: to indicate the location of firefighting equipment  Hazard: not being able to locate firefighting equipment |

1. **Safety signs and new technologies**

New technology can usefully be combined with safety signs, bearing in mind that all new digital solutions need to be in compliance with Directive 92/58/EEC.

New technologies can help to improve knowledge of safety signs. Certain phone applications make it possible to take a photo of a safety sign and to obtain its meaning immediately. An app has been developed by the Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks — AUVA (as presented on the OSHwiki website) and is included in the reference section of this guidance document. It is necessary to underline that the application is not fully operational for all signs.

Digital signs may be displayed publicly and can provide additional information on different parameters. Using digital technology makes it possible to combine a conventional sign with customised symbols. These safety features consist of a traditional security sign, accompanied by a digital screen that presents more specific information. The message displayed on the screen may convey the meaning of the safety sign. It may also indicate a number corresponding to a technical parameter such as a temperature, as well as the risk level. For example, a safety panel can include a conventional sign with regard to the risk of exposure to noise and a numerical indication of the ambient noise with a colour symbolising the risk level. The digital message can be quickly updated which is very important in certain circumstances. Additionally, this combination makes it possible to draw workers’ attention again to the message conveyed.

For further reading: <http://www.inrs.fr/risques/travail-isole/dispositif-alarme-travailleur-isole-DATI.html>

# **Annex I: References and/or examples of practices for further reading[[10]](#footnote-11)**

This Annex contains links to various documents from Member States regarding safety signs. Some documents serve as extensive guidelines whereas others focus on specific sectors or issues.

**Germany (documents in German):**

* Technische Regel für Arbeitsstätten - ASR A1.3 „Sicherheits- und Gesundheitsschutzkennzeichnung“ Ausgabe: Februar 2013 (GMBl 2013, S. 334, zuletzt geändert GMBl 2017, S. 398), [https://www.baua.de/DE/Angebote/Rechtstexte-und-Technische-Regeln/Regelwerk/ASR/ASR-A1-3.html](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https:/www.baua.de/DE/Angebote/Rechtstexte-und-Technische-Regeln/Regelwerk/ASR/ASR-A1-3.html__;!!DOxrgLBm!RHhQsWkGdCk3PwfxBtFhdeqytaa8h9-LXi0KIME9cTOA0dQbfiaVTQcy48WRRcqUTIrNRS19EjU$):

National clarification to the EU directive and its national transposition, therefore adding information and presenting the EU directive and its national transposition in applicable concepts. It consists of a set of technical rules on signs. If employers implement this Technical Rule, they may assume that they are complying with the provisions of the applicable law (presumption of conformity). It includes signs from EN ISO 7010:2020-03 as well as German national standard DIN 4844-2:2012-12 (see below) as well as descriptions of design principles, necessary planning steps for equipping workplaces with safety signs, permanent and temporary sign usage.

* DGUV Information 211-041 „Sicherheits- und Gesundheitsschutzkennzeichnung“, 2016.04, <https://publikationen.dguv.de/widgets/pdf/download/article/3058>:

Non-binding informational guideline on signs issued by the German Social Accident Insurance institutions aimed at prevention of accidents, supporting the actual implementation within companies. This information presents the directive and its national transposition more clearly by using concise language. It is accompanied by illustrative examples about sign meanings and offer explanations as well as guidance for an effective use of safety signs, including background information on the design principles of safety signs and examples for their effective operational use.

* Berufsgenossenschaft Holz und Metall (BGHM): „Sicherheitszeichen“, [https://www.bghm.de/arbeitsschuetzer/praxishilfen/sicherheitszeichen/](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https:/www.bghm.de/arbeitsschuetzer/praxishilfen/sicherheitszeichen/__;!!DOxrgLBm!RHhQsWkGdCk3PwfxBtFhdeqytaa8h9-LXi0KIME9cTOA0dQbfiaVTQcy48WRRcqUTIrNJ-y_7Tk$)

Presents the directive and its national transposition more clearly. Practical assistance website by a branch of the German Social Accident Insurance. Contains a collection of the signs most commonly found in workplaces, available for download.

* DIN 4844-2:2012-12 „Graphische Symbole - Sicherheitsfarben und Sicherheitszeichen - Teil 2: Registrierte Sicherheitszeichen“ (Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Part 2: Registered safety signs), 2012-02:

Adds further signs information, beyond the scope of the EU directive. This national standard contains a selection of water safety signs from ISO 20712-1: 2008 and national safety signs that are not or not yet standardized in EN ISO 7010:2020-03. As with other norms, such as EN ISO 7010, the application of DIN 4844-2:2012-12 is legally non-binding, however, following the recommendations expressed by the norms may prove advantageous in liability considerations.

* DIN/TR 4844-4:2020-06 „Graphische Symbole – Sicherheitsfarben und Sicherheitszeichen - Teil 4: Leitfaden zur Anwendung von Sicherheitskennzeichnung“ (Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Part 4: Code of practice for the use of safety signs), 2020-06:

Adds further information beyond the scope of the EU directive. This technical report contains recommendations and explanations for the practical application of safety labelling. Among others, this includes the use of directional arrows in combination with emergency exit signs. As a technical report, this document is non-binding.

* DIN EN 1838 Beiblatt 1:2018-11 „Angewandte Lichttechnik – Notbeleuchtung; Beiblatt 1: Erläuterungen und Anwendungshinweise“ (Lighting applications - Emergency lighting; Supplement 1: Explanations and notes for application, Éclairagisme – Éclairage de secours; Supplément 1: Explications et instructions d’utilisation), 2018-11:

Adds further information beyond the scope of the EU directive. This supplementary sheet on safety lighting is intended to help the user in implementing the safety goals of the DIN EN 1838 standard and, in particular, to provide explanations and information when solving frequently encountered problems. DIN EN 1838 specifies the lighting requirements for safety lighting and replacement lighting systems that are installed in systems and rooms. In addition, practical information is given on the installation height of escape signs and the determination of the recognition distances. This document is non-binding.

**Austria (document in German):**

Verordnung der Bundesministerin für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales über die Sicherheits- und Gesundheitsschutzkennzeichnung (Kennzeichnungsverordnung – KennV)

Available at:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10009067>

This legal act contains national provisions implementing Directive 92/58/EEC. However, it also contains specifics about signs, especially in its Annex 3. Also, it mentions how to use signs, and the requirement to train and inform employees about signs.

**Ireland (document in English):**

[https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications\_and\_Forms/Publications/General\_Application\_Regulations/Safety\_Signs\_at\_Places\_of\_Work.pdf](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https:/www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/Publications/General_Application_Regulations/Safety_Signs_at_Places_of_Work.pdf__;!!DOxrgLBm!Vs_Y-BwI81WHeWwSz7Pue4YVDrbGq_mAznci1EtIH3o8IoKftJxd23mOIwtpdI3W-4zH-YecOYI$) (guide amended in 2016)

This guide is addressed to safety and health practitioners, employers, managers, employees, safety representatives and others to give guidance on the national regulations in the field of safety signs. This guide gives a detailed description of different types of signs and pictograms and shows which are correct or not. However, it is not intended to be used as a legal interpretation of the Irish legislation.

**France**

France / French Standard NF X 60-400 29 Décembre 2017 Indice de classement : X 60-400 Maintenance — E : Maintenance — Securing of workers during maintenance operations — Process control of energies.

The norm was created to be able to react in a situation where workers who carry out maintenance, repair or any other interventions on equipment or installations can be endangered by different sources of energy. The risk associated with energy must be controlled in all circumstances. To this end, the French standard NF X 60-400 offers a risk analysis method allowing for a choice of prevention measures according to the type of energy (with an exception of electricity) and situation. One of the recommended measures is affixing a specific sign on each isolation or cut-off device. This sign allows a worker to find easily such a device and to cut off energy, if necessary.

This method is recommended by the French INRS (National Research and Security Institute).

**Corresponding links**

<http://www.inrs.fr/>



**Belgium (available in Dutch and French)**

[http://www.werk.belgie.be/defaultTab.aspx?id=590#](http://www.werk.belgie.be/defaultTab.aspx?id=590)

There is also a dedicated page on the application of the ISO 7010 norm <http://www.werk.belgie.be/defaultTab.aspx?id=43447>

**EU – OSHA:**

The link below leads to the EU-OSHA website containing general information regarding safety signs: <https://osha.europa.eu/en/legislation/directives/9>

A smartphone application for identifying safety signs: link to OSHwiki: <https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/Safety_signs>

**FIEC Training module for workers - prevention of asbestos risks**

The European Construction Industry Federation (FIEC) proposes a training module on prevention of asbestos risks, which covers also safety signs relating to the precautions that should be taken in such a situation.

<http://www.fiec.eu/en/fiec/projects/completed-projects/information-modules-asbestos.aspx>

# **Annex II: Comparison**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs** |
| 1. | No smoking |  |
| 2. | Smoking and naked flames forbidden |  |
| 3. | No access for pedestrians |  |



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 4. | Do not extinguish with water |  |
| 5. | Not drinking water |  |
| 6. | Not access for unau- thorized  persons | not included    D-P006  Not access for unau- thorized persons |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 7. | No access for industri- al vehicles |  |
| 8. | Do not touch |  |
| 9. | Flammable material or high temperature (In the absence of a spe- cific sign for high tem- perature.) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 10. | Explosive material |  |
| 11. | Toxic material |  |
| 12. | Corrosive material |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 13. | Radioactive material |  |
| 14. | Overhead load |  |
| 15. | Industrial vehicles |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 16. | Danger: electricity |  |
| 17. | General danger |  |
| 18. | Laser beam |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 19. | Oxidant material |  |
| 20. | Non-ionizing radiation |  |
| 21. | Strong magnetic field |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 22. | Obstacles |  |
| 23. | Drop |  |
| 24. | Biological risk |  |



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 25. | Low temperature |  |
| 26. | Eye protection must be worn |  |
| 27. | Safety helmet must be worn |  |

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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 28. | Ear protection must be worn |  |
| 29. | Respiratory equipment must be worn |  |
| 30. | Safety boots must be worn |  |



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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 31. | Safety gloves must be worn |  |
| 32. | Safety overalls must be worn |  |
| 33. | Face protection must be worn |  |

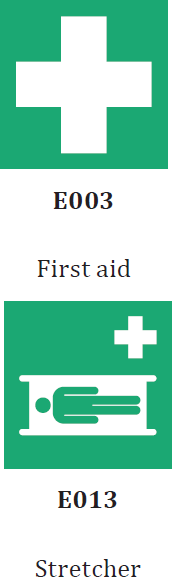


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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 34. | Safety harness must be worn |  |
| 35. | Pedestrians must use this route |  |
| 36. | General mandatory sign  (to be accompanied where necessary by another sign) |  |

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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 37. | Emergency exit/ es- cape route |  |
| 38. | Emergency exit / es- cape route |  |
| 39. | This way (supplementary infor- mation sign) | Supplementary arrow sign (type D of ISO 3864-3) in white on green. To be used to give directional information (direction examples, the arrows may be rotated in increments of 45°). |



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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03**  **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 40. | First-aid post |  |
| 41. | Stretcher |  |
| 42. | Safety shower |  |



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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 43. | Eyewash |  |
| 44. | Emergency telephone for first-aid or escape |  |
| 45. | Fire hose | F002  Fire hose reel |
| 46. | Ladder | F003  Fire ladder |

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| **No.** | **Directive 92/58/ EEC** | **EN ISO 7010:2020-03 Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Regis- tered safety signs** |
| 47. | Fire extinguisher | F001  Fire extinguisher |
| 48. | Emergency fire tele- phone | F006  Fire emergency tele- phone |
| 49. | This way (supplementary infor- mation sign ) | Red arrow: not included in ISO 7010 |

1. The Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work, “Opinion on the Modernisation of Six OSH Directives to Ensure Healthier and Safer Work for All”, Doc.1718/2017, Adopted on 06/12/2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, “Safer and Healthier Work for All - Modernisation of the EU Occupational Safety and Health Legislation and Policy”, COM(2017)12 final, Brussels, 10.1.2017, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=16874&langId=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. OJ L 245, 26.8.1992, p. 23, as amended. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. As subsequently amended. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. *Article 6 (Exemptions)*

   *1.  Taking account of the types of activity and/or size of the undertakings concerned, Member States may specify categories of undertakings allowed to replace totally, partially or temporarily the illuminated signs, and/or acoustic signals provided for in this Directive by alternative measures which afford the same level of protection.*

   *2.  Member States may derogate, after consulting both sides of industry, from the application of Annex VIII, section 2 and/or Annex IX, section 3, whilst laying down alternative measures guaranteeing the same level of protection.*

   *3.  Member States shall consult, in accordance with national laws and/or practice, employers' and workers' organizations when implementing paragraph 1.* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Annex I, point 1.1. *Where health and/or safety signs are required by the general rule in Article 3 of the Directive, they must conform to the specific requirements in Annexes II to IX*. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. CEN and CENELEC, website: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/aboutus/Pages/default.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Signs not provided for in Directive 92/58/EEC. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. These examples were provided by the Working Party. This list is non-exhaustive. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)