Construction Safety Program

Prepared by: **PASSERINVEST GROUP a. s.**

For: **Internal use and external partners**

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About us

The Passerinvest Group (hereinafter referred to as "PST") is a purely Czech investment and development company, which was founded by Radim Passer in 1991 and since then has gained a great deal of experience in the construction of office and commercial developments as well as residential buildings.

As a responsible urban builder and investor, since 1996 the company has been associated mainly with Brumlovka (formerly BB Centrum) in Prague 4, which is one of the largest and most successful urban design projects not only in the Czech Republic, but in the whole of Europe in terms of developments built by a single investor. The Passerinvest Group has invested almost CZK 16 billion there so far, of which CZK 1.6 billion has been spent on non-profit projects that are used by the general public (education, public greenery, sports facilities and urban infrastructure, security, ecology).

Limitation of rights

Guarantees

This document is for information purposes only. The content of this document does not bind Passerinvest Group, a.s. (hereinafter referred to as PST) and PST does not intend to conclude a contract, accept an offer, confirm the conclusion of a contract or create a pre-contractual liability of its processor, unless PST expressly states otherwise in this document. PST shall not be liable for any damages or injury caused by a third party's decision based on this document.

In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Policy and any applicable legislation, the provisions of the legislation in question shall always prevail. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this english version of Policy with it´s Czech original verison, the provisions of the original Czech version shall always prevail.

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Safe Construction

Basic mission

Our mission remains to strive to do business in accordance with God's will. The work of a developer requires patience in long-term and systematic work. We want to continue conducting this work in a responsible manner and prepare high-quality, user-friendly office and residential areas for our customers, complemented by a comprehensive network of shops, restaurants and services. Creative urban and architectural design in the areas in which we do business remains an equally important part of our work.

The Passerinvest Group enjoys a very good reputation, one that it has built up both in the Czech Republic and abroad. The credit for this goes not only to the quality of the projects and the high level of services provided, but also to the cornerstones of the company's culture, which include a sense of fair play, friendly relations with business partners and responsibility towards society as well as the environment.

The following Construction Safety Program was developed based on these core values. As part of its sustainable strategy, the Passerinvest Group aims to eliminate potential risks to human health and the environment arising in connection with its construction, reconstruction and other building work.

Main objective

The main purpose of these construction guidelines is to set out the required and recommended requirements for the construction of buildings and public spaces for PST, with the main aim being to ensure safe construction and limit the negative impact of construction production on the surrounding area and the environment.

Minimum requirements

The legal standards are perceived by PST as so-called minimum requirements. Compliance with the legislative standards, etc. is strictly required by PST, yet in areas where it is possible to create an environment better than that required by the relevant standard or law in terms of human health, PST calls for the creation of that safer environment. Such superior standards are always considered in the light of the actual functionality and impact of the given improvement and its technical and economic feasibility.

Application

The Building Construction Guidelines apply to all commercial, industrial and retail buildings developed and constructed by PST as investor.

Construction Safety Program

As an activity with a major impact on the working and living environment, construction safety is one of the most important tasks of our company. In the construction sector, which has significant specifics compared to other areas in terms of the preparation and organisation involved, and especially in the actual operation and execution of the work, the safety requirements for the activities to be carried out are highly extensive and stratified.

The purpose of this material, which is intended for professional and other workers charged with ensuring, managing or checking occupational safety in the construction industry, is to provide a basic insight into and knowledge of the legal, technical and professional aspects relating to the protection of workers' life and health so as to enable them to perform their tasks and carry out construction work in a competent manner. This material does not contain a comprehensive overview of the applicable safety regulations, but a selection of essential requirements chosen on the basis of practical experience. All construction projects should be safe to implement, maintain and also safe to remove. Prevention, i.e. the early resolution of risks associated with the construction process, is probably the most important aspect of construction safety.

Project documentation

The elimination of project risks will be addressed during the preparation of the project documentation. At that stage, a significant influence can often be exerted over the execution of the construction work and the safety of the future construction. This includes, for example, the selection of appropriate technological processes, machinery and temporary building structures, or the design of the interrelationships between individual contractors in terms of timing and technology. The future construction contractor (if known) will be allowed to further work on refining the safety conditions on the construction site during the preparation of the documentation or within the contractor's documentation, which should be based on his specific capabilities and experience. The aim of examining the project documentation in terms of the safety of future construction is to minimise future construction risks so as to avoid the need for costly measures to protect the health of workers, the environment, traffic safety, etc. during the construction process. In the event of compliance with the conditions pursuant to Section 5(1)(h) and (i) of Act No. 251/2005 Coll., further checks on the project documentation will be conducted by the Regional Labour Inspectorate as the body concerned in the construction procedure. As part of this process, the documentation will therefore be checked for its compliance with the legal requirements to ensure occupational safety. As part of the final statement on the project documentation, the inspectors will point out any shortcomings in the implementation of the legal regulations to ensure occupational safety.

Construction Organisation Principles will be developed as part of the project documentation. This document will contain information and instructions according to the location of the building and the specific type of building pursuant to the annexes of Decree No. 499/2006 Coll., on building documentation. In summary, however, the Construction Organisation Principles will include:

- connection of the construction site to the existing transport and technical infrastructure
- protection of the area around the site and requirements for related remediation, demolition and tree-felling work
- maximum temporary and permanent claims for the construction site
- requirements for barrier-free bypass routes
- balance of earthworks, requirements for the supply or deposit (dumping) of soil
- access to the building site during the construction works, or access routes
- proposal of the optimal construction process (timetable, schedules, justification of the number of stages, lockouts, etc.)
- requirements for the gradual commissioning (use) of the construction, requirements for the course and method of preparation and implementation of the construction
- boundaries of the land of the temporarily built-up area for the construction site facilities, specifying the maximum height level for temporary structures, with the exception of technological objects
- needs and consumption of critical media and materials, provision thereof
- site drainage
- impact of the construction works on the surrounding buildings and land
- maximum quantities and types of waste and emissions produced during construction, disposal thereof
- environmental protection during construction
- principles of occupational health and safety on the construction site
- modifications for barrier-free use of the buildings affected by the construction work
- principles for traffic engineering measures
- determination of special conditions for the performance of the construction work - performance of the construction work during operation, measures to mitigate the effects of the external environment during the construction work, etc.
- construction progress, critical milestone dates
- requirements for public transport closures
- equipping the site with entrance signage

The Construction Organisation Principles will serve as the basis for the development of the Occupational Health and Safety Plan (hereinafter referred to as: "OHS") on the construction site. During the construction preparation phase, these principles must identify potential hazards and risks that may occur on the construction site due to the construction and technological solutions to be used. It is therefore necessary to take account of the requirements for the supporting documents that are needed to ensure that the OSH plan is prepared properly. These requirements include:

- information on surrounding structures that could affect the OHS of the construction project
- identification and determination of the links and impacts of the site facilities on the surrounding area (public interest)
- requirements for the extent and size of the site
- connection of the construction area and construction site facilities
- information on transport routes and roads
- quality preparation of input documents including project documentation - protection zones, network connection points, information on existing land, etc.

The preparation of the Construction Organisation Principles must respect technical and economic feasibility and must demonstrate the optimal construction method not only from the point of view of occupational health and safety, but also from the perspective of temporary connection to utility networks and transport services. The author of the construction project documentation is obliged to cooperate with the OHS coordinator appointed by the construction client.

Production preparation

Production preparation means detailed familiarisation with the construction site, the layout of the area for the construction work, the preparation of technological procedures, safety data sheets, and, where applicable, the preparation of part of the implementation documentation. During this phase, particular attention will be paid to ensuring the protection of third parties. For the purposes of this document, third parties will be considered to be persons in the immediate vicinity of the construction site who may be significantly endangered by the operation of the building, but who are not directly involved in the construction work.

The individual, site-specific conditions of the building and construction site must always be taken into account when selecting and determining safety measures. For the above reasons, we should answer at least a few questions about the potential for risks. We then need to assess the severity of the risk and take measures to eliminate it.

OSH Coordinator

During the preparation of the construction, an OHS Coordinator or, if necessary, OHS Coordinators will be appointed if the following conditions are met:

- The duration of the construction work will exceed 30 working days and more than 20 workers will be working on site for more than 1 day at a time
- The construction work will last for more than 500 days per worker
- Work activities that pose an increased risk to health or life are to be performed. Work activities that pose an increased risk to health or life include:
  1. Work that exposes workers to the risk of injury or death from the collapse of loose soil in an excavation more than 5 m deep.
  2. Work related to the use of dangerous highly toxic chemical substances and preparations or in the presence of biological agents according to special legislation.
  3. Work with sources of ionising radiation, unless covered by specific legislation.
  4. Work over or in close proximity to water involving an imminent danger of drowning.
  5. Work where there is a risk of falling from heights or into open depths of more than 10 m.
  6. Work carried out in the protection zones of power lines or technical equipment.
  7. Well drilling, earthworks carried out by extrusion or microtunnelling from underground workings, tunnelling works, unless they are supervised by the state mining administration authorities.
  8. Diving work.
  9. Work carried out at elevated air pressure (in a caisson).
  10. Work involving the use of explosives according to special legislation.2)
  11. Work associated with the assembly and disassembly of metal, concrete, and wooden heavy structural building components intended for permanent incorporation into buildings.

When determining these, it will be verified whether they have a valid document on the professional competence of the OSH coordinator on the construction site. If more than one coordinator is appointed, the rules for their cooperation must be set out in writing. The coordinator will be provided with all the necessary and relevant information and documents related to his/her activities and, where applicable, information about persons who may be present on the site.

During the preparatory phase of the construction, the OSH coordinator will prepare an OSH plan, which will be continuously updated during the course of the construction work. The coordinator will also provide expert advice and make recommendations regarding OHS and fire protection to ensure a safe and risk-free workplace. He or she will also inform the construction planner and contractor of all the known safety and health risks arising from the nature of the construction and the work related to the construction. The OSH coordinator will notify the relevant regional labour inspectorate of the start of the

construction work on the building site in accordance with the relevant provisions of Government Regulation No. 591/2006 Coll. by the designated deadline.

During the course of the construction works, the coordinator will update the OSH plan on the construction site, check compliance with the plan and organise inspection days to discuss changes and possible violations. It will coordinate the cooperation between the contractors in the adoption of appropriate measures to ensure OSH on the construction site, which it will subsequently check. It also checks the condition of the site fencing and the site itself, the condition and positioning of safety signs, thoroughfares, and the condition of the machinery and equipment used. If necessary, it will carry out other activities aimed at ensuring OSH within the framework of the applicable legislation, and upholding the interests of and protecting the client. The coordinator will always be provided with all the necessary assistance from the contracting authority and the contractor(s).

OHS plan

The OHS plan will be prepared as a site-specific document to ensure OHS on the construction site and to eliminate or reduce any risks to an acceptable level. It will include:

- basic information about the building,
- information on local and operational conditions,
- information on working and technological procedures,
- the sequential schedule of the work
- OHS requirements on the construction site

The OHS plan will be drawn up by a designated OHS coordinator authorised to prepare the document. The OSH plan must be tailored to the construction site; all its parts must contain detailed information, with specific proposals for addressing individual OSH requirements, and correspond to the actual situation. Minimum requirements for the scope and content of the OSH plan:

- Basic information about the construction (name, location, client, contractor, planner, coordinator, description and scope of the construction, impact of the construction on the surrounding area, etc.)
- Site layout plan (site perimeter, fencing, entrances, driveways, parking areas, power lines, etc.)
- Description of work, scope of construction, time schedule, estimated number of workers
- Identification of risks
- Procedures for the safe execution of the work
    - Site procedures (site equipment, fencing, premises for the storage or handling of material, entrances, lighting, etc.)
    - Working and technological procedures (procedure for earthworks, demolition, assembly, concrete and masonry work, etc.)
- Specific construction requirements (working with toxic chemicals, working with explosives, etc.)
- Measures to cover potential risks (must be specific, not general)

Sample contents of the OSH Plan

Contents

The OHS Plan must be continuously updated during the course of the work.

Selected topics on reducing risks on the construction site

Identification of security risks and incidents

The basic means of eliminating or reducing identified environmental or process safety risks will be an inspection day at the construction site convened by the OHS coordinator. At this forum, all the contractors will discuss each of their individual activities, the resulting risks and measures to eliminate them, as well as solutions for the adoption of measures to ensure work safety in relation to the construction process and the activities of future contractors. Contractors will have the opportunity to ask the coordinator questions concerning the implementation of the best solution for work procedures, to discuss the timing of the work in relation to the provision of safety measures (e.g. agree when another contractor will act as a collective safeguard on a work site at height to enable them to then start their work on that site, etc.). The necessary outcome of these inspection days will be a separate record which will be sent to all the responsible representatives of the participants.

Sample minutes from the OSH coordinator inspection day

Minutes from the inspection day of coordinator certificate number xxx dated ..... at .....

Present:.....

.....

1. Information on the safety and health risks that have arisen on site during the course of the works

- XY has joined the construction site. Following a notification, a new risk will arise on the site ..... . In order to eliminate the risk it is essential to ..... . Work areas/structures are inaccessible without this measure.
- when working on the ..... structure, the surrounding area must be secured to protect against objects falling from a height. All those working on site are required to follow the instructions given by the local signage.

2. Co-ordination of cooperation between or persons authorised by contractors in adopting measures to ensure occupational health and safety

- as proposed by the contractor XY, the excavations will be secured with safety tape to prevent falls into depths. It has been agreed that, given that the depth of the excavation exceeds 150 cm and with regard to subsequent activities in the excavation, a railing with a ladder will be installed at the edge of the excavation at all shaft locations.
- on the platform +10.3 a fixed collective safeguard (protective structure at the edge of the drop) will be set up to be used for the execution of all the necessary works.

- before work begins on dismantling the façade elements, scaffolding will be erected to serve as a collective safeguard (protective structure at the edge of the drop) for all relevant professions

3. Checking compliance with occupational health and safety requirements

3.1 XY has failed to secure a hole located ..... with dimensions ..... with the risk of ..... . I require that the hole be covered by ..... at the latest.

3.2 XY employees performing the installation of ..... at height do not use the personal protective equipment specified in the procedure. I require that immediate remedial action be taken and that the specified personal protective equipment be used.

4. Site perimeter security check

- the security of the construction site corresponds to the OHS plan
- there is no ..... sign at the entrance. I require that XY install the prescribed traffic signs by .....
- the ban on entry to the construction site is not being complied with. I require that you ensure compliance with this ban within a week. Applies to all contractors on site.

5. Checking the rectification of the defects mentioned in the previous minutes

- defect no. .... has ceased to exist ..... .
- defect no. .... has been rectified ..... .
- defect no. .... has not yet been rectified. The client will be informed of this fact with a request to take remedial action.

6. Check on compliance with the OHS plan, its modification and updates

- contractor XY has rendered secured the work at height by installing a non-compliant barrier in contravention of the OHS plan point no. ..... I require that the prescribed guardrail be properly installed in place of the barrier by .....
- in view of the construction progress, it will be possible to dismantle part of the site fencing from next week. The boundary of the site will be the completed wall of the building under construction. In the event of temporary work at height after the site fencing has been dismantled, during the course of this work the area will be secured by temporarily excluding traffic by blocking the pavement with a sign: Pedestrians, cross to the other side.

7. Suggestions, warnings, suggestions

- I recommend that managers make more frequent checks on their employees' use of PPE
- Please note that the main power switch must be switched off and locked when work is not under way at the site. The entrance gate must also be locked.
- I request that a representative of XY attend the next coordinator inspection day.

8. The next coordinator inspection day will take place on ... at ....

Date ..... drawn up by coordinator

.....

These minutes were sent electronically on ..... to the following addresses:

Noise

Construction site noise is a major risk on a construction site. The risk factors for exposure to excessive noise are the intensity of the noise and the duration of exposure. Sound is a mechanical wave that elicits auditory perception. Humans can perceive these waves individually within the range of approximately 16 Hz to 20,000 Hz. An important characteristic of sound is its loudness, or decibel (dB) level, which is a unit of sound pressure. A sound volume of 0 dB is the quietest possible level that is audible to the healthy human ear. Each 3 dB increase represents a doubling of the noise intensity. For example, noise measured at 88 dB (A) is twice the intensity of noise measured at 85 dB (A). The risk of damage due to excessive acoustic exposure increases with prolonged or additional noise exposure. When assessing noise risks on a construction site, the main objective should be to:

- identify persons working in noisy environments,
- set the maximum daily personal noise exposure,
- take account of other information regarding noise measurement conditions and personal protection, PPE equipment.

Noise risk assessors should particularly focus on:

- the level and type of noise occurring on the site,
- noise exposure time, including impact impulse noise,
- permissible exposure limits and noise limits,
- information on noise emissions from machinery, apparatus and equipment,
- the effects and impacts of noise on the health and safety of workers,
- alternative, less noisy technologies that are specifically designed for this purpose,
- information on the medical surveillance of persons exposed to noise,
- availability of PPE - personal protective equipment (noise protectors).

Potential noise pollution should be assessed as early as in the construction site design phase, i.e. during production preparation. During the course of the construction works, we should strive to eliminate the noise burden on the construction site by limiting noisy processes or replacing them with less noisy processes and technologies, e.g. by applying the following measures:

- apply information from the manufacturer or supplier of the construction machinery to construction practice and select low-noise models that are also effective for the job.
- work to relocate noisy work to isolated areas, or eliminate the spread of noise by building active acoustic barriers
- ensure appropriate sequencing of noisy works within the daily construction schedule.
- Do not allow noisy work to be carried out outside "normal working hours".

Storage and handling of hazardous substances and materials

Hazardous substances or hazardous mixtures are substances or mixtures which, under the conditions laid down in Act No. 350/2011 Coll., have one or more dangerous properties which are classified as:

- explosive - substances and mixtures that can react exothermically even without access to oxygen in the air;
- oxidizing - substances and mixtures that produce a highly exothermic reaction in contact with other substances;
- extremely flammable - substances and mixtures with extremely low flash points and low boiling points, or gaseous substances and mixtures which are flammable in contact with air at room temperature and pressure;
- highly flammable:
- substances and mixtures that spontaneously heat up and eventually ignite in contact with air at room temperature without an energy supply;
- solids and mixtures which can readily ignite after brief contact with an ignition source and which continue to burn or burn out after removal;
- liquid substances and mixtures with a very low flash point;
- substances and mixtures which, in contact with water or moist air, give off highly flammable gases;
- flammable - liquid substances or mixtures with a low flash point;
- highly toxic - substances or mixtures that cause death or acute or chronic damage to health if inhaled, ingested or if they penetrate the skin in very small quantities;
- toxic - substances or mixtures that cause death or acute or chronic damage to health if inhaled, swallowed or if they penetrate the skin in small quantities;
- harmful - substances or mixtures that may cause death or acute or chronic damage to health if inhaled, swallowed or if they penetrate the skin;
- corrosive - substances or mixtures that can destroy living tissues on contact;
- irritants - substances or mixtures which may cause inflammation after immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes and which do not have corrosive effects;
- sensitising - substances or mixtures which are capable of causing hypersensitivity by inhalation, ingestion or contact with the skin;
- carcinogenic - substances or mixtures that may cause or increase the incidence of cancer if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin;
- mutagenic - substances or mixtures that may cause or increase the incidence of hereditary genetic damage if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin;
- toxic to reproduction - substances or mixtures which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may cause or increase the incidence of non-hereditary adverse effects in offspring or impair male or female reproductive functions or capabilities;
- hazardous to the environment - substances or mixtures which, when released into the environment, present or may present an immediate or subsequent hazard to one or more components of the environment.

If chemicals have any hazardous properties, they must be labelled in the prescribed manner before they are placed on the market. In addition, the hazard label for chemicals contains:

- the specification of the risk, known as H codes ("Hazard Statement");
- b) a safety system, known as P - codes ("Precautionary Statement").

This information can be found in the Safety Data Sheet for the hazardous chemical or chemical mixture.

When working with hazardous chemicals and chemical mixtures, the following general principles for safe work must be observed:

- Eating, drinking and smoking are prohibited during all activities involving chemicals and chemical mixtures. Special areas must be set aside for this purpose. These areas must be established in a safe environment, must not be directly connected to areas at risk of explosion or fire and must be clearly marked.
- Extraction must be provided for work where harmful chemicals may be released into the air.
- With all work with substances that may endanger human health, including poisons, corrosives, flammable liquids, chemical carcinogens, explosives, etc., technical measures must be adopted to ensure that the maximum permissible concentrations for the working environment are not exceeded. Information on occupational health and safety is also given in the relevant subject-specific technical standards or activity standards.
- Workers must use personal protective equipment to suit the nature of the work. Persons working with substances that burn and irritate the skin (e.g. corrosives) or degrease it (organic solvents) must be equipped with protective ointments to suit the nature of the work.
- Substances which are poisons, corrosives, flammable liquids or chemical carcinogens as defined by the relevant legislation shall be labelled and handled in accordance with these regulations.
- Work with substances listed as poisons, chemical carcinogens and other substances that are particularly dangerous to human health must be kept to a minimum. Before any work with substances that may endanger health, technical and organisational measures to protect health must be carefully checked and remedial measures must be prepared in case of an accident.
- Poisons must be stored in such a way that they cannot be misused and must be labelled. Substances included in the list of poisons are used only where they cannot be replaced by other less dangerous substances.
- Corrosives that release heat when they are dissolved or diluted must be dissolved in batches while being constantly stirred and cooled.
- Spilled acids must be flushed immediately with water or neutralised with powdered soda and flushed again with water. Flush any spilled alkali with water.
- Sawdust, textiles or other organic substances must not be used to remove spilled nitric acid and other strong oxidizing mixtures (chromosulphurics).

- The maximum quantity of flammable liquids that may be stored and handled is specified in the technical standard.
- Static electricity must be avoided when working with non-polar solvents.
- When heating flammable liquids, it is necessary to assess the specific characteristics of the system being heated and take measures to prevent a fire. Special care should be taken when working with ether and sulphur carbon.
- In the event of a spillage of flammable liquids, gas appliances must be switched off immediately; the electricity must be switched off, unauthorised persons barred and good ventilation provided. The spilled flammable liquid should be left to soak into a suitable porous material, which must be removed to a safe place (landfill). It is forbidden to spread spilled non-polar solvents on the floor or on a plastic mat (risk of static electricity!). Workers performing the clean-up must protect themselves against the harmful health effects of the spilled liquid; others not involved in the clean-up must not be in the area.
- All operations with alkali metals, hydrides, solutions of organometallic compounds and strong oxidizing agents must be carried out with eye and face protection. Before starting work with these substances, the condition of the apparatus must be checked, especially the integrity of the equipment.
- Strong oxidizing agents must not be heated with a naked flame or in an oil bath.
- Poisons and poison containers may only be disposed of following procedures approved by the competent authority of the health service. Only poison residues perfectly miscible with water and in such quantities that the maximum permissible concentration in water tanks according to the relevant regulations is not exceeded may be discharged into the sink.
- It is forbidden to pour or spill chemicals and reaction waste into sanitary facilities (toilet bowls, sinks, washbasins, etc.).
- Waste solvents, after the complete removal of residual flame retardants and neutralization, are to be collected in clearly marked containers. It is prohibited to use plastic containers to collect waste solvents. At workplaces, containers may only be stored in a designated area subject to increased preventive supervision and emptied regularly.
- Substances that can cause fire or spontaneous combustion must not be thrown into waste containers.
- Waste contaminated with oils (textiles, sawdust, etc.) or flammable substances must be placed in closed metal containers.
- Substances that are poisons as defined by the applicable regulations must be locked (with a patent lock) to prevent access by unauthorised persons. Only the person in charge of the poisons is allowed to have the key. Particularly hazardous poisons and other poisons may be kept together in the same area but must be clearly separated from each other. Both groups of poisons may be stored with other chemicals only if the preceding conditions are met. If these substances are also flammable liquids, the relevant provisions on flammable liquids apply. They must be stored in such a way that they do not mix with other substances if the

packaging is broken. If these substances are flammable gases, the relevant provisions on flammable gases apply.

- The provisions of the relevant technical standards apply to the storage of flammable liquids and liquefied gases.
- Substances that react with glass (e.g. hydrofluoric acid) or decompose in contact with it (hydrogen peroxide) must be stored in paraffin-coated plastic, metal or glass containers.
- Substances that decompose in light must be stored in containers made of dark glass or opaque material. Containers with liquids where curvature acts as a connecting lens must be protected from the sun's rays.
- Separate storage must be provided for explosive substances and substances which react dangerously with each other, according to their chemical nature.
- The transport, handling, treatment and storage of steel cylinders of compressed liquefied or pressurised dissolved technical gases are subject to the applicable technical standards.
- Before starting to work with technical gases, ventilation must be ensured, suitable protective, extinguishing and sanitation equipment must be prepared, and the sealing and function of pressure reducing valves and apparatus seals must be checked.
- When working with technical gases it is prohibited to:
- use bottles that have passed their periodic test date, or damaged bottles;
- use unsuitable or damaged pressure reducing valves;
- use brute force or improper tools, including pipe attachments, when opening and closing valves;
- use cylinders for purposes or gases other than those for which they are intended;
- repair or relabel cylinders and valves;
- accelerate the release of gases by heating (propane-butane bottles must not be heated!);
- freely vent gases in confined spaces, except where this is part of the workflow (e.g. gas chromatography).
- Gas cylinders must be colour coded. Personal protective equipment must be used when working with liquefied gases (air, nitrogen, ammonia).
- Attention!! When working with flammable substances, there is a risk of explosion by replacing liquid nitrogen with liquid oxygen or air.
- In the event of a leak of gaseous fuels (e.g. natural gas and lighting gas), the gas supply must be shut off, the electricity outside the area at risk must be switched off, a smoking ban must be imposed, unauthorised persons must be prevented from entering and the workplace (contaminated area) must be ventilated.

The professionally competent authorised person must always ensure that unauthorised persons are prevented from accessing dangerous substances and preparations. Any loss or theft of hazardous substances and preparations must always be reported to a supervisor and immediately to the nearest police department.

Overview of applicable legal and other OSH regulations

- Act No. 262/2006 Coll., Labour Code, as amended
- Act No. 258/2000 Coll., on the protection of public health, as amended,
- Act No. 309/2006 Coll., on ensuring other occupational health and safety conditions, as amended
- Act No. 250/2021 Coll. Act on occupational safety in connection with the operation of dedicated technical equipment and on amendments to related acts
- Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building regulations (Building Act), as amended
- Act No. 133/1985 Coll. Fire Protection Act as amended (full text of Act No. 67/2001 Coll.)
- Government Regulation No. 390/2021 Coll. Government Regulation on more detailed conditions for the provision of personal protective equipment, washing, cleaning and disinfecting equipment
- Government Regulation No. 378/2001 Coll., laying down more detailed requirements for the safe operation and use of machinery, technical equipment, instruments and tools
- Government Decree No. 168/2002 Coll., laying down the organisation of work and working procedures that employers are obliged to ensure when operating means of transport
- Government Regulation No. 375/2017 Coll. Government Regulation on the appearance, location and design of safety signs and markings and the introduction of signals
- Government Regulation No. 21/2003 Coll., laying down technical requirements for personal protective equipment
- Government Regulation No. 101/2005 Coll., on more detailed requirements for workplaces and working environments
- Government Decree No. 362/2005 Coll., on detailed requirements for safety and health protection at work in workplaces where there is a risk of falling from a height or into a depth
- Government Regulation No. 272/2011 Coll., on the protection of health against the adverse effects of noise and vibration, effective from 1 November 2011, as amended
- Government Regulation No. 591/2006 Coll., on detailed minimum requirements for health and safety at work on construction sites
- Government Decree No. 361/2007 Coll., laying down the conditions for the protection of the health of employees at work, as amended, amendments: Government Decree No. 68/2010, Government Decree No. 93/2012 effective from 1 April 2012, Government Decree No. 9/2013 Coll., effective from 1 February 2013, Government Decree No. 32/2016 Coll., effective from 29 January 2016
- Government Decree No. 201/2010 Coll., on the method of recording, reporting and sending accident records, effective from 1 January 2011 as amended, amended by Government Decree No. 170/2014 Coll., effective from 1 January 2015
- Decree No. 48/1982 Coll., laying down the basic requirements for ensuring the safety of work and technical equipment, as amended
- Decree No. 268/2009 Coll., on technical requirements for buildings, as amended
- Decree No. 398/2009 Coll., on technical requirements ensuring the barrier-free use of buildings

- Decree No. 79/2013 Coll., on the implementation of certain provisions of Act No. 373/2011 Coll., on specific health services (decree on occupational health services and certain types of post-acute care
- Decree 87/2000 Coll., laying down fire safety conditions for welding and the heating of bitumen in fusible vessels