

Regulatory Impact Analysis

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulations 2007

Note

The Health and Safety Authority, which developed the proposals on which the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations are based, has prepared this Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) in conjunction with the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

This RIA can be considered a Screening RIA under the terms of the RIA Guidelines “*How to Conduct a Regulatory Impact Analysis*” (Department of the Taoiseach, 2005).

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Executive Summary

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 are a set of legislative provisions to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work. The Regulations place obligations as regards safety and health on employers, employees and others. They lay down a basis for managing safety and health and ensure that employers consult with employees on safety and health matters.

Results from the Health and Safety Authority's (the Authority) System for Accident and Field Enforcement (SAFE) database indicate that manual handling incidents continue cause most workplace injuries (35% of all reported injuries were triggered by manual handling in 2006). The most common injury type in 2006 was 'physical stress or strain to the body' (41%), and the most frequently injured body part was the back (24%).

There were 51 work-related fatalities reported to the Authority in 2006. Of these, 45 were worker fatalities, representing a worker fatality rate of 2.2 per 100,000 workers (based on working population of 2,066,100 reported by CSO for Q4, 2006). This represents a decrease of over 30% on the fatality rate in 2005 (3.3 per 100,000 workers) and is the lowest fatality rate in the period 2000 to 2006. (The 6 additional workplace fatalities in 2006 involved non-workers.

The first set of General Application Regulations were introduced in 1993. The updated Regulations maintain the general thrust of the earlier provisions while introducing a number of refinements to make them more coherent and relevant to the changed work environment. The additional cost to employers in complying with these updated regulations should be negligible in most cases where reasonable efforts are already made to comply with the existing legislation. The costs to the exchequer should be minimal as an enforcement system is already in place. A recent report produced by the Department of Enterprise Trade and Employment put the cost of work related accidents and illness at €3.6 billion (2.5% GNP).

The enforcement of the Regulations will be carried out by the Authority and targets are set in its Programme of Work for each year. The Authority will continue to review the impact of the Regulations through analysis of statistics and trends in workplace accidents and illness, these findings will be published in the Health and Safety Authority's annual report.

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, inter alia, revoke and replace over 20 Regulations and Orders and they also re-transpose 14 EU Directives relating to occupational safety, health and welfare (see details in the Appendix).

The revocations are supplemented by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (Repeals) Order 2007 which, in accordance with sections 1(2) and 4(2) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No. 10 of 2005) activates the repeal of sections 33 to 35 and 115 and 116 of the Factories Act 1955 (No. 10 of 1955) and sections 28 and 29 of the Safety in Industry Act 1980 (No. 9 of 1980).

Following these revocations, the new Regulations are presented in a more self-contained, easily accessible and user-friendly format, for example, through the restructuring of the layout of the Regulations and through reducing the overall number of Schedules by the incorporation of provisions formerly set out in Schedules to the individual Regulations in the main text of the current Regulations. However, the overall thrust and the vast majority of the substantive requirements and prohibitions of the Regulations being replaced are maintained in these Regulations.

The term “general application” in the title of the Regulations is intended to convey the message that the various Parts and Chapters of the Regulations apply to all employments, as does the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005. As such, the Regulations are designed to simplify the task for employers and workers of locating and identifying the safety and health laws which apply to all.

Of course, some high risk employments, work activities or work processes have additional dedicated Regulations applying to them. These include –

- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 504 of 2006),
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 386 of 2006),
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 078 of 2001),
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Confined Spaces) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 218 of 2001), and
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 619 of 2001).

Outline of Main Provisions

Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Regulations sets out requirements relating to places of work as regards various matters including structural stability, ventilation, temperature, lighting, floors, walls, ceilings and roofs, windows and sky lights, doors and gates, emergency routes and exits fire detection and fire fighting, movement of pedestrians and vehicles danger areas, loading bays and ramps, room dimensions and air space, general welfare requirements, sanitary and washing facilities.

For the purposes of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Regulations “place of work” means a place of work intended to house work stations, excluding (a) means of transport used outside the undertaking or a place of work inside a means of transport, (b) construction sites, (c) extractive industries, (d) fishing boats and (e) fields, woods and land forming part of an agricultural or forestry undertaking but situated away from the undertaking's buildings.

Chapter 2 of Part 2 and Schedule 1 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the use of Work Equipment at work as regards various matters including employers' duties regarding the use of work equipment by their employees, information and instruction, inspection of work equipment, maintenance control devices, guards and

protection devices, connection to energy sources, contact with wheels or tracks of mobile work equipment, drive systems of mobile work equipment, combustion engines of mobile work equipment, fork-lift trucks, safety of self-propelled work equipment, traffic rules for mobile work equipment, work equipment for lifting loads, cranes, work equipment for lifting goods or persons, hoists and lifts, lifting accessories, signalling and operation of lifting equipment, periodic examination and testing of lifting equipment, reports by competent persons, records and registers of lifting equipment, safe working loads for excavators, telehandlers and loaders, requirements for scotch and guy derrick cranes and construction, testing, examination and safe working load of lifting accessories. In addition to re-transposing Council Directive 89/655/EEC and Council Directive 95/63/EC, Chapter 2 of Part 2 of the Regulations also modernises and replaces various provisions of the “relevant statutory provisions” relating to the use of work equipment at work by standardising requirements and removing anomalies or inconsistencies relating to the use of the same work equipment at different places of work.

Chapter 3 of Part 2 and Schedule 2 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the provision and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as regards various matters including the provision and use of PPE, assessment of PPE, conditions of use and compatibility of PPE, personal use of PPE, maintenance and replacement of PPE and information, training and instruction.

Chapter 4 of Part 2 and Schedule 3 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the Manual Handling of Loads as regards the duties of employers to take appropriate organisational measures or means to avoid the need for the manual handling of loads or, where the need for the manual handling of loads cannot be avoided, to take appropriate measures or use appropriate means to reduce the risk to employees involved in the manual handling of loads.

Chapter 5 of Part 2 and Schedule 4 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the provision and use of Display Screen Equipment (DSE) as regards the duties of employers concerning the analysis of the workstation, planning of work, minimum requirements for DSE, information and training and provision of eye tests and corrective appliances.

7. Part 3 of the Regulations relating to Electricity sets out a range of requirements including suitability of electrical equipment and installations, adverse or hazardous environments, identification and marking, protection against electric shock, portable equipment, connections and cables, over-current protection, auxiliary equipment and battery supply, switching and isolation for work on equipment made dead, precautions for work on electrical equipment, working space, access and lighting, competent persons, testing and inspection, earth leakage protection for higher voltage, switch rooms, fencing of outdoor equipment and overhead lines and underground cables.

8. Part 4 and Schedule 5 to the Regulations relating to Work at Height set out a range of requirements as regards various matters including organisation, planning and risk assessment of work at height, checking of places of work at height, weather conditions, avoidance of risks from work at height, protection of places of work at height, selection of work equipment for work at height, condition of surfaces for

supporting structures, stability of supporting structure, guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers etc., stability of working platforms, safety on working platforms, loading of working platform and supporting structures, additional requirements for scaffolding, collective safeguards for arresting falls, personal fall protection systems, work positioning systems, rope access or positioning technique, fall arrest systems, work restraint systems, ladders, fragile surfaces, falling objects, danger areas and inspection of work equipment.

9. Part 5 of the Regulations relates to exposure to Physical Agents at work.

Chapter 1 of Part 5 of the Regulations sets out requirements relating to the Control of Noise at Work including exposure limit values and exposure action values, determination and assessment of risks above a lower exposure action value, provisions aimed at avoiding or reducing exposure, application of upper exposure action values, prevention of exposure above noise level of 85dB(A), application of exposure limit value, personal protection, employee information, training and consultation, health surveillance, records and effects and exemptions.

Chapter 2 of Part 5 and Schedule 6 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the Control of Vibration at Work including exposure limit values and action values, determination and assessment of risks, provisions aimed at avoiding or reducing exposure, application of exposure action values, application of exposure limit value, employee information and training, health surveillance, records and effects and exemptions.

10. Part 6 of the Regulations relates to Sensitive Risk Groups.

Chapter 1 of Part 6 and Schedule 7 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the Protection of Children and Young Persons including risk assessment, circumstances prohibiting employment of a child or young person and health surveillance. The purpose of these provisions is to re-transpose the health and safety aspects of Council Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. The other requirements of this Directive have been implemented by the Protection of Young Persons (Employment) Act 1996.

Chapter 2 of Part 6 and Schedule 8 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the Protection of Pregnant, Post Natal and Breastfeeding Employees including risk assessment, protective or preventive measures, night work and information. The purpose of these provisions is to transpose the occupational safety and health provisions of Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19th October, 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding.

Chapter 3 of Part 6 of the Regulations sets out requirements relating to Night Work, and Shift Work including general duties of employers with respect to night workers and shift workers, night work risk assessment and health assessment and transfer to day work. The purpose of these provisions is to give effect, in respect of night workers and shift workers, to the safety and health protection provisions of Article 9 of Directive 93/104/EC of 23 November, 1993 concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time. Inter alia, they require employers, who employ night

workers, to carry out, for the purposes of the maximum hours of night working permitted under sections 16(2)(a) and 16(2)(b) of the Organisation of Working Time Act 1997 (No. 20 of 1997) (i.e. the Act by which the main provisions of the Directive have been implemented in Ireland), an assessment of the safety and health risks attaching to the work of night workers whom they employ with a view to determining whether that work involves special hazards or a heavy physical or mental strain. They also require employers, whose night workers become ill or exhibit symptoms of ill-health as a result of performing night work, to reassign such workers to day work suited to them whenever possible.

11. Part 7 of the Regulations relates to Supplementary Protection Measures and Accident Response.

Chapter 1 of Part 7 and Schedule 9 to the Regulations set out requirements relating to the provision of Safety Signs at Places of Work including provision of safety signs, information and instruction for employees, prohibition of unauthorised information on signs, signboards, illuminated signs, acoustic signs and hand signals. These provisions apply to all places of work and they relate to signs referring to a specific object, activity or situation which provide information or instructions about safety and health at work.

Chapter 2 of Part 7 of the Regulations sets out requirements relating to First-aid at places of work including provision of first-aid equipment, occupational first-aiders and first-aid rooms.

12. Part 8 and Schedule 10 to the Regulations relate to Explosive Atmospheres at Places of Work and set out various requirements including in relation to assessment of explosion risk, classification of places where explosive atmospheres may occur, prevention against explosion, safety of plant, equipment and protective systems, training, instructions, permits to work, protection of employees from explosion and coordination at workplaces.

13. The Regulations come into operation on 1 November 2007.

14. Detailed guidance material on the various provisions of the General Application Regulations is being developed by the Health and Safety Authority, with a view to their publication before the Regulations come into operation to explain the Regulations' requirements and prohibitions and to assist employers, employees and other relevant parties in complying with the law.

1. *Background Information*

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 came into effect on 1 September 2005. This Act repealed and replaced the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 1989, updated the law in respect of occupational health and safety, provided for the continuation of the Health and Safety Authority, and ensures Ireland's compliance with EU occupational health and safety law. In particular the Act addressed the requirements of Council Directives 89/391/EEC and 91/383/EEC to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work including those in temporary/fixed-duration employment.

The 2005 Act is framework in nature, emphasising prevention, providing for broad general duties on employers, employees and others, and setting out organisational and structural arrangements. New elements of the law include provisions for increased penalties for breaches of the law, on the spot fines, testing of employees for intoxicants, and joint health and safety agreements.

The 2005 Act provides a basis for making Regulations to supplement or clarify the broad general duties set out in the Act, including those required to transpose EU Directives on safety and health at work.

2. *Objectives*

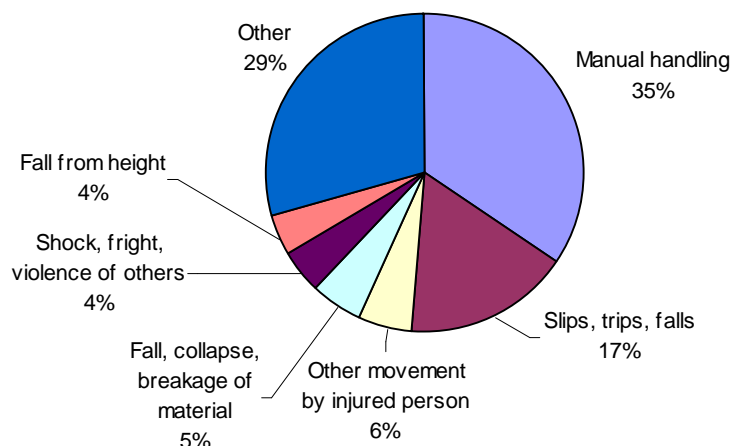
2.1 **Immediate:**

The immediate objective is to bring the General Application Regulations into line with the Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, to restructure various existing statutory provisions and to make the law clearer and more relevant and accessible to those to whom it applies.

2.2 **Ultimate:**

To make the workplace safer, to increase awareness of safety and health issues and to reduce the number of occupational injuries.

The following graph presents the five most common accident triggers for non-fatal incidents reported to the Authority in 2006.



3. Options

3.1 Do Nothing –

In general, where health or lives are at risk, it is recognised that alternatives to regulation as a standalone option are less than appropriate. Under the current regulatory framework, the Health and Safety Authority acts as an advocate of preventive safety and health actions as well as enforcers for non-compliance with legislation. A significant amount of the budget of the Health and Safety Authority is already assigned to advocacy activities. Therefore, the main alternative to regulation, i.e. advocacy, guidance support and information campaigns, is already being implemented to an appreciable level.

Workplace accidents, illness and fatalities have significant impacts on the costs to employees, industry, insurers and the economy. There is also social cost to the families and dependents of workplace accident victims.

Doing nothing in this area is not considered a viable option as the existence of appropriate sanction for failing to comply with relevant standards is seen as an essential addition to promotion and advocacy measures.

3.2 Update Existing Legislation –

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, inter alia, are designed to revoke and replace those provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 1993 (S.I. No. 44 of 2003), as amended, that were not already incorporated in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No. 10 of 2005) and which were not revoked under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application)(Amendment)(Revocation) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 392 of 2005).

The Regulations also revoke and replace an additional 21 full sets and 4 part provisions of Regulations and Orders. These revocations are supplemented by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (Repeals) Order 2007 which, in accordance with sections 1(2) and 4(2) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No. 10 of 2005) activates the repeal of sections 33 to 35 and 115 and 116 of the Factories Act 1955 (No. 10 of 1955) and sections 28 and 29 of the Safety in Industry Act 1980 (No. 9 of 1980).

The Regulations also re-transpose, in whole or part, 14 EU Directives relating to occupational safety and health.

The restructuring of the occupational safety and health legislative base reflects key elements of the “Regulating Better” process. It should be noted that the new Regulations involve no substantive additional requirements compared to the existing provisions that are revoked and replaced. The objective is to assist employers and employees to understand and comply with essential occupational safety and health requirements.

4. *Costs & Benefits*

4.1 *Costs*

When trying to estimate the costs of introducing health and safety legislation there are a number of areas that need to be considered;

4.2 *Direct/Compliance Costs* - this would cover areas such as additional investment by employers, purchase of equipment, cost of changing work procedures, costs of substituting products. These Regulations are intended to update existing legislation to make it more coherent, accessible and user-friendly. No significant additional obligations are created and it is the opinion of the Authority that the direct compliance costs of the new legislation would not be significant.

4.3 *Exchequer/Enforcement Costs* – the additional costs to the exchequer would be negligible – no additional staffing resources or investment in capital arising from the operation of the Regulations is envisaged. An enforcement system already exists and in the case of enforcement options and consequences, for example, clearer and more coherent legislation can reduce the need for prosecution, and where there is a need for prosecution the chances of successful outcome would be greater.

4.4 *Indirect/Social Costs* – The indirect or social costs are related to the long term effects of absence from work due to occupational injury or health problems. Some health problems may manifest in later years, so this can be very difficult to measure. The objective of occupational safety and health legislation is to keep down the rate of accidents at work thereby contribution to reducing costs on workers, employers and on the social security and health systems.

4.5 *Benefits*

There are benefits to both employers and employees in having these Regulations updated. For the employees the Regulations will give clear guidance on safe work practice and enable them to work in a safe environment with the consequence of less pain and suffering. For employers the same applies; clear guidance on safe work practice ensures they are compliant with the law and there should be less absence from work due to occupational injury positively impacting on costs and competitiveness.

There are also more long term benefits in having the General Application Regulations updated, these are not easily measured, but ultimately people who are no longer able to work due to occupational illness or injury will have to get medical and social welfare assistance from the state. It is expected that well designed safety and health legislation can minimise this negative outcome.

5. *Consultation*

Section 57 (2) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 requires the Health and Safety Authority to consult with stakeholders in the development of legislative proposals by consulting–

“any other person or body that appears to the Authority to be appropriate having regard to the proposals to be submitted or as directed by the Minister”

thus ensuring an open and transparent approach to decision making.

The Authority’s consultation process is conducted through seeking submissions from interested parties. The Authority receives the submission documents through an on-line facility that allows users to attach documents and/or type comments into a text box, written submissions by post are also accepted. The first round of consultation began in September 2005. The Authority conducted a second public consultation process in Summer/Autumn 2006 in relation to revised provisions concerning the Workplace and the use of Work Equipment. Altogether the Authority received 77 submissions from 43 different parties on the draft General Application Regulations.

All submissions were considered by the Authority and the draft proposals were considered and cleared by the Legislation and Guidance Sub-Committee of the Board and by the tripartite main Board of the Authority before being submitted to the Minister for Labour Affairs for formal legal settlement prior to signature.

The Regulations are presented in a more self-contained, easily accessible and user-friendly format, for example, through the restructuring of the layout of the Regulations and through reducing the overall number of Schedules by the incorporation of provisions formerly set out in Schedules in the main text of the current Regulations. However, the overall thrust and the vast majority of the substantive requirements and prohibitions of the Regulations being replaced are maintained in these Regulations.

6. *Enforcement & Compliance*

The General Application Regulations will be enforced by the Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Authority. In 2006 Inspectors from the Authority carried out 15,370 inspections with over 80% of these general inspections for compliance, 6% of inspections were following up on complaints and 14% were following up on accident reports. By focusing on compliance the Authority can pro-actively enforce Safety and Health legislation. Non-compliance will be identified by responding to queries raised, investigating accidents and incidents and routine checks by Inspectors. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 sets out the maximum penalties under the legislation.

7. *Review*

The Authority will continue to try to identify deficiencies in the legislation, monitor accident and enforcement statistics and try to identify trends. The Authority and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) maintain statistics on; the awareness of Safety and Health legislation, the number of inspections, rate of workplace accidents and fatalities, numbers of companies and those in employment. The Annual report of the Authority will provide an annual review of progress in the Safety and Health sector.

8. *References*

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Department of Enterprise Trade and Employment Press Office

Appendix

List of Revocations and Directives Retransposed

1. Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, inter alia, revoke and replace -

(a) those provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 1993 (S.I. No. 44 of 2003) (other than Part X and the Twelfth Schedule relating to the notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences, which remain in place) that were not already revoked under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application)(Amendment)(Revocation) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 392 of 2005) following their incorporation in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No. 10 of 2005), and

(b) the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 188 of 2001).

2. The Regulations also revoke and replace an additional 20 full sets and 4 part provisions of the following Regulations and Orders -

(i) Factories (Report of Examination of Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1956 (S.I. No. 182 of 1956),

(ii) Factories Act 1955 (Hoists and Lifts) (Exemption) Order 1957 (S.I. No. 80 of 1957),

(iii) Factories Act 1955 (Lifts) (Exemption) Order 1960 (S.I. No. 129 of 1960),

(iv) Regulations 22 to 35 and 37 and 38 and the Schedule to the Docks (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1960 (S.I. No. 279 of 1960),

(v) Factories Act 1955 (Hoistways) (Exemption) Order 1962 (S.I. No. 211 of 1962),

(vi) Quarries (Electricity) Regulations 1972 (S.I. No. 50 of 1972),

(vii) Mines (Electricity) Regulations 1972 (S.I. No. 51 of 1972),

(viii) Quarries (General) Regulations 1974 (S.I. No. 146 of 1974) to the extent of in Regulation 3, the definitions of “lifting appliance” and “safe working load”, Regulations 40 and 41, in the First Schedule “FORM No. 3” and “FORM No. 5” and the Second Schedule,

(ix) Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1975 (S.I. No. 322 of 1975) to the extent of in Regulation 3(1), the definitions of “lifting equipment” and “lifting gear” and Regulations 32 to 48,

- (x) Factories Act 1955 (Hoistways) (Exemption) Order 1976 (S.I. No. 236 of 1976),
- (xi) Factories Act 1955 (Hoists) (Exemption) Order 1977 (S.I. No. 13 of 1977),
- (xii) Mines (Electricity) (Amendment) Regulations 1979 (S.I. No. 125 of 1979),
- (xiii) Quarries (Electricity) (Amendment) Regulations 1979 (S.I. No. 126 of 1979),
- (xiv) Safety in Industry Acts 1955 and 1980 (Hoists and Hoistways) (Exemption) Order 1985 (S.I. No. 100 of 1985),
- (xv) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Signs) Regulations 1995 (S.I. No. 132 of 1995),
- (xvi) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Miscellaneous Welfare Provisions) Regulations 1995 (S.I. No. 358 of 1995),
- (xvii) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Children and Young Persons) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 504 of 1998),
- (xviii) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Night Work and Shift Work) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 11 of 2000),
- (xix) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Pregnant Employees etc.) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 218 of 2000),
- (xx) Regulations 80 to 123 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 481 of 2001), the other provisions of those Regulations having been revoked by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 504 of 2006),
- (xxi) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 258 of 2003),
- (xxii) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Work at Height) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 318 of 2006),
- (xxiii) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Control of Vibration at Work) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 370 of 2006), and
- (xxiv) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Control of Noise at Work) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 371 of 2006), save that paragraph (3) of Regulation 11 of those Regulations, relating to the entertainment sector, remains in effect until 14 February 2008.

3. The Regulations re-transpose the following 14 EU Directives relating to occupational safety, health and welfare:

(a) Council Directive 89/654/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace [Chapter 1 of Part 2 refers];

(b) Council Directive 89/655/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work, as amended by Council Directive 95/63/EC of 5 December 1995, amending Directive 89/655/EEC [Chapter 2 of Part 2 and Schedule 1 refer];

(c) Council Directive 89/656/EEC of 30 November 1989 on the minimum health and safety requirements for use by workers of personal protective equipment [Chapter 3 of Part 2 and Schedule 2 refer];

(d) Council Directive 90/269/EEC of 29 May 1990 on the minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads where there is a risk particularly of back injury to workers [Chapter 4 of Part 2 and Schedule 3 refer];

(e) Council Directive 90/270/EEC of 29 May 1990 on the minimum safety and health requirements for work with display screen equipment [Chapter 5 of Part 2 and Schedule 4 refer];

(f) Directive 2001/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 amending Council Directive 89/655/EEC relating to the use of work equipment when carrying out work at a height [Part 4 and Schedule 5 refer];

(g) Directive 2003/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 February 2003 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (noise) [Chapter 1 of Part 5 refers];

(h) Directive 2002/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (vibration) [Chapter 2 of Part 5 and Schedule 6 refer];

(i) the health and safety aspects of Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work [Chapter 1 of Part 6 and Schedule 7 refer];

(j) the occupational safety and health provisions of Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October, 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and

workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding [Chapter 2 of Part 6 and Schedule 8 refer];

(k) in respect of night workers and shift workers, the safety and health protection provisions of Article 9 of Council Directive 93/104/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time [Chapter 3 of Part 6 refers];

(l) Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work [Chapter 1 of Part 7 and Schedule 9 refer];

(m) Directive 1999/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers potentially at risk from explosive atmospheres [Part 8 and Schedule 10 refer].

14 June 2007