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Government Decree on the safe use of work equipment and control

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Government's decision, which is made of Social Affairs and Health Ministry, provided on 23 August 2002 on the Occupational Safety and Health [Act \(738/2002\)](#) of the Treaty:

Chapter 1

General provisions

§ 1

Scope of application

This Regulation shall apply to machinery, equipment and other technical device, as well as a combination of the (*tool*) for inspection and Safety at Work Act ([738/2002](#)) referred to the work.

Chapter 4 of the Regulation also provides for working at heights used in the protective structure, stand, ladder and a rope safety requirements.

If the safety of another legal act is different from the provisions of this Regulation, the structure of the tool, the safe use of, or control of, the provisions of this regulation instead.

The work to be used for technical equipment on the market or use of transfer provides a number of technical equipment trading in the Act ([1016/2004](#)) .

§ 2

Tool for the selection and placement of

The employer must select the employees for the work and working conditions suitable and safe tool. The tool dimensions and solidity appropriate to the job requirements. Work equipment must not be loaded or encumbered risk.

Work equipment must take into account the user's operational position and posture and ergonomic principles. The tool is positioned so that it can be used safely. In particular, it should be noted that the tool is the use of the space and the work equipment used by or produced by the energy and substances can be safely moved. The risk of causing stumbling, falling, and liikahtaminen must prevent the attachment, or by other means.

§ 3

The tool user

The employer shall ensure that work equipment installation, operation, maintenance, inspection and other related

activities shall take into account the manufacturer's instructions.

If the manufacturer's instructions are not sufficient or they are not available, they must be supplemented and, if necessary, to draw up new guidelines. If necessary, the instructions must be used in drawing up an outside expert. Instructions shall be kept up to date.

Information must be provided to the staff and understood by the parties concerned. Before starting a new job or step begins, it is to ensure that employees are able to follow the instructions.

§ 4

Hazard assessment and removal

The employer must systematically identify and assess the safety of the work equipment. In particular, this is the role of production and methods of change. The assessment shall pay attention to the work equipment and its moving parts, the external structure, physical and chemical properties, automated features, power, and other members of the work and the operating conditions caused by hazards and risks.

If you use a tool to cause danger or inconvenience, the employer must take a risk or a threat to remove the necessary steps immediately. The primary risk of the structure should be removed from the tool or environment-related technical measures, such as the danger zone preventing access to dangerous parts of the movement or before the danger area to stop the equipment. Where a hazard can not be eliminated by technical measures, the use of a tool to ensure the safety guidance, warning devices, safety signs and personal protective equipment.

§ 5

The tool operating condition to ensure the

The tool must be considered regular maintenance and safe maintenance of its service life. Failure, damage or wear caused by the danger or harm should be removed. The control system and safety devices must work correctly. If the implement is a service, it must be kept up to date.

A tool for correct installation and safe operating condition shall, in particular to find out before the introduction of the safety and affect change.

The employer must continue to monitor the operating condition of the tool inspection, testing, measurements and other suitable means. The tool operating condition inspection and testing, the task may be made to the construction and use of work equipment by a competent person familiar with. If necessary, use of an external expert.

Approved expert, and the expert community performing initial and periodic inspections and condition monitoring system is governed by Chapter 5.

§ 6

Guards and protective properties of

The tool guards and safety devices are reliable and appropriately protected from the threat or against the risks to which they are installed.

Guards and protection devices must meet the following requirements:

- 1) are sufficiently robust;
- 2) do not cause additional risk;
- 3) are not easily removed or rendered inoperative;
- 4) are located far enough away from the danger area;
- 5) do not unduly limit the visibility of the tool area of operation, as well as
- 6) allow § 12 be taken.

§ 7

Warning devices and markings

Work equipment must be appropriate to ensure the safety warning devices, and the warnings and markings. Warning labels and markings must be unambiguous, easily visible and understandable.

8 §

Controls and control systems

Controls must be located outside the danger zones, except for the controls, the use of which in the danger zone is essential. In this case, there are other measures to ensure that their use presents a hazard. Controls should be protected in such a way that their inadvertent operation.

Affect the safety of the work equipment controls must be clearly visible and identifiable and must be properly labeled.

Control systems must be reliable and are, where possible, be secured so that the failure of the energy change in the state or cause any danger. They must be chosen, taking into account the planned operating conditions likely to be the failures, faults and constraints.

§ 9

To start work equipment

To start work equipment must not be possible otherwise than by consciously using the dedicated control device.

Subsection 1 shall not apply to re-open, or change mode of operation, due to the automated machine from the normal operating cycle.

Before the tool is started, the user is able to ensure the control position that the danger zone is not one. If this is not possible, the system must automatically provide, in advance awareness of 'placed in a reliable and audible or visible or otherwise detectable warning signal whenever the tool is started. In this case, the employee must have time to leave the danger zone or the ability to avoid starting or stopping of work equipment hazards.

§ 10

A tool to stop and emergency stop

Work equipment must be a control to stop it completely and safely.

Each work station must be shut-off control with a tool or all tools can be stopped in a safe state. Stop control

must have priority over the start over the devices. When the work equipment or the dangerous parts have stopped, the energy supply for these devices have to stop.

As far as possible, and the dangers associated with the tool and its normal stop time, work equipment must be an emergency stop device.

§ 11

Energy source separation

The tool is fitted with clearly identifiable and, if necessary lockable devices to isolate it from all energy sources. After the energy is cut off, the energy stored in the tool should be able to remove the air that it is a risk.

§ 12

Maintenance work safety

The employer is a tool for installation, maintenance, repair and other maintenance work to ensure that

- 1) the employee has received the special conditions of adequate information, instruction and supervision;
- 2) The work of those responsible for the employer's representatives have accepted a job to run if necessary, and given permission to start work;
- 3) in the workplace has been made to work the necessary safety arrangements and measurements;
- 4) the hazardous gas and liquid pressure and flow is turned off;
- 5) The electric power supply is disconnected;
- 6) the load is secured in such a way that the lifting device failure constitute a hazard;
- 7) in need of repair tools is prevented from being a reliable manner during repair when an employee is in the danger zone;
- 8) The tools used are in good condition and suitable for the purpose;
- 9) is taken care of the fact that a lack of oxygen or hazardous substances pose a risk when working in tanks or enclosed spaces;
- 10) The use of appropriate personal protective equipment, tools and other equipment;
- 11) scaffolding, work platforms and ladders, as well as the severity of the load-bearing capacity has been adequately provided, as well as
- 12) The redundant access to the danger zone is prevented.

If one referred to in subsection work is necessary to make the tool is running, it must be made for written instructions. The instructions must provide the appropriate security measures, or the way the work done outside the danger area. The work is carried out, where possible, guard or protection device removed.

§ 13

Conditions

The employer shall provide a high work function and weather susceptible to the effect of the use of the tool so that the wind conditions, tools, freezing, rain or snow, lightning, or other weather conditions endanger the health and safety of workers.

Paragraph 1, subsection work must be stopped, if weather conditions deteriorate in such a way that the employee's safety is at risk.

§ 14 (9.12.2010/1101)**Special qualifications**

A mobile crane with a lifting capacity of more than 5 tons, and the tower crane driver must have an appropriate qualification or completed the appropriate part.

If a loader crane load torque is greater than 25 tonne meters and it is intended primarily for use other than for the loading of the vehicle, the driver must have an appropriate qualification or completed the appropriate part.

The truck driver and personnel hoists shall have the use of the employer's written permission. The employer shall, before issuing an authorization, ensure that the driver has the necessary abilities and skills in a safe tool to use.

Regional State Administrative Agency may in special circumstances to grant permission to use the workplace-specific given the crane operator, who does not have 1 or 2 qualifications under subsection if he or she is in other ways demonstrated the ability and the know-how and safety of workers is ensured.

Chapter 2**Mobile equipment, Supplementary requirements for****§ 15****Mobile work equipment safety**

Mobile work equipment must be such that the driver or a ride to the worker due to the risk is minimized. This is also the risk of the tool to come into contact with the wheels or tracks. If work is carried out during transport, the speed is adjusted as necessary.

Mobile equipment, which may pose a risk to move the employee must have:

- 1) devices that allow unauthorized launch can be prevented;
- 2) equipment, a tool that mitigate the potential consequences of the collision;
- 3) The braking and stopping equipment safety so require, the tool is able to stop the easy or automatic emergency facilities if the actual device will fail;
- 4) improve the visibility of accessories, if visibility from the driver's seat is not sufficient to ensure the safety of the work;
- 5) The lighting equipment appropriate for the work, if the work equipment is used in the dark, as well as
- 6) fire-fighting equipment, if the tool, its use, or load associated with the risk of fire, unless they are close enough to the place of use.

If a remote control tool can run into in the ordinary course available to the employee or the employee can be pinned, the tool is equipped with a crash and to guard against compression devices, unless the danger by other appropriate devices. Remote-controlled tool shall automatically stop when it comes under the control zone.

§ 16

Risk of falls and falling objects protection

A worker carrying a tool roll-over risk to be prevented safety cab, protective structure, or other input device, which

- 1) prevent the equipment does not tilt more than on its side, or
- 2) to ensure that the employee's leave space around the event that the tool crashes or roll over.

The truck, where appropriate, the seat belt, or similar structure that holds the driver's seat of the truck to roll over.

If the goods to be transported, or other objects may fall and injure the driver or involved in the other person, if possible, the tool is equipped with an adequate space behind a protective structure.

§ 17

Cockpit Requirements

Ride-on excavator, excavators, tractors and lumbering to be a driver from the weather protective safety cab.

If one referred to in subsection or other enclosed cab equipped with the tool to run on the ice, swamp, or any other similar sinking platform, the cockpit emergency exit must be different from the usual exit.

Front-loader of the tractor seat must be turned to the crane controls and direction of the work area.

Subsection 1 shall not apply to the tractor, the engine power up to 30 kW.

The crane driver's cab provides § 23 subsection 1, paragraph 3.

§ 18

Energy Transfer Device Security

If a mobile work equipment and its accessories or anything towed equipment between the drive unit may cause an inadvertent seizure of a particular risk, the tool is equipped with, or modified so that the drive unit to prevent blockages. If the deadlock can not be prevented, the risk must be prevented reliably by other means.

The mobile equipment, power transmission equipment must be secured so that they do not drag on the ground.

§ 19

Protection of the exhaust gases

Combustion engine, amongst the rolling tool should not be used unless the employee health and safety of non-hazardous adequate intake of breath in the work area is not secured.

Chapter 3

Lifting Equipment Supplementary requirements for

§ 20**Lifting planning and the lifting device of your choice**

Lifting of work in the design and selection of lifting equipment is:

- 1) ensure that the lifts are carefully planned so that withdrawals can be implemented without jeopardizing the safety of the worker, in particular, is to ensure that the burden of under or within the danger zone move unnecessarily during the lift;
- 2) select suitable for the purpose and the performances in terms of adequate lifting equipment;
- 3) ensure that the lift is enough space to perform;
- 4) Ensure safe lifting device placement on firm and smooth driving and lifting surface so that the lifting device can not tilt, fall or move uncontrollably;
- 5) select, if necessary, to lift the burden of suitable lifting aids;
- 6) Ensure that the lifting device's position is adequate visibility of the view of the lifting device the driver's seat in one of the direction of movement is limited, the employer shall ensure that the lifting equipment is in that direction taking place in shops warning signaling system, unless it is taken with other safe working conditions that ensure the measures;
- 7) establish a nostotyösuunnitelma to ensure the coordination of the activities, if a load has to be lifted by two or more of the lifting equipment, as well as
- 8) take appropriate measures to loads or lifting equipment parts themselves, if two or more of the lifting equipment lifting equipment installed or erected on a site in such a way that their working radii overlap.

If during the lift is necessary to work under the load or in the danger zone, the employee's safety is ensured reliably.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of subsection withdrawals, also applies to individuals as well as raising rendition lifting equipment. (9.12.2010/1101)

21 §**Lifting device**

The lifting device should be used with extreme caution and care, as well as ensure that the lifting mode is done safely as planned.

Lifting use of the equipment and operating conditions must meet the design criteria specified by the manufacturer. The lifting device's maximum capacity must not be exceeded.

Lifting device with a maximum load of at least 1 000 kg, or the overturning moment of not less than 40 000 Nm must be fitted with overload protection device.

The linkage strength and stability is assured, having regard in particular to the load caused by lifting of loads and structural erection and mounting points of encumbrances.

At the beginning of the shift to ensure the adequacy of the lifting device and try bracing that the lifting device security and controls are operating correctly.

When lifting packages should take into account the package labeling. Failing that, must be some other way to ensure the safety of the lift before the work begins.

§ 22

The hoist and its ancillary equipment labeling

The lifting device must be clearly visible to the maximum load and, if necessary, the load plate showing the machine in various operating stages of the maximum load.

For raising additional devices must be necessary for the safe operation of the entries.

The lifting device that is not intended to lift persons must be clearly marked to indicate the person lifting the ban if there is a risk that it might be mistakenly used for this purpose.

§ 23

Additional requirements for the crane

In addition to the § 21 and 22 of the Act provides is:

- 1) The crane's load-making with care burden from falling or to prevent degradation, if a worker is attaching or detaching a load by hand, the work is organized in such a way that the crane's control will not be, directly or indirectly, for the applicable load from swinging, uncontrolled falling or accidental lift-off employees due to the risk has to be as small;
- 2) the crane position and visibility of the work area to take into account the requirements of the safe use;
- 3) The crane cab be appropriate if the crane's structure, operation, or workplace conditions are such that controlling the crane can not be arranged in any other way without endangering the health and safety;
- 4) The crane control places to be safe, solid and appropriate means of access; crane's driving position must be able to easily and unambiguously to control the crane functions and, if necessary, load space, when the crane's driving position can not be a lifting situation, monitor the burden of adequate, use appropriate aids or singnalmen, as well as
- 5) regular maintenance crane for demanding applications be safe walkways and places the appropriate levels of service and facilities.

The crane next to the portable, the service level should be used only when the lifting device size, structure or layout is such that a fixed route or level not reasonably be required, and special measures are taken to ensure safety. Service level should be in the workplace or, if necessary, there is readily available.

If the crane is not in the power supply interruption in the can carry the burden of the danger zone must be prevented.

§ 24

Lifting accessories

Condition of lifting accessories and entries must be ensured before lifting accessory use.

The kind of lifting accessories, which lacks the maximum permissible load indication shall not be used.

Lifting accessories must be stored so as not to be damaged or broken.

Damaged lifting accessories must not be used.

Lifting accessories must be paid to the burden of planned lifting points, or otherwise ensure that the burden can be lifted safely.

§ 25 (9.12.2010/1101)

Purchases person

Persons raising is allowed in a Chapter 3 exceptions provided only for the purpose made of the person lifting the appliance.

Telescopic lifts person in the cage employee must use personal fall protection.

Before the start of riipputelineityön cradle support ropes mooring opportunities and the ropes, as well as investments to be explored. Cradle attachment capacity building or other structure shall be demonstrated reliably.

Chapter 3 a (9.12.2010/1101)

Crane and a forklift truck to use a person's input

A § 25 (9.12.2010/1101)

The exception of personal use of lifting equipment

If the lifting of persons with equipment manufactured or similar working method is not appropriate for the planned work, or safe, for lifting persons may exceptionally be used as a crane for lifting goods manufactured or the power of your machine using a forklift moving this Chapter, the additional conditions.

§ 25b (9.12.2010/1101)

Used crane and truck requirements

Persons for lifting crane and the truck will be the severity of lifting capacity and safe to use. The crane's maximum allowable load must be at least double that of the truck and at least five times a person's purchases resulting from the load.

The crane lifting and lowering motion shall not exceed 0.5 meters per second and the truck up to 0.3 meters per second.

The crane's load-bearing cylinders must be restraint that the pressure hose or pipe breakage prevent the boom from an uncontrolled movement of the boom and the dangerous descent. The truck is to take place in the hydraulic system malfunction or failure of the event to be a safety device that prevents the cage from falling or limit enough to slow the falling speed.

25 c § (9.12.2010/1101)

Lifting cabin requirements

Person Lifting Body must be designed and manufactured a person purchases.

Lifting Body attachment to the crane or truck to be reliable. The crane platform should be paid to the jib. Exclusively for the crane's lifting rope to the cage support has been confirmed in a separate hoisting or a safety unless you are a crane, which can not hook the heavy weight of the body, or other structural reasons set twin lifting machinery or a safety device. The acquisition is conditional on a person's case, the crane and rope otherwise the machine is expected to be so reliable that the cage is not falling. (29.11.2012/1091)

Lifting Bin will be secure access. If necessary, the basket and the basket is a must for boarding steps and handholds. Cars must be marked anchorage points for personal fall protection attachment. The selection and use of fall protection shall be established.

The jib of the crane and lifting height of over six meters to the truck fixed to the person lifting the cart must have an emergency stop device.

Lift cars must be clearly indicated on the cage of the maximum load and the number of employees.

§ 25 d (9.12.2010/1101)

Lifting Work Requirements

If the driver and the person who works in the cage there is no sufficient continuous line of sight, touch is to ensure communication tools. Tower crane cab is then fitted with a crane camera equipment. Lifting the work to be used under the guidance of the radio channels will be closed to other radio traffic.

A crane or fork-lift truck may not be the person the time of purchase to raise any other load. The lifting of persons in Cart gets the worker, however, be personal tools and accessories that do not pose the risk of lifting work safety.

Vehicle and loader crane support legs during the lift to be in the support position.

If the cage is a person, the truck may be moved from its base just lifting the car is in the down position. As far as the work of an appropriate or safe for the truck can be made only to a limited extent, however, also move when the car is at the top, where it can be to ensure that a person in a basket during the transfer drop, squeeze or other injury risk. Cart shall not be increased or exit when the car is at the top, unless it is in the safe performance of work necessary.

25 § e (9.12.2010/1101)

The driver requirements

The driver is every day before starting work, check the lift cage mooring and lifting equipment safe operating condition.

The driver must be on the crane work, crane and forklift controls in the cab or in the immediate vicinity. He has to continue to monitor the movement of a person lifting the basket.

As far as the driver is not required to § 14 provided for in particular qualifications, he or she should be referred to in this section of the crane to use a separate employer's written permission.

F § 25 (9.12.2010/1101)

The lifting device and the operating condition of the cage to ensure the

The employer must be examined to ensure a person's purchase of the truck to be used and the severity of the safety before the first use and security to affect the change. The inspection must be repeated for at least one year of the last inspection.

The employer must check the personnel lifting device and ensure that the lifting platform mount before the first use and security to affect the change. The inspection must be repeated for at least one year of the last inspection.

Chapter 4

Related to work safety requirements

§ 26

Protective structures to prevent falling

Fall of the protective structures and equipment shall be of sufficient strength such that they are as far as possible prevent or arrest falls. Handrails and other commonly affecting the fall of the protective structures must be consistent with the exception of the sections, which is the business ladder or stairway.

If the job requires that the anti-fall protection structure, or to be temporarily removed, effective compensatory safety measures. The work can not be performed until such measures have been implemented. To prevent the structure from falling or must be reinstalled as soon as the job is finished or interrupted.

§ 27

The bracket instructions, calculations and plans

If the use of scaffolding and demolition deviation from the instructions the manufacturer's instructions, or they are not based on strength and stability calculations, the employer shall ensure that the necessary calculations of the contract, unless the scaffolding is erected established and considered to be safe erection of practice.

Selected stand structure and complexity of the work required by the holder must prepare an assembly, use and dismantling. The author of the plan must have the necessary qualifications. The plan may be general in nature, supplemented by stand particular characteristics of the data.

§ 28

Stand Features

Stand its layers and passageways must be the safety of sufficient strength, rigidity, and the standing stability in the use and transfer of the rack, as well as all the assembly and disassembly phases.

Stand subsidies luisumisvaara must be fought either by attaching to the support surface anti-slip device or by any other equally effective means, and the bearing surface must be strong enough. Stand standing stability is ensured. Wheeled scaffolding from moving accidentally during their working is prevented by appropriate devices.

Scaffolding decks must have the dimensions, form and layout such that they are suitable for the type of work and for the loads and permit work and passage in safety. The decks must be installed in such a way that scaffolding components can not move in normal use. Deck components and the vertical drop of the protective structures and devices in between must not be left unprotected openings.

§ 29

Scaffold erection, dismantling and alteration

The stand may be assembled, disassembled and changed only the employee who has been given special

guidance and instruction of the following:

- 1) rack assembly, dismantling and alteration according to plan;
- 2) the safety bracket assembly, dismantling or alteration of the;
- 3) measures to persons or objects falling prevention;
- 4) stand to changes in weather conditions that impair safety safety precautions;
- 5) permissible loads, as well as
- 6) other erection, demolition or modification of the potential hazards.

The person supervising and the workers concerned must bear the manufacturer's instructions, or the stand assembly and dismantling.

Assembly, dismantling or alteration rack or any part of it is a major prohibition and warning signs as separately provided, and access to the hazardous area must be sealed with appropriate barriers.

§ 30

The use and placement of the ladder

Ladders must be used in such a way that employees at all times secure handhold and secure support. Carrying the burden of manually shall not prevent the maintenance of a safe grip on the ladder. Ladders should not be used as a work stand.

The ladder shall be so placed as to ensure their stability during use. Portable ladders must rest on a stable, strong, suitably-sized, immobile footing so that the rungs remain horizontal. Suspended must be securely attached and with the exception of rope ladders, so that they will not be displaced and swinging is prevented.

Collapse of portable ladders and feet slipping is prevented by attaching a ladder on top or bottom, using devices to prevent slipping, or other equally effective measures. Ladders must be so high that they extend sufficiently beyond the access platform, unless other measures can not be guaranteed secure grip. Interlocking ladders and extension ladders must be used so that the treads, limiters, joints and locking hooks strength and durability to maintain the operating conditions and that the parts do not move relative to each other. Mobile ladders must be prevented from moving before they are stepped on.

§ 31

The use of rope movement and the working

The use of rope to move and only under circumstances in which the work of the risks of detection and evaluation indicates that the work can be done safely and with other, safer work equipment is not justified. Job hazard detection and evaluation, and in particular, the duration of the work and the ergonomic requirements depending on the for a seat with appropriate accessories.

A piece of rope and working on the following requirements apply:

- 1) The system must comprise at least two separately anchored ropes, one for boarding, consolidation and

support (work rope) and the other as backup (security rope);

2) workers must be provided with appropriate safety harness, which must be worn, and must be connected by a harness to the security;

3) The work rope must be safe means of ascent and descent and have a self-locking mechanism to prevent the worker from falling in the event that he loses control of his movements; safety rope must be equipped with a mobile fall prevention system which moves the worker;

4) the employee used tools and other accessories must be paid to the employee's safety harness or seat or by some other appropriate means;

5) The work must be planned and controlled appropriately, so that a worker can be rescued immediately in an emergency, as well as

6) The employee shall be given the work required for the proper guidance and instructions, including in particular rescue procedures.

One rope to move and work only in exceptional circumstances where the second rope work of the risks of detection and assessment, would make the work more dangerous. In this case, job security is ensured through appropriate measures.

Chapter 5

Start-up and periodic inspections and condition monitoring

§ 32

General provisions for initial and periodic inspections

The employer shall ensure that, in addition to the § 5 provides approved expert or a community of experts makes the tools mentioned in the Annex to the correct installation and safe operating condition of the initial inspection or periodic inspection.

Scope of the audit and inspection methods depend on the tool and its use, as well as used in condition monitoring system.

Appearing in the tool should not be used at work, if the audit has not been properly carried out.

§ 33

Initial inspection

Initial inspection must be done before the tool for the first or the safety of a significant change or a new location after installing the service or if the unit will be re-introduced after it has been idle for a long time.

Start-up inspection to ensure that the tool comes with a 3 § in accordance with the instructions laid down properly taking into account the intended use of the tool, the means of access and care, as well as the appropriateness of the levels of control and safety is functioning correctly.

Lifting Device is in addition to carry out structural strength and stability to ensure the test load.

§ 34

Periodic inspection

Periodic inspection shall be carried out every year, the first after the initial inspection or, if for a tool to be made up inspection, years from the date the employer took the use of work equipment. Tower crane inspection interval shall be two years.

The inspection interval may be extended if the use of work equipment is limited and special circumstances of the tool to a little strain. The inspection interval is correspondingly reduced if use of work equipment or operating conditions of the work equipment in working order, in particular strain or if in safe operating condition is other particularly important reason.

The tool is to the extent necessary to include a check when its use has been made of the effect on the structure of the safety of an accident or serious incident or when it has been exposed to conditions causing deterioration safety of extraordinary circumstances.

The periodic inspection to ensure operational tool by checking in particular that the tool or the aging of materials, due to fatigue, wear and tear, corrosion, or damage to pose any danger. If necessary use non-destructive inspection methods.

Lifting audit unit has been necessary to make a test run intervals of one year and the associated test run with maximum permissible load every four years. Test run will be carried out at periodic inspection lifting equipment, which cause overload of the risk of falling.

§ 35

A thorough periodic inspection

Above, § 34 referred to in the periodic inspection in addition to lifting device to a thorough periodic inspection of the approach specified by the manufacturer of the lifting device design limits, or if these are not known, no later than 10 years after the first introduction.

In-depth periodic time must be taken into account use of lifting gear strain, periodic inspection of the observed damage and repairs and lifting equipment may occur in the type of faults.

Thorough inspection must be dismantled any safety-relevant parts of the assembly, whose activity check of the reliability is not otherwise possible. The inspection shall be used for non-destructive inspection methods.

§ 36

Periodic inspections of the condition monitoring as part of the

The employer can replace the expert community by adopting the periodic condition monitoring system, if it is having an effect equivalent to periodic inspections. The expert must be evaluated at least every three years, a condition monitoring system performance.

Condition monitoring system must submit a written description of the work is to be seen. It should include § 5 provided for the monitoring methods and tools and maintenance procedures for each of its falling within the scope of the handle, as well as participating in the scheme The duties, responsibilities and qualifications. It must indicate the measures taken. Measures the number, content and timing of the audit must be taken into account in risk, and the use of inspections.

§ 37

Start-up and periodic performers

Listed in the Annex tool for commissioning and carrying out periodic inspection must be conformity assessment services under the Accreditation of the Act (920/2005) § 4 of the assessment referred to in the body validation of a community of experts and evaluation board found to be qualified certification body approved by the independent expert. The expert or experts, where appropriate, present a certificate of qualification, and written description of the inspection.

Start-up and periodic inspection must be performed by the tool structure, operation, inspection requirements and supplied by the manufacturer are familiar with the person who is able to detect tool possible defects. The auditor must be independent of the technical aspects of the security to be able to evaluate the work equipment defects and deficiencies observed in the effects of occupational safety. The auditor should make use of expert assistance, particularly in non-destructive inspection methods used, as well as the electricity hazard assessment.

Health and safety and lifting equipment for the main user, or, if he is not, other users are given the opportunity to participate in the check if it is possible.

§ 38

Inspection reports and inspection marking

Minutes shall be kept for inspection, by the inspector access. It should include the findings affecting the safety of the work equipment faults and defects, as well as to correct them, and the abolition of the necessary advice. In addition, it must include the inspector's estimate of when the next periodic inspection or periodic inspection must be thorough, and what it must in particular ascertain. The minutes shall be marked in the last thorough examination date.

The minutes shall be kept for the life of the tool. Last Minutes must be available at the workplace.

The inspection or condition monitoring system shall be recorded in the attachment.

Chapter 6

Entry into force

§ 39

Entry into force and transitional provisions

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2009.

This Regulation shall be repealed:

- 1) used for the carriage of passengers and their rakennushisseistä audit of 17 December 1980 on the Council of State Decision (982/1980), § 6-13, as they are part of § 8 and § 9 of the Government Decision 919/1988;
- 2) the application of the Occupational Safety Hanging and their inspection on 21 October 1982, the Government's decision (769/1982), as amended;
- 3) The application of the Occupational Safety and Health fixing and their inspection on 4 September 1997 the Council of State decision (862/1997), 5-7 and § 8, as well as
- 4) The work of machines and other equipment procurement, safe use and inspection of 25 November 1998, the Government's decision (856/1998) and subsequent amendments.

According to Article 21 § 3 subsection does not apply to the lifting device, which is placed in service before 1 September 1990.

The one with the Regulation enters into force the qualifications to do 32 § 1 referred to in subsection commissioning and periodic inspections shall be entitled to the 31 December 2013, if the checks on ship loading and unloading safety at work of the Government Decree (633/2004) of the Treaty and in other cases 31 December 2011. (22.9.2011/1051)

Repealed by the Government's decision pursuant to exemptions and other decisions of this Regulation, in force notwithstanding.

Notes as a PDF file.

Change Entry into force and application of:
9.12.2010/1101:

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2011.

Council Directive 95/63 EC, OJ No L 335, 30.12.1995, p 28

22.9.2011/1051:

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29.11.2012/1091:

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