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Occupational Safety and Health

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Decision of Parliament states:

Chapter 1

Purpose of the Act and the scope of the

§ 1

Purpose

Purpose of this Act is to improve the working environment and working conditions of the employees 'ability to secure and maintain, as well as to prevent and avoid accidents at work, occupational diseases and other work, and the work environment due to employees' physical and mental health, hereinafter referred to as *the health*, harm.

§ 2

The overall scope of the law

This law applies to the contract of employment on the basis of work performed, as well as officials or comparable to a public-performance of contract work.

The Act does not apply to normal recreational activities and ammattiurheilemiseen.

This is required by law under subsection 1 are parties to the legal relationship between the employer and the employees as provided below.

In addition to the provisions of this Act, compliance with the occupational safety at work in a separately provided.

§ 3

Application of the law agency work

That its management and supervision of the use of an employee of the labor force (*temporary*), it is during the work required to comply with the law provisions on the employer.

The recipient must work before starting the work in sufficient detail to define the skills requirements of agency and job characteristics, as well as notify them of a temporary worker to the employer. This must notify the employee of the matters referred to above, and in particular ensure that the temporary agency worker has sufficient skills, experience and suitability for the work.

Work of the recipient, in particular, ensure that the worker tutoring work and workplace conditions, occupational safety and health measures and, where appropriate, co-operation and occupational safety and health information, as well as occupational health care arrangements.

Work of the recipient shall be notified to the extent necessary for starting the work, and the relevant occupational health care worker safety representative. (14.11.2008/709)

The State Council may lay down more detailed rules 2 and 3 of subsection referred to the work of the recipient and the temporary agency worker the employer's responsibilities.

§ 4

Other scope of work

This law applies to § 2 as referred to in addition to:

- 1) the student and the student's job training;
- 2) labor measure a person involved in the work;
- 3) rehabilitation-related work, and rehabilitative work;
- 4) The punishment for the person carrying out the work;
- 5) treatment or other comparable facility to be treated or to be held in a person's work and work activities;
- 6) military service, and women's voluntary military service in carrying out the work of § 6 the limits laid down;
- 7) civil service to carry out the work;
- 8) The agreement of a fire department rescue a person involved in volunteer work, and
- 9) other work in accordance with separate provisions.

In paragraph 1 above referred to such work or other activities of the organizers is alaisessaan employment or activities comply with the provisions of this Act on the employer. In this case, the work carried out by or participating in the activities must be subject to the provisions of this Act concerning employees. When 1, subparagraph 1 referred to the student or the student to carry out studies related to work or an internship or become familiar with the world of work in the workplace outside the institution, the school has and the work of the recipient's obligations applicable to a § 3 provides temporary agency work.

§ 5

Application of the Act or any other work of the employee's home

This Act shall also apply to the work of the employee agreement makes at home or in any other place chosen by the employer or the employee's home demonstration of the other person's home, or associated conditions. At 9, 10 and § 12, 3 and Chapter 5 of the obligations imposed by compliance with the light of the employer's work and working conditions against possible operational restrictions. Even then, the employer shall comply with the provisions of this Act machinery, tools, personal protective equipment and other equipment, as well as hazardous to health or the use of hazardous substances at work.

§ 6 (11.5.2007/562)**Limitation of scope**

This Act does not apply to the armed forces or border guards of any person, military service, women's voluntary military service, the person carrying out the armed forces or the Border Guard order of, or employed to perform the service, program, labeled or otherwise to a specified training plans, according to a military exercise and training, as well as the immediate-related work, the main purpose of the military operation necessary for the exercise of special skills.

The law also does not apply to a person who voluntary defense of the Act (556/2007) under the Defence Forces participate in voluntary training or to subscribe to the National Defence Associations in subsection 1 for a military exercise or training.

§ 7**Other application of the law**

This Act shall also apply:

- 1) a common functional principal place of work controlled by the employer, the employer, as well as other self-employed workers as 49-51 and § 53 provides;
- 2) shared construction to the main contractor, the Developer, or any other person who directs or supervises the construction project, such as 52 and 52 in a § provides; (22.12.2005/1199)
- 3) The common hazards, in some cases, as § 54 provides;
- 4) volunteering sponsoring employer as § 55 provides;
- 5) designers in such a way as § 57 states;
- 6) machine, instrument or other custom installer as § 58 provides;
- 7) The commissioning and performing periodic inspections, as § 59 provides;
- 8) The sender of the goods and the loader as § 60 provides;
- 9) The owner of the building, the rest of the holder or the lessor, as § 61 provides, and
- 10) port of the holder, the ship's host, the vessel's master or other person in charge of a ship is, as in § 62 states.

Chapter 2**General obligations of the employer****8 §****The employer's general disposal obligation**

The employer has the duty to ensure the safety and health at work. For this purpose, the employer must take into account the work, working conditions and other working environment as well as the conditions of the employees' personal issues.

The extent of the duty of care as limiting factors in light of the unusual and unforeseeable circumstances, beyond

the employers' control, and exceptional events, the consequences of which could not have been avoided despite the exercise of all due precautions.

The employer must be designed, selected, designed and implemented the necessary measures to improve working conditions. In this case, as far as possible according to the following principles:

- 1) the hazards and risk factors to prevent the emergence of;
- 2) the hazards and risk factors are removed, or if this is not possible, they are replaced by less hazardous or less hazardous;
- 3) generally affecting occupational safety and health measures are taken before the individual, and
- 4) technology and other means available and required to take into account.

The employer has to constantly monitor the work environment, workplace safety and working space. The employer must also monitor the impact of measures taken to occupational safety and health.

The employer must ensure that the safety and health measures prove necessary in the light of the employer's organization of all parts of the operation.

§ 9

Safety Action Plan

The employer must promote safety and health and workers' ability to maintain necessary for the operation of the program, which covers the needs of developing working conditions and working environment factors (*occupational safety and health action plan*). Operational objectives of the program are led promote safety and health, as well as maintaining working capacity must be taken into account workplace development activities and planning and should be treated as employees or their representatives.

§ 10

Job Analysis and assessment of the risks of

The employer has to work and the nature of the activities, taking into account enough to systematically identify and recognize the work, working hours, work space, the rest of the working environment and working conditions due to the hazards and risk factors, and, if they can not be removed, to assess the importance of workers' safety and health. Take into account:

- 1) personal injury and other health risk of loss, paying particular attention to the work occurring in the workplace or referred to in Chapter 5 of hazards and risks;
- 2) occurred in accidents, occupational diseases and work-related illnesses and emergencies;
- 3) the employee's age, gender, skills and other personal presuppositions;
- 4) The work load factors;
- 5) a possible increase in risks to health;
- 6) other similar matters.

(3.5.2013/329)

If your employer does not have to in paragraph 1 activities referred to in the necessary and sufficient expertise, he has to use external experts. The employer must ensure that an expert has sufficient qualifications and other conditions to fulfill its tasks properly. Of occupational health experts and professionals as well as the use of job report provides Occupational Health Care Act (1383/2001) .

The employer must be in possession of one referred to in subsection explanation and evaluation. The study and evaluation is to check the conditions materially change, and it is kept up to date anyway.

The State Council may issue further provisions on the assessment report and the preparation of a written or other verifiable form, content and purpose of the proceedings in the workplace, taking into account the employer's industry, type of activity and the associated hazards and risks as well as size of the workplace.

§ 11**Particular hazard to the work**

If § 10, within the meaning of work through risk assessment indicates that the work may cause a particular risk of injury or illness, such work shall be carried out only by qualified and individual circumstances appropriate for work on behalf of such employee or the employee's direct supervision of other staff. Other persons from entering the danger zone is the necessary measures to prevent.

If the work or the working conditions may cause a pregnant employee or a particular risk to the fetus, and the risk can not be eliminated, the employer shall endeavor to transfer the employee to suitable during pregnancy for this work tasks.

§ 12**The design of the working environment**

Structure of the working environment, work space, work or production methods or the work of machines, tools and other equipment, as well as the health of hazardous substances in designing the employer shall ensure that the design takes into account their impact on workers' safety and health and that they are suitable for their intended purpose. Risks and hazards detection, and to be followed, where applicable, § 10 subsection 1 shall apply.

Planning process must ensure that the predictability of the circumstances would meet the requirements set out in this Act. The arrangements need to take into consideration, the disabled and other employees whose work contracts, and to ensure the health and safety at work would otherwise require special measures.

If one referred to in subsection design is given the task of an external designer, the employer shall provide adequate designer in the design of the job information.

§ 13**Planning the work**

In the planning and dimensioning must take into account employees' physical and mental conditions, in order to work load factors in employee safety or health of the inconvenience or danger can be avoided or reduced.

§ 14**Employee must be given training and guidance**

The employer must provide the employee with sufficient information on workplace hazards and risk factors, as well as to ensure that the employee's professional skills and work experience, taking into account:

- 1) the employee familiar with enough work, working conditions, working and production methods, work for work equipment and its proper use and safe working practices, in particular before starting a new job or task starts or a job change, and before the introduction of new equipment and working methods of production and the introduction of;
- 2) the employee is given the instruction and guidance of work in order to prevent nuisances and hazards, as well as work-related safety or health threat to harm or danger to avoid;
- 3) the employee is given the instruction and guidance of the adjustment, cleaning, maintenance and repair work, as well as emergency and emergency situations, and
- 4) the employee on the teaching and guidance supplemented, if necessary.

The State Council may issue further provisions on staff in the teaching and supervision, as well as written work instructions, as well as those professions and tasks, which require special qualifications, as well as the validity of such a demonstration. Demonstration of proficiency will also be accepted foreign degree, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications in accordance with what is provided for recognition of professional qualifications in the Act ([1093/2007](#)) provides Finnish or international agreements binding. ([3.5.2013/329](#))

§ 15

Personal protective equipment, tools and other equipment to reserve the use of

The employer shall obtain and provide the worker with the requirements laid down separately and meet the appropriate personal protection, unless the risk of injury or illness can not be avoided or sufficiently limited work or working conditions on these measures.

The employer shall obtain and provide the worker with tool or other equipment, where the nature of work, working conditions or purpose of the work carried out in accordance with the requirements, and it is necessary for injury or illness to avoid the danger.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions requiring the use of personal protective equipment hazard assessment of working conditions, the use of protective equipment and methods of use, and the necessary conditions, features, and other personal protective equipment use in the workplace requirements.

§ 16

Employer

The employer may assign another person represented by (*the employer preferred*) to manage this Act, the employer shall fulfill the duties provided. The employer's primary role must be defined in sufficient detail, taking into account the employer's industry, work, or the nature and size of the workplace. The employer must ensure that the deputy has the proper qualifications, he has been adequately trained in their duties and that he otherwise has the appropriate conditions for this task.

Chapter 3

Cooperation

§ 17

The employer and employee collaboration between

The employer and employees shall cooperate in maintaining and improving safety in the workplace.

The employer must give employees sufficient time for the necessary information workplace safety, health and other matters affecting working conditions as well as on the evaluations and other studies and plans. The employer must also ensure that these issues are properly and timely processed the employer and the employees or their representatives.

Employees need to cooperate with the employer and the workers' representatives in accordance with this Act to achieve the objectives. The employee has the right to workplace safety and health, as well as two other matters mentioned in subsection proposals to the employer and to have them returned.

Chapter 4**The employee's duties and the right to work in the discontinuation of****§ 18****General obligations of the employee**

The employee must follow the employer's powers in accordance with the regulations and guidelines. The employee must otherwise comply with the work and working conditions of safety and health in order to maintain the necessary order and neatness and care and caution.

The employee also has experience, your employer the instruction and guidance, as well as their skills in their work in accordance with the means at its disposal to ensure both their own and the other employees' safety and health.

The employee must work to avoid the kind of other employees from harassment and other inappropriate treatment, which causes their safety or health harm or danger.

§ 19**Faults and defects removal and notification of**

The employee shall immediately notify the employer and worker safety representative working conditions or working methods, machinery, other work equipment, personal protective equipment or other devices detected faults and defects that may cause harm or danger to their safety or health. The employee must experience, the employer the instruction and guidance, as well as professional skills, and as far as possible to remove the perceived risk of causing obvious faults and defects. The employee must make the declaration referred to in the event that he has removed or repaired the defect or deficiency.

The employer must then inform the member of the employee and labor protection delegate, what action has arisen have been taken or will be taken.

In paragraph 1 above is the declaration referred to in the work of the employee makes § 5 referred to in the other person's home or comparable circumstances, a task far as possible, the workspace owner or the owner.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions on the content of notification and reporting procedures.

§ 20**The use of personal protective equipment and appropriate work clothing**

The employee should carefully and according to the instructions to use and take care of her employer's 15 in accordance with § for the personal and other equipment. The employee must work to use a suitable protective clothing, which does not pose the risk of accident.

21 §

Tools and the use of hazardous substances

The employee should the employer receives operating and other instructions and otherwise in accordance with the professional skills and experience in accordance with the correct use of machinery, tools and other equipment, as well as in the safety and protection equipment. Hazardous substances in use and treatment of the employee must comply with the safety regulations.

§ 22

Safety and protective equipment to use

Machine, implement or other device installed in the building or safety or protection device should not be without a special reason to remove or turn off. If an employee is due to the work is temporarily remove the safety or protective equipment to use, he shall return it on or reconnect it as soon as possible.

§ 23

The employee's work abstention

If the work causes a serious risk to the employee's own or other's life or health of employees, the employee is entitled to refrain from such work.

Refraining from work shall notify the employer or his representative as soon as possible. Right to stop the work will continue until the employer has eliminated the risk factors or otherwise made sure that the work can be carried out safely.

Working on abstinence may not be restricted to work a greater extent than for safety and health, it is essential. Abstention from work is to ensure that abstention from the potential risk is minimized.

If an employee under this section will refrain from work, he shall not be obliged to compensate for the damage caused.

Chapter 5

Work and working conditions more detailed provisions

Ergonomics, physical, mental, and social load, as well as some of the other work on the hazards of the provisions of

§ 24

Workstation ergonomics, posture and movements

Place of work structures and tools used must be selected, dimensioned and positioned in the nature of work and the employee's conditions, taking into account the ergonomically appropriate way. They should, where possible, be so controlled and organized, as well as the use of such characteristics that the work can be done without the employee's health harmful or dangerous load. It should also be noted that:

- 1) the employee has enough space to do the job and the ability to vary the working position;
- 2) reduce the work if necessary assistive devices;

- 3) The harmful health manual lifting and transfers are made as safe as possible when they can not avoid or reduce the assistive devices, and
- 4) Play exertion to avoid the discomfort caused by the employee or, if this is not possible, it is as low as possible.

The State Council may issue further provisions on working conditions in the workplace, the work of machines, other equipment, tools and other equipment, as well as safety requirements for manual handling safe conduct.

§ 25

Work stressors avoidance and reduction

If the employee's work load-bearing states in his manner that endangers their health, the employer must be notified and means available to them to take action to determine the load factors, as well as to avoid or reduce the risk.

§ 26

Work with display screen

The display screen of the employee performing the work due to harmful and dangerous to the load factors to reduce the employer must arrange work as safe as possible.

The State Council may issue further provisions on the organization of the display screen and the display screen is used in the work for the workplace, technical equipment, fixtures and software requirements to be set.

§ 27

The threat of violence

The work, which involves the obvious threat of violence, work and working conditions must be organized in such a way that the threat of violence and violent situations is prevented as far as possible in advance. In this case, the workplace must be violence-or the limitation or appropriate safety equipment and the ability to summon help.

In paragraph 1 above within the meaning of work and jobs for the employer shall draw up rules of conduct which the advance pay attention to threatening situations the management and operation of the ways in which violence situation on the employee's safety can be prevented or limited. If necessary, check the security arrangements and equipment is required.

The State Council may issue further provisions on worker safety and health arrangements in a variety of industries and positions where there is evident risk of violence.

§ 28

Interference

If the work occurs in the worker against his health causes hazards or risks of harassment or other inappropriate treatment, the employer must be notified and means available to them to take action to eliminate the instance of maladministration.

§ 29

Working alone

Work in which the employee is working alone, and which for that reason relates to the obvious harm or risk to

their safety or health, the employer shall ensure that the harm or risk to avoid working alone or as little as possible. The employer must also work on the nature of the organized of necessary communication between the employee and the employer, the employer or his agent or indicated by other workers. The employer must also ensure access to summon help.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions liaison, communication devices and other safety-related arrangements for a variety of industries and jobs where you work alone.

§ 30

Night work

The employee is performing the work at night, if necessary, arrange for the possibility to change a job or transfer to day work where this is possible under the circumstances, and job switching is the employee's personal characteristics, taking into account the necessary conditions at the workplace or the nature of work in the employee's health risks posed.

The employer is needed in performing the employee the opportunity to work at night for dining, if the working length of the demands and where canteens are appropriate in the circumstances. Meal at the employer can charge the employee a reasonable compensation.

§ 31

The work of non-stop

If the job is having a continuous presence in the demanding or stressful continuously, leave the work shall be arranged to provide an opportunity to break in, that allow short-term exit workstation.

Workplace and working environment, the structures of the provisions

§ 32

Structural and functional workplace safety and health

Workplace structures, materials and equipment as well as equipment to be safe and healthy for employees. They must be handled, repair and clean safely.

Workplace and places of work, passageways, corridors, exits and emergency roads, work platforms and other areas where workers are moving because of their work, must be safe and must be kept in a safe condition.

The workplace should be a sufficient number of appropriate exits and rescue you, which must always be kept free from obstruction. In the workplace there must be adequate security and other markings.

The State Council may issue further provisions on employment structures, materials and equipment, as well as access roads and other areas of workplace safety, out of the corridors and rescue you, the care and maintenance as well as markings.

§ 33

Workplace ventilation, and workroom volume

The workplace should be enough valid breath. Ventilation in the workplace should be sufficiently efficient and appropriate.

Workroom volume and surface area should be sufficient. There must also be enough space to work and the

work required for movement.

The State Council may issue further provisions on job volume and ventilation.

§ 34

Workplace lighting

Job

The State Council may issue further provisions on job specific and general lighting.

§ 35

The workplace, domestic transport and transfer of goods

Job vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be arranged to be safe. The employer shall produce a job for the organization of internal traffic, appropriate traffic rules.

Goods lift, transport, handling and storage, as well as material handling and loading sites must be designed and arranged so that the lifting and transfer devices, or transfer of goods or falling does not result in any harm or danger to their safety or health.

The State Council may issue further provisions on workplace transport, as well as lifting and moving jobs, as well as the safety of the goods loading and loading areas.

§ 36

Order and cleanliness

The workplace must ensure the safety and wholesomeness required order and cleanliness. Cleaning is carried out in such a way that it does not cause harm or danger to their safety or health.

Chemical, physical and biological agents and use of hazardous substances

§ 37

Air pollutants

In the workplace, where there are air pollutants such as dust, fumes, gas or vapor employees injurious or disturbing extent, they spread as far as possible be prevented by isolating the source of impurity, or by placing it in a confined space or equipment. Air pollutants are adequately collected and removed to an appropriate ventilation of the building.

§ 38

Chemical agents and the use of hazardous substances at work

The worker exposure to safety or health hazards or risk of causing chemical agents shall be limited to such an extent that these factors result in any harm or danger to the employees' safety or health or reproductive health. In particular, shall ensure poisoning, lack of oxygen or other similar necessary to prevent a serious threat to the conservation measures.

Handling, storage or transfer of explosive, flammable, corrosive, or other similar hazardous substances must be taken with caution. Workers must be provided hazardous materials to work with the requisite information.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions on the chemical agents and their identification, the nature

of the exposure, its duration and the evaluation of the limit values for the control measures of hazardous materials handling, transfer and storage.

Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health decree may issue more detailed provisions as harmful chemical exposures in the known concentrations and exposure to instruction on limit values as well as exposing Against the technical details and procedures.

§ 39

Physical characteristics and electrical safety

Exposure of workers to the safety or health hazard causing harm or temperature conditions, noise, pressure, vibration, radiation or other physical agents shall be limited to such an extent that these factors result in any harm or danger to the employees' safety or health or reproductive health.

Electrical equipment, the use of electricity and static electricity due to the risk will be minimized.

The State Council may issue further provisions on physical agents and their identification, the nature of the exposure and the duration and assessment, limits and control measures.

40 §

Biological Factors

The worker exposure to safety or health hazards or risk of causing biological agents shall be limited to such an extent that these factors result in any harm or danger to the employees' safety or health or reproductive health.

The State Council may issue further provisions on biological agents and their identification, the nature of the exposure and the duration and assessment, limits and control measures.

Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health decree may issue more detailed provisions as harmful biological exposures in the well-known properties as well as protection against exposes the details and procedures.

Machinery, tools and other equipment safety

§ 41

Machinery, tools and other equipment

The work may be used only to machinery, tools and other equipment, which are the relevant provisions of both the work and working conditions suitable and appropriate. Also, the correct installation and the necessary protective devices and labeling is taken care of. Machinery, tools and other equipment do not have to cause any harm or risk to the employees working with or for other people at the workplace.

Machinery, tools and other equipment shall be used, maintained, cleaned and maintained properly. Access to the machine tool or the danger zone shall be limited to the structure of the investment, guards or safety, or other suitable means. Maintenance, adjustment, repair, cleaning, fault and emergency situations must be prepared in such a way that they do not present any risk or harm to their safety or health.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions of machines, tools and other equipment procurement, safe use and maintenance.

§ 42

Of persons by a lifting device

Workers in lifting and moving of lifting devices (*lifting of persons*) must be organized in such a way that the buoyancy, lifting the participants or of other safety or health of workers, does not result in any harm or danger.

The State Council may issue further provisions on personal purchases.

§ 43

Tool for initial and periodic

Machinery, equipment, or other means, to the installation or the installation or operating conditions affect safety must be checked correct installation and safe operating condition before the initial start-up, as well as the installation of a new location or safety-critical after the changes (*introduction of checks*). The audit shall also be conducted after the introduction of regular intervals and, if necessary, to an exceptional situation after the machine, tool or other device operating condition (*periodic inspection*).

It must be performed by a suitably qualified employer, or the other person. Qualifications shall be determined taking into account the knowledge of the structure of the instrument, use and inspection. Dangerous machinery, work equipment or other devices shall be carried out by an expert body or independent expert. The audit shall be assessed the safety of the tool's use and to comply with the provisions on verification. The audit will also be an appropriate way to take into account the manufacturer's instructions.

The State Council may issue more detailed regulations machines, tools, or other devices, which are subject to periodic inspection and commissioning, as well as checks implied by the conditions of use, the auditor, the validity of the checks the content, timing and desktop recording and other procedures related to the inspection.

Accident hazard control, rescue and first aid

§ 44

Accident hazard

If the work is handled or stored substances in the workplace, which may cause a major accident at work or otherwise, may be a major-accident hazard, workers must be given the necessary training and instructions for controlling the hazard and procedures in case of accident. If necessary, arrange the exercises.

Work shall be so arranged so that the risk of fire, explosion, drowning or other accident is minimized.

The State Council may issue further provisions on control of major-accident hazard.

§ 45

Alarm, safety and rescue equipment and instructions

A job is the working conditions so require, be equipped with necessary alarm, fire safety, lifesaving and rescue systems and equipment. Workplace at which to falling into water due to the life or health hazard, there will always be a place in a suitable rescue equipment available.

Workers must be given the necessary instructions referred to in subsection 1 of appliances and equipment, as well as the use of fire, drowning, or other risk. Instructions must also be given of the measures in case of fire is the job under the circumstances to be taken. If necessary, the instructions must be kept available on the employees in the workplace. Exercise must be conducted if necessary.

The State Council may issue further provisions on workplace supplies used in paragraph 1 with devices and

accessories, as well as in subsection 2 referred to in the instructions.

§ 46

First aid

The employer must ensure that workers and other persons at the workplace first aid for the number of employees, nature of work and working conditions accordingly. Work and working conditions of workers must be provided in accordance with the instructions of the measures in the event of injury or illness must be taken for emergency treatment.

In the workplace or in the immediate vicinity of the workplace, taking into account the extent and location, number of employees, as well as the nature of work and other working conditions are suitable, clearly marked points must be available a sufficient number of appropriate first-aid equipment.

In the workplace should be an appropriate first-aid room, where the number of employees, nature of work and other working conditions so require.

The State Council may issue further provisions on workplace first aid facilities, their dimensions and the fitting.

§ 47 (3.5.2013/329)

First aid and rescue personnel

The employer shall, if the number of employees, nature of work and working conditions so require, for first aid, fire-fighting and rescue operations to the implementation of one or more of the employee, unless the employer is not in the Rescue Act (379/2011) referred to the plan as protection staff on tasks. Number of such workers and their training and the equipment available must be adequate, taking into account the nature of the work and the specific hazards of the workplace as well as a whole. The appointment of persons to be taken into account § 17 of the regulations.

The facilities used by employees

§ 48 (15.6.2012/396)

Staff facilities

In the workplace or in the immediate vicinity of the workers must be available for the nature of work, duration, and number of employees, taking into account adequate and properly equipped with bathroom facilities, changing room and storage space for clothes, dining, lounge and toilet facilities as well as other staff facilities. Available to employees must be sufficiently valid for drinking water.

Pregnant women and nursing mothers should be offered access to go to the rest room or other suitable place to rest.

The State Council may issue further provisions on workplace human conditions and their configuration.

Chapter 6

Specific work situations Sourcing

49 §

Operating in a shared workplace disposal obligation

Workplace where one employer to use the main authority, and which at the same time or in succession is more than one employer or for a fee, who works independent who performed the work, so that work can affect other

workers to safety and health (*joint work*), employers and the self-employed worker at work and the nature of the activities taking into account the each part, and a sufficient mutual co-operation and information process to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize their safety and health.

50 §

Communication and co-operation common in the workplace

The joint work of the controlling principal employer has to work, and taking into account the nature of the activities to ensure that his place of work who has had the job outside the employer and the employees have received the necessary information and instructions to work against workplace hazards and risk factors in the workplace and job safety briefings. Such employer shall also ensure that the outside employer receives the information necessary for workplace fire fighting, first aid and evacuation measures in relation to these tasks, and § 47: According to the persons named.

In paragraph 1 above for the external employer and self-employed workers must be informed of the principal for the controlling employer and other employers of the hazards and risk factors that his work can result in over them.

§ 51

The main controlling employer's obligations common in the workplace

The joint work will be the main controlling employer's work and activities, taking into account the nature to take care of:

- 1) in the workplace for employers and the self-employed worker coordination of activities;
- 2) Job Mobility and transport arrangements;
- 3) the general workplace safety and health in required order and cleanliness;
- 4) The rest of the general design of the workplace, and
- 5) The working conditions and the working environment, general safety and health.

Paragraph 2 was repealed by the 20.1.2006/53.

The State Council may issue further provisions on the main controlling operation of the employer referred to in subsection 1 issues.

§ 52

Responsibilities of shared construction

Shared construction is the main contractor role of the employer, or, if one does not exist, leading to the construction project or supervising the client's or any other person to ensure § 51 in the obligations referred to and that the work does not cause danger to those working at the site of work or to other affected persons.

The State Council may issue further provisions on the common construction site builder, general contractor or other obligations of the project supervisor and on the distribution.

A § 52 (22.12.2005/1199)

The common person who works in a construction site identified

A common construction site leading or supervising the client is in their contracts or other means at its disposal to ensure that each person is working in a construction site while moving around pictorial identification. The identification shall indicate whether the site works employee, or an independent operator who performed the work. The tag must be visible tax number and tax number of construction Registers Act (1231/2011) referred to a personal tax number registered tax number. The employee must also have the tag name of the employer. The provisions of this subsection with a client shall also apply:

- 1) The project supervisor is the main contractor or other;
- 2) the employer's own employees and contract partners concerned.

(9.12.2011/1232)

The label does not have to be:

- 1) temporarily transporting goods to the site;
- 2) who works at a construction site where a building or part of it built or repaired the builder of a private person's own use.

§ 52 b (24.5.2013/364)**List of common construction site working**

The general contractor or any other project supervisor must be considered to ensure safe working and the obligations set out in this Act for the control of up to date list of shared construction workers and the self-employed worker. The list must include:

- 1) the person's first and last name, date of birth and tax number;
- 2) the site work start and end date;
- 3) the employee's employer's name, tax identification number or equivalent foreign identifier;
- 4) the Posted Workers Act (1146/1999) 4 a § meaning of the name and contact information in Finland.

The list can be omitted for transporting goods to the site temporarily.

The employer must give the employee a general contractor, or other information necessary for the project supervisor in subsection 1 of the list for marketing.

The general contractor or any other project supervisor must be kept under subsection 1 the list of six years after the year in which the construction was completed.

The list of collected personal data and the rights of the data subject is otherwise subject to the Personal Data Act (523/1999) .

Provisions of this section the main contractor, and the rest of the project supervisor, subject to the Developer, if the site is not the main contractor or the project supervisor else.

In paragraph 1 above, the list referred not have to keep the site in which a building or part of it will be built or repaired by the builder of a private person's own use.

By Act No. 364/2013 added § 52b comes into force on 07.01.2014.

53 §

Self-employed worker responsibilities of a shared workplace

Self-employed workers is common in the workplace comply with the provisions of this Act provides:

- 1) the employee's qualifications, the permits required and the minimum age;
- 2) work on machinery used, the tools, personal protective equipment and other equipment, as well as those performed by prescribed initial and periodic inspections;
- 3) the dangerous goods handling, storage and labeling;
- 4) a common person who works in a construction site designation.

(9.12.2011/1232)

Self-employed worker must be given a general contractor or any other project supervisor 52b § 1, paragraphs 1 and 2 in the data for that section of the list for marketing. (24.5.2013/364)

By Act No. 364/2013 added subsection 2 shall take effect on 07.01.2014.

Self-employed worker must also comply with common workplace main from the controlling employer received job safety instructions.

The State Council may issue further provisions on the common workplace to work self-employed workers in subsection 1 requirements referred to in the application of a variety of industries and positions.

54 §

Of employment common to combat risks

When industrial or business in the hall or in the corresponding single mode operating in one or more employers and self-employed workers for work or for their joint operations outside the 49 § in the situation referred to cause harm or danger to the safety or health of employers and self-employed worker is sufficient mutual co-operation endeavor to communicate with each other noted on the hazards and risk factors, and measures aimed at eliminating them, as well as the necessary coordination of activities.

§ 55

Volunteering

When the workplace a person whose work is not otherwise covered by the Act, with the employer to its other contract as the employment or agency contract, or without the employer to his or other comparable employees of the same or similar work as an employee, the employer shall, where applicable, to ensure that that person's safety or health does not cause harm or danger to his workplace while. Similarly, he has to respect the work and the workplace, as well as the safety of the use of his given access to personal protective equipment and tools.

Chapter 7

Work affecting the safety of persons other obligations

§ 56

The producer and the obligations of the transferor

Machine, equipment, personal protective equipment and other devices, as well as providing for the safety requirements of the chemical or chemical product containing the risk assessment of the product as well as the labeling of such a product manufacturer, importer, seller and the rest of the market or the use of donor obligations and the monitoring of the products shall be established.

57 §

Designer Responsibilities

The person who commissioned the work environment dispose of the structure, work space, work or production process, machine, tool or other device to the plan, is to ensure that the plan is in its statement of intended use as required by taken into account the provisions of this Act.

§ 58

Machine, tool or other device installer obligations

The person who commissioned to install the machine, tool or other device to use in the workplace, must be taken into account on the manufacturer's installation instructions and other notes, and otherwise to ensure that the machine or equipment with associated protective devices may be in a suitable condition.

§ 59

Commissioning and carrying out periodic inspection duties

Anyone who performs on behalf of § 43 referred to in the introduction or the periodic inspection shall ensure that the inspections are carried out properly and that the observed affecting the safety of the work equipment faults and defects, as well as, where appropriate, correction or deletion is given the necessary instructions.

60 §

Product sender and trucks to run on the responsibilities of

Its a load of stuff to send or transport, must be given the necessary instructions for loading and unloading of the goods if they are at particular risk. Loaded to the object or package, with a total weight of 1 000 kg, is equipped with visible and indelible marking indicating the total weight of the package. If the exact weight of the object can not be given, is a major approximate weight.

The State Council may issue more detailed provisions covered by paragraph 1, as well as documentation of the object in the package labeling of a vessel or other means of transport for loading.

61 §

The building owner, holder or other obligations of the landlord

When a building or part of the owner, or other agreement of the holder of the lease are carried out on the basis of the kind of work to which this Act applies, the owner, manager and the rest of the landlord is to allow the employer to carry out this Act required repairs or modifications.

§ 62

Port of the holder and owner of the vessel and the Obligations of the holder

The person to whom the port management is, as well as the ship's master, the master or other person having charge of a vessel, are each kohdaltaan liable, where applicable, comply with the provisions of this Act, in respect of work done by the harbor, shore or on board is carried out by sea or inland waterway vessel used for the loading or unloading of fuel on board or taken. The Port also refers to the harbor basin, quay or judgment given in another place.

Subsection 1 shall apply to the port, which carries a wide vessels loading and unloading for work or other comparable activities. This referred to the ports can be adjusted by government decree.

Chapter 8

Penalty

§ 63

Occupational Safety Violation

An employer or § 7 of the intended person or by a representative, who willfully or negligently fails in this Act or under the Act provided

- 1) the introduction or periodic inspection to be carried out;
- 2) an analysis of the plan or agreement;
- 3) a protective device or personal protective equipment or installation;
- 4) The work of obtaining authorization or notification of the agreement;
- 5) The machine, tool or other technical device and the health of the hazardous substances required in use of operating, maintenance and other similar instruction or administration of
- 6) of this Act available on the marketing,

shall be sentenced for the offense elsewhere in the law more severe punishment, *safety violation* fine.

Occupational Safety Violation condemned in:

- 1) A person who unlawfully or without good reason, willfully or negligently remove or destroy an accident or illness to avoid the danger referred to in the device or the instruction or warning label;
- 2) 52 a § intended for a person who intentionally or negligently omits to take care of its agreements or other means at its disposal a common person who works in a construction site identified on the obligation set out in that section;
- 3) A person who intentionally or negligently omits 52 b § tarkoitettujen list of maintenance or preservation;
- 4) A person who willfully or negligently fails to give 52 b § the information referred to in that section of the list marketing, or give them substantially inaccurate or incomplete, and
- 5) self-employment provider who fails shared construction 52 a § visible marking referred to in marketing the site moving.

(24.5.2013/364)

By Act No. 364/2013 amended subsection 2 shall take effect on 07.01.2014. The previous wording is:

Occupational Safety Violation sentenced by

1) A person who unlawfully or without good reason, willfully or negligently remove or destroy an accident or illness to avoid the danger referred to in the unit, or instructions, or warning sign,

2) 52 a § intended for a person who intentionally or negligently omits to take care of its agreements or other means at its disposal a common person who works in a construction site identified on the obligation set out in that section, or

3) The self-contained work provider who fails shared construction 52 a § marking referred to in visible marketing the site moving.

(9.12.2011/1232)

The penalty for the offense provided for safety of the Penal Code (39/1889) in Chapter 47 § 1 .

Chapter 9

Miscellaneous provisions

64 §

Labour Council statements

Labour Council opinions to be issued under this Act provides for the application and interpretation of the Labour Council and occupational health and safety waivers in the Act (608/1946) .

L Labour Council and occupational health and safety waivers in the Act 608/1946 has been repealed by the Labour Council and a number of occupational health and safety waivers 400/2004 . See. L Labour Council and a number of occupational health and safety waivers 400/2004, Chapter 2 .

§ 65

Law enforcement and

As a law enforcement protection authorities.

§ 66

Regulation Authority

Further provisions on the implementation of this Act shall be required by the government.

§ 67

Available on the maintenance of the law in the workplace

This Act and pursuant to the provisions of the jobs must be kept available for inspection for workers in the workplace.

Chapter 10

Entry into force provisions

§ 68

Entry into force

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2003.

This Act is repealed on 26 June 1958 on Occupational Safety Act (299/1958) and subsequent amendments.

Paragraph 3 was repealed by the 26.11.2004/1016.

To repeal § 47 of the Act by virtue of decrees and decisions, however, remain in force until specifically repealed.

HE 59/2002 , AjUB 4/2002, EV 110/2002, Council Directive 89/391/EEC, OJ No L 183, 29.6.1989, p.1, Council Directive 93/104/EC, OJ No L 307, 13.12.1993

Change Entry into force and application of:

26.11.2004/1016:

HE 135/2004 , AjUB 11/2004, EV 141/2004, announced in the European Parliament and Council Directive 98/34/EC, as amended. 98/48/EC

22.12.2005/1199:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 February 2006.

HE 143/2005 , AjUB 12/2005, EV 217/2005

20.1.2006/53:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 February 2006.

HE 94/2005 , AjUB 7/2005, EV 178/2005

11.5.2007/562:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2008.

HE 172/2006 , FöUB 3/2006, EV 299/2006

14.11.2008/709:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2009.

This Act repeals a number of occupational safety and health requirements for temporary agency work, on 7 August 1997 the Government Decision (782/1997) .

HE 68/2008 , AjUB 6/2008, EV 95/2008

9.12.2011/1232:

This Act comes into force by government decree.

Before the law came into force initiated by the sites used for the identification of the provisions of this Act comes into force six months after the provisions of the Act into force.

Site is considered to be initiated by the Land Use and Building Act (132/1999) § 121, laid down in the initial meeting has been held, or prior notification of occupational safety and health authorities have been given. Site shall be deemed to be initiated at the latest when the construction has been started.

HE 58/2011 , Staub 8/2011, EV 45/2011

15.6.2012/396:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 November 2012.

HE 140/2011 , AjUB 2/2012, EV 6/2012, Council Directive 2009/13/EC, OJ L 124, 20.5.2009

3.5.2013/329:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 June 2013.

HE 201/2012 , AjUB 2/2013, EV 39/2013

24.5.2013/364:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 July 2014.

HE 92/2012 , TyVL 17/2012, Staub 6/2013, EV 46/2013

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