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Safety rules in Italy

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The beginnings

- At the end of XIX century owing to the introduction of mechanization and new production techniques and the increase of occupational accidents the government decided to lay down rules to control the industrial plants and interventions in accidents
- 1882 the first Italian steam boiler association
- 1883 the first occupational accident national fund according to voluntary basis
- 1893 the first law in Italy in mine safety
- 1898 the first compulsory insurance law dependent on employers for the most dangerous companies
- 1907 the Union establishes different group association in order to defend the worker interests
- 1910 The industrialists create the general Confederation of Italian Industry
- 1919 general prevention and health rules are extended to every field

Developments

- 1935 realization work accident insurance reform vs accidents and professional diseases and starting up INAIL (National Insurance Institute for Work Accidents - professional diseases)
- 1942 a new civil code is introduced .The article 2087 points out that the employer has to guarantee a complete protection in worker health
- 1948 the new Italian Republic Foundation comes into effect including a full range of articles 1-4-32-35-38-41 protecting work activities
- 1955 Work Inspectorate setting up in order to verify the complete application of accident prevention rules; it is issued a Unique text concerning accidents-general rules for every company or industrial enterprise-it is based on checking,promoting, preventing health and safety, the work inspectorates and work medicine service are in charge of these activities.
- 1965 compulsory insurance rules and accident-professional disease reports from the employers and insurance companies

The role of the EU in safety

- 1978 Healthcare reform 833. The National healthcare service is introduced.
- 1983 The EEC compels all the state members to adequate the safety rules
- 1985 The EEC sets up the common rules in order to guarantee health, people safety and environment protection.
- 1986 by the law 317 the Italian government agrees with the EEC189/83. The Italian Electrotecnic Committee CEI and UNI National Italian Unification are in charge of the setting up while the CNR(National Research Council) of the technical-scientific supervision, coordinated by the Industry Department.
- 1990 by the law 46 some important community directives concerning safety in electrical appliances during planning, testing and certification are introduced.
- 1994 by the law 626 eight community directives concerning worker health and safety in work environments for private, public companies are introduced.

State institutions in charge

- Fire brigade: checking and coordinating activities concerning inflammable working, fire preventions by certificates plant testing
- The police: dealing with work safety, gets the communication of death accident at work,unfitness for up to 3 days or reporting the death or injury to the magistrate
- Regions, provinces, town councils, prefectures: inflammable carry licences, lift maintenance employee qualifications, pollution test, special plants authorizations (lubricants,fuels,radioactive metals)
- Unions: according to law 300/70 Worker charter they check the accident prevention rules application
- Work inspectorate:when law833/78 came into effect, they had to confirm the correct rule prevention application
- INAIL:processing prevention statistics once a year, receiving the accident and professional diseases declarations, getting health treatments, industrial disabilities to insured members
- USSL/carries out periodical checks for lift – goods lift- steam pressure plant – heating plant licence renewals, on-the-job inspections, electrical appliance approvals
- ISPESL:from 1982 this institution approves plants, set of industrial goods, appliances, devices according to law 833/78

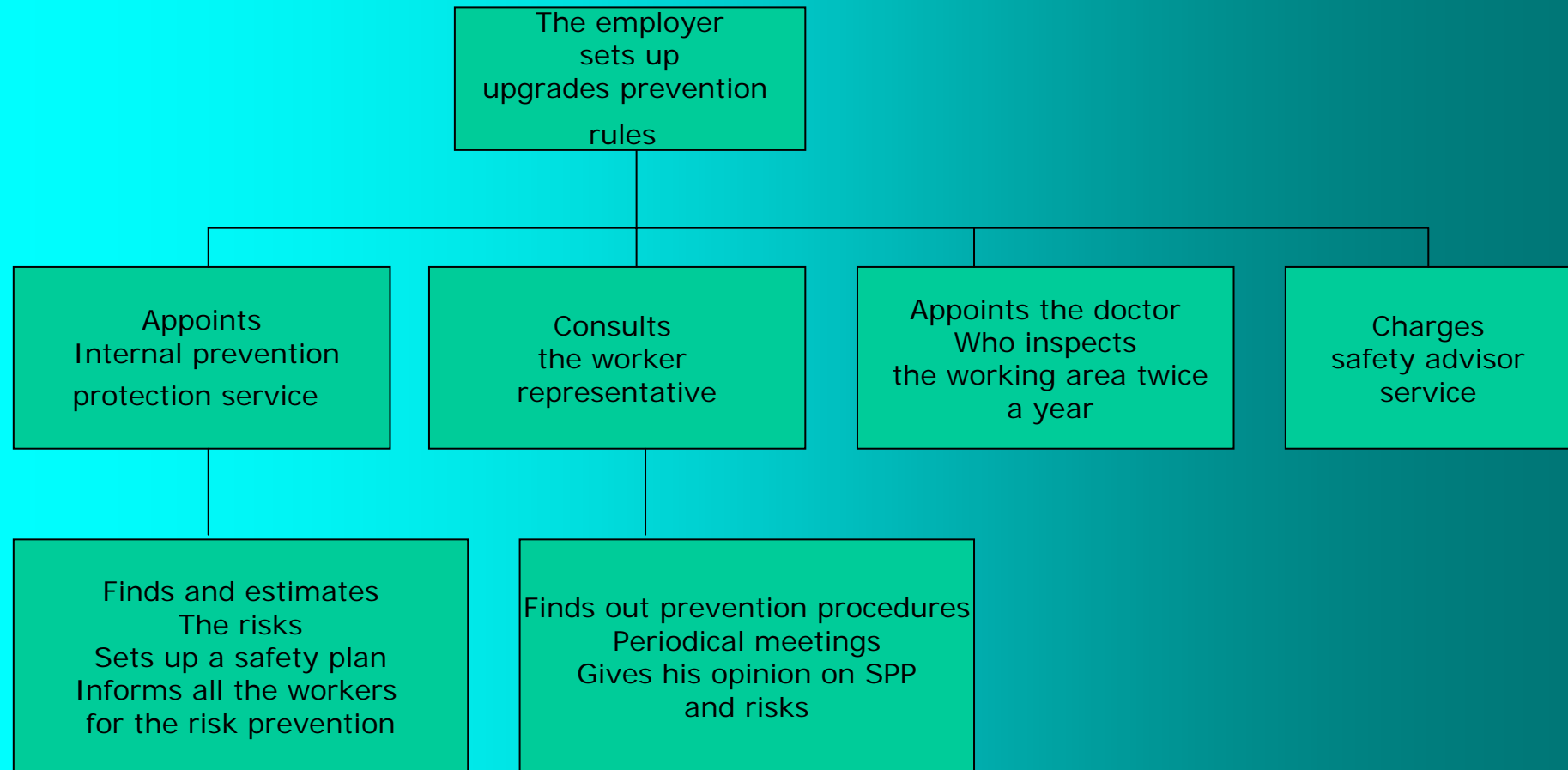
Law 626

- The law 626 deals with eight sections: general provisions, working places, use of work devices and tools, use of individual protection devices, material handling, use of devices equipped with VDT, protection from cancer materials, protection from biological modifiers, fines, temporary and final provisions
- 1996 by the decree law 493 the directive EEC 58/92 concerning the minimum prescriptions for safety signals in work place is introduced including building yards too. With the introduction of this decree law the 547/55 is updated concerning: protection in working machine areas, protection of dangerous machine elements, material handling moving equipment, block loading warning and maintenance in dangerous areas, block devices in removable protection fittings.
- The DL626/94 is applied in every private or public sector, it is considered the main law in danger prevention, it appoints some people in charge with specific skills operating inside every company in order to prevent and avoid risks.

People in charge - duties

- The people in charge are the following: the employer, the manager, Prevention and Protection Service, the responsible of Prevention and Protection Service, the worker representative for safety, the skillful doctor, the worker, the designer, the supplier. Everyone has his own duties and in case of missing executions some fines and penalty- clauses have to be paid.
- Every company has to write out a Safety plan in which all criteria used in the risk assessment, in the selection of prevention and protection devices are pointed out.
- The employer has different duties such as the nomination of the internal prevention and protection service, the consultation with the worker safety representative for the appointment SPP and risk assessment, getting assignments to people as safety advisers, assigning a skillful doctor, assessment in the selection of the equipment, materials, including chemical ones, locations of the working areas, finding protection devices and adequate realization plan, updating the safety criteria.

Inside the company



Industrial pollution

- Industrial activities use products which can cause serious pollution and diseases in the work environment .These harmful products are classified according to its danger in corrosive,inflammable,toxic, explosive and radioactive ones. It is essential to improve the prevention in order to eliminate the dangerous material effects.
- The Italian Directive adapting to ECC (79/831)classifies the materials in 15 groups; on the labels the symbols, the main risks connected to the material and the caution advice.

Group	Substance	black symbol on bright orange
<u>The Most dangerous</u>	E explosive	detonating bomb
	O comburent	flame over a circle
	F extremely inflammable	flame
	F easily inflammable	flame
	F inflammable	flame
	C corrosive	corroded object and hand
	T very toxic	skull
	T toxic	skull
	R radioactive	specific symbol
	carcinogen	not defined
<u>Less dangerous</u>	teratogen mutagen	not defined
	X harmful irritant	S.Andrew cross

Decree law 493/96

This one carries out the ECC Directive 92/58 concerning the sign rules in work place

<u>Colour</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Information and clarifications</u>
• RED	banned signs danger alarm fire prevention devices	• Dangerous behaviours Alt, stop, emergency breaking off devices,evacuation Identification and location
• YELLOW LIGHT ORANGE	warning signs	• Attention caution checking
• LIGHT BLUE	regulation signs	• Specific behaviour or action personal safety belonging duty
• GREEN	rescue and assistance safety conditions	• Doors, exits, routes, materials, services, rooms back to ordinary activities

Safety rules concerning working on electrical appliances law 46/90



- Working on electrical appliances can cause several risks, the electric shock (the electric flow becomes dangerous with more than 25V.) is the most harmful.
- The electrical plants must get a conformity law report carried out by a qualified installer.
- The appliances have to be marked in order to guarantee the safety rule application. In Italy it was introduced the logo IMQ.
- The electrical engine machines and the portable tools have to be equipped with a suitable connection to the earth wiring through a green yellow covering wire.

Fire dangers



- **The main fire accidents are caused by electrical appliance failures, sabotages, explosives and inflammable materials.**
- **In order to prevent a fire it is important to learn all the characteristics of inflammable materials in work places.**
- **In extinguishing a fire it is necessary to operate on the fuel isolating the comburent diluting and decreasing temperature with water(wood plastic paper), foam or carbon dioxide.**
- **The rules concerning the fire preventions are inserted in law 818/84 , ministry decree 218/92 and Law Decree 626/94.**
- **The law provides regulations for the maintenance and periodic checks, staff training including alarm simulation and evacuation practices.**

Evacuation plan in schools



- The law 218/92 (fire prevention rules in school buildings) according to art.12 provides all the necessary procedures for the evacuation plan in order to eliminate the dangers due to panic .
- The fire alarm (a continuously ringing bell) is issued by the school responsible or his delegate.
- After the warning, everyone has to evacuate the buildings from the ground floor starting from first year students in an orderly manner.
- All students should assemble at the designated assembling points, while the teachers have to follow their students taking care of them and filling in the evacuation plan to give it back to the principal's office.
- If the presence of the police, fire brigade is required, all telephone numbers are inserted on a special board at everyone's disposal.

Machine Directive 89/ 392 EEC

- The EEC directive 1989 and modified in 1991 is included (laws 183/89 198/91). Nowadays it is compulsory and the machines without these qualifications can't be sold all over Europe.
- Control systems must be safe and reliable
- The machines can't start accidentally
- The machine stop must be safe
- The emergency stop must be accessible
- The machine can't eject chips
- The mobile sections of the machines have to avoid risks if necessary , a suitable protection is recommended.
- It is necessary to attach all instructions how to use, all wiring diagrams, all hook up for the maintenance, the inspection, the check and trouble shooting and all info useful for safety.
- If all instructions are fully fulfilled, the machine will be able to get the EU mark which represents a guarantee for the customer.