SET CONSTRUCTION SAFETY REGULATIONS

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Relevant legal background:

- 1993. XCIII. Act on Work Safety
- 253/1997. (XII. 20.) Government Decree on National Settlement Planning and Construction Requirements
- 12/2000. (VI. 15.) Decree by the Ministry of National Resources on the Issuing of Television and Motion Picture Recording and Broadcasting Security Regulations
- 54/2014. (XII. 5.) Decree by the Home Office on National Fire Protection Regulations
- 10/2016, (IV. 5.) Decree by the Ministry of National Economy on Minimum Requirements for Work Equipment
- 25/2000 (IX. 30.) Department of Social and Family Affairs on Chemical Safety

INTRODUCTION

The following safety guidelines are a summary of the system of health and safety requirements applicable to the set constructions built for all feature films and television series produced in Hungary by Mid Atlantic Films and/or any of its project companies.

According to its function, the set constructions must comply with the following basic requirements:

a) stability and mechanical solidity
b) fire safety
c) hygiene, health & environment protection
d) safe usage, clear of any obstacles
e) life protection
f) sustainable use of natural resources

The fulfilment of the basic requirements may be achieved by applying the relevant Hungarian national standards (see above) or by applying other solutions providing equally effective results.

WORK AND FIRE SAFETY TRAINING

As per the current regulations, all workers taking part in the construction of sets must participate in a Work and Fire Safety training prior to starting the construction work. No worker is to start any activities before having participated in the training.

According to the current legislation, organising, conducting and documenting (in a 'Training Journal') **the preparatory Work & Fire Safety training regarding the activity to be performed** ('A') is the obligation of the employer of the person performing the activity.

In addition, it is the responsibility of the main contractor of the construction to:

- **Coordinate the activities of the subcontractors** involved in the construction of the set

- Providing a Work & Fire Safety Advisor in order to inform the construction crew about the **location specific aspects of Work & Fire Safety** ('B') in a documented form – including the use of personal protective equipment – detailing the following topics:

    - use of personal protective equipment
    - moving around
    - location of escape routes and emergency exits
    - work instructions of the construction and demolition plans
    - safe use of equipment
    - manual and mechanical handling of materials
    - occasional fire hazardous activities
    - use of hazardous substances
    - first aid
    - rules of conduct
    - smoking restrictions

- In case there is a change in the working conditions, repeating the location specific Work & Fire Safety training adapted to the new circumstances

The production is entitled to appoint an independent H&S Officer to verify the implementation of the above, as well as the current Hungarian legislatives regarding Work & Fire Safety on the construction site.

USE OF WORK EQUIPMENT

During construction and demolition of the sets, work equipment may only be used if the following documents are present:

- Declaration of conformity, compliance document
- Operational manual documents in Hungarian language
- The necessary and valid initial and periodic H&S inspection documents
- For electrical supplied work equipment: shock protection standardisation inspection, mechanical inspection
- Necessary authority permit, if applicable
- H&S documentation for placing in service and usage permit as directed by the operator

Placing in service is a work safety procedure, during which the operator verifies that the work equipment complies with all H&S requirements, as well as classifies dangerous work equipment and defines the regulations for its use in writing.

Installation and use of H&S documented electrical work equipment:

- A **technical inspection** of low voltage heavy current electrical equipment (hereinafter referred to as 'electrical equipment') – detailing protection against indirect contact, as well as a review regarding conformity of the contact safety equipment – is needed;
- Proof of the latest periodic inspection check must be **visibly placed on the work equipment**;
- **A protocol of the Shock Protection review** is needed **in case of activating or installing electrical equipment;**
- A temporary electrical network can only be set up using standardized devices, with special regard to the operability of the mandatory circuit-breakers, also known as RCD (residual current device) or GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter)
- Electric extension cables should be a minimum H07RN-F type or equivalent rubber cables, water and abrasion resistant. The cables must be marked after the annual shock-protection test has been carried out
- The shock protection level of the used electrical equipment must comply with the MSZ HD (Hungarian Standards Board) standards
- When constructing or demolishing sets indoors or outdoors, the work lights used should be of a minimum ingress protection level 54, meaning that they are partially protected against dust and splashing water
- It is forbidden to bring a foreign, non-identifiable electrical equipment, machine or device to a set construction or demolition site!

SAFETY POSTINGS

H&S postings must be placed on and in the vicinity of the construction sites, visible to the construction crew and visitors in at least the following subjects:

- use of personal protective equipment
- indicating emergency routes & exits
- indicating location of fire exhausting equipment
- indicating location of First Aid,
- indicating designated smoking areas
- calling attention to the hazard of electric shocks on electric distribution boxes
- prohibiting unauthorized access to electric distribution boxes
- calling attention to low ceilings
- marking the walking surfaces and working areas as trip hazards, when there is a difference in level
- calling attention to the slippery/wet floor when cleaning
- hazards and risks in the workplace
- hazardous areas
- indicating hazards specific to the individual work equipment

FIRE PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY PLANS

In case of an emergency that may put the health or safety of the persons performing activities at risk, the persons concerned must immediately be informed of the risk, terminate all activities, leave their workstations and proceed to a safe area.

The purpose and aim of the **Fire Prevention Plan** is to prevent and avoid fire incidents that may induce an emergency situation.

Measures of fire protection on the construction and demolition sites:

- The participants are required to understand, master and adhere to the general and activity specific fire safety regulations applicable to the work area.
- Activities must be performed in way as to keep the occurrence of a fire or explosion to a minimum.
- Smoking is only allowed in the designated smoking areas.
- Exits and routes leading to manual fire extinguishers and other fire-fighting equipment must be kept clear; obstructing them – even temporarily – is forbidden!
- Electrical appliances must only be operated on non-flammable surfaces. It is forbidden to keep flammable materials in a 50 cm radius of said appliances.
- Persons operating gas cylinders must be aware of the requirements concerning handling, transporting and storing gas cylinders.
- Flammable liquids and chemicals should be stored separately. It is forbidden to pour any flammable liquids in the public drainage system!
- Materials must be stored separately, sorted and grouped by types of material.
- All flammable waste generated during work must be removed and collected in a designated area at least once per day.
- Occasional fire hazardous activities may only be performed subject to previously defined conditions put into writing. The work – if required legally – should only be carried out by a person with a valid fire safety certification. Determining the conditions is the responsibility of the contractor. A H&S professional must be consulted concerning the conditions of any fire hazardous activity.

Performing fire hazardous activities:

A person with valid fire safety certification is only to perform fire hazardous activities; other fire hazardous activities may only be performed by a person aware of fire safety rules and requirements. When performing fire hazardous activities in a fire hazardous environment, the contractor must provide **supervising personnel** equipped with valid fire safety qualifications, as well as **fire-fighting equipment and appliances** in case of a fire.

Fire hazardous activities may only be performed in an area that meets all the fire safety requirements, that is to say it is forbidden to perform such activities in an environment where it may cause a fire or an explosion.
The conditions regulating occasional fire hazardous activities must contain:

- the time and location of the activity;
- a description of the activity, the name of the person performing it;
- the number of the fire safety certification;
- the applicable fire safety rules and requirements.

Smoking and the use of naked flame

Smoking should be authorised only in designated areas. When selecting these areas, legal requirements should be taken into consideration. Burning tobacco, matches and other ignition sources must not be placed or exposed of in areas where they may cause a fire or explosion.

Fire extinguishing routes, area and other routes:

- Fire routes, fire-fighting areas and routes leading to water sources must be kept clear at all times and in such a condition that is suitable for the passing of fire-fighting vehicles. Routes leading to water sources must be kept clear, obstructing or blocking them is forbidden!
- Obstructing the switch of electrical equipments, the opening and closing structures of public facilities, the fire safety equipment or restricting the traffic or evacuation routes is even temporarily forbidden.
- Explosive and fire hazardous materials should not be placed along evacuation routes.

Evacuation regulations

- Set constructions must be designed so that it can be evacuated or removed in the event of a fire or explosion.
- The exits must not be locked during working hours or while people are present on the site.
- The way leading to the exit must be indicated with a visible sign, an arrow showing the way or with lighting, if needed.
- The exit door should be marked with a visible sign and if justified due to its location, lit with a lamp.
- The entrance door and the routes leading to water sources must be kept completely clear at all times.

Electric appliances and work lights

- Electrical appliances – including lighting – appliances and equipment shall be placed, mounted and used in a way that it shall not pose any risk of fire to its environment.
- Electrical appliances, machines and other devices must be switched off at the end of the activity, and must be disconnected from the power supply when not in use.
- Electric appliances and flammable materials must be kept within such a distance so that there is no risk of ignition.
- Defective electrical equipment must not be operated as long as the fault has not been remedied. The defective part must be disconnected from the power supply.
- The use of general purpose filament light devices that produce unnecessarily high volume heat as work lights at indoor and outdoor construction sites is forbidden. Electronic compact fluorescent discharge lamps generating low volume environmental heat and LED lights are recommended to be used as working lights.

Combustion- and heating units

- On the construction and demolition sites only heating appliances that do not cause a fire or explosion when in use may be installed and operated.
- It is only permitted to use approved heating appliances in perfect technical condition.
- Between the heating appliance, the exhaust chimney and any combustible material stored nearby a safety distance must be kept, or heat insulation must be applied so that the temperature on the surface of the combustible material measured during an operation resulting in the highest level of heat stress would still not cause a risk of ignition.

Storage

- Combustible liquids may only be stored in a securely lockable recipient resistant to the characteristics of the combustible liquid.
- The recipients should be stored and transported sealed, with their opening facing downwards.
- Empty but not cleaned recipients should be stored and transported following the same requirements as in the case of the full recipients. The amount of material to be stored equals the total value of the capacity of the recipients.
- Liquids with flammability classification grade I-II may only be stored in a recipient with the storage capacity of 20 litres (5 gallons).
- When storing over 20 liters (5 gallons) of liquids with flammability classification grade I-II in the same place, a fire extinguisher as well as:

    - When using a recipient of under 1 liter capacity, a minimum of 0,02 m3 (20 liter / 5 gallons) of spent absorbents,
    - When using a recipient of over 1 liter capacity, a minimum of 0,05 m3 (50 liter / 13 gallons) of spent absorbents must be kept no further than 15 meters (49 feet) away.

- Explosive or flammable materials may only be stored that are necessary for the continuous activity performed on site.
- The storage area must be kept free of combustible waste and dried vegetation.

Use of gas cylinders

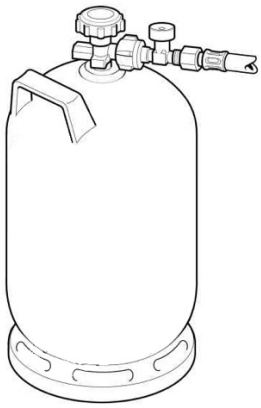
- Only gas cylinders in compliance with regulatory and technical requirements may be used.
- It is strictly forbidden to mix gases inside the cylinder, to pass gas from one cylinder to another or to refill the cylinder with combustible gas.
- It is forbidden to throw, drop or expose the cylinders to any severe impacts, strains or stress beyond normal. The cylinders must be protected from exposure to solar radiation and of uneven temperature changes.
- Should a gas cylinder be frozen to the ground, it is forbidden to pry it with a crowbar, as well as exposing it to extreme heat. Water no hotter than 40 °C may be used to help move the cylinder.
- **It is forbidden to use defective gas cylinders!** A gas cylinder is considered defective if:

    - It falls from over 1 meter (3 feet) onto a hard surface (stone, concrete, asphalt etc.);
    - It shows signs of scorching are visible externally;
    - It shows evidence of external damage of over 1 millimetre (0,04 inch) of depth;
    - The transportation vehicle was involved in a road-traffic accident.

- The valve of the gas cylinder must be closed after every use.
- The connecting pipes of the gas cylinder must be checked for fractures and holes before each use.

Storage and handling of gas cylinders

- A gas cylinder, even if empty, should only be stored sealed, with the valve protective cap locked, secured against free movements.
- The storage area of the gas cylinders must be suitable for the secure storing and handling of gas cylinders. The area also needs to be lockable so no unauthorized personnel may gain access to it.
- It is only permitted to store a number of cylinders containing sufficient amount of gas for the day’s work at the use of the gas cylinders.
- It is forbidden to expose the gas cylinders to radiating heat, as well as excessive direct sunlight.



Internal control following a workday:

Upon completion of the activities of a workday, compliance with fire safety measures must be checked and existing deficiencies must be eliminated with immediate effect. Safety check procedures following any work activity must include the followings:

- Switching off all electric appliances
- Disposal of combustible waste in the designated area
- Emergency routes being open and unobstructed, fire extinguishing equipment and main utility switches being accessible without limitation
- Circumstances that may cause a fire or that could negatively affect extinguishing a fire must be eliminated.

Actions to be taken in case of a fire emergency

Execution of fire warning:

- The person noticing a fire or fire hazardous situation is obliged to notify immediately the Fire Department (by dialling **105**) or dial the International Emergency number **112**.
- In case of injury, accident or smoke inhalation, the ambulance must also be notified (by dialling **104** or **112)**.

Fire warning must contain the following information:

- The exact location of the fire;

- What object(s) and material(s) are burning?
- What is at risk (e.g. flammable liquids, machines, appliances etc.)?
- Is human life at risk; is anyone at the construction site?
- What is the extent of the damage?
- The name of the person making the call and the number of the telephone used;
- Answering any questions by the fire fighter answering the call accurately and in detail.

Purpose and aim of the **Safety/Emergency Action Plan**:

- Preparing for potential emergencies;
- Giving the best possible reaction in an emergency;
- Providing first aid;
- Independently averting minor emergencies;
- Facilitating the work of standby organisations (ambulance, disaster recovery teams etc.)
- Minimizing the effects of an emergency.

Measures of emergency precaution:

- The designated escape routes, exits and emergency exits must be marked and kept clear
- The size, location, lighting of the designated escape route and the number, size and lighting of exits and emergency exits should be determined in order to help evacuate the hazardous area in a speedy and safe manner.
- Emergency exits must open outwards; locking them is permitted only if anyone can open it in case of an emergency.

The part of the safety/emergency action plan concerning the construction site must be communicated to all participants.

WORKING AT HEIGHT

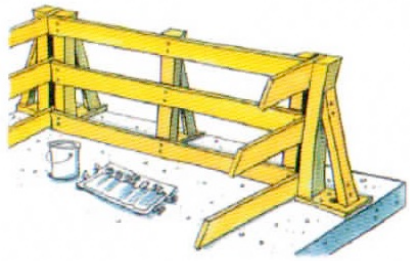
When performing non-permanent or temporarily work at more than 1 meter altitude, specific risk prevention measures are necessary.

Protection against falling must be provided in the following cases:

- When the working height is over 2 meters (6.5 feet)
- When the location of the work is situated above a public road, water and above or next to any other material where drowning is a possibility
- When opening and constructing roofs, ceilings, skylights or mines
- When performing earthwork involving civil engineering

Requirements for designing a railing system (collective protection):

- All floor levels on the set construction (including ramps and other platforms), where people are exposed to a risk of falling should be equipped with a railing system or sidewall to ensure safe working conditions. Safety glazing must be used for rails with glazing.
- According to current regulations, all safety barriers over 1 meter (3 feet) must be three-rows with a pitch no bigger than 0,3 meters (1 foot) and a footboard.
- Another important requirement for guardrails is that they must be stable and sufficiently solid. The rails and sidewalls must be constructed based on a suitable structure to withstand the required horizontal loads, taking into account, when necessary the effects of a crowding mass of people. The recommended lateral value according to foreign example is a minimum of 90,7 kg (200 pounds).
- The top hatch of the guardrails should be designed in such a way that its surface remains smooth and with no edges, with particular regard to the free ends of the rails.
- Each staircase on the set construction should be provided with a guardrail on both sides.
- It is mandatory to check the load capacity of the installed guardrails prior to using the floor level or stairway protected by a rail system!
- To ensure safe foot traffic, all stairs, ramps and slopes with a horizontal dimension over 1 meter (3 feet) must be designed and built with handrails and a protective edge to prevent slipping.



Measures to be taken to eliminate the risk of falling:

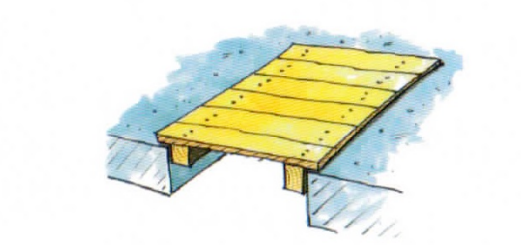
- When there is a risk of falling or of falling objects, protection must be provided by enclosing or covering the hazardous areas
- Concerning the use of a personal protective device against falling (a 5 point safety harness), the head of construction appointed by the main contractor determines the fixing points. This person should also check the accessories of the safety harness system.

- The fall prevention system must be sufficiently strong and designed in a way so it prevents falling from a height or cause injury to the person performing the activity.
- When determining the method of approaching the area and the tool used for reaching said area, the frequency of use, the height difference and the expected duration of use must be taken into account.
- The possibility of escape and rescue must be ensured in case of danger.
- Stepping onto and back from the device used to reach the work area onto the work area level, the platform floor and the walking level must not increase the risk of falling.
- The collective technical protection against falling (rails, scaffolding etc.) may only be interrupted at the connecting point of a ladder or at the entrance of a stairway.
- An effective complementary safety solution must be applied if due to the technology used, the collective technical protection system against falling (rails, scaffolding etc.) needs to be temporarily removed. The activity should only be started when the complementary safety system is put in place. The collective technical protection

system against falling must be fully restored to its original state when the work has been completed or temporarily ceased.

Covering gaps to prevent falling in:

When covering gaps, it is an important requirement that the object used for covering is sufficiently solid in relation to its surface size, as well as it should be designed in a way so it stays in place at all times.



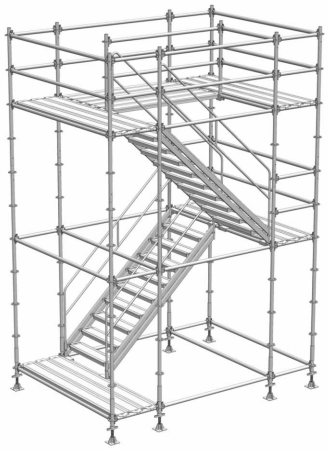
Signal Barriers

- Signal barriers are red-white ribbons stretched between fixed columns.
- A signal barrier is to be used on floor units over 2 meters (6,5 feet) tall, flat and low-sloped (under 20°) roofs if the working location is more than 2 meters (6.5 feet) away from the edge of the level difference. In such cases the signal barriers should be placed at a distance of 2 meters (6.5 feet) from the edge of the source of danger.
- A signal barrier should be used when there is a construction hole of 0,25 – 1,25 meter (1-4 feet) deep.

SCAFFOLDINGS AND MOTORISED LIFTING

Using scaffoldings:

- All scaffoldings used must be designed, dimensioned and tested for stability in compliance with the relevant national standards or based on an equivalent technical solution
- Strength and stability calculations must be performed if the data regarding the dimensions of the selected scaffolding is unavailable or the dimensions do not conform to the structural composition, unless constructed in accordance with the construction rules of the manufacturer or by the assembling of standard elements.
- Building, dismantling, significantly modifying or using a scaffolding can only take place with the accordance and under the supervision of the qualified and experienced person appointed in writing by the operator, taking into account the requirements detailed in the instruction manual.
- The size, shape and position of the scaffolding elements must be determined in accordance with the requirements of the specific work situation. The elements should be able to withstand the loads of the work activity, as well as ensure a safe work environment and safe passage.
- The scaffolding elements should be placed and assembled so that the individual elements will not move and slip away from each other.
- There should not be any gap or space between the elements of the scaffolding and the elements of the collective protection against falling (rails) that might risk the life of body of a person.
- The openings on the platform of the scaffolding should not be placed above each other. The elements not meant for walking on (e.g. rails, accessory elements) must not be stepped/walked/climbed on.
- All persons taking part in building, transforming or dismantling a scaffolding must be trained on the professional knowledge, potential hazards, risks and methods of protection that are necessary in order to safely perform such activities.



Operating lifting machinery and forklifts:

During construction and demolition of the sets, lifting machinery may only be used if the following documents are present:

- Declaration of conformity and compliance documents
- Operational and periodic inspection documents in Hungarian language
- Operation manual and lifting machinery logbook in Hungarian language
- Operator's H&S documentation for placing in service (imposing placing in service, placing in service protocol)
- Justification of entitlement to operate the lifting machinery: type-specific license to operate

Servicing lifting machinery and performing the tasks of a rigger may only be carried out by qualified personnel, specially appointed by the operator of the lifting machinery. If more than one person is performing rigging, a lift supervisor must be appointed, and the elements used for rigging must be checked by the person responsible for managing the work.

WALKING SURFACES

Requirements regarding floors:

- The set constructions are to be designed and built with floors that are in compliance with H&S, fire protection and public health requirements and standards
- Unless the set design specifies differently, grids (e.g. grid grating, steps) used on the walking surfaces should be under 2,0 x 2,0 cm (1 x 1 inch) in mesh size.
- The mesh size of the grating used on walking surfaces (where a person's foot may trip or slip) should be selected in such a way that it remains safe to use and will not result in any injuries or material damage.
- The loadability of walkways is determined by the values supported by calculations in the static expert evaluation. The minimum requirement for floors and walkways is: 200 kg/sq. meter (440 pounds per square meter).
- Walking surfaces must be slip-resistant indoors and outdoors, taking into account the environmental and weather conditions.
- If the angling of a walking surface changes due to specificities of the set or environmental conditions, ramps or stairs must be added. The height of the stairs and angle of the ramp must be determined in each individual situation. In such cases, signs for calling attention must be used (red-white or yellow-black bands or warning signs). If the ceiling is not high enough, soft materials should be installed to prevent any injuries.

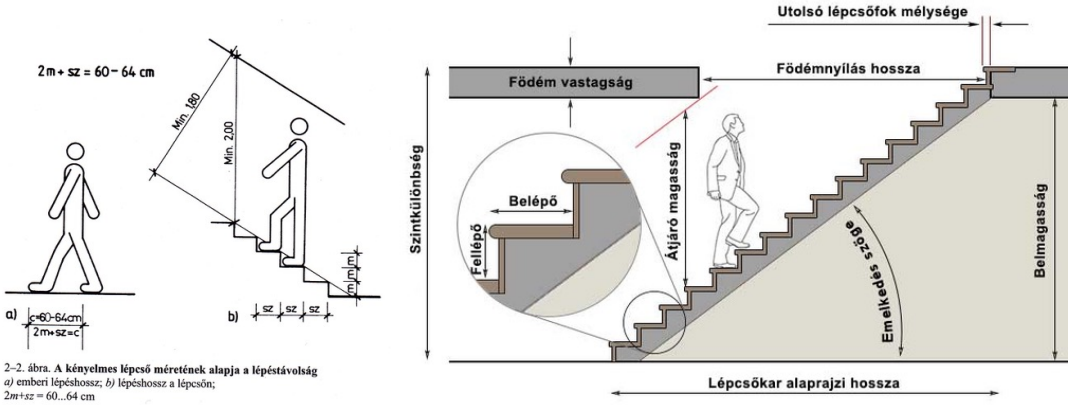
EQUALIZING DIFFERENCE IN LEVEL

General requirements for equalizing differences in level:

- In order to ensure a safe passage and a timely evacuation in the event of an emergency, the differences in level of a set construction should be evened by using stairs and/or slopes. A fixed ladder may be installed for periodic use (e.g. house inspection)
- The walking surface of the constructions evening the differences in level must be anti-slip
- If required, stairs, ladders or steps should be installed in accesses, exits and passageways where there is more than a 0,5 meter (2 feet) difference in floor level.

Stairs, ramps, slopes, landings

- Steps, ramps and slopes should be designed and built in a way that allows safe passage for people.
- Fixed stairs, ramps, slopes and stair landings shall be designed and constructed to carry a load of five times the normal anticipated live load, but never less than a concentrated load of 500 kgs (1,100 pounds) applied at any point.
- The vertical length of a flight of stairs should not be over 4,5 meters (15 feet), with no more than 20 steps. The same flight of stairs should consist of a uniform combination of tread riser dimensions (tread depth and riser height).
- The tread depth of a step (marked ‘sz’) is usually between 26 and 32 cm (10-12 inches), while the riser height (marked ‘m’) measures on average 17-20 cm (7-8 inches). The ideal step distance is defined as follows: 2m + sz = 60-64 cm (23-25 inches)
- The clear width of the stairway used for evacuation on a set construction should be determined taking into account the average number of people in the vicinity and the provisions for evacuation, however, the minimum clear width must not be less than 0,6 meter (2 feet)
- Should the minimum tread depth of a step is less than 26 cm (10 inches), open riser stairs must be built.
- The overall clear height above the stairway and the landing must be at least 2,2 meters (7 feet)
- The preferred slope of the stairways is 35-40 degrees.
- The middle landing of a straight axis stairway should be at least 0,6 meter long on the stem.



2–2. ábra. **A kényelmes lépcső méretének alapja a lépéstávolság**
a) emberi lépéshossz; *b)* lépéshossz a lépcsőn;
$2m+sz = 60...64$ cm

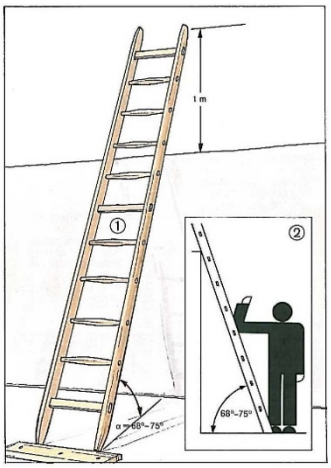
The angle of a slope on a set construction should be:

a) Not more than 8% on a walkway
b) Not more than 10% on a regular manual freight route
c) Note more than 15% in the open air

USE OF LADDERS

Ladders on a set construction site must be positioned as to ensure their stability during use.

- Prior to use the ladder must be visually inspected. Damaged, deformed, incomplete ladders must not be used.
- Portable ladders must rest on a stable, strong, suitably sized, immobile footing so that the rungs remain horizontal.
- Suspended ladders – with the exception of rope ladders – must be attached in a secure manner, so that they cannot be displaced and so that swinging is prevented.
- The feet of portable ladders must be prevented from slipping during use by securing the stiles at or near the upper or lower ends, by any anti-slip device or by any other arrangement of equivalent effectiveness. Periscopic, convertible and interchangeable ladders may only be used if the elements stay fixed to one another at all times.
- A ladder allowing access to an overhead working level should be selected and positioned so that if there are no other options for holding onto something, the ladder reaches a minimum of 1 meter (3 feet) above the targeted working level.
- A ladder should be used so that it is possible to clamp and stand soundly at all times. Mounting on a ladder carrying a load should not restrict the possibility of clamping.
- The support rack should be at a 60–75°, depending on the type of the ladder.



INVESTIGATING ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES

The injured person or **the person detecting an accident, injury or sickness must immediately notify** the H&S Advisor employed by the main contractor or the Production, the Production Manager and the Production Office.

All accidents must be investigated! The investigation of any incident must be started immediately, including taking photographs at the scene of the accident. Delaying the investigation complicates the reconstruction of the circumstances, possibly altering the location and thus restricting the identification of the hazards and causes that resulted in the accident.

Based on the investigation, an Accident Investigation Report must be compiled, taking into account the causes that led to the accident, the hazardous circumstances related to space and time, as well as exploring any hazardous activity that may have taken place. Persons withholding any information related to the accident should be interrogated, persons such as:

- the injured person(s),
- the person(s) causing the accident,
- co-workers of the injured person,
- eyewitnesses.

Work accidents must be entered in the Accident Register.

Should the circumstances of the accident be investigated by any of the following authorities: Work Safety (Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium – Munkavédelmi- és Foglalkoztatás-felügyeleti Főosztály – Ministry of National Economy – Hungarian Labour Inspectorate), Disaster Management (Országos Katasztrófavédelmi Főigazgatóság – National Directorate General for Disaster Management) or Social Security (Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő – National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary), a full cooperation with the above must be ensured.

Should the circumstances of the event justify it, a special work safety training must be organised following the accident.