



# **General safety and health plan**



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## 2. Generalities

### 2.1. Scope

This is Telenet's general health and safety plan, drawn up in implementation of the Royal Decree on temporary or mobile construction sites. It forms an integral part of the agreement between Telenet and the contractor

### 2.2. Specific safety and health plan per project



The general safety and health plan must always be supplemented by specific risk analyses and preventive measures which the safety coordinator designates for each project

For this purpose, the contractor will submit his specific risk analysis to the safety coordinator

### 2.3. Regulations to be complied with

In general, the following is to be observed:

- The applicable Belgian and European regulations
- The [welfare law](#) and its implementing decrees in the [Codex](#) and in the ARAB, the [RD on temporary or mobile construction sites](#)

Special attention in function of the project to:

- Federal and regional regulations on consultation and deliberation in works near pipelines
- The [General Regulations on Electrical Installations](#)
- Environmental legislation depending on the region concerned
- The [handbook work on or near GSM infrastructure](#).
- Permits for execution of works from the municipality and/or region
- Police permit for signaling of works
- [Construction company collective bargaining agreement dated March 10, 2016](#)

### 2.4. Prevention hierarchy

In the choices and elaboration of the project, the various parties will take into account the prevention hierarchy as prescribed in the welfare legislation





## 2.5. Construction site regulations applicable to all construction sites

Appendix 1 of this general health and safety plan describes the construction site regulations that apply to all construction sites.

## 2.6. Construction site layout applicable to all construction sites

Appendix 2 of this general safety and health plan describes the construction site layout that applies to all construction sites.

## 2.7. Advance notice start work on supervisory welfare at work

The first starting contractor or construction management in charge of execution must report the start of a temporary or mobile construction site, for works covered by articles 30bis and 30ter of the Law of June 27, 1969, before it is opened.

Notification must be made at the Social Security Administration's [portal](#): (via the unique site notification for all types of mandatory notifications).

## 2.8. Attendance registration at construction sites

Since April 1, 2014, it has been mandatory to register presences of active workers at construction sites >500,000 euros. The purpose of this obligation is to improve the safety and health of workers and to counter unfair competition.

Registration can be done day by day or for several days before the affected employee begins work. Yard registration numbers should be displayed in a highly visible location.

[https://www.socialsecurity.be/site\\_nl/employer/applis/checkinatwork/index.htm](https://www.socialsecurity.be/site_nl/employer/applis/checkinatwork/index.htm)

# 3. Collaboration between Telenet and contractor

## 3.1. Language

At least one person is preferably present on the site who is proficient in the national language of the region where the work is being performed to speak to bystanders or residents. There must also be a person present who has a command of Dutch, French or English and who can make himself sufficiently understood by the employees present. As for safety regulations, non-native speakers can visit [www.contracteranto.com](http://www.contracteranto.com)

## 3.2. Monitoring of compliance with the safety and health plan

The safety coordinator and appointees of Telenet will perform the necessary checks.

The determinations are turned over to the contractor.

Identified deficiencies are discussed at consultation meetings where the necessary measures and actions are also drafted and discussed.



### 3.3. Shutting down yards

If a serious breach is found, the works will be stopped. They may only be resumed after the breach has been remedied.

The stoppage of work due to inadequate compliance with safety measures cannot be invoked by the contractor to obtain a deadline extension.

### 3.4. Planning of the works

The contractor transfers the planning for the works to Telenet and adjusts it as a result of changing circumstances.

No work may be carried out without the necessary permits that would be required by the municipal or regional authorities.

### 3.5. Signalization and demarcation of the site

Every work starts with the establishment of the necessary demarcation and signage. During the execution of the works, these signs must remain in place and maintained in order regardless of the contractor working at the time and regardless of whether or not the contractor owns the signaling equipment. Only when all activities have ended may the demarcation and signage be removed.

Access to the yard by strangers should be prevented when there are no activities.

### 3.6. Working with subcontractors

The contractor shall ensure that his subcontractors obtain the same safety information that he himself has received. He shall ensure that these subcontractors comply with the safety measures. The contractor also ensures that Telenet receives the necessary data regarding the subcontractors.

### 3.7. Working in / on / infrastructure of Telenet

When works in infrastructure of Telenet are performed, there is a possibility of interaction with the staff of Telenet. If this is the case, then the rules described in the appendix "working with third parties" apply".

### 3.8. Reporting and investigation of accidents

Every accident and/or incident, which occurs to an employee of a (sub)contractor, during the execution of the contract, must be reported as soon as possible and at the latest the day after the accident, to the Telenet prevention service via e-mail address

[safety-health-environment@telenetgroup.be](mailto:safety-health-environment@telenetgroup.be)

Also, the regular contact persons within Telenet and the safety coordinator are informed.

In the event of a serious accident, the contractor's prevention department will always investigate the circumstances of the accident. The prevention service of the Telenet will always be involved in this.

Appendix 3 contains some helpful phone numbers and contact information.



## 4. General and specific risk prevention measures

### 4.1. General Measures

All projects are subject to the activity-dependent risk analyses as described in the Annex 4.

### 4.2. Specific Measures

Each project takes place in a different location and circumstances. Therefore, the general measures should be supplemented, after review by the designers, contractors, safety coordinator in the specific safety and health plan of the project. This results in a project-specific risk analysis.



## 5. Annex 1: The construction site regulations

### 5.1. Organizational Safety, Health and the Environment:

- Where appropriate, the safety coordinator shall be in charge of coordinating safety, health, welfare and the environment for the whole of the work at the site. Any agreements between different enterprises regarding safety, health, welfare and the environment at the site are subject to his approval.
- Before starting work, each enterprise must discuss and coordinate its planned safety, health, welfare and environmental measures (including the risk analysis) with the safety coordinator. During this start-of-work meeting, the safety coordinator will, where necessary, explain the site regulations and any additional regulations.
- Each enterprise that performs work on the site shall designate its own responsible for that site, who shall be present on the site during the work. It is this person who primarily oversees the safety of his staff and ensures compliance with these regulations.
- Each enterprise arranges the holding of "Toolbox meetings": short meetings at which a safety, health, welfare and environmental aspect is discussed. At least one Toolbox meeting will be held per month and per site, with registration of the topic and the participants.
- Intervening parties undertake to be present at the safety, health, welfare and environment coordination meetings organized periodically by the safety coordinator.
- Each enterprise shall ensure that its employees have the necessary training and/or professional experience, are physically fit to perform their duties safely, and will use their equipment and machinery in a completely safe manner. The necessary certificates, attestations, etc. must be presented at the request of the safety coordinator.
- Any condition on the job site that could endanger safety, health, welfare and the environment must be reported immediately to the Safety Coordinator.
- Each enterprise is responsible for ensuring that its subcontractors and visitors comply with these regulations.
- As the general contractor has the final responsibility for his construction sites, the guidelines and instructions of the safety coordinator are binding on the enterprises as far as safety, health, welfare and the environment are concerned.
- Visitors will only obtain access to the yard after reporting to the safety coordinator.
- The Safety Coordinator and the representative of the client are authorized to deny access to the site to any person who fails to apply the site regulations and/or whose conduct endangers safety, health, welfare and the environment.

### 5.2. Accidents and First Aid:

- Any lost-time accident at work must be reported immediately to the Safety Coordinator. A written report, including an accident investigation, must be delivered to the safety coordinator, the client's prevention advisor and the general contractor within 3 working days.
- Care: the data regarding external care provision (emergency numbers, telephone numbers of doctor, hospital, etc.) are available with the safety coordinator where necessary.
- Near-accidents and incidents relating to safety, health, welfare and the environment must also be reported in writing to the safety coordinator or the client's representative within one week, with a copy to the prevention advisor of the main contractor.
- Each enterprise shall ensure the presence of the legally required first aid equipment on the work site.
- Each enterprise must respect the procedure established by the implementing safety coordinator with regard to first aid and accidents.





- For every 20 workers on the site, there must be at least one person with the certificate of emergency worker or industrial helper present on the site.

### **5.3. Working with open flame and spark forming work equipment:**

- Before starting work, the company asks the safety coordinator - realization whether a fire permit is necessary, if so, this must of course be respected.

### **5.4. Roofing works (fires):**

- When installing roofing with the assistance of an open flame, special precautions must be taken to prevent the occurrence and spread of fire.
- The equipment used (burner, regulator, hoses, etc.) must be in perfect condition.
- The necessary extinguishers (powder extinguishers, type 9 kg ABC powder, or water foam extinguishers, type 9 l) must be present in the immediate vicinity of the work, with a minimum of 2 extinguishing units. These devices must carry a valid inspection label.
- The personnel using the equipment must have been instructed in the use of these extinguishers.
- At least 1 evacuation route must be provided that allow for the safe evacuation of the roof in the event of a fire.
- The person in charge of the roofing works at the location must be in possession of a working mobile phone.
- In the event of the start of a fire, the person in charge must immediately notify the public fire brigade (112) and the person placed in charge by the building owner. The locally applicable emergency procedures shall be requested and applied prior to the commencement of work.
- If a fire is reported at a lower level, the roof will be immediately evacuated.
- Warming up gas cylinders with an open flame is prohibited.
- The use of lying bottles is prohibited (see also the use of gas cylinders)

### **5.5. Gas cylinders:**

- Gas cylinders must be stored in a safe place, be protected from falling over, be fitted with the protective cap, and be protected from solar radiation and from the action of other heat sources.
- Gas cylinders that are in use, together with their hoses, must be protected from the impact of open flames and sparks.
- During use, the bottles must be at an angle of at least 35 degrees.
- When using of gas cylinders, the key must be present on the valve.
- The hoses, flame check valves, pressure-release valves and pressure gages must all be in perfect condition.
- At the end of use, the valves must be closed, and the hoses and manometers depressurized.
- Protective caps must be present on the cylinders during transport.
- Throwing cylinders is always prohibited.

### **5.6. Fire and Emergency Procedures:**

- Any emergency procedures and related regulations of the building owner/client shall apply in full to all companies.
- The locally applicable emergency procedures shall be requested and applied prior to the commencement of work.
- Any hazardous condition found on the job site must be reported immediately to the Safety Coordinator.



- In case of fire hazards (welding, grinding, burning...) all necessary measures must be taken to prevent the occurrence of fire.
- An extinguisher must be present in the immediate vicinity of fire hazards.
- Adequate and compliant firefighting equipment must also be available at all times. For some works, in consultation with the safety coordinator - achievement a fire permit is required. If applicable to the site, the specific work permit for fire hazardous works will be applied.
- The safety coordinator - accomplishment establishes an evacuation plan for the site.

## 5.7. Collective protective equipment (CPE):

- To prevent occupational accidents, each company must provide the CPE necessary for its operations at its own expense. The choice of the CBM is determined in accordance with the regulations in force.
- The use of CPE is always preferred over the use of PPE.
- The placement and/or removal, even temporary, of CPE is determined in consultation with the Safety Coordinator. When removing CPE, replacement PPE must be provided and used.

## 5.8. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Wearing PPE on site in accordance with the legal requirements and the requirements of the building owner / client is mandatory for everyone.
- In case of discussion concerning the wearing of PPE, the instructions of the safety coordinator are binding.
- The following regulations apply regarding the requirement to wear a helmet:
  - A permanent requirement to wear a helmet applies on the site during the construction phase.  
An exception is granted for the persons present on the highest level of the site (roof), unless they are exposed to contact with objects, machines, hanging loads, etc. The requirement to wear a helmet shall also apply to them from the moment they leave the highest level.
  - During the finishing phase (in the building), the requirement to wear a helmet always applies if there are risks of exposure to falling objects, impact hazards, contact hazards with machinery, suspended loads, etc.
  - Visitors: the above regulations apply in full to visitors who are present on the site.
- Each company shall provide PPE to its staff and visitors at its own expense. The respective individual site manager shall ensure their correct use, as well as their maintenance and timely replacement.
- Workers must properly use and maintain PPE in accordance with statutory and additional requirements,

## 5.9. Working at heights - fall protection:

- Protective measures must be taken when working where there is a risk of falling from more than 2 m: CPE and/or PPE.
- Openings in floors and work surfaces must be properly screened. This also applies to construction pits and excavations.
- Openings that are necessarily open for execution of works should be effectively indicated. These openings must be re-closed immediately after the completion of these works.
- If there is a risk of objects falling on third parties at a lower level during the performance of work at height, zone protection must be provided.
- Hazardous conditions must be reported immediately to the Safety Coordinator.



## 5.10. Ladders:

- Any ladder that is used must be in good condition, be free of damage and have non-slip feet. Ladders that are not in order or are damaged must not be used.
- Ladders should be set up on a stable surface, at an angle of approx. 75 degrees. They must extend a minimum of 1 meter above the working surface to be reached.
- Access ladders or ladders with more than 25 steps, or which are set up for long periods of time must be secured against slipping and/or tipping.
- There should never be more than 1 person on a ladder at a time.
- Ladders must be inspected periodically by a competent person, at least annually, depending on their use.

## 5.11. Scaffolding:

- Scaffolding must be set up on a stable and firm surface.
- High scaffolding (height > than 3 times the smallest base) must be equipped with additional side supports or anti-tipping devices.
- Any scaffolding that is more than 2 m in height must be equipped with handrail, intermediate handrail and skirting. The work floor must be completely sealed and be of sufficient strength for the intended load.
- Calculations must be carried out for scaffolding > 8 meters in height and exposed to extraordinary forces or there must be standard references (to be submitted to the implementing safety coordinator).
- Access to the work floor of tall scaffolding is by one or more (possibly fixed) ladders.
- The stability of scaffolding must be absolutely and permanently assured.
- All parts of the scaffolding must be in perfect condition. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately.
- Before commissioning and at least once a week thereafter, the scaffolding must be checked by a competent person /the safety coordinator.
- Do not erect scaffolding in front of exits, passageways or emergency facilities.
- Additional regulations apply to mobile scaffolds:
- When using a mobile scaffold tower, all the wheels must be blocked using a wheel brake.
- Moving mobile scaffolds is prohibited when there are still people on them.

## 5.12. Lifting operations general:

- The use of lifting tools to perform lifting work and to move loads is reserved for authorized persons.
- The lifting plan shall be sent to the implementing safety coordinator in advance.
- All lifting machines, tools, and auxiliary equipment must be inspected periodically in accordance with the statutory provisions.
- The reports of periodic inspection must be present with the equipment.
- When using multiple devices with an overlapping working range, there must be consultation and a user procedure must be established (advise the implementing safety coordinator).
- Never exceed the specified workload!
- Remove damaged equipment from service immediately!
- There shall be no persons under a suspended load.

## 5.13. Hoisting mobile sites

- Ropes and tools to be used will be checked before use.
- The necessary blocking devices are used so that if the rope is released the load does not fall down.



- The users of these rope hoisting techniques have received the necessary training (GOF)

## 5.14. Excavation work:

- Excavations must be carried out by experienced /skilled persons,
- In accordance with current regulations, if there is a risk of soil subsidence, shoring must be used.
- Excavations should be covered or clearly signaled.

## 5.15. Order and cleanliness - hygiene:

- Each enterprise shall clean up its workstations daily, collect waste and disposes of it or remove it. In doing so, they shall act in accordance with the statutory provisions and any additional requirements of the client. If an enterprise does not do this, the safety coordinator may, after a prior reminder, have the workstations cleaned up by third parties and have the waste removed, all at the expense of that company.
- In any case, waste must be prevented from ending up outside the site and/or on public roads.
- Pathways, passages and stairs must at all times be kept clear of obstacles and obstructions that could cause falls.
- Materials must be stacked in an orderly and stable manner, in consultation with the safety coordinator, in the zones provided and, where necessary, must be protected from the weather and/or damage.

## 5.16. Products with hazardous properties:

- All products used in the yard must have the regulatory labels; their use must be mentioned in the risk analysis as well as the necessary preventive measures to be taken.
- The storage and disposal of packaging must be carried out in accordance with legal requirements and in consultation with the implementing safety coordinator.
- A copy of the SDS sheets (Safety Data Sheet)/ SDS (Safety Information Sheet) must always be on site and given to the safety coordinator - accomplishment (details see site layout).
- Work in which harmful fumes or gases are released must be reported in the risk assessment, and the safety, welfare and health plan must be adapted if this is not mentioned in it. These fumes should be effectively extracted, and PPE should be worn if necessary.

## 5.17. Environment:

- Burning of garbage on the site is strictly prohibited.
- Disposal of waste and soil must be done in accordance with applicable legal requirements and any additional requirements of the client.
- The storage and use of fuels, chemicals and other harmful or hazardous products must be carried out in accordance with the applicable legal regulations. (see also construction site layout). The necessary measures must be taken for the prevention of soil, air and water contamination, as well as the occurrence of fire.
- Any incident in which environmental damage occurs or may occur must be immediately reported to the safety coordinator and to the environmental manager of the general contractor.

## 5.18. Electrical Installations:

- Site cabinets and any other electrical installations must be inspected by an authorized inspection body, in accordance with the provisions of the AREI, before being put into service. The inspection report shall be transmitted to and retained by the Safety Coordinator.



- All work on electrical installations must be carried out "de-energized" and by authorized persons.
- Any defect must be immediately reported to the safety coordinator.
- The site boxes must remain closed at all times. Connection is only allowed with appropriate plugs in perfect condition. All connections (plugs - sockets) must be suitable for use in humid conditions (at least IP 44).
- Cables, extension cords, etc. must be secured against damage (e.g. by hanging or shielding them).
- Site boxes should be placed in such a way that they are protected as much as possible from any kind of damage.
- The lighting of workstations is carried out by each company individually according to the legislation in force. The implementing safety coordinator organizes the general lighting and the emergency lighting.

## 5.19. Work equipment:

- Only electrical equipment in accordance with AREI may be used on site and be connected to the provided site cabinets.
- Each enterprise must identifiably mark its own work equipment.
- Work equipment must be suitable for the work to be carried out, must be operated by a competent employee and be in a good state of repair, so that safety, health, welfare and the environment are permanently assured.
- Upon request from the safety coordinator - accomplishment, instructions must be present and able to be presented.
- When using third-party work equipment, the user is responsible for safety, health, welfare and the environment.
- All lifting and hoisting equipment, arresting devices and earthmoving machinery that is used to hoist loads and is present on the site must be inspected on a 3-monthly basis by an approved inspection body at the expense of the owner/user. A copy of the most recent inspection report must be present with the devices/machines. Failing this, the safety coordinator may take the device/machine in question out of service.

## 5.20. General information:

- Emergency facilities (emergency exits, fire extinguishers, entry, exit and passageways for emergency services, etc.) should never be blocked.
- The use of alcoholic beverages and stimulants on the site is prohibited.
- There is a general ban on smoking in the yard.
- An employee who takes medications that may affect their performance and thereby affect safety, health, welfare and the environment shall notify the Safety Coordinator of this.

## 5.21. Site equipment:

- The general contractor shall organize the site layout, including the arrangement of site trucks and desks, sanitary facilities, storage areas, etc., but shall always consult the safety coordinator and/or the representative of the client for this purpose.
- Each enterprise must, at its own expense, provide its employees with the health facilities provided by law and maintain them.
- The use of the main contractor's facilities is permitted only after clear agreements with the safety coordinator - realization.
- Each company is required to provide the legally provided health facilities and to maintain them on a daily basis. Food may only be consumed in the places provided for this.



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- The planting plan is always provided in the safety, welfare and health plan, and includes at least the following information:
  - entrances, roads, parking lots and roadways,
  - the location of the necessary utility lines (LS, HS, water, gas, etc.),
  - First Aid posts,
  - erected electricity distribution boards,
  - location of hoisting equipment and the direction of rotation.
- The general contractor shall provide the necessary site signs along the public road and/or at the site entrance. This site signage will remain in place until the end of the works.
- The signs that are necessary at the workstations will be placed by the respective company.
- Fire hydrants, emergency exits and/or other emergency facilities must never be blocked.



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## 6. Annex 2: the construction site equipment

- Before starting work, a construction site layout plan must be submitted to the safety coordinator. This lists, among other things, the location of:
  - the yard pitcher
  - the personnel chain
  - the car park
  - the sanitary installation for the benefit of the workers
  - the storage place of the materials
  - the waste container
  - the storage place of the dangerous products
  - The storage location of the gas cylinders (with breakdown of filled and empty cylinders)
  - the location of the crane and the lifting plan
  - the use of the public road
  - traffic on the construction site
  - signalization
- The construction site must be secured and provided with the necessary pictograms (no entry for unauthorized persons, obligation to wear a safety helmet and safety shoes) so that third parties cannot enter the construction site unless mechanical aids are used (such as metal scissors, etc,...).

### 6.1. Bureaucracy and personnel:

- It should be set up so that it is accessible from the public road without the need for personal protective equipment. This zone should also be demarcated so that everyone is reminded by the necessary pictograms, when leaving this zone, that wearing the personal protective equipment is required.
- A minimum distance between the site hut and the public road of 80cm is required in order to allow any pedestrians to step past the site with the greatest of ease without having to enter the public road to do so.
- The premises must meet all health and safety standards. They must be properly ventilated, lit and heated.
- The office chain and staff chain in particular should be provided with a changing room and washroom. Changing rooms and washrooms must be located in one room or in adjacent rooms that are connected to each other.
- The toilets, washrooms and social facilities comply with the agreements laid down in the Collective Agreement of March 10, 2016.
- The sanitary drains must be connected to the public grid according to local regulations.
- Maintenance of the chain shall be done by a person designated by the general contractor. The chain should be cleaned every time it is deemed necessary and at least once a day (depending on the number of workers on the job site).
- Sanitary facilities should be disinfected and trash cans with lids provided in appropriate locations. These should be emptied daily.
- Keeping the chain clean means not only cleaning the floor and tables, but also the walls, windows and other furniture.





- The chain should be equipped with a sufficient number and appropriate fire-fighting equipment with the necessary pictograms. These should be arranged in such a way that they are easily accessible. They should be inspected annually.

## 6.2. Storage of materials.

- The general contractor shall determine in advance where the materials are to be stored (as indicated on the site layout plan). The co- and subcontractors should succeed their material in consultation with the main contractor who may call upon the safety coordinator. These zones can be delineated depending on the location.
- Care should be taken to maintain a minimum passage of 80cm between the various stored materials. It should be noted that the various materials should be clearly separated from each other in order to obtain an orderly construction site, and that this should be done in a stable manner. One must also ensure that e.g. pipes cannot roll away.

## 6.3. Waste container storage.

- The waste containers must be placed in such a way -as indicated on the site plan- that they are easily accessible to everyone and guarantee that the construction site is kept free of waste. It should also be planned so that it can be easily removed from the yard.
- The material should be collected selectively, being concrete and crushed stone, metal and miscellaneous.

## 6.4. Storage of and working with hazardous products and gas cylinders.

- Before applying hazardous products, it should be evaluated whether there are no alternative products available on the market that are less or not hazardous.
- If this is not possible, an SDS (Safety Data Sheet) / SDS (Safety Data Sheet) of each product must be delivered to the site. Preferably, it is incorporated into a safety instruction card, which is included in the safety, welfare and health plan before the product arrives on site.
- Storage of hazardous products should be done in joint consultation with the safety coordinator. First of all, as far away from workplaces as possible, and in particular for work that involves a fire risk.
- It is strictly prohibited to store hazardous products within the building, except for a small quantity for immediate use. All products used must be in their original containers and clearly labeled.
- The labeling should include the following:
  - A symbol;
  - The name and address of the manufacturer or distributor
  - Indications of danger (Hazard Phrases or H-Statements)
  - Safety recommendations (prevention sentences or P-phrases)

## 6.5. Periodic inspections of hoisting equipment:

- Lifting equipment must be inspected by an approved inspection body (EDTC).
  - Upon commissioning of the device (commissioning report).
  - After each assembly.
  - Every three months (main safety components such as brakes, pawls etc,...).
  - Annually the skeleton of the crane must be inspected.

## 6.6. The use of public roads.

- The use of public roads should be minimized. If possible, a truck waiting area should be provided at the construction site. If this is not possible, the police of the municipality or city concerned must be consulted prior to the work in order to obtain their approval regarding the use of the public road and the signage plan to be presented. See also the provisions in the MB 7/5/1999 or if in Flanders the SB250 under chapter 10 if applicable.



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- A copy of this signage plan must be submitted to the safety coordinator who, in consultation with the building superintendent, approves the plan. The plan should then be placed on file.
- The safety coordinator expressly requests that signs only be placed if the site conditions necessitate this and that excess signs be adequately shielded to prevent unsafe and/or unclear traffic situations.



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## 7. Annex 3: useful contact details

### 7.1. Prevention service and operational safety within Telenet

Filip Peeters, Head of the Internal Service	0495 / 58 30 37
Danny Baetens, prevention advisor	0477 / 48 62 54
Chantal Eyckmans, prevention advisor	0476 / 97 11 33
Stijn Smouts, prevention advisor	0474 / 44 79 11
Dirk De Brucker, Operational Safety	0477 / 61 93 35
Kobe Helsen, Operational Safety	0477 / 96 20 53
Kris Bouwens, Operational Safety	0473 / 77 08 39
Steven Pauwels, Operational Safety	0468 / 29 16 21

### 7.2. Emergency Services

	112
Ambulance/medical assistance	Indicate reference point and street name Give number of victims and whether they are breathing, conscious, nature of injuries
	070/245,245
Antidote Center	Do not wait for poisoning symptoms to appear Don't let them drink, don't let them vomit
	112
Fire Department	Indicate reference point and street name The nature of the fire and whether there are any victims
Police	101



## 7.3. Utilities gas and electricity

Fluvius - Flanders for LS	078 / 35 35 00
Fluvius - Flanders for gas	0800 / 65 065
Sibelga - Brussels for MS	02 / 274 40 66
Sibelga - Brussels for gas	0800 / 19 400
Elia - Belgium for HS line or cable incident	0800 / 95 062
Fluxys - Belgium for incident HD gas pipelines	0800 / 90 102



## 8. Annex 4: general risks and measures

### 8.1. Movements

Risks	The preventive measures
Collision due to poor visibility	Clean vehicle and windows regularly
	In bad weather, reduce speed and use fog lights
	When the sun is low, use sun visor or sunglasses
Collision due to loss of attention	Not using a cell phone in the car while driving
	No consulting a computer while driving
	Keeping a safe distance from vehicles ahead and adjusting speed to conditions

### 8.2. Placing signs and markings

Risks	The preventive measures
Collision during placement	Keeping Attention to Traffic
	First install signage for speed limiting measures
Entrance of yard by third parties	Provide alternative route
	Installation of solid closure
	In multi-day yards, provide adequate lighting
	On sites with several consecutive works, ensure that the signs remain in place until the end of the work
Signalization plan does not match reality	Ensuring that signage meets reality and adapting the signage plan

### 8.3. Unloading and storage of materials

Risks	The preventive measures
Coiling of reels	Securing reels against rolling or flattening
Obstructing traffic	Place pipes and materials at safe distance from public road within well-signposted area
Theft of materials	Only place quantity on site that can be processed quickly
	Sealing off storage area of materials



## 8.4. Entering yards

Risks	The preventive measures
Collision by yard vehicles or machinery	Equipping vehicles with sound and light signaling
	Physically separate pedestrian and yard traffic
	Preparation of traffic plan for the site
	Make eye contact with operator when approaching yard vehicles or machinery
Exposure to unknown hazards	Always check in with the site manager first for instructions
Tripping, spraining, falling	Keeping the yard tidy
	Wear safety shoes
	Keeping Attention to the Environment
	Delineate openings in floors, roofs with solid fence
Collision at yards on public road	Wearing signaling clothing

## 8.5. Excavations

Risks	The preventive measures
Damaging third-party pipes	Consultation of KLIM applications and the regional applications for location of pipelines
	Adherence to conditions imposed by the various companies
	Making test trenches and identifying pipelines
	In the event of damage, inform the company and stop work until the danger has passed and repairs have been carried out
	On private property, request information from owner/operator
	Carry out rocket drilling and press drilling only where legally permitted and by trained personnel
Encroachment of trenches	Sufficient slope or use of fences
Being hit by excavator	Do not work in turning circle of machine if not necessary
	If necessary, always maintain eye contact with operator and wear safety helmet
Falls of third parties into pits/trenches	Provide the necessary demarcation and signage
	At passages always provide walkways with solid railings



## 8.6. Working in confined spaces

Risks	The preventive measures
Working in pipe ducts, tunnels, deep trenches, underground chambers, attics, sewers	Provide ventilation
	Measuring and monitoring absence of gases
	Presence of guard outside confined space

## 8.7. Working at height

Risks	The preventive measures
Falling from ladders	Only use ladders if other means are not possible
	Secure ladders before climbing them
	Using fall protection when working against poles
	Use approved ladders with proper ladder shoes and support bar
Falling from roofs	Install roof edge protection at own buildings
	Use fall protection when less than 2.5m from edge of roof or openings
	Not only work
	Staff must have GOF certificate or equivalent
Falling from pylons/masts	Using fall protection
	Not only work
	Staff must have GOF certificate or equivalent
Falling from AWP	Using fall protection
	Operator must have completed training
	AWP should be able to be sent down from basket in case of failure
	Proof that the AWP is technically sound must be shown
Fall from scaffolding	Only use inspected scaffolding with an access card
	Do not move mobile scaffolds when someone is standing on top





## 8.8. Exposure to physical agents

Risks	The preventive measures
Exposure to asbestos	If asbestos is suspected, stop work until it is clearly identified and the necessary measures have been taken for removal or encapsulation
Exposure to silica	Use work equipment with dust extraction.
	Using vacuum cleaners with hepa filters
	Wearing of mouth masks as an additional measure
Exposure to rain/snow	Wearing protective clothing
	Stop regularly for warm-up
Boat position to wind	Wearing protective clothing
	Stopping in winds exceeding 50 km/h
	In case of squalls, stop when you feel unsafe. This can occur very locally

## 8.9. Exposure to chemical agents

Risks	The preventive measures
Presence of gases in trenches, wells, confined spaces	Ensure good ventilation
	Measuring and monitoring absence of gases
Exposure to PFOS	In study phase collect all necessary information
	In execution phase, follow prescribed preventive measures
Determination of soil contamination	Stop the works until clarity is achieved on the products , their properties. And the method to be followed
Use of degreasing agents for cables	Follow the instructions in the safety data sheet
	Use of safety gloves
Use of diesel, gasoline for groups	Use gloves when filling groups and handling jerry cans



## 8.10. Exposure to biological agents

Risks	The preventive measures
Working during epidemic	Adequate ventilation, keep distance from each other, regular cleaning of hands and materials, Wear mouth masks where appropriate Vaccination if available and appropriate Follow government guidelines
tetanus bacteria	Consult a doctor if you get wounded Vaccination is recommended
Hepatitis from contact with feces in vicinity of sewers, underground duct	Consult a doctor if you get wounded Vaccination is recommended Safety boots, coveralls and gloves
Cadavers, bird droppings on roofs and in church towers	Use of personal protective equipment Have it cleaned by trained persons
Presence of pests and droppings in footpath boxes and draw pits	Use of personal protective equipment Have it cleaned by trained persons
Presence of ticks in proximity to cabinets and pipes	Wear clothing with long pants and long sleeves. Tucking pant legs into stockings Check during washing for presence of ticks on body

## 8.11. Working with work equipment

Risks	The preventive measures
Electrification due to defective appliances	Regular check of condition of work equipment Repair or replacement if irreparable
Breakage of work equipment	Regular check of condition of work equipment Repair or replacement if irreparable
Improper use of work equipment	First attend training and read safety instructions Only use work equipment for which it is designed



## 8.12. Working on or near electricity

Risks	The preventive measures
Overshoot due to too close approach to high-voltage air lines	When working with cranes, aerial work platforms, and excavators, keep a sufficient distance or request that the lines be temporarily interrupted
	When climbing pylons, respect the markings and make requests to de-energize sections
Electrification by induction voltage through higher voltage lines	Grounding of unconnected cables
	When climbing the pylons ensure that accumulated induction voltage can dissipate
Electrification/electrocution by direct contact	If possible, work without tension
	Identify pipes before cutting them with suitable cutting equipment
	Shielding of inaccessible parts
	Use personal protective equipment (gloves, clothing, face shield)
	Have work performed only by competent personnel (BA5)
Electrification / electrocution by indirect contact	Ground installations as far as possible
	Determining the absence of voltage with detection or measuring devices
	Use personal protective equipment (gloves, clothing)

## 8.13. Working near electromagnetic radiation

Risks	The preventive measures
Exposure to UV radiation from the sun	Wear protective clothing and cap
	Using sunscreen
	Taking regular breaks
	Drink regularly
Exposure to laser light	When handling glass fibers do not look into light
	Use of measuring devices with camera application (no direct viewing in light)
	When working on devices, switch off the device
Exposure to cell phone radiation	Use detection device when near cell phone antenna
	Never work in front of an antenna in operation. Letting them turn off



## 9. Annex 5: LMRA working in confined spaces (not piping ducts or tunnels)

**Step 1:** go through the questionnaire

	Yes	No
Does it involve work that is continuous for a maximum of approx. 30 minutes?		
Is it a confined space at a private residence, in an office building or a sewer trench no more than 80 cm deep?		
Is there a clearance height of at least 60 cm in the confined space?		
Do I have enough information about the work?		
Is anyone (a colleague or an administrator/occupant/user) present in the vicinity of the confined space for the entire duration of the work?		
Have I given the person in the vicinity of the confined space sufficient instruction to call for assistance in the event of an emergency?		
Do I need to enter the confined space less than 5 meters?		
Is the confined space easy to enter and exit?		
Is there adequate ventilation in the confined space?		
Is the floor of the confined space sufficiently clean that I am not at risk of contact with a contaminant?		
Is there adequate lighting in the confined space?		
Is the possibility of electrocution in the confined space excluded?		
Are the operations without the use of open flames?		
Is there no chance of an explosion occurring?		
Do the available PPE provide adequate protection?		

**Step 2:** Evaluate the points you answered no to

- If these points are easy to solve, solve them
- If these points can be resolved in the longer term, postpone the work
- If these points cannot be resolved, contact your supervisor. In consultation between supervisor and customer, alternatives must be worked out

**Step 3:** all points are resolved

- Perform the work according to the rules of good craftsmanship








## 10. Annex 6: munitions of war on the construction site

### Framework

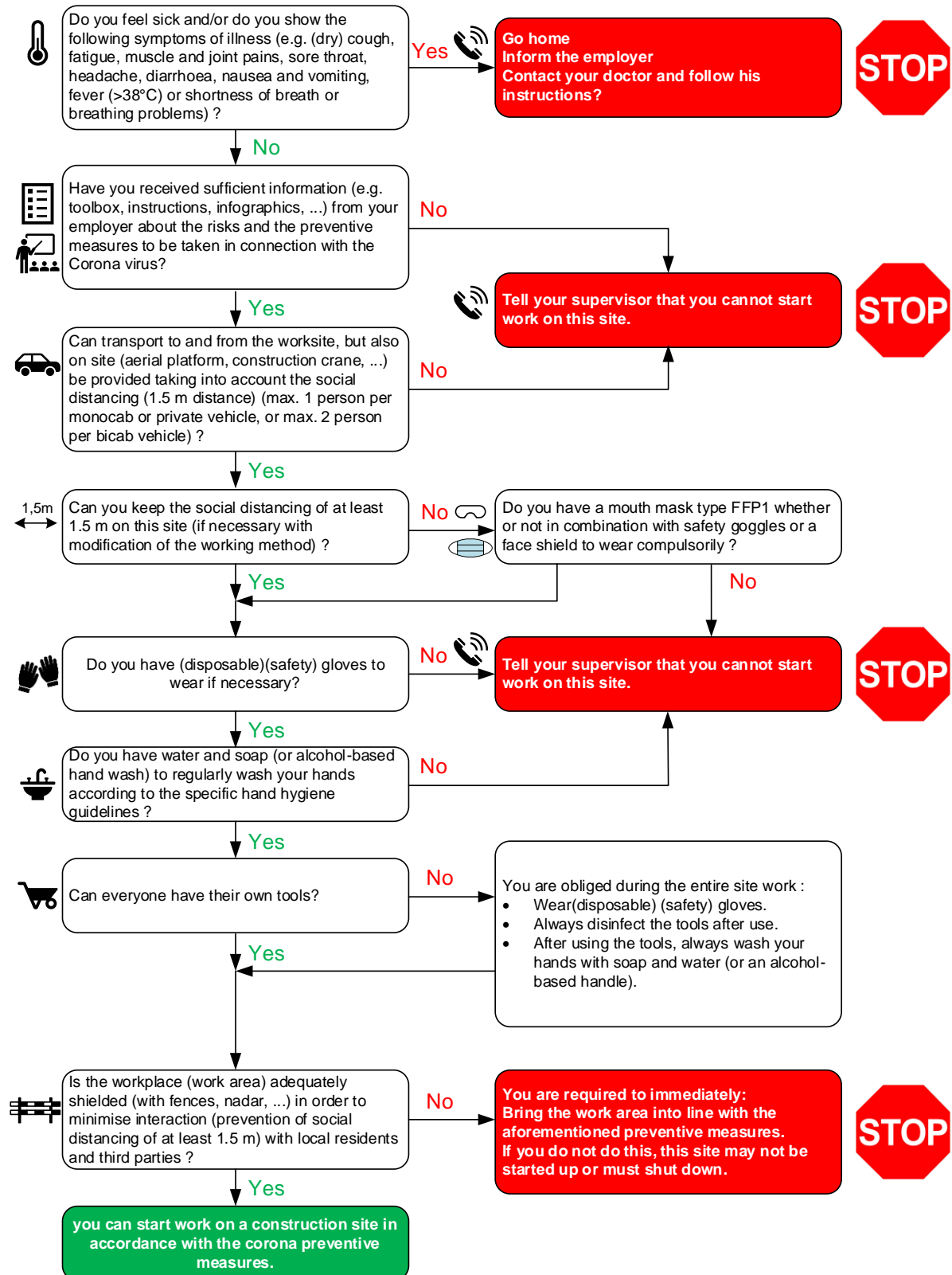
Excavations still regularly find war ammunition from the World Wars. This can happen in various places in our country.

### Steps to take

	Do not touch the ammunition
	Stop the works immediately
	Phone police on 101 Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Your identity</li><li>• What was found, where and how much</li><li>• What work was performed</li><li>• Are there utility lines in the area</li><li>• Are there sensitive areas in the vicinity (schools, hospitals, busy thoroughfares, etc, ...)</li></ul>
	Seal off the site and notify any third parties present
	Wait for the arrival of the police















## 11. Annex 7: LMRA epidemic





## 12. Annex 8: Risk Analysis PFOS/PFOA

Low pollution (OVAM human toxicity class I/II)	Moderate contamination (OVAM human toxicity class III)	Severe contamination (OVAM human toxicity class IV/V)
<b>PFOS</b>		
Between 3.1 and 205 µg/kg ds	Between 205 and 1949 µg/kg ds	Greater than 1949 µg/kg ds
<b>PFOA</b>		
Between 4.3 and 205 µg/kg ds	Between 205 and 643 µg/kg ds	Greater than 643 µg/kg ds
<b>Collective measures</b>		
 Washing facilities with running water, soap and paper towels		
No smoking eating or drinking in the work area		
 Washing hands before eating or breaks and at the end of the workday		
 Carefully clean tools at the end of the workday		
Moisten soil if dust accumulation may occur		
 When discharging soil, cover the camion with tarpaulin to prevent spreading		
<b>Personal measures</b>		
 Safety Shoes S3	 Washable safety shoes S3 or boots S5	
Wash off boots, shoes when leaving the yard		
 Work clothes with long pants and long sleeves		
Changing work clothes when leaving the yard		Disposable coverall recommended
 Disposable nitrile gloves for people with intensive soil handling	 Nitrile disposable gloves	
 Mouth mask FFP2	 Mouth mask FFP3 if dust is formed	 Mouth mask FFP3

Source: Edelhart Kempeneers, Attentia, February 2022