



Executive Order on the Conditions at Construction Sites and Similar Places of Work*)

Executive Order No. 589 of 22 June 2001 issued by the Danish Working Environment Authority with subsequent amendments - unofficial version

THE COMPILATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS comprises the following:

- **No. 1423 of 27 December 2008**

, which entered into force on 1 July 2009

The following provisions are laid down pursuant to section 15a(4), section 20(2), section 20a(2), section 39(1), section 43, section 73 and section 84 of the Danish Working Environment Act, cf. Consolidated Act No. 784 of 11 October 1999, as amended by Act No. 331 of 16 May 2001:

Part 1 - Scope

1.

-(1) This Executive Order lays down provisions on the conditions at sites at which building and civil engineering works are carried out (construction sites) whether such works are carried out by employees, employers themselves or by self-employed persons without any employees.

(2) However, the provisions of Part 9, Welfare facilities, shall not be applicable to work for which no employees are occupied, or which is covered by section 2(2) of the Danish Working Environment Act.

(3) The provisions of Part 9, Welfare facilities, shall not apply

1. in case the work of an employer at the construction site is of a duration not exceeding 3 full working days, and the total occupation of the employees lasts no more than 6 man days, or
2. in case the employees, while occupied at the construction site, start and end their daily working hours at a location other than the construction site.

For such work, welfare facilities shall be provided to employees according to the rules on the conditions at alternating places of work.

(4) Within the scope of this Executive Order, building and civil engineering works shall mean:

1. work performed in connection with the construction and changing of buildings and structures, including assembly work,
2. construction and changing of roads, tunnels, bridges, harbours and similar projects,
3. excavation and earthworks in connection with the above,
4. pipe and cable laying,
5. repair and maintenance work in connection with the above, and
6. demolition and dismantling of buildings, structures and parts thereof.

2.

This Executive Order shall not imply any changes in the special requirements for the conditions at construction sites prescribed by other rules of the working environment legislation, such as the rules on the handling of asbestos, epoxy resins and isocyanates.

3.

In addition to the provisions of the working environment legislation, the provisions that apply to the conditions at construction sites in pursuance of other legislation, such as fire protection laws and the Danish heavy current regulations, shall be applicable.

4.

The obligations under this Executive Order shall be imposed on employers, business managers, site managers and other employees according to the general rules of the working environment legislation, cf. Part 4 of the Danish Working Environment Act.

Part 2 - Planning and cooperation

5.

At construction sites where several employers carry out work at the same workplace, the individual employers shall cooperate to establish safe and healthy working conditions for everybody employed at the workplace. The cooperation between the employers shall take into account the planning, demarcation and coordination carried out at the construction site, cf. the Executive Order on the Special Duties of the Client.

6.

On the construction site, it shall be the duty of the individual employer to ensure that the measures in respect of the common areas agreed with the client or the other employers, cf. the Danish Executive Order on the Special Duties of the Client pursuant to the Danish Working Environment Act, are implemented and maintained, and that there is effective supervision of these.

(2) At the construction site it shall be the duty of the individual employer to contribute to ensuring the effectiveness of the client's planning, demarcation and coordination to promote the health and safety of the workers at the construction site.

(3) At the construction site the individual employer shall consider the instructions given by the client's coordinators on the planning and coordination of the safety and health at the construction site, cf. Executive Order on the Special Duties of the Client.

7.

(Repealed)

8.

-(1) At the planning and performance of work at construction sites the employer shall - in compliance with the general principles of prevention stated in Annex 1 of the Executive Order on the Performance of Work - in particular follow the special principles of prevention set out in Annex 2 of the present Executive Order.

(2) If building and civil engineering works involve special risks, as listed in Annex 1, the employer shall prepare a written assessment of the performance of the work with a view to fully ensuring safety and health in connection with such work. If only part of the work is of this nature the assessment and the specification of the measures to be taken shall only cover that part of the work.

(3) If the work is to be carried out by several employers, each employer shall ensure that the assessment of safety and health according to subsection (2) above is coordinated by the employers. The coordination shall take into account the planning, demarcation and coordination carried out at the construction site, cf. the Executive Order on the Special Duties of the Client.

Part 3 - General provisions

9.

Structural elements, technical plants and installations, tunnels, mine shafts, excavations, loading bays and similar structures established at the construction site shall be designed and constructed in a safe way taking the intended use into account.

10.

-(1) At the locations where work is carried out, space shall as far as possible be provided to enable the necessary components, technical equipment and materials to be placed safely and in such a way that all functions relating to the work can be performed safely and with work postures and movements that are without risk to the health of the workers.

(2) At all locations where work is carried out safe means of access and adequate escape facilities and a sufficient supply of fresh air shall be available.

11.

-(1) For work performed above ground or floor level, which cannot in other ways be performed without risk to safety and health, suitable technical equipment shall be mounted, from which work can be performed.

(2) In skeleton buildings, on scaffolds and similar open structures, where work is performed over longer periods of time, and where the workers are expected to be exposed to impact from the weather which poses a risk to their health, coverage or similar measures shall be provided during the winter season to afford protection against the weather to such an extent as is practicable and reasonable.

12.

-(1) If work operations are carried out at the same location for a long period of time, measures shall be taken to provide protection against the weather, for instance by setting up an appropriate tent or cover, or the work shall be moved to a building or hut, as far as possible with daylight access unless evidently unreasonable or inexpedient.

(2) If drawing-room work, office work or other work which is not actual building or construction work, is performed at the construction site for long periods, such work shall be performed in premises, at which the conditions shall be in accordance with the rules for permanent places of work. This provision shall also apply to premises in huts, pavilions, etc. However, the requirements for the insulation and ceiling height of such premises shall not be more stringent than the requirements laid down in the rules for the design of site huts, etc. by the Danish Executive Order on the Design of Site Huts and Similar Units.

13.

-(1) Huts, pavilions, etc., including site huts and similar structures with welfare facilities, shall be set up in locations with a minimum level of exposure to the risk of falling materials, dust and other air pollution, noise, vibrations, fumes, etc.

(2) Huts and similar structures shall be sited in such a way that adequate access for daylight is not obstructed, and so that there are emergency routes from each hut at ground level in at least two directions to free ground. Escape exits from huts shall have a minimum width of two metres and shall be kept freely passable.

(3) Huts etc. shall be erected in a stable way with horizontal floors. Safe stairs shall be mounted from the doors to the ground, and all doors to the open shall open outwards.

14.

-(1) Technical plant and installations shall be placed and installed in such a way that they cause the least possible danger to the work and so that they are protected, as far as possible, against the access of unauthorised persons.

(2) Materials, including waste, shall be stored, stacked and if possible secured to prevent that they pose a danger to safety and health. Substances and materials that are classified under the classification rules of the Danish Ministry of Environment and Energy as highly toxic, toxic, caustic, explosive, highly flammable or flammable shall be stored in an appropriate and locked-off place.

15.

When a place of work is designed the facilities necessary for disabled workers shall be taken into account.

Part 4 - Fall and slippage risks

16.

At ground level, dangerous differences in the surface level, pits, holes, etc. shall be securely blocked off, covered or provided with guard rails. Excavations shall be secured by fencing or other appropriate measures that prevent persons and equipment from falling down.

17.

-(1) Earthworks, including excavations for building pits, pipes, cables, etc. shall be executed with appropriate sloping or staying or other measures appropriate to ensure that the risk of earth falls is effectively prevented.

(2) Such measures shall take into account the nature of the soil, for instance any adjacent older excavations with looser fill as well as weather impact. The measures shall moreover take into account special loads near the excavation or activities in the area that can generate vibration.

(3) Before work is started examinations shall, if necessary, be conducted into the soil conditions and information shall be obtained about any existing installations as well as earlier activities in the area.

18.

-(1) Excavations, wells, tunnels and other underground structures, in which traffic or work takes place, shall be safely protected against collapse or slippage of materials and potential dangers in connection with penetration of water, quicksand, etc.

(2) It shall be ensured while work is performed that workers have access to quick escape to the necessary extent and safe means of access upwards and downwards in sufficient numbers and positions.

(3) The rim of excavations shall be kept clear of stored material and vehicle traffic at an appropriate width. The clearance shall normally be at least 1 metre.

19.

-(1) In buildings and other structures, openings in floors, roofs, walls, storey partitions and similar openings that present a risk of falling from a height shall be provided with guard rails, coverage or other appropriate safety measures.

(2) For work performed on surfaces, including roofs, that are without the required carrying capacity, appropriate safety measures shall be taken to prevent the risk of falling through such surface.

20.

-(1) Working decks, platforms, scaffolds, access routes and similar structures shall be provided with guard rails or other effective blocking at all places where falls can occur over more than two metres to the surface below, and also at lesser heights where a particular risk exists, cf. section 22(2).

(2) This provision shall not apply, however, in connection with operations where rails or other barriers will hinder the performance of work or in connection with work of short duration where the risk involved in erecting and removing rails or barriers is greater than the risk they are intended to prevent. In that case other appropriate safety measures shall be taken, cf. section 23.

21.

-(1) On roofs on which traffic or work takes place the following safety measures shall be taken, depending on the sloping of the roof:

1. Roofs sloping less than 15° : Where the eave of the roof is more than 3.5 metres above the surface below, a guard rail or other equally effective barrier shall be mounted along the eave, cf. section 23. If roof-work is performed on a slip-proof surface in favourable wind and weather conditions, the height may be raised to 5 metres. If the work can be carried out without it being necessary for workers to be nearer than 2 metres from the eave, the guard rail may be replaced by a clear and durable marking of the place of work. Traffic must not move outside the marking.
2. Roofs sloping 15° or more: If the base of the roof is more than two metres above the surface below and traffic or work will take place at a height of 5 metres or more, a scaffold, shield, safety net or similar protection shall be mounted at the base of the roof before work is started, cf. section 23, so that it will effectively prevent persons from falling. If the roof surface is slippery, roof ladders shall be used, irrespective of the work height, unless the lathing can safely serve as ladders.
3. Roofs sloping 34° or more: Measures shall be taken according to item 2) and in addition a shield, safety net or similar protection shall be mounted in such a way that the vertical distance between the points where work is performed and the shield etc. will never exceed 5 metres. Roof ladders shall always be used irrespective of the height at which work is performed, unless the lathing can safely serve as ladders.
4. Roofs sloping more than 60° : Measures shall be taken as prescribed in item 3), however in such a way that the vertical distance between the point of work and the shield etc. will never exceed 2 metres.

(2) Guard rails, shields, safety nets or similar equipment may be dispensed with if the work is of short duration and carried out by workers wearing safety harnesses with lines.

(3) Points for hoisting materials up and down and near chutes for the dumping of debris shall be provided with a guard rail, shield, safety net or similar protection where the vertical distance between the eave of the roof and the surface below at the point in question is more than 2 metres.

(4) Indents in the roof shall be shielded as prescribed in subsection (3) above, unless the indent is effectively marked, cf. subsection (1), item 1) above.

(5) The safety measures prescribed in subsection (1), (2), (3) and (4) above shall also be taken at lower fall distances than referred to in these provisions, if the nature of the work performed, the weather, the nature of the roofing or other conditions involve a special risk of falling, or if falling onto the surface below is connected with a particular risk, cf. sections 22 and 23.

22.

-(1) Safety measures at heights where, for other reasons, there is a risk of falling during work and traffic shall be taken in accordance with section 23, if the fall distance is more than 2 metres.

(2) Safety measures shall moreover be taken where the fall distance is less, if the nature of the work performed involves a particular risk of falling or if falling onto the surface below involves a particular risk.

(3) Safety measures may, however, be dispensed with in the case of work of short duration where the risk involved in establishing, using and removing the protective measures is greater than the risk they are intended to prevent. This provision applies for instance to certain operations connected with assembly of prefabricated elements.

23.

-(1) The safety measures to prevent persons from falling, which may consist of scaffolds, guard rails, shields, coverings, roof ladders, mobile work platforms, safety nets or safety harnesses with a line, shall be chosen so as to ensure that the risk involved in their establishment and removal is less than the risk they are intended to prevent.

(2) The option of safety harnesses with lines may, however, only be chosen for operations for which other protective measures cannot reasonably be used.

24.

-(1) Guard rails designed to afford protection against the risk of falling shall as a minimum consist of a hand rail, knee rail and foot rail. They shall be of the necessary strength and be safely mounted.

(2) Coverings shall be of adequate strength and protected against shifting.

25.

Where there is a risk that objects or materials may fall down, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect the surroundings, for instance by fencing or shielding off areas. Materials, etc. stored on roofs and similar structures shall be placed in such a way that they cannot slide or be torn down by wind.

Part 5 - Other risks

26.

Where other circumstances may pose a risk of personal injury, appropriate safety measures shall be taken, such as fencing-off of the area in question, staying in case of a risk of subsidence and shielding or bending of protruding objects or reinforcement iron, etc.

27.

When work is carried out on roads or other areas with a risk of impact by driving vehicles, measures shall be taken to protect the workers effectively, such as appropriate shielding or signposting.

28.

-(1) Areas in which processes that involve a particular risk will be carried out, for instance demolition and blasting of buildings and structures, shall be laid out in such a way that the work can be carried out with the least possible risk and using the necessary safety measures.

(2) If the process generates dust or other airborne emissions, radiation, extreme temperatures, noise, fumes, etc., such hazards shall to the widest possible extent be countered at source or removed.

(3) Ventilating plants shall be designed and placed in such a way that harmful noise and draught are avoided and so that maintenance can be carried out in a safe way. Ventilating plants shall be provided with a control device that indicates inadequate performance.

29.

-(1) At places where the air may contain harmful or flammable substances or materials, the air shall be checked, and effective measures shall be taken to protect workers from exposure to such substances and to prevent the risk of accidents.

(2) In addition, this provision shall apply if work is carried out in locations involving a risk of lack of oxygen. The atmosphere shall be checked continuously, and monitoring shall be established from outside and precautions shall have been taken to ensure that a person can be rescued quickly and efficiently and given assistance.

30.

In the cases referred to in sections 28 and 29, other workers shall not work or stay so near the area that they are exposed to hazards or harmful effects.

31.

Where work involves a risk of exposure to materials that are infectious, to substances or materials which must be removed quickly from the skin for safety or health reasons, or to substances the dissemination of which it is important to prevent, appropriate and adequate remedies therefor, such as an eyewash bottle, emergency shower, washbasin, hot water if necessary and special cleaning agents shall be available near the place of work.

32.

-(1) Construction sites shall, to the extent necessary, be provided with durable signs placed at expedient points for information about special risks or other conditions of importance for the protection of safety and health.

(2) The workers shall have access to using a telephone at the construction site.

33.

Where the nature of the work to be carried out and the conditions in other respects so require, the place of work shall be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting and salvage equipment and remedies necessary to provide first aid in case of accidents. Where it is necessary for provision of appropriate first aid, special premises specifically arranged and equipped therefor shall be available. Such equipment etc. shall be available in adequate quantity and placed at appropriate points.

34.

-(1) Where special hazardous situations may arise, the site shall be provided with alarm systems that give appropriate warnings of danger.

(2) Fire-fighting equipment and alarm systems shall be frequently checked and maintained.

Part 6 - Access and transport routes

35.

-(1) Construction sites shall be set up with an adequate number of access and transport roads of such dimensions and characteristics that traffic can move without risk to safety or health. Access, transport and traffic areas shall to the necessary extent be designed to allow for the use of suitable technical equipment.

(2) The position, number and dimensions of doors, gates, hatches, etc. shall be appropriate, taking the nature of the work and other conditions into account. Doors etc. shall be made of suitable materials and be designed and installed in such a way that they are easy to open, close and pass through without any risk.

(3) It shall as far as possible be endeavoured to separate access and transport routes for vehicle and pedestrian traffic and to keep vehicle routes one-way only. Where this is not practicable, a proper safety distance shall be provided between pedestrian and vehicle traffic.

(4) It shall be ensured

1. that roads can sustain the necessary loads when used, irrespective of the weather,
2. that access routes from public roads and parking lots to changing rooms as well as paths, between huts are passable with normal footwear, and
3. that access routes from changing rooms to work sites are passable with work footwear.

36.

Access routes for pedestrians shall be at least 80 cm wide. Where no materials are carried, the width may be narrowed to 60 cm.

37.

-(1) Roads and traffic areas for rolling equipment shall be provided with appropriate guards if they are elevated above adjacent areas by slopes more than 3 metres high or by vertical shifts of more than 1 metre. The same provision shall apply to lower heights if falls onto the subjacent areas involve particular risks.

(2) Access roads and areas shall be kept even and clear of materials or objects that may present a

hazard to traffic. Shafts, holes, etc. shall be covered or fenced off.

38.

-(1) At locations with frequent traffic of workers from one level to another, appropriate access means shall be provided, such as stairs, lifts or ramps.

(2) Permanent stairs shall be erected as early as possible. Lifts shall be installed where work is carried out for more than two months at heights of more than 25 metres above the ground level wherever it is technically and practically feasible.

(3) Ladders shall be fixed and erected with an appropriate inclination and in such a way that a hand grip is mounted approx. 1 metre above the top level.

39.

-(1) Depending on the nature of the work and other conditions, an adequate number of emergency routes shall be provided of such a nature and location that all workers at the site can reach safety in case a dangerous situation arises. A lift is not acceptable as an emergency route.

(2) Emergency routes shall lead as directly as possible to a safe area and be kept clear.

(3) To the extent required to ensure safe traffic and orientation, traffic routes and areas as well as emergency routes shall be provided with clear signs indicating traffic directions, exits and unexpected level shifts.

40.

Shields or coverings shall be mounted above access and transport routes where there is a risk of falling materials.

Part 7 - Lighting

41.

-(1) Adequate lighting shall be installed at work sites, adjusted to the nature of the work to ensure that all operations can be carried out safely and as far as possible with appropriate work postures.

(2) Lighting must not give adverse glare or reflexes or generate adverse heat.

42.

-(1) Access routes, transport roads and traffic areas shall be lit, so that traffic can move in a safe way. The lighting shall be of a minimum intensity of 25 lux.

(2) Unlit premises, in which there is a risk of falling or other special risks, shall be blocked off.

43.

In so far as it is necessary for safe orientation, premises, work sites, access means and emergency routes shall be provided with emergency lighting. Where this is not practicable or reasonable, the workers shall carry portable lamps protected against impact.

Part 8 - Order and clearing

44.

-(1) Construction sites shall be kept clear and in an orderly condition, so that the conditions are continuously safe and without risks to health. It shall in particular be ensured

1. that roads, traffic areas, technical installations and safety measures are kept in safe condition,
2. that materials, tools, supply cables, etc. are not left where they may pose a danger to work or traffic,
3. that roads, traffic areas and places of work are kept clear of waste materials etc. and cleared and gravelled in frosty and snowy weather, and
4. that waste materials etc. are stored appropriately and removed in a proper way.

(2) Cleaning shall be carried out in such a way that harmful materials or substances are not disseminated.

Part 9 - Welfare facilities

45.

-(1) Employers shall ensure that their workers have access at work to

1. a lavatory that is lockable,
2. premises for eating with access to drinking water nearby,
3. a washbasin with cold and hot running water,
4. changing rooms,
5. a shower room, cf. however subsection (2) below,
6. sleeping accommodation if duty with permission for sleeping is served at the work site.

(2) Where the occupation of workers at the construction site does not exceed 2 weeks, and where connection to water and sewers is not directly possible, showers shall only be installed if the work

1. generates heavy amounts of dust or is otherwise heavily soiling,
2. involves a risk of contamination from infectious materials,
3. involves a risk of exposure to substances and materials which it is important to remove from the skin for safety and health reasons or materials of which it is important to prevent dissemination, or
4. exposes the workers to high temperatures or involves heavy physical strain.

(3) Pregnant women and nursing mothers shall be able to lie down to rest in appropriate conditions.

(4) Workers who are exposed at work to the risk of contamination from materials that may be infectious or be in contact with substances or materials which it is important to remove from the skin for safety and health reasons must use the facilities that serve to prevent the action or dissemination of such substances or materials. Workers must not eat or drink in premises where work of the mentioned nature is carried out.

46.

-(1) Welfare facilities shall be established at or in the immediate vicinity of the construction site and be accessible when the work is started.

(2) The facilities may, however, be installed fully or partly at a gathering point outside the construction site if the occupation of the workers at the construction site does not exceed 2 weeks.

(3) The option of setting up facilities at a gathering point may also be chosen in connection with civil engineering works where the construction site moves in step with the completion of the work, such as

in road construction or lay-out of supply lines.

47.

-(1) The facilities shall be expediently located relative to one another and the individual places of work and have good access conditions. The maximum distance to a lavatory shall be 200 metres or 5 minutes of travelling time.

(2) Lavatories, washbasins and showers shall be installed in such numbers that there are a minimum of

1. 1 lavatory per 15 workers
2. 1 washbasin per 5 workers, and
3. 1 shower per 10 workers.

48.

-(1) The facilities may be installed in huts, site huts, pavilions, existing buildings, etc. If the facilities are installed in site huts or other mobile units, their size and design shall meet the requirements of Executive Order on the Design of Site Huts and Similar Units, cf. however section 49. Where the facilities are provided in other ways, for instance in buildings on site, their service value shall be of a similar standard.

(2) If the scheduled duration of the work or the use of a gathering point exceeds 2 months, the lavatories shall be connected to the sewer system.

(3) If the scheduled duration of the work or the use of the gathering point is less than 2 months, the lavatories shall be connected to the sewer system if laid out to the construction site and connection can be effected without trenching or similar works, cf. however section 49.

49.

In the case of work for which an employer occupies no more than 4 workers and their occupation at the construction site does not exceed 2 weeks, the facilities may be set up in other mobile units than those required under section 48 provided they are suitable and appropriately arranged. Moreover, non-discharge lavatories may be used.

50.

In connection with civil engineering works where the construction site moves in step with the completion of the work, and where facilities are not established at a gathering point but are set up currently in the immediate vicinity of the construction site, the above provisions shall be applicable subject to the following exemptions:

1. Lavatories need not be connected to the sewer system.
2. The same room may be used for changing and meals. However, this shall not apply if the facilities are set up jointly for the workers of more employers, or where showers are installed.
3. Showers are only required if connection to the water supply and sewer system is directly possible. Showers shall, however, be installed, if the work
 - a) generates heavy amounts of dust or is otherwise heavily soiling,
 - b) involves a risk of contamination from infectious materials,
 - c) involves a risk of exposure to substances or materials which it is important to remove from the skin for safety and health reasons, or
 - d) exposes the workers to high temperatures or involves heavy physical strain.

51.

Where non-discharge lavatories are used, they shall be of the same hygienic standard as water-

flushing lavatories.

52.

-(1) Welfare facilities may be set up jointly for the workers of more employers provided that the requirements as to the facilities set out above are met in proportion to the number of workers who will have simultaneous access to the facilities. The facilities at a construction site must not be accessible to other workers than those of the employers in question.

(2) Men and women shall either have separate changing and shower rooms or have access to separate use of the same facilities.

53.

-(1) Welfare rooms shall be heated to the necessary level, so as to ensure a minimum temperature of 18°C while being used.

(2) The rooms shall be kept tidy and clean and properly maintained. The rooms must not be used for purposes other than those for which they were established.

54.

-(1) If special conditions in connection with narrow space or traffic considerations at a construction site make it impossible to comply with the requirements of section 47(2), and section 48, these requirements may be derogated from as necessary.

(2) In that case documentation of such conditions shall be submitted before work is started together with a plan for implementation of welfare facilities. This material shall be available to the workers.

Part 10 - Exemptions and appeals

55.

In special circumstances, the Director General of the Danish Working Environment Authority may permit derogations from the provisions of this Executive Order where this is deemed to be reasonable and fully acceptable and to the extent it is compatible with Directive 92/57/EEC on minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites.

56.

Any decisions made by the Danish Working Environment Authority under this Executive Order may be appealed in accordance with section 81 of the Danish Working Environment Act.

Part 11 - Penalty provisions

57.

-(1) Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by the Danish Working Environment Act or any other legislation anyone who

1. contravenes sections 5-54
2. fails to comply with any improvement notice in accordance with this Executive Order, or

3. neglects the conditions for exemptions granted under this Executive Order.
shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment for up to two years.

(2) For contravention of sections 5 to 45(3) as well as sections 44 to 54, an employer may be held liable to pay a fine even if he has not acted intentionally or negligently. There shall be no alternative sentence in lieu of the fine.

(3) Companies, etc. (legal persons) may be held criminally liable pursuant to the rules set out in Part 5 of the Danish Criminal Code.

Part 12 - Entry into force

58.

-(1) This Executive Order shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

(2) Executive Order No. 1017 of 15 December 1993 on the Conditions at Construction Sites and Similar Places of Work pursuant to the Danish Working Environment Act shall be repealed at the same time.

The Danish Working Environment Authority, 22 June 2001

Elo Petersen/Charlotte Skjoldager

**) This Executive Order includes provisions implementing Council Directive No. 92/57/EEC of 24 June 1992 on minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites, OJ 1992, L 245/6.*