General Safety Regulations of Industrial Appliances

The following (additional) safety regulations must be observed, if the Hungarian governing law, the official and other safety regulations do not order stricter measures. The violation of safety regulations may result in the termination of the insurance coverage.

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I. Activities with fire hazard

All activities with fire hazard are forbidden where it may cause fire or explosion. Until all fire or explosion hazard has been eliminated it's forbidden to begin any work activities.
The safety regulations below must be applied to all fire related work activities where the activity takes place outside the specially designed and equipped work area.

1. Regular activities with fire hazard might be conducted only in the area designated and confirming to fire safety regulations.

2. Occasional activities with fire hazard (eg. welding, burning of stubble, roof insulation, etc...) might be conducted only with the prior written permission of the executive of the facility or their authorised representative. All permits for activities with fire hazard performed by a third party must be obtained by the executive of the third party or their authorised representative, however, all permits must be signed by the executive of the facility or their authorised representative, who – in need – is required to supplement it with fire safety regulations confirming to the local specifications. The permit must contain the time, location and description of the activity, the name of performer and the fire safety rules and regulations that may apply.

3. Activities with fire hazard specified by the law might be performed only by a person with valid fire protection certificate. Other activities with fire hazard might be performed by a person appropriately trained in fire safety rules and regulations.

4. For activities with fire hazard performed in fire and explosion-prone environment – in case of necessity - instrumental supervision must be provided by the authoriser from the beginning to the end of the work.

5. After the completion of the activity with fire hazard the performer must check the work site and its surroundings from the scope of fire protection and eliminate all circumstances which can cause fire. The completion of the work must be reported to the authoriser.

6. All fire extinguishing materials and equipments (water, sand, powder- or foam fire extinguishers) must be prepared prior the beginning of the work and must be kept on the site at any time easily accessible.

Oxyacetylene and arc welding, cutting, soldering by any type of torch, paint stripping by heat, and all similar activities are extremely hazardous due to the risk of open flame, high temperature, resulting in welding and cutting sparks, dripping molten metal, highly heated metal parts, soldering torch. There is an increased hazard in the surrounding area of an at least 10-metre radius of such activities due to flying sparks. Works performed on the containers or transportation pipelines of flammable liquids are fire and explosion-prone even if such containers, transportation pipelines were emptied prior.
With regard to these the following safety regulations must be applied when works with open flames or high temperatures performed in a work area not specifically designed and equipped for this purpose.

1. Oxyacetylene and arc welding, cutting, soldering and all other works resulting open flame and/or flying sparks should not be performed close to any type of easily flammable materials or fire and explosion-prone liquids. In such case the parts needed to be processed should be taken to a special mechanic-, locksmith-, welding- or blacksmith workshop.

2. Prior to beginning an activity with fire hazard, mobile flammable objects and the stored fire-prone materials must be removed from the working area. The same should be done with the premises above, below and next to the working area especially their endangered parts.

3. Prior to beginning the work, immovable fire-prone parts, units, appliances must be dependably protected against flames, sparks, smouldering metal parts with the application of non-flammable cladding, water, wet canvas sheet or blanket, sand or other appropriate method.

4. Prior to beginning an activity with fire hazard, openings on ceiling and walls, shafts, transitions and ends of pipes and other openings must be insulated for fire towards the neighbouring premises. Premises next to, below and above the

working area must be constantly inspected in order to prevent the development of fire (eg. via heat conduction, flying sparks or other reasons).

5. Prior to beginning an activity with fire hazard, combustible coatings, sidings, insulations and such must be removed from the hazardous area.

6. Prior to beginning the work, containers, pipelines and drains containing fire and explosion-prone materials, liquids and gases must be emptied, cleaned and if possible filled with water. If filling with water is not possible or full cleaning cannot be ensured, then the units must be filled with nitrogen or carbon-dioxide.

7. Prior to beginning an activity with fire hazard, equipments intended to be used must be checked. If the use of torch, oxyacetylene cutter or soldering lamp is temporary suspended, open flame must be paid special attention to and taken constant care of.

8. On completion of work with fire hazard, workplaces, premises next to, below and above of workplace and any additional potentially hazardous areas must be investigated substantially and repeatedly (even after several hours of finishing work) for fire, smoke or signs of burning. Extinguishing smaller burning places, centres of fire has to be done with special care; out-of-the-way places must be paid attention. If necessary, the fire-service should be notified prior to the beginning of the works. If the appropriate protection is not ensured, then the works with fire hazard cannot be started or if it's discovered during the work, the activity must be paused.

If during the work it has been found that the fire protection is not appropriate, works with open flame must be stopped immediately.

II. Architectural fire protection, fire protection appliances

The built-in fire protection and safety appliances must be kept available in operating order constantly according to the authority requirements, their operation cannot be restricted. The edifices, serving its attendance and reception (catchment basins, engine rooms etc...), must be maintained and taken care of their appropriate technical state. Besides the regular control of operation, all fire protection appliances, equipments and materials must be monitored by an authorised company at least in every 6 months. The insurer might review the monitoring annually, during the maintenance of the insurance contract.

III. Electrostatic charge

With those machines and appliances which might cause static electricity during their operation, the appropriate grounding and other effective methods required by standards (decreasing the charging speed, increasing the discharging speed, eliminators etc...) must be ensured.

IV. Stoker and heating appliances

1. In order to provide perfect working condition of the appliances, regular controlling, monitoring must be done. The stated deficiencies must be eliminated forthwith.

2. Only a person unhampered in their capacity knows the operation of the appliances, familiar with the related orders and - if the National Fire Protection Regulations requires – licensed, can be entrusted with the operation of the appliances.

3. Easily combustible materials cannot be placed by stoker- or heating appliances, smoke exhaust pipes, connectors and cleaning openings of chimneys.

V. Use of third party employees

In case third party employees work in the area of the establishment (corporation)**,** it must be ensured that they observe the safety regulations. The necessary control must be done by appropriate, reliable people from the company. The same regulations are relevant for the third party employees as to the company's own employees.

VI. Tidiness and cleanliness

The probability of the occurrence of damage and the measure of damage must be minimised as much as possible by observing the rules of tidiness and cleanliness on the entire area of the establishment. After closing time, not only the tidiness and cleanliness, but other orders must also be observed and controlled by an appropriate person.

VII. Storage

1. The following regulations apply for the storage of all materials, if other safety regulations are not determined for the industrial and commercial establishments.

2. If stricter regulations don't apply for block-storage, the occupied area by enclosed storing units is limited to 200 m2. Distance must be kept between the created blocks to ensure the accessibility for the fire-service from every direction in case of fire. Places between the storing units must be kept clear all the time.

3. Different state materials belong to "A" and "B" flammability class cannot be stored together or together with materials belonging to "C" and "D" flammability class.

4. Open flame or freely radiating stoker- or heating appliances cannot be used in storage rooms and storage areas if they are used to store combustible material.

5. Technical appliances (electric forklift charger, shrink-wrapping appliances etc...) must be placed in a way, that their faulty operation and/or incorrect operation don't cause additional damage (fire, explosion) in the surroundings. (eg. clear safety zone, application of fireproof dividers).

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