The Danish Working Environment Authority

The WEA is a government authority in Denmark, one of the functions of which is supervision of building and construction sites.

On Danish building sites, the provisions of Danish working environment legislation and associated guidelines apply.

The WEA has four Inspection Centres. Its head office is located in Copenhagen.

Inspection Centre staff includes specialists with knowledge of particular industries. Among these are inspectors specialising in the area of building and construction.

If you would like to find out more about the Danish legal provisions relating to building sites, you can find the information at www.at.dk.

Reaction

When visiting/inspecting your site, WEA inspectors will check whether your work is being performed in accordance with the Danish rules.

If they find anything that does not meet the requirements of the Danish rules, they have the following options:

Guidance: Giving advice and guidance on how your work can be performed in accordance with the Danish rules.

Improvement Notice: Issuing an Improvement Notice requiring the matter to be put right within a specified time limit.

Prohibition Notice: Ordering work to be stopped, in cases where there is an imminent substantial risk to your own or others’ life and health.

Report to the Police: Making a report to the Police with a view to prosecuting you for gross recklessness in the performance of the work.

See also folders on:
- Working on roofs
- Working on scaffolding
- Working on ladders
- Demolition work
- Working in excavations
- Personal protective equipment
- Training requirements

Arbejdstilsynet
Telefon 70 12 12 88
E-mail: at@at.dk
Hjemmeside: www.at.dk
Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should be supplied by the employer and it should be used by all employees, unless work cannot be performed safely without it. The protective equipment must be approved, designed, fitted and maintained so that it provides optimal protection. There must be instructions for use of the personal protective equipment.

**HARD HAT** must always be used when the “Hard hat required” sign is displayed.

A hard hat should also be used when there is a risk of being hit by goods, material or tools and when there is a risk of crushing.

**EAR Defenders** must always be used when the “Ear defenders required” sign is displayed.

It is recommended that ear defenders be worn when the noise level exceeds 80 dB(A), and always when it exceeds 85 dB(A).

**Eye protection** must always be used when the “Eye protection required” sign is displayed.

Eye protection should also be used when there is a risk of being hit in the eye by particles, sprays, corrosive gasses and vapours as well as harmful radiation.

**FALL PROTECTION** must always be used when the “Fall protection” sign is displayed.

Fall protection is used, for example, for short tasks at height and when working in sewer pipes.

**WORK CLOTHES** with reflective strips or similar must always be used when working in areas with traffic.

**PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR** must always be used when the “Protective footwear required” sign is displayed.

Protective footwear must always be used when there is a risk of foot injury from falling objects and when working with heavy objects. Protective footwear should also be used when there is a risk of treading on sharp or pointed objects.

**Respiratory protective equipment** must always be used when the “respiratory protective equipment class” sign is displayed. There are three classes of respiratory protective equipment:

- **Particle filter class P1** protects against dust to a limited extent - not against asbestos fibres and silica dust
- **Particle filter class P2** protects against harmful dust - including against asbestos fibres and silica dust as well as liquid aerosols
- **Particle filter class P3** protects as class P2 and additionally against bacteria and virus.

Gas filters which protect against gasses and vapours are divided into three classes according to their performance.

- **Type A** protects against, e.g. mineral turpentine, toluene, and xylene
- **Type AX** protects against vapours from organic solvents
- **Type B** protects against, e.g. chlorine and cyanohydrates
- **Type E** protects against, e.g. sulphur dioxide
- **Type K** protects against, e.g. ammonia.