

ANEXO 1. TRADUCCIÓN A LA TERCERA LENGUA: INGLÉS

1. SUMMARY

One of the basic principles of social policy is to ensure the safety and health of workers. This constitutional pillar leads to the elaboration of a policy for the protection of the health of workers from various preventive actions of the risks that they derive from their jobs.

This end of degree project consists of performing a comparison of standards of occupational safety and health among the countries of Spain, belonging to the European Union and Argentina, belonging to the countries of Mercosur in Latin America. In this way, able to a legal study to determine the sole and direct contribution of each country at the general level as part of the construction.

For the drafting of the memory, the main structure is divided into two blocks:

- ✓ The first unit, which includes Chapter 3 and its respective subsections, describes the legal comparison. Within it, discussed general frameworks, key issues in the construction sector and other secondary rules.
- ✓ In the second block, which includes Chapter 4 and the corresponding subsections are studied laws at the organizational level. Thus, they integrate specific descriptions of both territories relating to organisms, preventive methods, documentation, management systems, among others.

Finally, the conclusions of this study and the corresponding legal biography are collected.

2. OBJECT OF STUDY

Not easy to analyze the spectrum of responsibilities that in the field of the prevention of occupational risks in a study and, even less, if its purpose must be to constitute an instrument concrete and, above all, critical enabling to contemplate various gaps in policy implementation.

The challenge involved in its realization is an added motivation, always with a view to create a useful, understandable, and critical document.

This end of degree project consists, therefore, a comparative analysis of the laws of Spain and Argentina in general aspects of health and safety labour and, more specifically, applied in the construction sector. In order to determine the respective differences and similarities, also will go to study other organizational and administrative means linked similarly to the prevention of risks.

Knowing that Spain belongs to Europe, and Argentina, the continent of Latin America, we can find aspects that delimit us features in common because of the rules laid down by the ILO (International Labour Organization) or individuals of each territory. Once determined both policies, perform both the comparative legal and organizational level is visually more viable.

3. COMPARATIVE LEGAL

3.1. COMPARISON OF GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

To get into matter, in part, be to the study of General aspects concerning safety and hygiene at work both in Spain and Argentina. In this way, we can deepen the theme pointing out its corresponding similarities and disparities. For all these reasons, crucial to compare tools will be the Spanish law of prevention of labour risks 31 announced in October 1995 and the 19.587 law published in April 1972 in Argentina.

Globally, we highlight a single point in common in both laws, as well as some peculiarities of each. To begin with, will develop similar characteristics on the rights and obligations of employers and employees that make up the law of the two Nations. Thus, the main right of workers is an effective protection in safety and health. This assumes the existence of a correlative duty to the employer for the protection of employees against occupational risks, as well as public administrations with regard to the staff at your service. At the same time, they have right to:

- Information and training on preventive and
- Monitoring of their State of health.

Decisive, the cost of the measures relating to the safety and health at work must not fall in any way on workers. Likewise, they will be obliged to ensure themselves through the observance of preventive measures that are applied in each case and of those people who could affect his career. In particular, employees must also:

- Use the media properly and protective equipment taking into account the instructions received by the employer,
- Immediately inform your employer about any situation which, in his view, involves a risk to safety and health,
- Cooperate with employers to ensure safe working conditions and which do not generate risks.

Then, for labor violations of the previous paragraphs they shall be regarded as absence for the purposes specified in article 58.1 of the Statute of workers. On the other hand, contemplating the general precautionary principle discussed earlier, the employer shall take into account:

- Avoid the risks,
- Assess the risks that can be avoided,
- Combat risks at source,
- Planning prevention,

- The measures that put the collective protection to the individual and
- Give appropriate instructions to workers.

At the same time, businessman considered notions in the field of health and safety of workers when it comes to assign the task and, also, will ensure that only those who have received sufficient and appropriate information have access to risk serious or specific sectors.

On the other hand, within their differences, we distinguish a couple of them where the topics covered are present in both legislation and three others that are not covered in any of the two.

The first two summarizes issues related to preventive management of the company and the bodies responsible for the consultation and participation of workers. The first issue in Spain is included in the law 31/1995, but in Argentina, is regulated in Decree 911/1996. Even so, both agree that if the designation of one or several workers were insufficient for preventive activities the employer must resort to one or more prevention services themselves or external to the company, which will collaborate when necessary. Therefore, is understood as prevention of all means necessary to undertake prevention activities in order to ensure the adequate protection of the safety and health of workers, advising and assisting to businessmen, workers and their representatives. At the same time, they have preventive resources which may be both appointed workers of the company or members of own or third party prevention services. These must have sufficient capacity to monitor the implementation of preventive activities, and must remain in the center of work time that corresponds.

After the second issue related to the agencies responsible for consultation and participation in Spain is also in law 31/1995 of prevention of labour risks, on the other hand, in Argentina is included in the resolution 523/2007. In both, the entrepreneur should consult workers or their representatives the following:

- Planning and organization of the work and introduction of new technologies,
- Organization and development of the activities of the health and prevention, including the designation of responsible for these tasks,
- The appointment of managers in the field of emergency,
- Information and documentation, procedures,
- Project and organization of preventive training and
- Any substantial action on safety and health.

Even so, apart from these principles, the Spanish regulations takes into account three types of entities in which collaboration can rest to exercise prevention.

a) One of these is the prevention delegate these being representatives of the worker in the field of prevention. Thus, they will be appointed by and among the representatives of the staff (article 35, law 31/1995). To do so, their powers will be:

- Collaborate with the management of the company,
- Promote and encourage the cooperation of workers,
- Be consulted by the employer and
- Surveillance and control of prevention.

And its powers will be:

- Join the technical evaluations,
- Have access to the information of the working conditions,
- Be informed about the health damage,
- Visits for monitoring and control,
- Collect the entrepreneur the adoption of preventive measures and to improve and
- Proposing the cessation of activities.

In order to meet all of the above, the employer shall proportional means and training. With respect to the foregoing, we say that the prevention delegate must have professional secrecy.

b) Another of these entities to the consultation of the performances of the company with respect to prevention is the safety and Health Committee. Committee shall be constituted on a companies starting from 50 employees and will be formed by the prevention and employer representative or representative of workers. In it, too, will participate with voice (without vote) technical responsible and trade union delegates meet on a quarterly basis. They will be able to:

- Participate in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of prevention plans,
- Promote initiatives of methods and procedures for prevention.

In this way, they will have the authority to:

- Know directly the situation of prevention in the workplace,
- Know how many documents and reports are necessary for its fulfillment,
- Understand and analyze damage and
- Meet and learn memory and annual service of prevention programming.

c) Finally, workers may resort to the Inspectorate of labour and Social security if they consider that the measures are not enough. Visits of this organism to work centers will be communicated as well as their corresponding results.

On the other hand, as previously has been appointed, there are three divergent aspects of which two of them are exposed in the Spanish legislation and not in Argentina, and the remaining, is presented in reverse. To start, the first two treated, one about the institutions that collaborate in the field of risk prevention to protect the safety and health at work, and another on the obligations of manufacturers, importers and suppliers. Thus, according to law 31/1995, the competent bodies in this area to cooperate with the employer are:

→ Public administrations,

These develop functions for the promotion of prevention, technical advice, monitoring and technical control. They will also, sanctioned violations of such regulations.

→ The National Institute of safety and hygiene at work (INSHT),

It is a specialized technical scientific body of the General State administration which is responsible for analysis and study of the conditions of health and safety and, at the same time, the promotion and support to the improvement of the same. For all this, you will need the cooperation of some organs of autonomous communities. The INSHT will have the functions of technical advice in the elaboration of legislation, promotion and, where appropriate, training, information, research, study and dissemination, technical support and collaboration with the Inspectorate of labour and Social Security and, finally, cooperation with international organizations.

→ The Inspectorate of labour and Social Security (ITSS),

He is assigned to this monitoring and control of the rules. Among its functions is to advise and inform companies and workers on optimally meet the prevention, reporting requested by the courts of the Social demands deduced from accidents at work or occupational diseases, report to the labour authority on death, serious or very serious accidents, check and promote the implementation of prevention services and to finish, order the immediate cessation of work on serious and imminent risks.

→ Health authorities,

Correspond to the establishment media for evacuation and sanitary control, the elaboration (with guidance) maps of occupational and epidemiological studies, the supervision of the training of health personnel and the development and dissemination of studies, research and health-related statistics.

→ The National Commission on safety and health at work.

Deemed Adviser of public administrations. The Commission is composed of a representative of each autonomous community, members of the General Administration of the State and trade union representatives. All of them will report and make proposals in proceedings concerning criteria and general programmes of action, draft general provisions and coordination with public administrations.

With respect to the obligations of manufacturers, importers and suppliers apply to machines, work equipment and personal protective equipment, we can highlight two basic principles which are:

- Ensure that they do not constitute a source of danger for the worker and
- Get information about the correct way of use, additional preventive measures and risks involving.

In addition, for its marketing have to carry (R.D.1435/92) the CE marking and the corresponding instruction manual. By products and chemicals, the obligations of all of them will be:

- Be packed and labelled in such a way that allows their conservation and handling safe and clearly identify their content and the risks that generate the storage or use,
- Get information about the correct way of use, additional preventive measures and risks involving and
- They have to carry label information (Royal Decree 363/1995) and the tab Security (Royal Decree 255/2003).

So, labelling the same (Royal Decree 363/1995) must identify the product, the corresponding composition, responsible for marketing it, the description of the risk and security measures.

Completing this section, the only subject which is the Argentine legislation which does not the Spanish is the definition of key concepts in the field of prevention. It is true that the 31/1995 law of prevention of occupational risks contain a "Definitions" section, but it does not integrate basic concepts as does the 19.587/1972 Act such as centre of labour, exploitation, among others.

3.2. COMPARISON OF LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OF THE CONSTRUCTION

In this section will be analysed in a comparative manner Spanish and Argentine legislation in the field of construction. This allows us, explicitly, exposing similarities and differences on this issue. Should be noted that the Spanish norm that establishes the minimum requirements for safety and health in construction comes governed by the Royal Decree No. 1627 promulgated in October 1997, and in the case of Argentina, presided over by Decree No. 911 of August 1996.

To be able to ponder the weight of each law it is necessary to analyze both the points in common as their differences, as well as the existence of particular ordinances of each.

In this sense, the existence of two coincident aspects in the reading of both policy is noteworthy. The first of these is the referred to the obligations of contractors and subcontractors, since in both cases they must comply and enforce their staff preventive action, in the same way that inform and provide instructions to workers on the measures to be taken in regards to safety and health. In particular, you can specify the following obligations:

- Meet the directions and comply with the directions of the project management in the field of safety and health during the execution of the work.
- The principles of preventive action.
- Comply and enforce your staff set out in the regulations.
- The regulations on prevention taking into account the obligations on the coordination of business activities laid down in each Act, as well as meet the minimum provisions laid down.

The second common element in the two laws is one that includes standards in work, that is, both general conditions of work as infrastructure available for personnel services, preventive standards in the various stages of work, etc. We will then analyze all this with respect to annex IV of the Royal Decree 1627 / 1997 National Decree 911/1996 in Argentina and Spain.

3.2.1. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PERSONNEL SERVICES

According to annex IV of the Royal Decree 1627 / 1997 National Decree 911/1996 on the provisions and minimum safety and health to be used in work, we found four such aspects discussed in both. One of them are the changing rooms, which must be easily accessible and have sufficient dimensions. In the case of exposures to special substances, work clothes can save separate the street and personal effects. Another point is the health facility (showers and toilets), while Argentine legislation is more detailed in some respects, generally clarified that they need to have sufficient dimensions and running water (and hot water if necessary). At the same time, the annex IV distinguishes these restrooms must be separated by gender. The third aspect requires to offer the workers consumption of drinking water and, fourth, to possess facilities to eat and, where appropriate, to prepare their food in adequate hygienic conditions. On the other hand, two laws have a resource of accommodation being, in the case of Spain, local single adapted rest on the site itself and, in the case of Argentina, homes with specific characteristics intended to spend the night. Finally, we distinguish two themes which only dealt with in Decree 911/197 are the transport of personnel, referring to vehicles and machinery at

work and the treatment of sewage or organic waste, i.e., the process of the disposal of waste and the evacuation and situation of wastes.

3.2.2. GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE IN WORK

During this section will analyse, again in a comparative way, both laws trying to some preventive guidelines depending on the conditions at work. Firstly, the situations that both legal codes have in common will be developed. Thus, we can say that these are six:

→ Material handling

Workers responsible for handling loads or materials must receive training on how to lift and carry them for not compromising their health and safety. Above all, when they are handled or transported consumables for hot as tar, pitch, asphalt or other bituminous substances the means used for this purpose should be the expected temperature-resistant, own closures that prevent spills and be designed with fitness to quell the fire which may occur.

→ Traffic routes

As in every resident environmental condition in work, traffic routes must also be calculated, located, equipped and ready for use so that workers don't run any risk. Its dimensions shall be calculated according to the number of people who can use them and the type of activity as well as, if appropriate, provide for a sufficient safety distance or means of protection appropriate for other people who may be present in the enclosure. At the same time, all routes are clearly marked and I will proceed regularly to its control and maintenance.

→ Protection against falling objects

Basically, workers must be protected against falling objects or materials. For this purpose, to be used whenever it is technically possible, collective protection measures. Thus, materials gathering, equipment and working tools must placed or stored so that you avoid its collapse, fall or tip-over.

→ Work with different level risk

You will be considered risk at different levels for workers whenever a fall greater than two metres. These slopes shall be protected by railings or other system of collective protection equivalent security. Only the Spanish standard regulates the minimum height of 90 cm and the disposition of a flange of protection, a handrail and an intermediate protection that prevents the step or sliding. If the nature of the work it is not possible, you will have means of access insurance and used seat belts with anchor or other similar means.

→ Electrical installations

Preventive principles of annex IV Spanish and Argentine national decree in electrical distribution are very similar. In the case of Spain, specifications, that gives the Argentine national decree in this same law, dictates in separate decrees differentiating them in low voltage and high voltage. Saying this, we can see that commonly both laws regulate that facilities must project itself, performed and used so that it involves no danger of fire or explosion and so that people are properly protected against electric shock by direct or indirect contact. In the event that the lines laying electric air may affect the safety of the work will be necessary to divert them off campus or leaving them without tension. However, the Argentine legislation manages different voltage levels from minimum distances of control according to the following table:

TABLE 3.1. ACCORDING TO ITS CORRESPONDING DISTANCE MINIMUM VOLTAGE LEVELS. SOURCE: ARTICLE 75, DECREE NATIONAL 911/1996.

VOLTAGE LEVEL (in Volts and Kilo Volts)	MINIMUM DISTANCE (en meters)
Up to 24 v	Without restriction.
More than 24 v Up to 1 kv	0,8
More than 1 kv Up to 33 kv	0,8
More than 33 kv Up to 66 kv	0,9
More than 66 kv Up to 132 kv	1,5
More than 132 kv Up to 150 kv	1,65
More than 150 kv Up to 220 kv	2,1
More than 220 kv Up to 330 kv	2,9
More than 330 kv Up to 500 kv	3,6

→ Fire situations

The prevention and protection against fires in the work comprises the set of conditions that should be noted in the work area where there is risk of fire. According to the characteristics of these sectors as the dimensions presented, use of local, existing equipment, substances and materials that surround it as well as also the maximum number of people who can find in them will provide one sufficient number of appropriate fire-fighting devices and, if possible, detectors and fire alarm systems. These devices must be verified and maintained regularly (at least once per month as the Argentine National Decree). All of them will have to be marked according to the corresponding Decree for each country. Those yes, in the Argentine law are named some minimum provisions on prevention before flammable deposits supplemented by law 13360. Among them is regulated that flammable liquids must store, transport, handling and use

following some guidelines and that they should be stored separate from the rest of the materials in places restricted access and, if possible, to ground level; the premises or establishments destined for storage must have ventilation and will have cover to avoid direct sunlight; flammable deposits must be fitted with explosion proof electrical installation and, last, in the case of flammable liquids in bulk will be surrounded by a wall or watertight embankment of water or a ditch.

Secondly, and in a conclusive way, also highlight six situations that, throughout the different stages of work, are taken into account in the law pertaining to Argentina. The first of these is the storage of materials where certain conditions must be fulfilled for example these will have own roads, to bricks, shingles, blocks should be stacked on a solid basis, lines that are estiben must say using wedges or braces, among other many more described in article 45 of the same national decree. Other circumstances detailed is the that arose when in the workplace there are heaters which have that comply not be open-flame, combustion heaters will be supported on a fireproof surface covering sufficient spaces and will have devices to evacuate gases to the outside if used indoors. As third situation we find the works designated in public will is must signpost and/or fencing areas corresponding to avoid disturbances that affected both the worker and the passerby security. To do this, apply the means indicated in another of the topics covered in signs in the building. As a first step, responsible for occupational safety and health shall indicate places to point out and characteristics of signs it replaced, according to the special features of the work. In general, we can highlight the national decree dictates that these signals systems (posters, billboards, beacons, chains, sirens, cards, etc.) will be kept, changed and put in place according to the evolution of the work and its emerging risks. Another situation that arises in 100% of the works is the order and cleanliness. This requirement has to be essential during the execution of any task. And, finally, this Decree also includes the minimum requirements for the use of equipment and personal protection elements that the standard Spanish gathers them in Royal Decree 1215 / 1997. Basically, it clarifies that the workers will have to have been trained for its use, that all protection element shall be to carry out job-related and emerging risks of the same and describes, briefly, the characteristics of these individual devices.

3.2.3. HYGIENIC STANDARDS

This section features will discuss environmental conditions relating to the place of work, both on the inside and on the outside of the premises. In this way, there are four principles that share both laws. The first is environmental contamination or exposure to particular risks such as gases, vapours, noise, etc. to whom appropriate measures must be to prevent any danger and, in any case, exposed in case of damaging levels. To do this, in the case of noise and vibration, the Argentine Decree specifies accurately the amount of maximum decibels of worker exposure

both sound, ultrasound and infrasound (according to table number 4 and 5 of annex V of the Decree 351/1979). Then the second aspect to comment is ventilation and, in the case of Spain, it is so that the facilities of air conditioning, mechanical vents, windows, openings of overhead lighting or ventilation devices should work so that workers are not exposed to annoying air currents and all they can fit, fixed or closes securely, i.e., that they do not in general constitute a hazard to employees. On the other hand, Argentina, dictates the minimum level required by the maximum number of occupants per shift using the following table:

TABLE 3.2. NECESSARY AIR FLOW ACCORDING TO ENCLOSURE VOLUME. SOURCE: ARTICLE 121, DECREE NATIONAL 911/1996.

ENCLOSURE VOLUME (m3 per person)	REQUIRED AIR FLOW (m3 per hour per person)
3	65
6	43
9	31
12	23
15	18

Another point in common is lighting, workplaces, local or roads in the work, must have enough adequate natural or artificial light. In addition, according to article 135 of the Argentine national decree, the minimum light intensity on the full work will be governed according to the following table:

TABLE 3.3. ILLUMINANCE ACCORDING TO THE TASK TO RUN. SOURCE: ARTICLE 135, 911/1996 NATIONAL DECREE.

TASK	ILLUMINANCE (lumen per m2)
<i>Task that require maximum visual effort</i> Works of highest precision that require: - Very fine distinction of details. - Bad contrast conditions. - Long space of time, such as Superfine mounts, inspection of colors, among others.	1500 lux
<i>Tasks that require visual effort</i> Precision work requiring: - Fine distinction of details. - Average degree of contrast. - Long periods of time, such as working at great speed, fine finish, Superfine	700 lux

painting, reading and interpretation of drawings.	
<p><i>Tasks which require enough eyestrain</i></p> <p>Prolonged work requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine distinction of details. - Moderate degree of details. - Long periods of time, such as Bank workshop and installation work, work on machinery, inspection and Assembly. 	400 lux
<p><i>Tasks requiring current eyestrain</i></p> <p>Jobs that require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate distinction of details. - Normal degree of contrast. - Intermittent time spaces, such as work on automatic machines, automotive mechanics, bending irons. 	200 lux
<p><i>Tasks that require little effort visual</i></p> <p>Such as boilers, tank materials, toilet rooms, stairs.</p>	50 lux
<p><i>Tasks that do not require visual effort</i></p> <p>Such as transit through hallways and corridors, loading and unloading of non-hazardous elements.</p>	50 lux
<p><i>Lighting of pedestrian trails</i></p> <p>The established continuous use should be illuminated with an intensity level floor:</p>	15 lux minimum, 30 lux mean value

As a related point, we distinguish some aspects about the operating systems that are deployed for emergencies. By the Spanish legislation, the topics of ways, exits and emergency doors saying, among other things, that the number, distribution and dimensions of the same will depend on the use, equipment, works, premises and people who may be present. Also, in case of danger, they will have that be able to evacuate quickly and in conditions of maximum security still marked in accordance with the Royal Decree 485/1997 and, in case of failure the lighting system, emergency exits requiring illumination must be equipped to taking these sufficient intensity. At the same time, in the case of emergency doors, they will have that open to the outside and not be closed for use by anyone needing to use, being prohibited sliding and revolving doors. Finally, the Argentine legislation deals, during article 136, with emergency lighting qualifying procedures and measures to be adopted, the light position of exhaust, distance between luminaires for failure of the same, conditions for the use of an emergency lighting portable in the case of works without the risk of explosion, among other things.

However, there are some points which are included in one or another standard. First, the national decree 911/1996 clarifies that in the case of work in hyperbaric environments (caissons) you must comply with regulations dictated by the Argentina Naval Prefecture and, in addition, they must be held under the supervision of responsible for occupational safety and health with a doctor trained in medicine course hyperbaric. Also, on issues of work exposed to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation as x-ray generating equipment X appoints itself applied the law 17557, 6320/1968 regulatory decree and the corresponding resolutions arising from the Ministry of health and Social Welfare and the National Nuclear regulatory body. The last particular point in Argentine legislation talks about the heat load and this is the sum of the thermal environmental load and the heat generated in the metabolic processes. Knowing this, article 137 breaks down the calculation of this so the final values are designed within the terms that do not affect the health of the worker, whereas the environmental heat load, the conditions higrotérmicas determined by the humidity, temperature, speed of air and heat radiation and other aspects. For this purpose, provided environmental protections adequate to the characteristics and duration of work. Now well, by Annex IV to the Act 1627 / 1997 are, also, three particular themes of this standard. On the one hand, the question of the temperature which, although not too specific, clarifies that it should be adequate for the human organism during working time taking into account the methods and physical burdens imposed on workers. Likewise, describes the location of doors, floors and walls have to be free of obstacles and be fixed, stable and not slippery so that, in any case, workers may injure themselves or hit. In conclusion, belonging to Spain law gives value to the theme of first aid. About it write that the employer's responsibility will be to ensure that these can be given at all times by staff with sufficient training. At the same time, in places where working conditions require it must be available also first aid properly signposted and easily accessible material. For this, a clearly visible signage should indicate the address and the phone number for the local emergency service.

3.2.4 PREVENTIVE STANDARDS DURING DIFFERENT STAGES OF WORK

Along this section will analyze works at different stages of the work and the appropriate course of action. In both laws, we can say, that covers topics related to demolition or demolition work with explosives, excavations, tunnels and underground workings. Starting with the demolition, it should first be undertake a study and prior planning and, at the same time, be carried out under the supervision of a competent person doing the job by adopting the precautions, methods and procedures appropriate. Continuing with the work aimed at the manipulation of explosives each country includes a specific law to decide it, and in the case of Spain the Act 374 of April 6, 2001, by Argentina, the national law on weapons and explosives 20429 next Decree 302 of date February 8, 1983. With respect to work underground, excavations, shafts or tunnels must take

proper precautions as to prevent risks of burial by detachment of land, falls of people, land, materials or objects, using different systems; also prevent the accidental irruption of water; ensure sufficient ventilation that is not dangerous or harmful to health and allow that workers can reach safety should any unexpected situation. Also, keep in mind that before starting work should take measures to locate and minimize the hazard due to underground cables and other distribution systems. And, finally, keep away accumulations of land, debris or materials and vehicles to avoid drop them or the collapse of the ground.

On the other hand, and trying to differences in matter of development of the various stages of work in the field of prevention, we can distinguish two more during the analysis of Spanish law and four which Argentine standard refers. In this way, we can see annex IV also includes the proper handling of metallic structures or its elements and concrete, formwork, heavy precast or temporary supports and buttresses, on the one hand and works on roofs and cofferdams, on the other. All of this may be mounted or removed under supervision, control and direction of a competent person. In the work on roofs must adopt collective protection measures that are necessary to prevent falls of workers, tools or materials. And, cofferdams, shall be constructed with appropriate and solid materials with a resistance provided equipment and sufficient to reach safety in the event of inrush of water or material. Now, the Argentine legislation 911/1996 t rat in turn work with piles and sheet piling, pipes and pumps carrying concrete, with paintings and for the preparation of surfaces. Then, in the work with piles and sheet piling, before using the corresponding computers, the task leader should verify the protections of the moving parts, safety devices, the base of the lift and the surface where this support. Also, steam or compressed air ducts must not undergo pressures greater with those established by the manufacturer and links them, will have safety devices that prevent the free movement of the hoses in case of accidental disconnection. When performing tasks at the level of the heads of piles shall be installed work platforms and stairs of access to them. In the case of pipes and pumps conveying concrete, according to the law must follow several guidelines such as go solidly moored its extremes and elbows, be fitted with air near its top exhaust valves and be firmly attached to the nozzle of the pump by means of an effective safety device. In addition, it clarifies that during the process of pipe cleaning its elements not must be coupled or disassembled while lasts the same bleeding by establishing, at the same time, a safe distance. When jobs are destined to perform work of paintings, are rules that workers with adequate training, particularly on Physico-Chemistry and risk of fire will intervene only. Establishments where paints, pigments or thinners are stored shall:

- Be not spread flame construction (fire resistance minimum of F-90),
- Keep well ventilated compliance levels below the risk of explosion or fire,
- Be protected from direct sunlight or heat sources such,

- Having appropriate extinguishing systems,
- Have watertight electrical installations and
- Having expulsable or floating roof in case of high risk of explosion.

As a conclusive point, arises in the standard the way to prevention when using media application surface preparation both of materials and equipment that may give off particles in sandblasting, blasted or others.