



Safety and Health Management in Laboratories

A2 Laws and Regulations



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Content

1. General provisions
2. Safety and health facilities
3. Safety and health management
4. Supervision and inspection
5. Concluding remarks



1. General provisions



Main safety and health regulations applicable to campus

Occupational Safety and
Health Act and related
regulations

63/04/16

80/05/17

91/06/12

102/07/03

108/05/15

55 articles

**The goal of the act: to protect workers' safety and health and
to prevent occupational accidents**



Terminology

- (1) Workers
- (2) Laborers
- (3) Employers
- (4) Business entities
- (5) Occupational accidents
- (6) Place of duty
- (7) Workplace
- (8) Job site



The roles of employers and laborers in the Occupational Safety and Health Act

- Employers → Subject to responsibilities
- Laborers → Subject to being protected



Laborers

Refers to people employed to work for wages

According to Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, this act shall apply to all industries.

Therefore, all people who are employed on campus and work for wages, regardless of their job title, length of employment period, or whether they are full- or part-time, are laborers, as referred to in the Occupational Safety and Health Act.



Workers

Refers to laborers, self-employed workers, or other people engaged in work and directed or supervised by the responsible people at workplaces.

Other people engaged in work and directed or supervised by the responsible people at workplaces are referred to as workers who do not have an employment relationship with the business entity. They are there with the objective of working, learning skills, or receiving occupational training at their workplace.



Status of students in laboratories or experiment rooms

Although students in laboratories or experiment rooms **are not regarded as the laborers**, they are within the scope of the Occupational Safety and Health Act as “**other people engaged in work and directed or supervised by the responsible people at workplaces**”.



Employers

- (1) The owners of business entities
- (2) The people in positions of managerial responsibility in such business entities

The owners of business entities refers to the juridical person of an educational institution and the representative of that juridical person.

The people in positions of managerial responsibility for such business entities refers to the people in positions of managerial responsibility for the institution. These are the “employers” referred to in the Occupational Safety and Health Act.



Business entities

Entities that employ laborers to
perform work

Entities refers to educational institutions
at all levels.



Occupational causes

Refers to all necessary behaviors and accompanying behaviors **at work** that **have relative cause-and-effect relationships** with job activities.



Competent authority

The Ministry of Labor at the central government level;
the municipal government at the municipality level; **the
county (city) government** at the county (city) level.

Regarding the health-related matters mentioned in this
act, the competent authority in charge is **the central
competent health authority**.



Applicable scope of this act

This act shall apply to **all industries**.

However, the central competent authority may specify and officially announce the applicable portion of the provisions of this act for industries with individual business scale, characteristics, and risk factors.



Declaration of the legislative spirit of the Occupational Safety and Health Act

1. Declaration of the general responsibilities of employers
2. Principles of safety and health hazard prevention: risk assessments

Work assigned to laborers by the employers shall be **within a reasonable and feasible scope**, with necessary preventative equipment or measures taken to prevent laborers from being involved in occupational accidents. 5_1

Those involved in the design, manufacture, or importation of items such as machinery, equipment, tools, raw materials, and materials, as well as those engaged in the design and construction of engineering projects, shall carry **out risk assessments** during the design, manufacturing, importation, or construction planning phase and endeavor to prevent the occurrence of occupational accidents during the usage of such items or the process of engineering and construction. 5_2



Reasonable and feasible scope

The scope includes wherever the necessary preventive equipment can be issued or measures can be taken, in accordance with the act and related safety and health legislation, guidelines, regulations governing practices, and common social beliefs, when the employer **knows or is informed** that the work the laborers are engaged in may harm their lives or bodies and may be hazardous to their health. 8_1

Risk assessments

Refers to the procedures for identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks. 8_2



Employers' responsibilities (obligations)

- (1) Safety and health **facilities**
- (2) Safety and health management



Employers' responsibilities

2. Safety and health facilities



Safety and health equipment and measures that are necessary to comply with these regulations 1

1. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by items such as **machinery**, equipment, and tools.
2. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by materials of an **explosive** or flammable nature.
3. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **electricity**, heat, and other energy sources.
4. To prevent the risks of injuries encountered in the course of activities such as **quarrying**, excavating, loading and unloading, transportation, stockpiling, collecting and logging.
5. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **falling**, falling objects, or collapse at the job site.
6. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **high**-pressure gas.



Safety and health **equipment** and **measures** must comply with these regulations **2**

7. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **raw** materials, materials, gases, vapors, dusts, solvents, chemicals, toxic substances, oxygen-deficient air.
8. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **radiation**, high temperature, low temperature, ultrasonic waves, noise, vibration, and abnormal atmospheric pressure.
9. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **monitoring** instruments or high-precision operations.
10. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **waste** gases, waste liquids, and residues.
11. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by flood, wind and fire.
12. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by animals, plants, or **microorganisms**.
13. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by **passages**, floors, and stairways.
14. To prevent the risks of injuries posed by failure to install adequate **ventilation**, lighting, illumination, temperature control, or humidity control.**6_1**



Necessary safety and health **measures**

1. To prevent musculoskeletal disorders induced by repetitive operations and related works.
2. To prevent ailments induced by exceptional workloads, such as working shifts, working at night, and long working hours.
3. To prevent wrongful physical or mental harm caused by the actions of others during the execution of job duties.
4. To allow for evacuation, first-aid treatment, rest, and other actions to protect the physical and mental health of laborers.

Source management for machinery, equipment, and tools

Manufacturers, importers, suppliers, and employers shall not provide machinery, equipment, or tools that do not meet the safety standards specified by the central competent authority



1. Power punching and shearing machinery
2. Hand-push planers
3. Circular saws for woodworking
4. Power forklift trucks
5. Grinders
6. Lapping wheels
7. Explosion-proof electrical apparatus
8. Photoelectric safety devices for power punching and shearing machinery
9. Blade guards for hand-push planers
10. Kickback-prevention devices for woodworking circular saw
11. Other items listed by the central competent authority





Registration of machinery, equipment, and tools that meet safety standards

Employer-manufactured machinery, equipment, and tools that meet safety standards shall be **registered on the information-reporting website** specified by the central competent authority, **and safety labels shall be adhered** to the manufactured products in **a prominent place** for identification. **Products that require type certification shall be handled** in accordance with **the provisions for type certification.**



TD00000

Safety label

Type certification

Machinery, equipment, or tools that require **type certification** shall not be manufactured and shipped from the factory nor imported by manufactures or importers if their **qualification label or type certification** is not issued by a certification body that has been authorized by the central competent authority.



TC00000

Certified Mark



Type certification

For products that have not passed **type certification** or whose type certification has **expired**, employers **shall not** display **a certified mark** or other **similar easily confused mark on the product**.



Dangerous machinery and equipment

Employers shall not use machinery or equipment specified as dangerous by the central competent authority without passing an inspection by a labor inspection agency or a certificated inspection agency designated by the central competent authority. Where such usage exceeds the stipulated period, the machinery and facilities shall not be used without passing a re-inspection.

Dangerous machinery

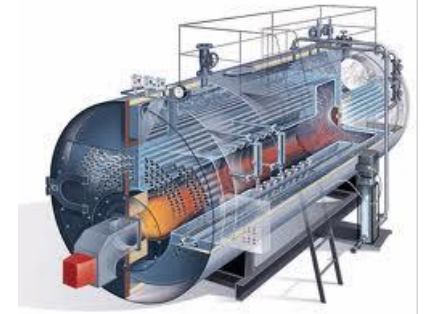
- Machinery specified as dangerous
 1. **Fixed** cranes
 2. **Mobile** cranes
 3. **Derrick** cranes
 4. Elevators for construction use
 5. **Lifts** for construction use
 6. **Cradles**
 7. Other potentially dangerous machinery specified and announced by the central competent authority





Dangerous equipment

- Equipment specified as potentially dangerous
 - **Boilers**
 - **Pressure** vessels (autoclaves)
 - Category A: designated operator (qualified)
 - Small
 - Maximum-use pressure is < 1 kg, internal volume is ~ 0.2 m³
 - Maximum-use pressure (Kg/cm²) X internal volume (m³) < 0.2
 - The maximum-use pressure should be labeled
 - **Specified** high-pressure equipment
 - Produces high-pressure gas
 - Designed pressure (Kg/cm²) \times internal volume (m³) < 0.04
 - High-pressure vessels
 - **Other potentially** dangerous equipment specified and announced by the central competent authority.





Workplace buildings

All workplace **building** shall be designed by a registered practicing architect in accordance with **architecture law** and **the safety and health provisions of this act**.



Hazard communication

- The employers shall **label, make inventories, and display safety data sheets** for **hazardous chemicals**, and adopt necessary hazard-communication measures. **10_1**
- **Prior to providing the chemicals in the preceding paragraph to business entities or self-employed workers, the manufacturers, importers, or suppliers shall label them and provide safety data sheets; the same shall be applied for any changes in this information.** **10_2**



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Regulations for labeling and hazard communication for hazardous chemicals

Hazardous chemicals

Manufacturer | **Supplier**

Label

Safety data sheet (SDS)

Employer

Education and training










Laborers

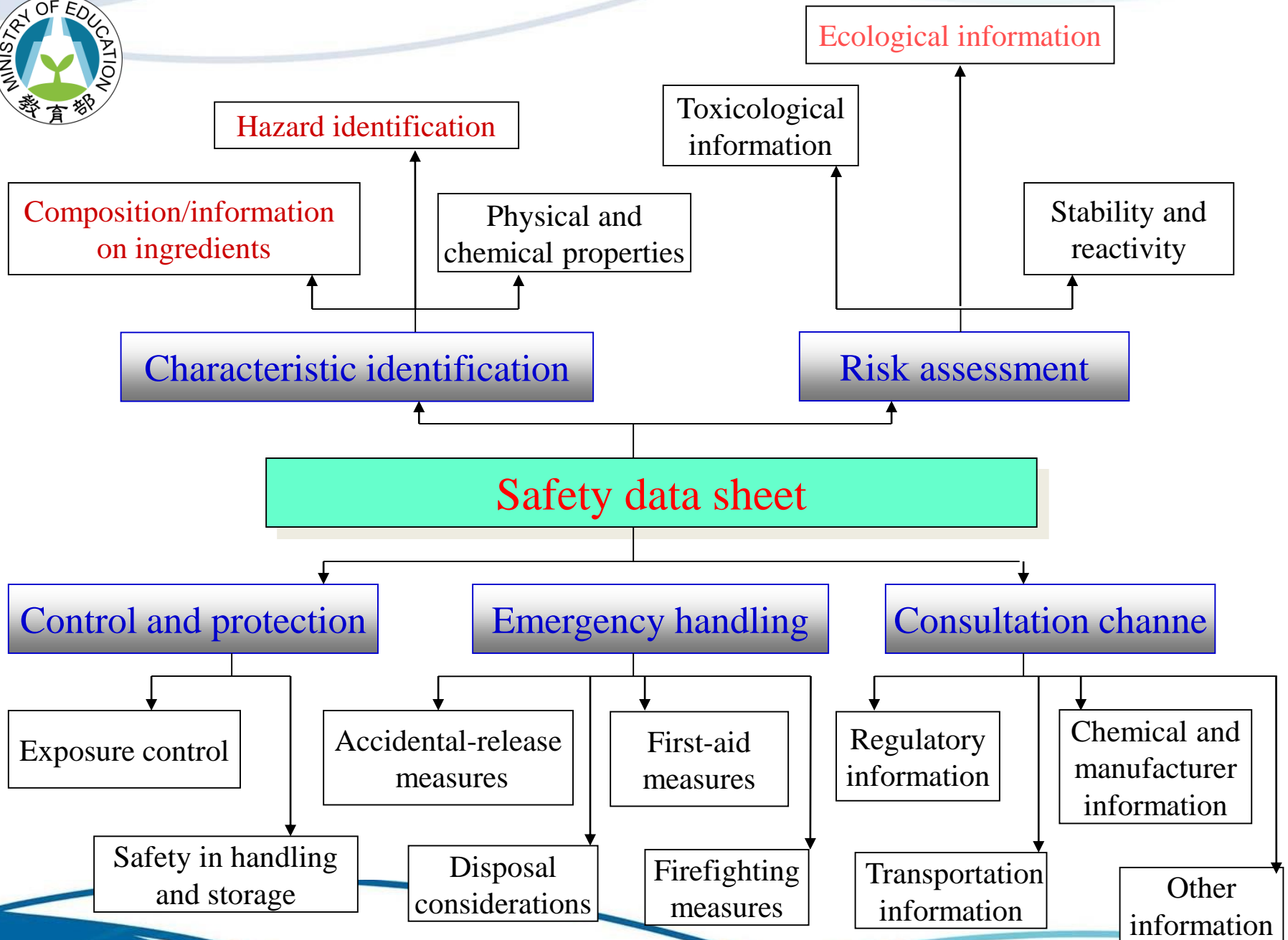


Regulations for labeling and material SDSs for toxic and concerning chemical substances (109.01.13)

- 1. Hazard pictograms
- 2. Content:
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Hazardous ingredients
 - 3. Signal Words
 - 4. Hazard statements
 - 5. Precautionary statements
 - 6. Name, address, and telephone number of manufacturer, importer, or supplier

Label symbols

Flame	Flame above a circle	Bomb explosion
		
Corrosion	Gas cylinder	Skull and crossbones
		
Exclamation mark	Environment	Health hazard
		





Management of chemicals according to their risk ranking

Employers shall assess the degree of risk each chemical poses based on hazards to health, distribution, quantity of use and other considerations, and adopt management measures according to the risk ranking.

Hazardous chemical assessment and risk-ranking management measures (103.12.31)

Permissible exposure limits

For job sites where the central competent authority has stipulated **permissible exposure limits**, the employers shall ensure that laborers' hazard exposure is under the permissible level.

Number [↵]	Chinese name [↵]	English name [↵]	Formula [↵]	Notation [↵]	Permissible exposure limits [↵]		CAS No. [↵]	Remarks [↵]
					ppm [↵]	mg/m ³ [↵]		
1 [↵]	乙醛 [↵]	Acetaldehyde [↵]	CH ₃ CHO [↵]	↵	100 [↵]	180 [↵]	75-07-0 [↵]	↵
2 [↵]	醋酸 [↵]	Acetic acid [↵]	CH ₃ COOH [↵]	↵	10 [↵]	25 [↵]	64-19-7 [↵]	↵
3 [↵]	乙酸酐 [↵]	Acetic anhydride [↵]	(CH ₃ CO) ₂ O [↵]	↵	5 [↵]	21 [↵]	108-24-7 [↵]	↵
4 [↵]	丙酮 [↵]	Acetone [↵]	(CH ₃) ₂ CO [↵]	↵	750 [↵]	1780 [↵]	67-64-1 [↵]	Second-class organic solvent [↵]
5 [↵]	乙腈 [↵]	Acetonitrile [↵]	CH ₃ CN [↵]	↵	40 [↵]	67 [↵]	75-05-8 [↵]	↵
6 [↵]	四溴化乙炔(1,1,2,2-四溴乙炔) [↵]	Acetylene tetrabromide [↵]	CHBr ₂ CHBr ₂ [↵]	↵	1 [↵]	14 [↵]	79-27-6 [↵]	↵
7 [↵]	丙烯醛 [↵]	Acrolein [↵]	CH ₂ = CHCHO [↵]	Skin [↵]	0.10 [↵]	0.23 [↵]	107-02-8 [↵]	↵
8 [↵]	丙烯醯胺 [↵]	Acrylamide [↵]	CH ₂ = CHCONH ₂ [↵]	Skin [↵]	↵	0.03 [↵]	79-06-1 [↵]	Specified Group-C1 chemical substance [↵]
9 [↵]	丙烯酸 [↵]	Acrylic acid [↵]	CH ₂ = CHCOOH [↵]	Skin [↵]	10 [↵]	30 [↵]	79-10-7 [↵]	↵

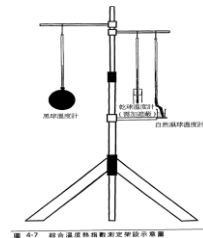


圖 4-7 磅秤量測儀器與定製顯示儀器



New chemical substance registration regulations

Manufacturers or employers **shall not manufacture** or import chemicals containing **new chemical substances** that are not on the inventory of chemical substances announced by the central competent authority prior to submitting **a chemical substance safety assessment report** to the central competent authority and receiving **registration approval** for them.

Regulations on New Chemical Substances Registration **(104.8.19)**



Controlled chemicals

Employers shall not allow workers to **handle** or **use** chemicals that are designated as **controlled chemicals** by the central competent authority.

Regulations governing the designation and handling permission for controlled chemicals (103.12.31)



Priority management chemicals

Employers shall report relevant handling information for **priority management chemicals** specified by the central competent authority to the central competent authority for reference.

Regulations governing the designation and handling of priority management chemicals (103.12.30)



Particularly hazardous tasks

Particularly hazardous tasks for laborers

Should be done in accordance with the regulations governing the operation or inspection of computer or television monitors

(1) Reduce working hours

(2) Give appropriate rest periods during the working hours: at least a 15 minute break for every two hours of work

- Work under abnormal atmospheric-pressure conditions
- Elevated operation
- High-precision operation
- High physical exertion
- Other particularly hazardous tasks



Basis and classification of health examinations

- Relevant regulations: regulations on health and protection of laborers
- Health examination classification:
 - Physical** examination: for **new** employees
 - Health** examination: for **current** employees



Schedule for and items to be covered by health examinations

- General health examination: those involved in general tasks

- ≥ 65 years old: once per year
- 40–59 years old: once every three years
- < 40 years old: once every five years

Items to be examined:

Height, weight, vision, color blindness, hearing, chest X-ray, blood pressure, urine protein, urine occult blood, hemoglobin, white blood cell count, blood sugar, GPT, creatine, anhydride, cholesterol, triglyceride.

- Special health examination: those involved in particularly hazardous tasks

- Regardless of age, once per year

Items to be examined:

differ according to the type of special examination



Tasks with special health hazards

1. Tasks involving high temperatures
2. Tasks involving noise
3. Tasks involving ionizing radiation
4. Tasks involving abnormal air pressure
5. Tasks involving lead
6. Tasks involving tetra-alkyl lead
7. Tasks involving dusts
8. Tasks involving organic solvent that is specified by the central competent authority
9. Tasks involving the manufacturing, disposition, or usage of specific chemical substances that are specified by the central competent authority
10. Tasks involving the manufacturing, disposition, or usage of yellow phosphorous
11. Tasks involving the manufacturing of bipyridine or paraquat
12. Any other tasks specified and announced by the central competent authority.



Measures to be taken after examinations, in accordance with regulations

- Assign duties
 - Assessment of suitability for job
- Medical treatment
- Change job sites
- Reassign to different duties
- Reduce working hours
- Other health-management measures
- Compile and issue a health-examination manual to laborers
- Report the examination results to the central competent authority
- Save the records
 - Dust and chronic carcinogen (operations) records must be stored for 30 years





Medical personnel for laborer health services

Business entities employing 50 or more* laborers shall employ or contract **medical personnel** to conduct **health management, occupational disease prevention, health promotion**, and other activities to ensure the health and protection of laborers.

* May be **announced in phases**, according to their scale and characteristics, by the central competent authority.

Regulations regarding health and protection of laborers (106.11.13)



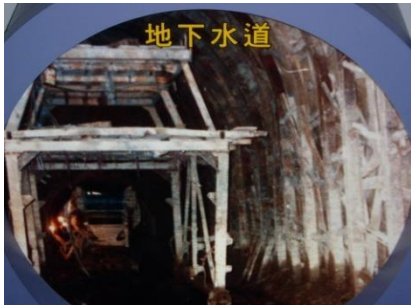
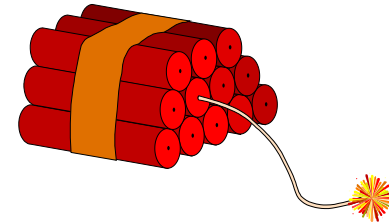
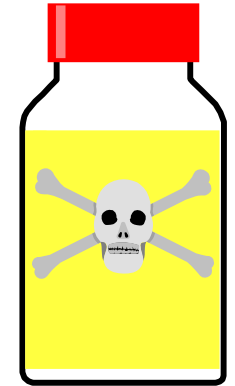
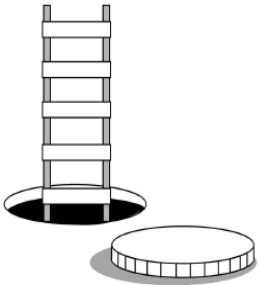
Responsibility to prevent major occupational accidents using professionals and experience

- When there is a concern of a potential imminent danger at a workplace, the employers or people responsible for the worksite shall immediately issue orders to **halt work** and **withdraw** the laborers to a safe location.



Types of potential imminent danger

1. Dangerous conditions involving leakage of storage tanks
2. Dangerous conditions involving works near water
3. Dangerous conditions involving construction engineering
4. Stagnation of vapors from flammable liquids or gas
5. Dangerous conditions at job sites with inadequate ventilation
6. Dangerous conditions involving operations with inadequate oxygen levels
7. Dangerous conditions involving falling from more than two meters
8. Engaging in work on the road or adjacent to the road
9. Other





The employers' responsibilities

3. Safety and health management

**Regulations governing occupational
safety and health management**

109/9/24



Administrative management

- Employers shall formulate **a safety and health management plan** based on the scale and characteristics of their business entity.
- they shall establish safety and health **organizations** and **personnel** to implement safety and health **management** and **self-inspections**.



Organizations

Management unit

Duties:

Draft, plan, supervise, and recommend safety- and health-management measures and guide relevant departments to implement these measures.

Committee

Duties:

Provide suggestions on the safety and health policies formulated by the employers, and review, coordinate, and advise safety- and health-related measures.



Classification of businesses

- Based on differences in the **hazardous risks** involved in their activities, businesses can be classified as:
 - Class **1** businesses: those that have significant risks
 - Class **2** businesses: those that have moderate risks
 - Class **3** businesses: those that have low risks



Regulations governing occupational safety and health management Article 12_2

The following business entities shall refer to the occupational safety and health management system stipulated by the central competent authority to establish an occupational safety and health system that is suitable for the business entity:

1. Class 1 businesses with more than 200 laborers
2. **Class 2 business with more than 500 laborers**
3. Those in the petrochemical industry with a workplace engaged in oil cracking
4. Those with workplaces where hazardous chemicals are manufactured, disposed of, or used, and the quantities of these chemicals exceed those stipulated by the central competent authority

This management system shall include the following safety and health measures:

1. Policies.
2. Organization designs.
3. Planning and implementation
4. Assessment.
5. Improvement measures.

The implementation of this management system shall be recorded and kept for three years.



Class 3 businesses

- Educational institutions shall establish laborer safety- and health-management personnel according to the number of laborers in Class 1 and Class 2 businesses

If the number of laborers in Class 3 businesses exceeds three thousand, a management unit shall be established.

The management personnel should be full-time.

However, for Class 2 and Class 3 businesses only occupational safety and health business directors are needed, and these are not limited by the preceding requirement.

Automatic inspection

Employers shall plan and implement **automatic inspections** of machinery, equipment, and operations.

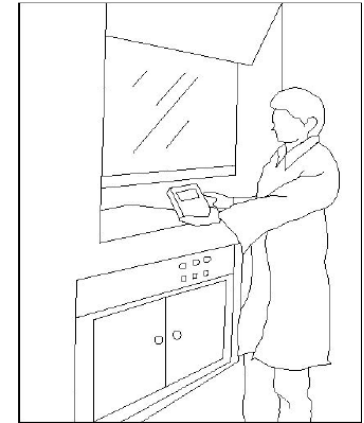
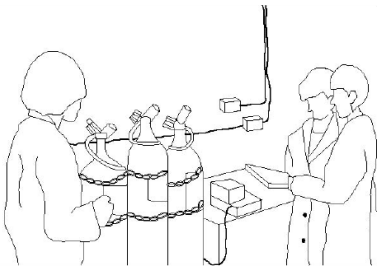


Regular scheduled inspections

Target inspections

Job checks for

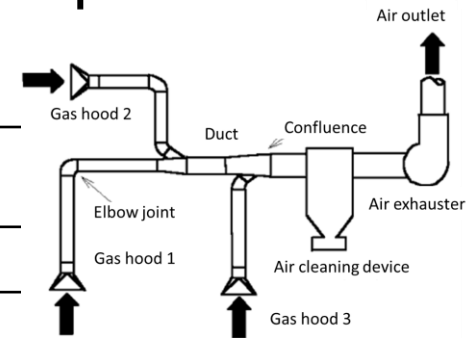
machinery and equipment





Record chart for automatic inspection of local exhaust ventilation system

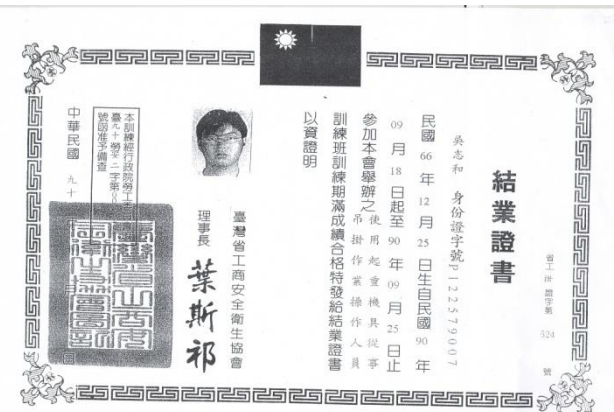
Data	Date (year/month/day)	Inspector	
Location		Method	
Items	Inspection results		
1. The condition and degree of wear, corrosion, and unevenness of, and any other damage to, the hood, duct, and air exhauster			
2. The extent of dust accumulation on the duct or air exhauster			
3. Lubrication status of the air exhauster			
4. The condition of the contact section of the duct			
5. Is the belt connecting the motor and the air exhauster slack?			
6. Air suction and exhaustion capacity			
7. Is the sampling device installed on the duct firm or corroded, damaged, or collapsed, or does it otherwise hinder the safety of the operation?			
8. Any other matters affecting the functioning of the system			
Remarks			





Training of personnel operating dangerous machinery and equipment

For positions requiring the operation of machinery or equipment designated as dangerous by the central competent authority, the employers shall hire personnel who have undergone approved training by the central competent authority or are skill-certified.





Categories of safety and health education and training



1. Safety and health education and trainings specified for supervisors in charge of occupational safety and health.
2. Safety and health education and trainings specified for the management personnel in charge of occupational safety and health.
3. Safety and health education and trainings specified for the workplace monitoring personnel.
4. Safety and health education and trainings specified for the construction safety assessor and process safety assessor.
5. Safety and health education and trainings specified for supervisors in charge of high-pressure gas operations, construction works and harmful operations.
6. Safety and health education and trainings specified for operators of dangerous machinery and equipment.



Categories of safety and health education and training (continued)

7. Safety and health education and trainings specified for specified operation personnel.
8. Safety and health education and trainings specified for occupational health service nurse.
9. Safety and health education and trainings specified for first aid personnel.
10. General safety and health education and trainings
11. On-job safety and health education and trainings for the 10 preceding subparagraphs.
12. Safety and health education and trainings specified for other personnel designated by the competent authority of central government.

Safety and health
education





Minor and maternity protection

- Employers shall not employ **persons under the age of 18** or **female laborers who are pregnant or within their first year after childbirth** to perform any dangerous or hazardous work as specified by the central competent authority.
 - Examples applicable to minors: work in tunnels or work involving the handling of explosives or flammable substances.
 - Examples applicable to pregnant laborers: work involving handling of or exposure to *Toxoplasma gondii*, rubella, or other microorganisms or viruses that may affect the health of the fetus, or work at sites with harmful levels of radiation.



Hierarchy management and protection of maternal health

- Employers shall institute **hazard assessments, controls,** and **hierarchy management** measures for work that is **potentially hazardous to maternal health** in industries designated by the central competent authority.
- For female laborers still within their first postpartum year, **work adjustment, reassignment** or other protective measures shall be adopted in accordance with the physician's suitability assessment recommendations, and records of these measures should be kept.

Regulations regarding the implementation of laborer maternal health protection (109.9.16)



Safety and health work rules

Employers shall prepare, in consultation with labor representatives, appropriate safety and health work rules which suit their needs.

These rules shall be posted and implemented after a copy has been submitted to a labor inspection agency for reference.

Laborers shall conscientiously abide by the rules in the preceding paragraph.



Consultative organization and management when working together

When business entities, contractors, and subcontractors individually hire laborers to work together, the original business entities shall institute the following necessary measures to prevent occupational accidents: 27_1

1. Establish a consultative organization, and appoint a person responsible for supervision and coordination of the workplace;
2. Regulate and integrate work;
3. Conduct inspections of the workplaces;
4. Direct and assist in safety and health education related to the contracted work;
5. Other measures necessary to prevent occupational accidents.

If the business entities contract two or more contractors for joint operation, but the business entities themselves do not participate in such work, one of the contractors shall be designated to assume the business entities' responsibilities set forth in the preceding paragraph. 27_2



4. Supervision and inspections



Occupational safety and health consultative committees

The central competent authority may invite **laborers, employers, government representatives, academic experts, and occupational accident labor organizations** to convene **occupational safety and health consultative committees** to examine and discuss national occupational safety and health policies and provide recommendations.



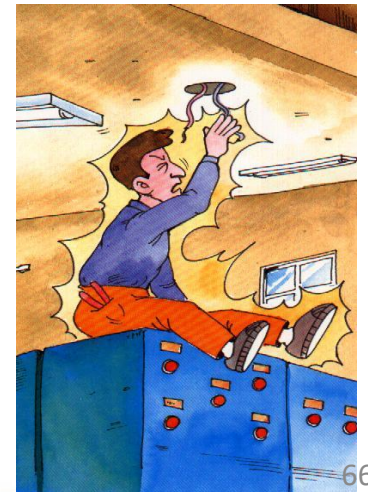
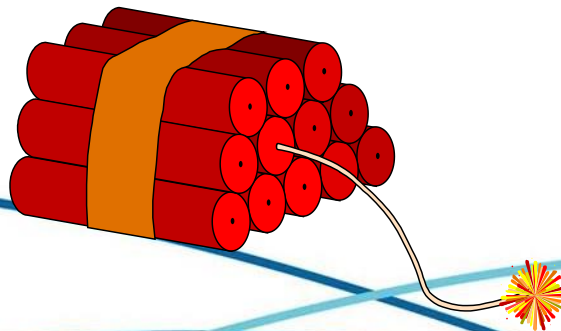
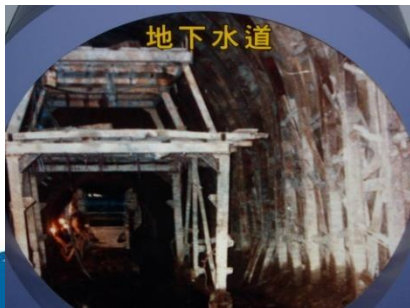
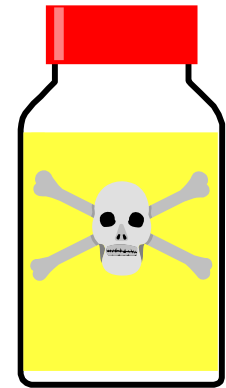
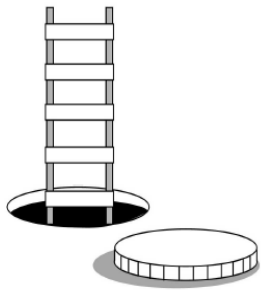
Labor inspection

- The central competent authority and labor inspection agencies may carry out inspections of the workplaces of business entities and notify them to make improvements within a limited timeframe.
- Conditions under which they may be notified to suspend all or part of their work:
 - Failure to make improvements within the specified timeframe, or
 - Have already had occupational accidents, or
 - There is a potential for occupational accidents to occur.



Types of imminent danger (labor inspection)

1. Falling
2. Electric shock
3. Collapses
4. Fire and explosion
5. Poisoning and hypoxia





Management of occupational accidents – when an accident occurs



- In the event that an occupational accident occurs at the workplace of a business entity, the employers shall immediately implement necessary measures such as **first aid and emergency rescue**.
- If the **occupational accident needs to be reported**, the employers shall **notify a labor inspection agency within eight hours**.
- Without the permission of the appropriate **judicial body** or **inspection agency**, the employers shall not disturb or change the accident site except to perform necessary first aid or emergency rescue.



Occupational accidents that must be reported

1. Accidents involving death.
2. **Accidents causing injuries to three or more people.**
3. Accidents causing injuries that require hospitalization to at least one person.
4. All other categories of accidents designated and officially announced by the central competent authority.



Management of occupational accidents – after the accident

- Conduct an investigation into and analysis of the accident and make record of these in consultation with **labor representatives**.
- Employers in industries designated by the central competent authority shall compile reports and statistics on occupational accidents in accordance with the regulations and forward these reports to labor inspection agencies each month for future reference, and also post them at the workplaces.



Management of occupational accidents – after the accident: compensation for occupational accidents

1. The employer shall compensate the worker for necessary medical expenses.
2. When a worker under medical treatment is unable to work, the employer shall pay them compensation according to their pre-existing wage.
3. For workers who are permanently disabled, the employer shall pay them a lump sum as disability compensation in accordance with their average wage and the degree of disability.
4. When a worker dies as a result of occupational injury or disease, their employer shall pay a funeral subsidy equal to five months of their average wage and a lump sum compensation equal to 40 months of their average wage to their survivors. This compensation shall be paid to their survivors in the following order:
 - (1) spouse and children, (2) parents,
 - (3) grandparents, (4) grandchildren, (5) brothers and sisters



Worker complaints

- Workers may file complaints with their employers, the competent authority, or labor inspection agencies if one of the following is discovered:
 1. violation of this act or the related safety and health regulations by the business entity;
 2. a suspected occupational disease;
 3. a physical or psychological harm.
- The employers shall not dismiss, transfer, or otherwise unfavorably treat workers who have filed such a complaint.



5. Concluding remarks

Occupational safety- and health-related laws and regulations are established to protect the health and safety of workers, to reduce financial losses, and to increase profits, thus enabling enterprises to operate continuously.

Therefore, it is the due responsibility of the enterprise to comply with occupational safety and health laws and regulations. This is the only way to ensure the safety of life and property.



Websites for safety and health information

- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor:** <http://www.osha.gov.tw/>
- **Institute of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Labor:** <http://www.ilosh.gov.tw/>
- **United States Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA):** <http://www.osha.gov/>
- **United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):** <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>
- **United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** <http://www.cdc.gov/>



Sources

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 1. A brief introduction to safety and health regulations, written and edited by Min Chiu, Department of Occupational Safety and Hygiene, Tajen University