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## The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 2001

**Notice to all shipowners, managers, masters and crew of merchant ships and fishing vessels**

*This note should be read with Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 2001*

*This note replaces MSN 1763 (M+F)*

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### Summary

The purpose of this Marine Guidance Note is to specify the requirements for health and safety signs and signals at work arising from the implementation in the United Kingdom of European Commission Directive 92/58/EEC, by the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/3444) ("the Regulations") which came into force on 15 February 2002.

This notice has been updated to reflect the changes to the regulations to comply with Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, implemented by the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals (Amendments to secondary legislation) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015/21).

This notice also reflects the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention)(Health and Safety)(Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/1616) (the "MLC Health and Safety Amendments").

The MLC Health and Safety Amendments, which do not apply to fishing vessels, require the shipowner to ensure that, where any employer owes a duty to protect a worker under these regulations that same protection is also afforded to every seafarer, as defined, (whether or not they are employed) who is working on a ship. This notice therefore refers "shipowners and employers", and "seafarers and other workers."

The scope of the Regulations in respect of fishing vessels remains unchanged for the time being.



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 2001 (“the Regulations”) came into force on 15 February 2002 and implement Directive 92/58 EEC, on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and health signs at work. The regulations require that where risk assessment shows risks to seafarers and workers which cannot be adequately reduced by other measures, appropriate safety signs are provided and maintained to provide warnings or instructions on protection measures, or both.
- 1.2 The signs and signals provided for in the Directive do not have to be provided automatically on every vessel. They are a “last resort” measure to alert seafarers and workers to residual risks which cannot be controlled by other measures taken following a health and safety risk assessment. In such circumstances shipowners and employers are required to install and maintain safety signs and or signals appropriate to the risk identified.
- 1.3 “Appropriate signs” must comply with standards laid down in the Annexes to the Directive, which lay down standards of design etc. for safety signs and signals so that they are easily understood throughout Europe, and in many cases (e.g. emergency signs) internationally. To avoid shipowners incurring unnecessary expense signs required by international standards (SOLAS, IMDG etc.) will be considered as meeting the requirements of the Regulations. Seafarers and workers must be trained or instructed to understand what the signs/signals mean and the hazards which they are warning against. For ease of reference the text of the Annexes to the Directive are reproduced in Appendix 1 to the Marine Guidance Note.
- 1.4 Except in certain circumstances the regulations apply to all activities of seafarers and workers on United Kingdom ships wherever they may be and additionally certain provisions will apply to ships other than United Kingdom ships which are in United Kingdom waters. These regulations do not apply:
- (a) To signs used in connection with the supply of any article or hazardous substance (unless legislation explicitly states that they shall.)
  - (b) To dangerous goods during the course of their transport by sea, including loading and unloading of such goods from the ship; or
  - (c) Signs used for regulating traffic (whether road, rail, inland waterway, sea or air traffic)
- 1.5 The Regulations do not apply in respect of the activities of workers on public service vessels or vessels engaged in search and rescue operations where such activity conflicts with the provisions of the Regulations.

## 2. Person on whom duties are imposed (Regulation 4)

- 2.1 Any duty owned by an employer under the Regulations is also owned by a shipowner and this Marine Guidance Note should be read accordingly.
- 2.2 Although the Regulations impose duties on certain persons, they recognise that the person on whom such duties are imposed may not have control of the matter to which the duty relates e.g. because they do not have responsibility for the operation of the ship. In such circumstances any duty imposed by the regulations is extended to any person who has control of the matter.

## 3. Provision and maintenance of safety signs (Regulation 5)



- 3.1 Where a risk assessment made under regulation 7(1) of the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) Regulations 1997 or other health and safety legislation indicates that the shipowner or employer concerned cannot avoid or adequately reduce the risks to seafarers and workers except by the provision of appropriate safety signs, they shall;
- (a) ensure that there is in place an appropriate safety sign in accordance with the requirements set out in Annexes I to VII of the Directive;
  - (b) subject to paragraph 3.5 in accordance with the requirements of Annexes I, VIII and IX of the Directive, ensure so far as reasonably practicable, that any appropriate hand signal or verbal communication described in those Annexes is used; and
  - (c) maintain any safety sign which is required to be in place. In this context “maintained” includes keeping the signs clean and free of obstruction so that they can easily be seen.
- 3.2 The Annexes to the Directive are reproduced in the Annexes to this Notice.
- 3.3 For the purposes of paragraph 3.1, the risks shall only be treated as having been adequately reduced if, having adopted the appropriate techniques, measures, methods or procedures referred to in that paragraph there is no longer a significant risk of harm having regard to the magnitude and nature of the risks arising from the work concerned.
- 3.4 Sub paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 3.1 also apply in relation to fire safety signs where they are required to comply with the provisions of the enactment.
- 3.5 For the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 3.1, the appropriate hand signals described in British Standards Institute standard number BS7121-1:2006 Code of Practice for Safe Use of Cranes or in Annex 19.3 of the Code of Safe Working Practices for Merchant Seafarers, is acceptable as an alternative to the corresponding hand signals described in paragraph 3 of Annex IX of the Directive.
- 3.6 Where there is a risk to the health and safety of personnel at the workplace from the presence or movement of motor vehicles, the appropriate safety sign required under paragraph 3.1 should be in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 1994 (S.I. 1994/1519) whether or not directions apply to that place of work.

#### **4. Information, instruction and training (Regulation 6)**

- 4.1 The shipowner and employer must ensure:
- (a) that relevant information that the seafarer or worker can understand is provided to each seafarer and worker on the measures to be taken in connection with safety signs:
  - (b) that each seafarer and worker receives suitable and sufficient instruction on the meaning of safety signs and the measures to be taken in connection with safety signs.

#### **5 Further reading**

- 5.1 More information on safety signs, including useful additional prohibition, warning, mandatory, emergency escape/first aid and firefighting signs is published in Chapter 9 of the Code of Safe Working Practices for Merchant Seafarers.



## More Information

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File Ref: M122/6/044

Published: September 2016  
Please note that all addresses and  
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***Safer Lives, Safer Ships, Cleaner Seas***



## TEXT OF THE ANNEXES TO COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/58/EC

### ANNEX I

#### GENERAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING SAFETY AND OR HEALTH SIGNS AT WORK

##### **1. Preliminary remarks**

- 1.1 Where health and or safety signs are required by the general rule in Article 3 of the Directive, they must conform to the specific requirements in Annexes II to IX.
- 1.2 This Annex introduces those requirements, describes the different uses of safety and or health signs, and gives general rules on the interchanging and combining of signs.
- 1.3 Health and or safety signs must be used only to convey the message or information specified in the Directive.

##### **2. Types of signs**

###### **2.1 Permanent signs**

- 2.1.1 Permanent signboards must be used for signs relating to prohibitions, warnings, mandatory requirements, the location and identification of emergency escape routes and first aid facilities.
- 2.1.2 Signboards and or a safety colour must be used to mark permanently the location and identification of firefighting equipment.
- 2.1.3 Signboards on containers and pipes must be as laid down in Annex III.
- 2.1.4 Places where there is a risk of colliding with obstacles or of falling must be permanently marked with a safety colour and or with signboards.
- 2.1.5 Traffic routes must be permanently marked with a safety colour.

###### **2.2 Occasional signs**

- 2.2.1 Illuminated signs, acoustic signals and or verbal communication must be used where the occasion requires, taking into the account the possibilities for interchanging and combining signs set out in Schedule 3 to the signal danger, to call persons to take specific course of action and for all emergency evacuation of persons.
- 2.2.2 Hand signals and or verbal communications must be used where the occasion requires and to guide persons carrying out hazardous or dangerous manoeuvres.

##### **3. Interchanging and combining signs**

- 3.1 Any one of the following may be used if equally effective:
  - A safety colour or signboard to mark places where there is an obstacle or drop;
  - Illuminated signs, acoustic signals or verbal communication;
  - Hand signals or verbal communication.
- 3.2 Some types of signs may be used together:
  - Illuminated signs and acoustic signals;
  - Illuminated signs and verbal communication;
  - Hand signals and verbal communication.



**4. The instructions in the following table apply to all signs incorporating a safety colour**

<b>Colour</b>	<b>Meaning or purpose</b>	<b>Instructions and information</b>
Red	Prohibition sign	Dangerous behaviour
	Danger Alarm	Stop, shutdown, emergency cut out devices, Evacuate
	Firefighting equipment	Identification and location
Yellow or Amber	Warning sign	Be careful, take precautions. Examine
Blue	Mandatory sign	Specific behaviour or action, wear personal protective equipment
Green	Emergency escape, first aid sign	Doors, exits, routes, equipment, facilities
	No danger	Return to normal

**5. The effectiveness of a sign must not be adversely affected by:**

5.1 the presence of another emission source of the same type which interferes with visibility or audibility; therefore in particular:

- 5.1.1 the placing of too many signs too close together should be avoided
- 5.1.2 two illuminated signs which are likely to be confused are not be used at the same time;
- 5.1.3 an illuminated sign which is not to be used in the proximity of another similar illuminated source;
- 5.1.4 two acoustic signals are not be used at the same time;
- 5.1.5 an acoustic signal is not to be used if there is too much ambient noise.

5.2 poor design, insufficient number, incorrect positioning, poor state of repair or incorrect functioning of the signs or signalling devices.

- 6. Depending on requirements, signs and signalling devices must be cleaned, maintained, checked, repaired and if necessary replaced on a regular basis to ensure that they retain their intrinsic and or functional qualities.
- 7. The number and positioning of signs or signalling devices to be installed will depend on the extent of the hazards or dangers or on the zone to be covered.
- 8. Signs requiring some form of power must be provided with a guaranteed emergency supply in the event of a power cut, unless the hazard a thereby been eliminated.
- 9. The triggering of an illuminated sign and or acoustic signal indicates when the required action should start, the sign or signal must be activated for as long as the action requires. Illuminated signs and signals must be reactivated immediately after use.
- 10. Illuminated signs and acoustic signals must be checked to ensure that they function correctly and that they are effective before they are put into service and subsequently at sufficiently frequent intervals.



11. If the hearing or the sight of seafarers or workers concerned is impaired, including impairment caused by the wearing of personal protective equipment, measures must be taken to supplement or replace the signs concerned.
12. Areas, rooms or enclosures used for the storage of significant quantities of hazardous substances or mixtures must be indicated by a suitable warning sign taken from Section 3.2 of Annex II, or marked as provided in Section 1 of Annex III, unless the labelling of the individual packages or containers is adequate for this purpose. If there is no equivalent warning sign in Section 3.2 of Annex II to warn about hazardous chemical substances or mixtures, the relevant hazard pictogram, as laid down in Annex V to Reg No. 1272/2008 must be used.



## ANNEX II

### MINIMUM GENERAL REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING SIGNBOARDS

#### **1. Intrinsic features**

- 1.1 The shape and colours of signboards are set out in Section 3, in accordance with their specific object (signboards indicating a prohibition, a warning, a mandatory action, an escape route, an emergency or firefighting equipment).
- 1.2 Pictograms must be as simple as possible and should contain only essential details.
- 1.3 The pictograms used may be slightly different from or more detailed than those shown in Section 3, provided that they convey the same meaning and that no difference of adaptation obscures the meaning.
- 1.4 Signboards are to be made of shock and weather resistant material suitable for the surrounding environment.
- 1.5 The dimensions and colorimetric and photometric features of the signboards must be such that they can easily be seen and understood.

#### **2. Conditions of use**

- 2.1 Signboards are in principle to be installed at a suitable height and in any position appropriate to the line of sight, taking account of any obstacles, either at the access point to an area in the case of a general hazard or object in a well-lit and easily accessible and visible location.
- 2.2 Without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 89/654/EEC, phosphorescent colours, reflective materials or artificial lighting should be used where the level of natural light is poor.
- 2.3 The signboard must be removed when the situation to which it refers ceases to exist.

#### **3. Signboards to be used**

##### **3.1 Prohibitory signs**

Intrinsic features:-

- Round shape
- Black pictogram on white background, red edging and diagonal line (the red part to take up at least 35% of the area of the sign.)



### 3.1.1 Signs to be used



No smoking



Smoking and naked flames forbidden



No access for pedestrians



Do not extinguish with water



Not drinkable



No access for unauthorised personnel



No access for industrial vehicles



Do not touch

## 3.2 Warning signs

Intrinsic features:-

- Triangular shape
- Black pictogram on a yellow background with black edging (the yellow part to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign)

### 3.2.1 Signs to be used



General danger<sup>1</sup>



Flammable material or high temperature<sup>2</sup>



Explosive material

<sup>1</sup> This warning sign shall not be used to warn about hazardous chemical substances or mixture, except for cases when the warning sign is used in accordance with the second point of section 5 in Annex III.

<sup>2</sup> To be used in the absence of a specific sign for high temperature.





Toxic material



Corrosive material



Radioactive material



Overhead load



Industrial vehicles



Danger electricity



Laser beam



Oxidant material



Non-ionising radiation



Strong magnetic field



Obstacles



Drop



Biological risk<sup>3</sup>



Low Temperature

### 3.3 Mandatory signs

Intrinsic features:-

- Round shape
- White pictogram on a blue background (the blue part to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign)

<sup>3</sup> Pictogram laid down in Council Directive 90/679/EEC of 26 November 1990 on the protection of workers from the risks related to biological agents at work (Seventh individual Directive within the meaning of the article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) OJ No. 1374, 31.12.1990, p1.



### 3.3.1 Signs to be used



Eye protection must be worn



Safety helmet must be worn



Ear protection must be worn



Respiratory equipment must be worn



Safety boots must be worn



Safety gloves must be worn



Safety overalls must be worn



Face protection must be worn



Safety harness must be worn



Pedestrians must use this route



General mandatory sign (to be accompanied where necessary by another sign)

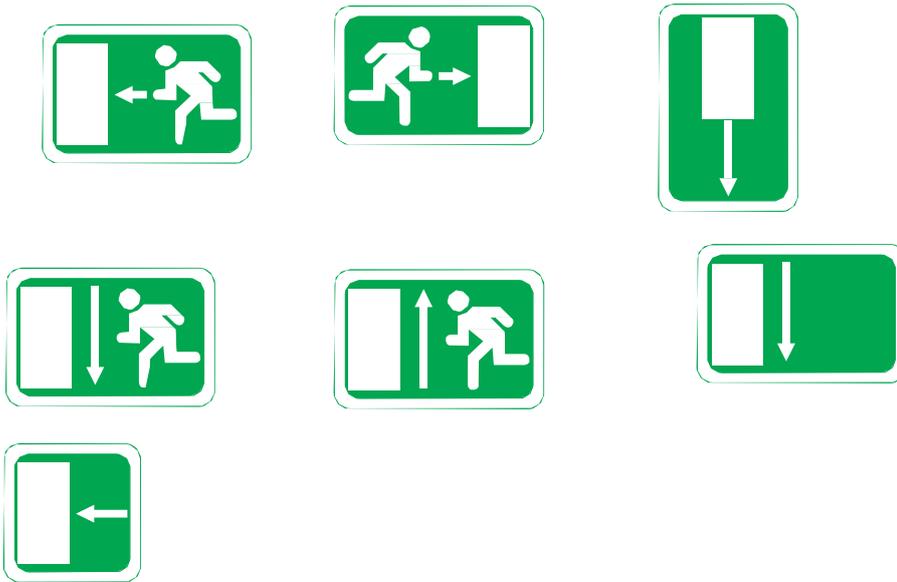
### 3.4 Emergency escape or first aid signs

Intrinsic features:-

- Rectangular or square in shape
- White pictogram on a green background (the green part to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign)

#### 3.4.1 Signs to be used





### 3.4.2 Supplementary “This way” signs for emergency exits/escape routes

Care should be taken that “This way” arrows for emergency equipment location (red background direction arrows) are not in contradiction with escape direction



#### 3.4.2.1 First Aid



First Aid post

Stretcher

Safety shower

Eyewash

Emergency telephone for first-aid or escape

### 3.5 Firefighting signs:

Intrinsic features:-

- Rectangular or square in shape
- White pictogram on a red background (the red part to take up at least 50% of the area of the sign).



### 3.5.1 Signs to be used



Fire hose



Fire ladder



Fire extinguisher



Emergency fire telephone

### 3.5.2 Supplementary “This way” signs for firefighting equipment

Care should be taken that the use of arrows to indicate the direction to emergency equipment cannot be confused with direction of escape (green background direction arrows) and should not be in contradiction. If there is a risk that confusion may arise, it should be considered whether these signs should be used.



## ANNEX III

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING SIGNS ON CONTAINERS AND PIPES

1. Containers used at work for chemicals or mixtures and containers used for the storage of hazardous substances or mixtures together with visible pipes containing or transporting such hazardous substances or materials must be labelled with the relevant hazard pictogram in accordance with that Regulation.
  - Paragraph 1 does not apply to containers used at work for brief periods nor to containers whose contents change frequently, provided that alternative adequate measures are taken, in particular for information and or training, which guarantee the same level of protection.
  - The labels referred to in paragraph 1 may be:
    - replaced by warning signs as provided for in Annex II, using the same pictograms or symbols. If there is no equivalent warning sign in Annex II the relevant hazard pictogram set out in Annex V of Regulation No. 1272/2008 must be used;
    - supplemented by additional information, such as the name and or formula of the hazardous substance or mixture and the details of the hazard;



- for the transporting of containers at the place of work, supplemented or replaced by signs applicable throughout the EU for the transport of hazardous substances or mixtures.
2. Signs must be mounted as follows:
    - on the visible side(s);
    - in unpliable, self-adhesive or painted form.
  3. Where appropriate, the signs referred to in Section 1 of this Annex must have the intrinsic features defined in Section 1.4 of Annex II and must fulfil the conditions of use for signboards laid down in Section 2 of Annex II.
  4. Without prejudice to Sections 1, 2 and 3 the labels used on pipes must be positioned visibly in the vicinity of the most dangerous points, such as valves and joints, and at reasonable intervals.
  5. Areas, rooms or enclosures used for the storage of significant quantities of dangerous substances and mixtures must be indicated by a suitable warning sign taken from Section 2 of Annex II, or marked as provide din Section 1 of Annex III, unless the labelling of individual packages or containers is adequate for this purpose, taking into account Annex II point 1.5 with regard to dimensions.
  6. Stores of a number of hazardous substances or mixtures may be indicated by the warning sign for general danger.
  7. The signs or labels referred to above must be positioned, as appropriate, near the storage area or on the door leading into the storage room.

#### **ANNEX IV**

##### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

1. Preliminary remark:

This Annex applies to equipment used exclusively for firefighting purposes.
2. Firefighting equipment must be identified by using a specific colour for the equipment and placing a location signboard, and using a specific colour for the places where such equipment is kept, or their access points.
3. The colour for identifying this equipment is red. The red must be sufficiently large to allow the equipment to be identified easily.
4. The signboards provided for in Section 3.5 of Annex II must be used to mark the location of this equipment.

#### **ANNEX V**

##### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING SIGNS USED FOR OBSTACLES AND DANGEROUS LOCATIONS AND FOR MARKING TRAFFIC ROUTES**

1. Signs for obstacles and dangerous locations



- 1.1 Places where there is a risk of colliding with obstacles, or of objects falling should be marked with alternating yellow and black, or red and white stripes in built up zones in the undertaking to which seafarers have access during their work.
- 1.2 The dimensions of the markings must be commensurate with the scale of the obstacle or dangerous location in question.
- 1.3 The yellow and black or red and white stripes must be at an angle of approximately 45° and more or less equal size.
- 1.4 Example:



## **2. Marking traffic routes**

- 2.1 Where the use and equipment of rooms so requires for the protection of workers, traffic routes for vehicles must be clearly identified by continuous stripes in a clearly visible colour, preferably white or yellow, taking into account the colour of the ground.
- 2.2 The stripes must be located so as to indicate the necessary safe distance between vehicles and any object which may be nearby, and between pedestrians and vehicles.
- 2.3 Permanent traffic routes in built up areas outdoors should be as far as practicable, be similarly marked, unless they are provided with suitable barriers or pavements.

## **ANNEX VI**

### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ILLUMINATED SIGNS**

#### **1. Intrinsic features:**

- 1.1 The light emitted by a sign must produce a luminous contrast which is appropriate to its environment, in accordance with the intended conditions of use of the sign, but without producing glare for an excessive amount of light or poor visibility as a result of insufficient light.
- 1.2 The luminous area emitting a sign may be of a single colour or contain a pictogram of a specified background.
- 1.3 The single colour must correspond to the table of colours and their meanings set out in Schedule 4 of Annex I.
- 1.4 Likewise, when the sign contains a pictogram, the latter must comply with all the relevant rules set out in Annex II.

#### **2. Specific rules governing use:**

- 2.1 If a device can emit both continuous and intermittent signs, the intermittent sign should be used to indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for the



requested/imposed intervention or an action than is required by the continuous sign.

2.1.1 The duration of each flash and the frequency of the flashes of an intermittent illuminated sign must be such as to:

- ensure the proper perception of the message, and
- avoid any confusion either between different illuminated signs or with a continuous illuminated sign.

2.2 If a flashing sign is used instead of or together with an acoustic signal, identical code must be used.

2.3 Devices for emitting flashing signs in the event of grave danger must be under special surveillance or be fitted with an auxiliary lamp.

## **ANNEX VII**

### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ACOUSTIC SIGNS**

#### **1. Intrinsic features:**

1.1 Acoustic signs must:

- 1.1.1 have a sound level which is considerably higher than the level of ambient noise, so that it is audible without being excessive or painful;
- 1.1.2 be easily recognisable, particularly in terms of pulse length and the interval between the pulses or groups of pulses and be clearly distinct from any other acoustic signal and ambient noises.

1.2 If a device can emit an acoustic signal at variable and constant frequencies, the variable frequency should be used to indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for the request/imposed intervention or action in relation to the stable frequency.

#### **2. Code**

2.1 The signal for evacuation must be continuous.

## **ANNEX VIII**

### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR VERBAL COMMUNICATION**

#### **1. Intrinsic features:**

1.1 Verbal communication between a speaker or emitter and one or more hearers is to take the form (sometimes coded) texts, phrases, groups of words and or individual words.



1.2 Spoken messages are to be as short, simple and clear as possible; the verbal skills of the speaker and the hearing skills of the hearer(s) must be such as to ensure reliable verbal communication.

1.3 Verbal communication is direct (by means of the human voice) or indirect (by means of a human or artificial voice which is broadcast by whatever means is appropriate).

## 2. Specific rules governing use:

2.1 The persons involved must have a good knowledge of the language used so that they are able to pronounce and understand the spoken message correctly and consequently behave in a way which is appropriate to health and or safety.

2.2 If verbal communication is used instead of or together with gestures, code words should be used such as:

Start	to indicate the start of a command
Stop	to interrupt or end a movement
End	to stop the operation
Raise	to have a load raised
Lower	to have a load lowered
Forwards	to be co-ordinated with the corresponding hand signals
Backwards	
Right	
Left	
Danger	for an emergency stop
Quickly	to speed up a movement for safety reasons

## ANNEX IX

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR HAND SIGNALS

#### 1. Features:

1.1 Hand signals must be precise, simple, expansive, easy to make and to understand and clearly distinct from hand signals.

1.2 Where both arms are used at the same time, they must be moved symmetrically and for giving **one** sign only.

1.3 Provided that they fulfil the conditions given above, the signals used may vary slightly from or be more detailed than those shown in Section 3; they must however, be equally meaningful and comprehensible.

#### 2. Specific rules governing use:

2.1 The person giving the signs, hereinafter referred to as the “*signalman*” will use arm/hand movements to give manoeuvring instructions to the person receiving the signs, hereinafter referred to as the “*operator*”.

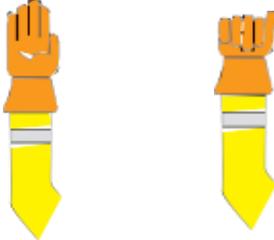


- 2.2 The signalman must be able to monitor all manoeuvres visually without being endangered thereby.
- 2.3 The signalman's duties must consist exclusively of directing manoeuvres and ensuring the safety of workers [seafarers] in the vicinity.
- 2.4 If the conditions described in 2.2 are not fulfilled, one or more extra signalman should be deployed.
- 2.5 The operator must interrupt the ongoing manoeuvres in order to request new instructions when they are able to carry out the orders that have been received with the necessary safety guarantees.
- 2.6 Accessories
- 2.6.1 The operator must be able to recognise the signalman without difficulty.
- 2.6.2 The signalman is to wear one or more appropriate distinctive items; e.g. a jacket, helmet, sleeves, or armbands or carry bats.
- 2.6.3 The distinctive items are to be brightly coloured preferably all of the same colour and for the exclusive use of the signalman.

### 3. Coded signals to be used:

#### 3.1 Preliminary remark

The following set of coded signals are without prejudice to other codes applicable at EU level, used for the same manoeuvres in certain sectors.

Meaning	Description	Illustration
<b>A. General hand signals</b>		
<b>START</b> Attention Start of Command	Both arms are extended horizontally with the palms facing forward.	
<b>Taking the strain or inching the load</b>	The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forward. The fingers clenched and then unclenched.	

**STOP**

Interruption

End of movement

The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forward



**END** of the operation  
(operations cease)

Both hands are clasped at chest height



**B. Vertical movements**

**RAISE**

The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forward and slowly makes a circle



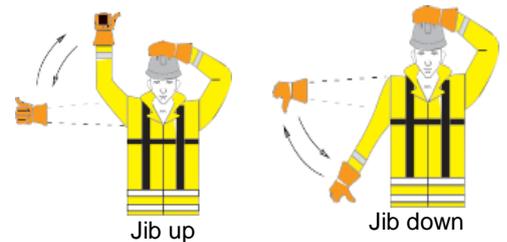
**LOWER**

The right arm points downwards with the palm facing inwards and slowly makes a circle.



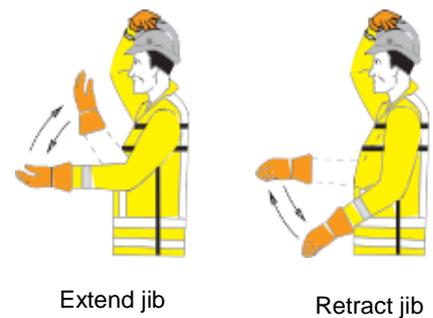
**DERRICKING THE JIB**

Signal with one hand. Other hand on head.



**TELESCOPING THE JIB**

Signal with one hand. Other hand on head.



**VERTICAL  
DISTANCE**

The hands indicate the relevant vertical distance.



**C. Horizontal movements**

**MOVE  
FORWARDS**

(Travel to me)

Both arms are bent with palms facing upwards and forearms make slow movements towards the body.



**MOVE  
BACKWARDS**

(Travel from me)

Both arms are bent with the palms facing downwards and the forearms make slow movements away from the body.



**RIGHT** to the  
signalman's (in the  
direction indicated)

The right arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards.



**LEFT** to the  
signalman's (in the  
direction indicated)

The left arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards.



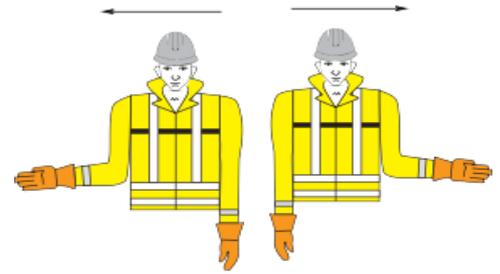
**HORIZONTAL  
DISTANCE**

The hands indicate the relevant distance



**SLEWING** (in direction indicated)

Both arms close to side extending one arm 90° from elbow



#### D. DANGER

**DANGER**  
EMERGENCY  
STOP

Both arms point upwards with the palms facing forwards.



#### E. OTHER

**SECURE**  
Secure the load

Both arms are crossed closely to chest with hands clenched.



**TWISTLOCKS**  
Twistlocks on/off

The left arm points upwards. Rotate the wrist of the left hand **clockwise** signalling twist **on** and **anticlockwise** signalling twist **off**.



**QUICK**  
**SLOW**

#### F. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

All movements faster  
All movements slower

