



نظام الشارقة للسلامة والصحة المهنية
Occupational Safety & Health Sharjah

حكومة الشارقة
هيئة الوقاية والسلامة

Government of Sharjah
Prevention And Safety Authority



Guideline

Safety Signs and Signals

OSHJ-GL-17



Table of Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Purpose and Scope	2
3	Definitions and Abbreviations	2
4	Roles and Responsibilities	3
4.1	Entity Responsibilities	3
4.2	Employee Responsibilities	3
5	Guidelines	3
5.1	Types of Safety Signage	3
5.2	Safety Signboards	4
5.3	Safety Signs	4
5.4	Safety Signage Colours	5
5.5	Signs to Mark Obstacles and Dangerous Location	6
5.6	Signs on Containers and Pipes	7
5.7	Illuminated Signs	7
5.8	Acoustic Signals	7
5.9	Hand Signals	8
6	Training	8
7	References	9
8	Document Amendment Record	10
APPENDIX 1.	Hand Signals to be Used	11

1 Introduction

Safety signage provides a specific message to the reader; they can warn of hazards, indicate mandatory actions, give the requirement for the use of specific personal protective equipment, prohibit actions or objects, signify health hazards, indicate the location of emergency and safety equipment and more. The different types of safety signage include:

- Prohibition;
- Warning;
- Mandatory;
- Emergency.

2 Purpose and Scope

This Guideline document has been developed to provide information to entities to assist them in complying with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health System in Sharjah.

To achieve compliance in the Emirate of Sharjah, all entities are required to demonstrate a standard of compliance which is equal to or higher than the minimum acceptable requirements outlined in this Guideline document.

3 Definitions and Abbreviations

Entities:	Government Entities: Government departments, authorities or establishments and the like in the Emirate. Private Entities: Establishments, companies, enterprises and economic activities operating in the Emirate in general.
Risk:	Is the combination of likelihood of the hazard causing the loss and the severity of that loss (consequences).
Risk Assessment:	The systematic identification of workplace hazards and evaluation of the risks associated. This process takes existing control measures into account and identifies and recommends further control measures where required.
Hazard:	Anything that has the potential to cause harm or loss (injury, disease, ill-health, property damage etc).
Safety Signage:	Provides a specific message to those who may be exposed to hazards in the workplace.
Safety Signboard:	A sign which provides information or instructions which contains a combination of safety alert symbols, colour, pictograms and clear, concise signal words.
Prohibition Signage:	A sign prohibiting or forbidding behaviour likely to cause a risk to health and safety. Prohibition safety signs generally depicted a black safety symbol in a red circle with a diagonal cross through it.
Warning Signage:	A sign used to indicate the presence of hazards or hazardous materials. It recognisable as a yellow triangle with a solid black border and a black pictogram on it.

Mandatory Signage:	A sign used to inform employees and others that actions must be taken to remain safe. They are recognisable by a white pictogram surrounded by a blue background.
Emergency Escape or First Aid Signage:	Provide information on emergency exits, first aid or rescue facilities. They are recognisable by a rectangular or square shape, and usually feature a white pictogram on a green background.
dB:	The decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit used to measure sound level.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Entity Responsibilities

- Identify areas where safety signage is required;
- Provide and maintain appropriate safety signage;
- Provide information, instructions, and where necessary training, on the meaning of safety signs;
- Provide specialist training to employees who direct others with the use of hand signals;
- Ensure the fire safety signage provided meets the requirements of the latest version of the UAE Fire and Life Safety Code of Practice.

4.2 Employee Responsibilities

- Not endanger themselves or others;
- Follow precautionary control measures and ensure safety signs and signals relating to work activities are followed;
- Cooperate with the entity and receive safety information, instruction, supervision and training;
- Report any activity or defect relating to safety signs and signals which they know is likely to endanger the safety of themselves or that of any other person.

5 Guidelines

In determining where and when to use safety signs, the entity should take into account any legal and industry requirements, as well as the results of risk assessments.

Safety signs are a form of control measures but are not a substitute for other means of controlling risks and are usually used in conjunction with other control measures.

5.1 Types of Safety Signage

A sign provides information or instructions by a combination of shape, colour and a symbol or pictogram which is rendered visible by lighting of sufficient intensity. In practice, many signs may be accompanied by supplementary text alongside the symbol of a moving person.

5.2 Safety Signboards

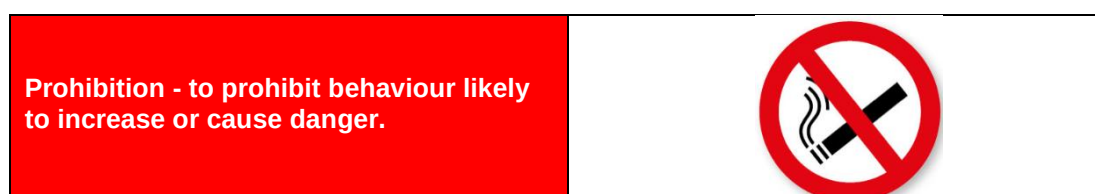
It may sometimes be useful to enhance a safety sign with text to aid understanding. This may be important when introducing a new or unfamiliar sign or using a general danger or warning sign. In these cases, the meaning is reinforced if the background colour of the safety signboard is the same as the colour used on the safety sign it is enhancing.



Table 1: Examples of Signboards

5.3 Safety Signs

Safety signs can be grouped under the following types:



Warning – to give warning of a hazard or danger.	
Mandatory - to prescribe a specific behaviour.	
Emergency Escape or First Aid Signage - provide information on emergency exits, first-aid or rescue facilities.	

Table 2: Types of Safety Signs

Prohibition 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).

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).

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).

Emergency signs, intrinsic features:

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

5.4 Safety Signage Colours

Colours indicate a specific meaning or purpose for employees and others to follow the information and instructions provided by the safety signage.

Colour	Meaning or Purpose	Instruction and Information
--------	--------------------	-----------------------------

Red	Prohibition sign Danger alarm	Dangerous behaviour; stop; shutdown; emergency cut-out devices; evacuate etc.
Yellow or Amber	Warning sign	Be careful; take precautions; examine
Blue	Mandatory sign	Specific behaviour or action, for example, wear protective equipment
Green	Emergency escape First Aid sign No danger	Doors; exits; escape routes; equipment and facilities. Return to normal

Table 3: Safety Signage Colours

Fire safety signs provide information on fire-fighting equipment and procedures.

Colour	Meaning or Purpose	Instruction and Information
Red	Firefighting Equipment	Identification and location  
Green	Emergency Escape	Doors, exits and escape routes  

Table 4: Fire Signage Colours

Further information on fire safety signage can be found in the latest version of the UAE Fire and Life Safety Code of Practice.

5.5 Signs to Mark Obstacles and Dangerous Location

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. The yellow and black or red and white stripes must be at an angle of approximately 45 degrees and of more or less equal size. This is normally achieved by the use of suitable tapes.



Table 5: Signs to Mark Obstacles and Dangerous Locations

5.6 Signs on Containers and Pipes

Containers, tanks and vessels used in the workplace to contain dangerous substances, and the visible pipes in the workplace containing or transporting hazardous substances, will in general need to have signs or labels fixed to them unless the risk is adequately controlled or not significant. Small storage areas of hazardous substances need to be similarly marked.

Signs or labels will be most useful at points where an employee is likely to be exposed to the contents of the pipework, such as sampling or filling points, drain valves, and flanged joints which are likely to need periodic breaking. Where there are long pipe runs on which points of potential exposure are infrequent, labels or signs may also be displayed at intermediate points.

5.7 Illuminated Signs

An illuminated sign is a sign made of transparent or translucent materials which is illuminated from the inside or the rear to give the appearance of a luminous surface.

The sign must be bright enough to be seen, without causing glare. Care is needed to ensure that numerous illuminated signs are not used together if this could give rise to confusion.

If an illuminated sign can either be on continuously or operate intermittently, for example, flash on and off, use the flashing sign to indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for intervention or action. The duration of each flash and the frequency of the flashers of an intermittent illuminated sign must be such as to:

- Ensure the proper perception of the message, and
- Avoid any confusion with other illuminated signs, including continuous illuminated sign.

If a flashing sign is used instead of, or together with, an acoustic signal, it is important to synchronise the two. This means that the duration and frequency of flashes must be in line with both the pulse length and interval for an acoustic signal. The choice of equipment and the way it operates will of course need to take account of other risks.

Where flashing signs are used to warn of imminent danger, it is particularly important to ensure that measures are in place to either detect any failure of the sign quickly, or to prevent its failure.

5.8 Acoustic Signals

An acoustic signal is a sound signal which is transmitted without the use of a human or artificial voice. For an acoustic signal to be heard it should:

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

Ensure that acoustic signals are not used more than one at a time. If a device can emit an acoustic signal at variable or constant frequencies, the variable frequency should be used to

indicate a higher level of danger or a more urgent need for intervention or action. The signal for evacuation must be continuous.

5.9 Hand Signals

Hand signals are a movement or position of the hands to give information or instructions to people who are carrying out manoeuvres.

Hand signals can be used to direct hazardous operations, such as crane or vehicle manoeuvres. The signaller should ensure that:

- The signals are precise, simple, easy to make and to understand;
- The signaller and the operator/driver agree on the hand signals to be used before manoeuvres begin;
- The signaller shall be safely positioned to be able to see all the manoeuvres being made by the receiver of the hand signals;
- The signaller shall be dedicated to directing the manoeuvres and ensure the specific control measures in the area are implemented for employees safety working nearby;
- Where the operator/driver is unable to see the signaller, the manoeuvres shall be stopped until further instructions are received from the signaller.

Hand signals to be used can be found in **Appendix 1: Hand Signals to be Used.**

6 Training

The entity should provide employees with training in languages and in a format that employees understand, including but not limited to:

- The meaning of safety signage;
- Where training is required for employees to perform safety critical operations;
 - Hand signals;
 - Verbal communication.

Periodic refresher training should be conducted to ensure employees competency is maintained, including but not limited to:

- Where training certification has expired;
- Where identified as part of a training needs analysis;
- Where risk assessment findings identify training as a measure to control risks;
- Where there is a change in legal requirements;
- Where incident investigation findings recommend refresher training.

The entity must record and maintain accurate training records of OSH training provided to employees.

Further information on training can be found in OSHJ-GL-26: Training and Competence.

7 References

OSHJ-GL-26: Training and Competence

8 Document Amendment Record

TITLE		Safety Signs and Signals	
DOCUMENT AMENDMENT RECORD			
Version	Revision date	Amendment Details	Pages Affected
1	15 SEP 2021	New Document	N/A

APPENDIX 1. Hand Signals to be Used.

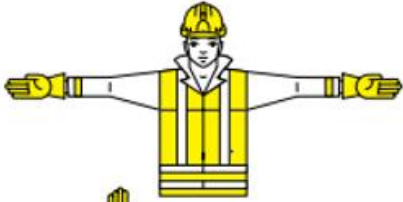
General Signals		
Meaning	Description	Illustration
Start Attention Start of command	Both arms are extended horizontally with the palms facing outwards.	
Stop Interruption End of movement	The right arm points upwards with the palm facing forwards.	
End of the operation	Both hands are clasped at chest height.	

Table 6: General Signals

Vertical Movements		
Meaning	Description	Illustration
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.	
Vertical Distance	The hands indicate the relevant distance.	

Table 7: Vertical Movements

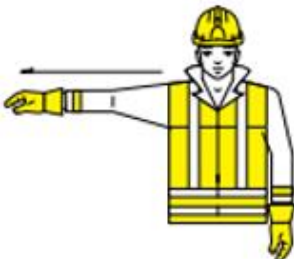
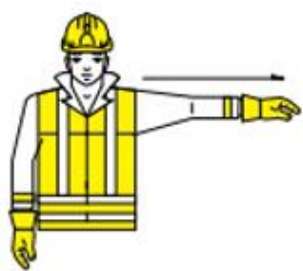
Horizontal Movements		
Meaning	Description	Illustration
Move forwards	Both arms are bent with the palms facing upwards and the forearms make slow movements towards the body.	
Move backwards	Both arms are bent with the palms facing downwards and the forearms make slow movements away from the body.	
Right to the signalman	The right arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards and slowly makes small movements to the right.	
Left to the signalman	The left arm is extended more or less horizontally with the palm facing downwards and slowly makes small movements to the left.	
Horizontal distance	The hands indicate the relevant distance.	

Table 8: Horizontal Movements

Danger		
Meaning	Description	Illustration
Danger Emergency stop	Both arms point upwards with the palms facing outwards.	
Quick	All movements faster.	
Slow	All movements slower.	

Table 9: Danger