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Quality requirements Electrical safety

Supplier requirements of SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries

for the inspection of equipment and installations

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1 Definitions

1.1 Equipment (appliances)

Equipment (appliances) means all installations, machines and other devices which are directly or indirectly involved in carrying out the work task as part of the work system.

According to DIN 33400:1983-10, this may include installations, facilities, machines, tools, equipment, materials and auxiliary materials.

.BGVA3 Section 2

Terms

(1) Electrical equipment in the context of the present accident prevention regulation encompasses all items which in whole or part have the purpose of applying electrical energy (such as items for its generation, conduction, distribution, storage, measurement, conversion and consumption) or for the transmission, distribution and processing of information (such as items employed in telecommunications and information technology). Protective and auxiliary equipment is deemed equivalent to electrical equipment in this context where it is subject to requirements concerning its electrical safety. Electrical installations are formed by the combination of electrical equipment.

In summary, it can also be said that:

Equipment in electrotechnical terms is a component which results in personal protection where used.

1.2 Portable electrical equipment

Portable electrical equipment is such that is moved during operation or which can easily be moved from one place to another while it is connected to the supply circuit. According to DIN VDE 0100-200, the limit for such equipment is set at 18 kg.

1.3 Stationary electrical equipment

Stationary electrical equipment is permanently installed equipment or appliances which have no carrying device and the size of which is such that they cannot easily be moved. These include electrical equipment which is temporarily installed and is operated using moveable Power cords.

Switchgear assembly with integrated and connected devices consist of stationary equipment. If a device is removed or, for example, used or repaired elsewhere, it must be treated as a portable device.

1.4 Installation

In engineering, an installation is described as a systematic composition of equipment / machines in a spatial connection. The equipment / machines can be linked in relation to function, control technology or safety.

1.5 Low-voltage installations

Low-voltage installations at SCHOTT AG are also designated as installations, these are installations which are operated using low-voltage, which are alternating voltages under 1 kV. They consist of equipment for the generation, conversion, storage, conduction, distribution and consumption of electrical energy for the purposes of performing work, such as in the form of mechanical work, for heat or light generation or in electrochemical processes. The significant standards for the erection, operation and servicing of low-voltage installations are laid down in DIN VDE standards part 1, in particular VDE 0100.

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1.6 Machines

A machine is an assembly, fitted with or intended to be fitted with a drive system other than directly applied human or animal effort, consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application.

A machine is essentially able to function as a separate unit independently of the surroundings, while its individual components cannot usually be used independently of the machine.

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2 Objective of the electrical safety requirements

The objective of the "Supplier requirements of SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries for the inspection of equipment and installations" is the sustainable implementation of the integrated inspection concept process and the associated management system. This aims to ensure that all electrical equipment (appliances), devices, machines and installations remain in a safe condition from commissioning to the end of their service life.

As such, SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries are in compliance with their obligations as client under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Arbeitsschutzgesetz, ArbSchG), which has priority over the institution for statutory accident insurance regulation "Electrical Installations and Equipment" (BGV A3), the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (BetrSichV) and other Technical Regulations for Safety in the Workplace (TRBS).

Section 4 ArbSchG, General Principles states:

Principles of Occupational Health and Safety

"In occupational safety and health measures, the employer shall duly consider the following general principles:

- 1. The work shall be so designed as to ensure that hazards for the life and health of the worker are avoided to the largest possible extent, and that remaining hazards are minimised wherever possible;*
- 2. Hazards shall be eliminated at their source;*
- 3. The measures shall be determined in compliance with the state of the art, occupational medicine and hygiene and other well-founded industrial science data; ..."*

The "Supplier requirements of SCHOTT AG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES for the inspection of equipment and installations" apply for all SCHOTT sites in Germany and shall come into force on 01.04.2012.

3 Legal basis

3.1 Inspection obligations as considered by various standards or organisations

With the Accident prevention regulation BGV A3 (formerly VBG 4), the inspection obligation has been prescribed by the accident insurance institution since 1979 as an autonomous by-law for electrical installations and stationary and portable electrical equipment. Since then, it has been the employer's responsibility to set the inspection intervals in accordance with the risk. It used to be possible to use inspection intervals set as examples (e.g. 4 years for stationary installations) without having to justify the validity of such intervals.

With the implementation of European framework directives concerning occupational safety into German law, the inspection obligation was extended in legal terms by state occupational safety requirements (laws and ordinances). The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Arbeitsschutzgesetz, ArbSchG), the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Betriebssicherheitsverordnung, BetrSichV) and the subordinated Technical Regulations for Safety in the Workplace (Technische Regeln für Betriebssicherheit, TRBS) require all employers to establish a inspection organisation for the safe provision and use of appliances by all employees in the company. This includes electrical and non-electrical appliances used by employees, visitors, external tradesmen etc. during work. This model

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changed by the state occupational safety requirements requires employers to continue to practice occupational safety on a preventive basis. As such, there must be risk assessments showing

- what risks actually exist and impact employees and appliances and
- what measures to minimise risk must be laid down in advance in order to be able to reduce the risk to a tolerable level. This is what is known as an acceptable residual risk.

Since the "BetrSichV" came into force in October 2002, the determination of inspection types, scope and intervals for electrical appliances in terms of risk must now be done in writing in the form of a risk assessment. Due to ignorance or uncertainty, the serious legal significance of not having these documents is often not appreciated. In the event of a loss, this may result in serious legal consequences for the employer or the authorised persons as a criminal offence.

"Generally recognised good engineering practice" must continue to be applied for proper electrical testing on stationary installations and portable devices if the legal appearance that the employer acted properly and therefore not culpably is to be maintained. The mention of VDE standards in Section 49 of the German Energy Act (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz) establishes in legal terms the presumption of conformity with generally recognised good engineering practice, whereby the VDE standards are awarded a virtually judicial character.

The following matrix shows an overview of the VDE standards to be used to implement inspections, which are mainly relevant for electrical safety in companies:

Standards to be used	VDE 0100-600	VDE 0105-100	VDE 0113-1	VDE 0701-0702	VDE 0100-410
Inspection type / appliance type					
Initial inspection of electrical installations	X				X
Periodic inspection of electrical installations	X	X			X
Periodic inspection of electrical machines		X	(X)		X
Initial inspection of electrical machines			X		X
Inspection of electrical devices/appliances				X	X

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3.2 Obligation of initial inspection of electrical appliances

According to Section 4 ArbSchG and Section 4 BetrSichV, the employer shall take the measures to ensure that the employees shall only be provided with work equipment which is suitable for the conditions given at the workplace, and which guarantees that occupational health and safety are ensured if it is used under its intended operating conditions.

Section 10 BetrSichV also requires that where the safety of work equipment depends on the installation conditions, it shall be subjected to an inspection after installation and before commissioning, as well as after assembly at a new site or a new location. The purpose of this inspection is to ensure that the work equipment has been installed correctly and is operating safely.

It is now generally recognised that the only mandatory CE mark required by law, as well as the GS mark and other voluntary marks, no longer constitute absolutely reliable indications of safety. Devices with falsified marks are frequently available on the market. For example, there are CE certifications in circulation which, contrary to the official language rules of the European Commission, confuse "Communauté Européenne" with "China Export". The fact that the institutions for statutory accident insurance <<< a manufacturer or erector confirmation is deemed sufficient in Section 5(4) BGV A3 >>> could rely on the presence of test marks originates from the time when CE and GS marks had more value and were not falsified to this extent.

"ArbSchG" and "BetrSichV" therefore clearly define the responsibility. The employer/operator therefore has primary liability, and not the manufacturer of electrical products. The employer/operator is required to assess the risks arising from the newly acquired appliances. The fact that there are many products available on the market with serious safety defects shows that declarations of conformity/manufacturers' declaration are not helpful.

Other than the safe provision, the employer must also take suitable measures for the safe use of work equipment by employees at work. Employees can also be external service providers and private work equipment can also be used at work.

By way of initial inspection, before the work equipment is put into service, the security required above can easily be provided in a traceable manner.

3.3 Obligation for periodic inspection of electrical appliances

In addition to initial inspection, Section 10 (2) BetrSichV requires that work equipment be also subjected to periodic inspections. The purpose of these inspections is to guarantee the safe condition of the installation throughout the service life of an installation or work equipment. Within the scope of electrotechnical periodic inspection, DIN VDE 0105-100 requires that evidence be provided that an electrical installation corresponds to the safety requirements and erection standards. Inspections may include proof of good condition of the installation. These are to find defects occurring after commissioning and which can interfere with operation or cause hazards.

3.4 Required qualification of inspection staff

The employer/operator is responsible for the safe provision and use of work equipment and installations. Specifically, electrical parts require specially qualified staff. In accordance with Section 13 ArbSchG, the employer may give reliable and skilled persons the task, in writing, to perform any obligations incumbent on him on their own responsibility. If the employer himself does not have the required specialist qualification, he must appoint a responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK) according to VDE 1000-10 for this task in writing and without instruction. The VEFK is then responsible for assessing and ensuring the technical requirements for the persons working in the electrical engi-

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neering area. The employer's responsibility of selection is then converted into a responsibility of supervision where a VEFK is appointed.

In addition to specifying the installation and work responsibilities within his area, the VEFK is also responsible for assigning competent persons according to TRBS 1203 to the inspections in accordance with Section 10 BetrSichV. In addition to completed professional training and at least one year of professional experience, the inspector to be employed must have recent professional experience. The required competency of "inspecting" persons must be determined in a risk assessment (Use: [PC_GP_01 SCHOTT AG Appointment of Competent Person Checklist](#)). A written assignment including an exemption from instructions in relation to the inspection, is also mandatory for a legally secure organisational structure.

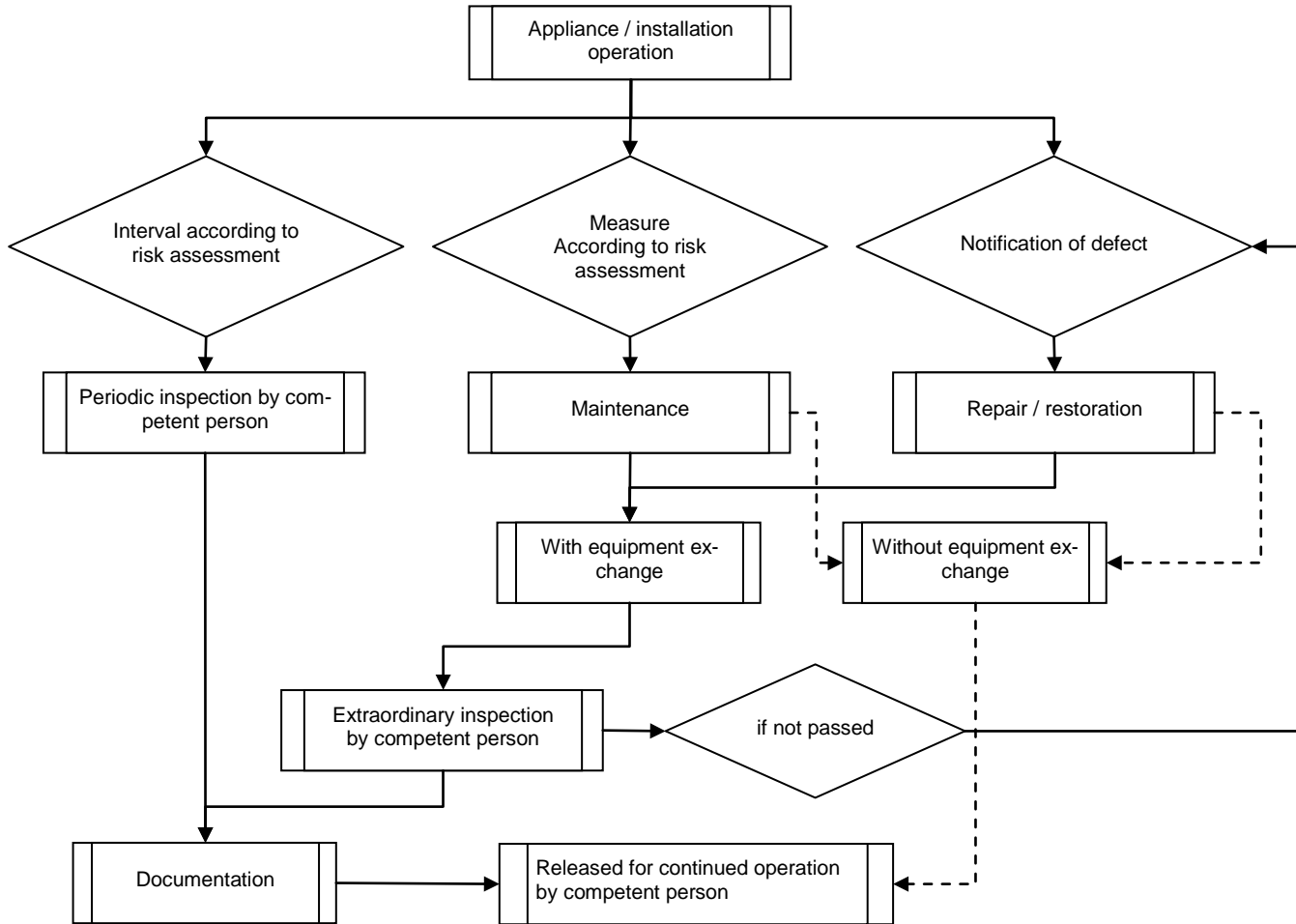
The following illustration shows an inverse determination of employee qualification:



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4 Safe use of electrical work equipment and installations

The following flow chart describes the basic processes for the operation, including maintenance, repair and regular inspection of electrical work equipment and installations:



Periodic inspections by competent persons are conducted at the intervals laid down in the risk assessment and shall preferably be documented in a legally certain manner in the electronic system along with the measurement results and values. The testing devices used are also work equipment and must be inspected and calibrated before commissioning and at reasonable intervals. Written proof is required, which must be accessible to the SCHOTT AG VEFK at all times.

Extraordinary inspections may be required following a motor replacement, for example. These are conducted by the electrically skilled person responsible in order to verify the effectiveness of electrical protection measures. Extraordinary inspections must also be documented in writing, whereby simplified variants may be used, e.g. the service log book.

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5 External service providers

5.1 Coordination of external service providers

As "BetrSichV" clearly lays down the responsibility for the provision and use of work equipment by employees at work, regulations must be adopted so as to ensure that external service providers:

- only use tested devices and if required install a portable residual current device with protective conductor monitoring (PRCD-S) upstream,
- conduct themselves safely and wear the relevant personal protective equipment (PPE),
- only work at their workplace with written approval (permission/clearance slip),
- comply with the safety obligations of construction sites,
- are randomly inspected by the employer,
- provide proof of inspection for electrical safety where required (repair/erection of devices, machines or installations).

The employer SCHOTT reserves the right to verify the technical qualification of the contractor prior to awarding the contract, e.g. by enquiring whether the contractor is familiar with the works to be carried out and all the required conditions are fulfilled, or by inspecting certificates of competence and work instructions. When commissioning repairs on electrical machines and installations, the competent VEFK in the electrical engineering department must be consulted and the subsequent inspection taken into consideration.

Once the contractor has performed its service, the client SCHOTT AG shall verify that specifications have been complied with. Particular attention will be paid to the provision of complete documentation including inspection protocols. The competent VEFK in the electrical engineering department must be consulted for the acceptance of machines and installations. (Use: [PC_GP_05 SCHOTT AG Machines and Installations Acceptance Checklist](#))

5.2 Performance of inspections by external service providers

When assigning electrotechnical inspections to external service providers, it shall be ensured that the inspector is sufficiently qualified and that the correct measurement and testing equipment is used.

During and after the performance of the service by the contractor, the SCHOTT AG electrical engineering department shall verify compliance with specifications. This shall consider whether the measurement methods were correctly selected, whether the inspection steps were complied with and whether the inspection was documented in full. A random check of the contractor's competent persons during the inspection may be conducted by SCHOTT AG at any time. This procedure shall be used for all operational areas when outsourcing inspection tasks.

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6 Operating equipment and installations

6.1 Operating portable electrical appliances

6.1.1 Commissioning

After being logged in the inventory and assigned by a competent person, portable electrical appliances must be inspected according to the inspection intervals determined in accordance with the following inspection requirements and the associated inspection protocol.

(Use: [PV GP 03 SCHOTT AG VDE 0701-0702 Inspection](#)) and (Use: [PC GP 04 SCHOTT AG VDE 0701-0702 Inspection Protocol](#))

6.1.2 Repairs

After repair, portable electrical appliances must be subjected to an extraordinary inspection in order to find defects occurring during repair and so that only safe appliances are returned to service.

(Use: [PV GP 03 VDE 0701-0702 Inspection](#).) and (Use: [PC GP 04 SCHOTT AG VDE 0701-0702 Inspection Protocol](#))

If a defect is found, which cannot or must not be repaired, and at the end of the service life of an electrical appliance, this must be withdrawn from service and ensured that it does not continue to be operated without inspection. It must be withdrawn from use.

6.2 Operation of electrical machines

6.2.1 Commissioning

Before commissioning electrical machines, an initial inspection must be provided with acceptance of the electrical machine in accordance with inspection requirements (Use: [PV GP 04 SCHOTT AG VDE 0113 Inspection](#)) and (Use: [PC GP 06 SCHOTT AG VDE 0113-1 Inspection protocol](#)).

Defects found during the inspection must be recorded in writing in the inspection protocol and notified to the responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK). The VEFK shall specify how to process the defect. This includes the schedule for the repairs and requesting the works. Another inspection must be carried out after the repairs.

Before acceptance, the inspection protocol without defects must be submitted to the competent VEFK. Electrotechnical acceptance shall only be given with the following acceptance protocol (Use: [PC GP 05 SCHOTT AG Machines and Installations Acceptance Checklist](#)).

Electrotechnical acceptance may only be carried out by the competent responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK) or a person appointed by him.

6.2.2 Repairs

After performing repairs on an electrical machine, it must be ensured that no safety-relevant defects resulted from this work. Depending on whether any equipment was changed, this is done by way of an inspection after repair in accordance with the following inspection requirements (Use: [PV GP 07](#)

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[SCHOTT AG Maintenance](#)) and (Use: [PC_GP_10 SCHOTT AG Equipment Exchange Inspection Protocol](#)).

6.2.3 Expansions or modifications

When expanding or modifying existing machines, it must be verified whether this is a "first making available" as defined by the Product Safety Act (ProdSG), which would establish capacity as a manufacturer according to Section 2 (15). If a substantial modification is made, the machine must be considered new. (Use: [PC_GP_11 SCHOTT AG Evaluation of Substantial Modification](#))

If there is a "substantial modification", the machine must then be subjected to a full inspection according to the following inspection protocol (Use: [PV_GP_04 SCHOTT AG VDE 0113 Inspection](#)) and (Use: [PC_GP_06 SCHOTT AG VDE 0113-1 Inspection protocol](#))).

If a machine was substantially modified, it must comply with the EC Machinery Directive in its entirety, i.e. not just the modified part. If the machine was put into operation before 01.01.1995, this entails the following particular obligations:

- To conduct a risk assessment and the conformity assessment procedure
- To retrofit the machine to the EC Machinery Directive safety integrity level
- To complete and revise the operating instructions
- To prepare documentation in accordance with Annex VII of the Machinery Directive
- To affix CE marking

If a defect is found, which cannot or must not be repaired, and at the end of the service life of an electrical machine, this must be withdrawn from service and ensured that it does not continue to be operated without inspection.

6.2.4 Electrotechnical acceptance

Electrotechnical acceptance shall only be granted if the following conditions are fulfilled.

1. All items of the specifications
(Use: [LV_GP_02 SCHOTT AG Installations and Machines](#)) are fulfilled.
2. An inspection protocol without defects
(Use: [PC_GP_06 SCHOTT AG VDE 0113-1 Inspection Protocol](#)) is provided.
3. An electrical engineering acceptance protocol
(Use: [PC_GP_05 SCHOTT AG Machines and Installations Acceptance Checklist](#))
is provided without defects.
4. Only once all the above points have been fulfilled may incoming goods be logged. For this purpose, only this form
(Use: [SCHOTT AG Incoming Goods Release Form](#)) may be used.

6.3 Operation of electrical installations

6.3.1 Commissioning

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Before commissioning electrical installations, an initial inspection must be provided with acceptance of the electrical installation in accordance with inspection requirements (Use: [PV_GP_05 SCHOTT AG VDE 0100-600 Inspection](#)) with the following inspection protocol (Use: [PC_GP_07 SCHOTT AG VDE 0100-600, VDE 0105-100 Inspection Protocol](#)).

Defects found during the inspection must be recorded in writing in the inspection protocol and notified to the responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK). The VEFK shall specify how to process the defect. This includes the schedule for the repairs and requesting the works. Another inspection must be carried out after the repairs.

Before acceptance, the inspection protocol without defects must be submitted to the competent VEFK. Electrotechnical acceptance shall only be given with the following acceptance protocol (Use: [PC_GP_05 SCHOTT AG Machines and Installations Acceptance Checklist](#)).

6.3.2 Repairs

After performing repairs on an electrical installation, it must be ensured that no safety-relevant defects resulted from this work. Depending on whether any equipment was changed, this is done by way of an inspection after repair in accordance with the following inspection requirements (Use: [PV_GP_07 SCHOTT AG Servicing](#)) and inspection protocol ([Use:PC_GP_10 SCHOTT AG Equipment Exchange Inspection Protocol](#)).

Defects found during the inspection must be recorded in writing in the inspection protocol and notified to the responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK). The VEFK shall specify how to process the defect. This includes the schedule for the repairs and requesting the works. Another inspection must be carried out after the repairs.

6.3.3 Expansions or modifications

When expanding or modifying existing machines, it must be verified whether this is a "first making available" as defined by the Product Safety Act (ProdSG), which would establish capacity as a manufacturer according to Section 2 (15). If a substantial modification is made, the machine must be considered new. (Use: [PC_GP_11 SCHOTT AG Evaluation of Substantial Modification](#)) If a "substantial modification" has been made, the installation must then be subjected to a full inspection according to the following inspection requirements (Use: [PV_GP_05 SCHOTT AG VDE 0100-600 Inspection](#)) and inspection protocol (Use: [PC_GP_07 SCHOTT AG VDE 0100-600, VDE 0105-100 Inspection Protocol](#)).

If a defect is found, which cannot or must not be repaired, and at the end of the service life of an electrical installation, this must be withdrawn from service and ensured that it does not continue to be operated without inspection.

6.3.4 Electrotechnical acceptance

Electrotechnical acceptance shall only be granted if the following conditions are fulfilled.

1. All items of the specifications
(Use: [LV_GP_01 SCHOTT AG Energy Distribution Installations](#)) are fulfilled
2. An inspection protocol without defects
(Use: [PC_GP_07 SCHOTT AG VDE 0100-600, VDE 0105-100 Inspection Protocol](#)) is provided

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3. An electrical engineering acceptance protocol
(Use: [PC GP 05 SCHOTT AG Machines and Installations Acceptance Checklist](#)) is provided.
4. Only once all the above points have been fulfilled may incoming goods be logged. For this purpose, only this form
(Use: [SCHOTT AG Incoming Goods Release Form](#)) may be used.

Electrotechnical acceptance may only be carried out by the competent responsible electrically skilled person (VEFK) or a person appointed by him.

6.4 Operation of “installations subject to monitoring”

Pursuant to Section 15 BetrSichV, “installations subject to monitoring” and their subunits must be subjected to recurrent inspections at certain intervals to ensure their proper condition with respect to their operation. The following inspection intervals are prescribed in BetrSichV:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • Lift installations | at least every 4 years |
| • Construction site hoists | at least every 2 years |
| • Installations in potentially explosive atmospheres | at least every 3 years |

These inspections also include the electrical equipment and components.

An “installation subject to monitoring”, particularly lift installations and construction site hoists, must be considered as electrical machines in electrotechnical terms.

In this regard, reference is made to point 3.2 "Operation of electrical machines".

6.5 Operation of other installations

Other installations requiring recurrent inspection include:

6.5.1 Safety lighting systems

If safety lighting systems are used, these must be operated in accordance with DIN EN 50172 (VDE 0108 part 100). This prescribes daily, monthly and annual inspections with certain inspection elements. These inspections may be conducted by automatic inspection systems, such as the ones in modern safety lighting systems. The inspections must be documented.

6.5.2 Lightning protection systems

Lightning protection systems must be operated in accordance with DIN EN 62305-3 (VDE 0185-305-3). They must be inspected by a lightning protection specialist at recurrent intervals. The intervals and elements of the inspections depend on the lightning protection class. Lightning protection systems in protection class I and II must be subjected to a visual inspection annually and to a full in-

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inspection every two years. Lightning protection systems in protection class III and IV must be subjected to visual inspections every two years and to a full inspection every four years. Critical systems must be subjected to a full inspection annually. Lightning protection systems in potentially explosive installations must be subjected to visual inspections every 6 months. The metrological inspection of the installation should be carried out once a year. (Use: [PC_GP_12_VDE_0185_Inspection_Protocol](#))

6.5.3 Medium-voltage systems

According to DIN VDE 0101, power installations with rated alternating voltages above 1 kV must be subjected to inspections and tests in order to prove conformity of the installation and equipment with the applicable technical specifications. The scope, applicable specifications and the type of documentation must be agreed between the manufacturer and the operator.

Medium-voltage installations must be treated as electrical installations from an electrotechnical perspective.

In this regard, reference is made to point [6.3 "Operation of electrical installations"](#).

6.5.4 Power-driven doors

According to "ASR (workplace guideline) A1.7", power-driven doors must be inspected at least once a year. These inspections should also include the electrical equipment and components.

Power-driven doors must be treated as electrical machines from an electrotechnical perspective.

In this regard, reference is made to point [6.2 "Operation of electrical machines"](#).

6.5.5 Crane systems

According to Section 26 "BGV D6", the employer must ensure that cranes are inspected by an expert in accordance with the operating conditions and situation as needed, annually but at least once. The inspection instructions of the manufacturer in the operating manual must be followed in this regard. Power-driven tower cranes, power-driven vehicle cranes, portable power-driven "Derrick cranes", and truck-mounted cranes must be inspected by an expert at least every 4 years. These inspections should also include the electrical equipment and components.

Crane systems must be treated as electrical machines from an electrotechnical perspective.

In this regard, reference is made to point [6.2 "Operation of electrical machines"](#).

6.5.6 Building law inspection requirements

Building law requirements for the inspection of certain types of structures and certain technical installations depend on the respective federal Land and are listed in general in the building permit. The state construction ordinance of Rhineland-Palatinate (LBauO) and the state ordinance on the inspection of building installations (RLP) are some examples of these.

Certain types of structures could be:

1. Public assembly buildings (Section 2 (1) of the Public Assembly Buildings Ordinance (Versammlungsstättenverordnung) - VStättVO -

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of 17 July 1972 - GVBl [legal gazette] p. 257, 371, BS 213-1-9 - as amended) with stages or covered scenery areas and assembly buildings for film performances, if the associated assembly rooms each or collectively accommodate more than 100 visitors,

2. Public assembly buildings with assembly rooms (Section 2 (3) VStättVO), which each or collectively accommodate more than 200 visitors; for museums and similar buildings this ordinance only applies for the inspection of building installations in assembly rooms which each accommodate more than 200 visitors and their escape routes.
3. Sales outlets (Section 1 of the Sales Outlets Ordinance (Verkaufsstättenverordnung) of 8 July 1998 - GVBl. p. 229, BS 213-1-17 - as amended),
4. Exhibition facilities for trade fairs and similar events, whose exhibition rooms each or collectively have floor space of more than 2,000 m²,
5. Medium and large car parks (Section 1(8) of the Car Park Ordinance (Garagenverordnung) of 13 July 1990 - GVBl. p. 243, BS 213-1-27 - as amended),
6. Hotels and restaurants seating more than 400 guests or with over 60 beds,
7. High-rise buildings,
8. Hospitals,
9. Schools,
10. Establishments as defined by Sections 4 and 5 of the State Law on Types of Dwellings and Participation,
11. Other structural installations and rooms of particular type or use according to Section 50 (2) of the state construction ordinance of Rhineland-Palatinate (LBauO), insofar as the inspection is ordered by the competent construction supervisory authority in the specific case.

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Certain technical installations could be:

- CO warning installations in closed car parks;
- stationary automatic fire-extinguishing systems;
- ventilation systems;
- mechanical ventilation systems in closed medium and large car parks;
- pressure ventilation systems for smoke extraction from escape routes;
- mechanical smoke extraction systems;
- safety lighting and safety power supply installations;
- fire alarm and general alarm systems;
- Electrical installations:
 - in hospitals only electrical installations used to maintain operations,
 - in car parks only electrical installations in closed car parks and
 - in the other buildings pursuant to sentence 1 all electrical installations;
 - natural smoke extraction systems and
 - stationary non-automatic fire-extinguishing systems.

Structures and technical installations subject to inspection, if these are to fulfil building regulations, must be inspected by an expert recognised under the building regulations for effectiveness and operational safety in accordance with the inspection intervals determined in the corresponding inspection ordinance of the state.

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7 Additional Supplier Requirements Inspection of SCHOTT AG equipment and installations

Express reference is once more made to compliance with the SCHOTT AG electrotechnical rules. In the event that you are not familiar with the SCHOTT AG electrotechnical rules, you may view these here. (Use: [SCHOTT AG Electrotechnical Rules](#)) These electrotechnical rules must be followed by you and your employees if you carry out electrotechnical works for SCHOTT AG and its subsidiaries.

8 Signature

By signing this document, the contractor confirms having understood the SCHOTT AG supplier requirements, and that it shall adhere to them. The contractor shall ensure that its employees, as well as the employees of sub-contractors, are informed of and instructed on the supplier requirements.

Contractor:

Name:

Street:

Town/city:

Signature:

Place

read and understood

Signature of contractor

Date

Name in print letters

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