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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 47911-2026

**Requirements of work safety management system for small and
micro-sized enterprises**

小微企业安全生产标准化管理体系要求

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2020 "Directives for standardization - Part 1: Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents".

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The issuing body shall not be held responsible for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the Ministry of Emergency Management of the People's Republic of China and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Work Safety Standardization (SAC/TC 288).

The drafting organizations are the China Academy of Safety Science and Technology, the International Exchange and Cooperation Centre of the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Institute of Urban Safety and Environmental Science of the Beijing Academy of Science and Technology, and the emergency management bureaus of Huzhou, of the Shunyi District of Beijing, of Binzhou, of Quanzhou and of Yongkang.

1 Scope

This document specifies the general requirements, the safety risk management and control, the investigation and treatment of accident hazards, the emergency preparedness and response, and the inspection and improvement of the work safety standardization

management system for small and micro-sized enterprises.

It applies to the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of that system.

Note: the classification of small and micro-sized enterprises follows the Measures for the classification of large, medium, small and micro-sized enterprises for statistical purposes.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following document constitute indispensable provisions of this document through normative reference in the text. For a dated reference, only the version corresponding to that date applies; for an undated reference, the latest version - including all amendments - applies.

GB/T 33000 Requirements of work safety management system for large and medium-sized enterprises

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions given in GB/T 33000 apply to this document.

4 General requirements

4.1 The principal person in charge of the enterprise is the first person responsible for work safety, is fully responsible for the work safety of the enterprise, shall be familiar with its work safety situation, and shall organise the study and resolution of work safety problems.

4.2 The enterprise shall set up a work safety management body as prescribed, staffed with full-time or part-time work safety management personnel.

4.3 The work safety management personnel shall be familiar with the risk control measures of the enterprise, shall carry out a comprehensive inspection of equipment and facilities, process flows and the working environment, and shall carry out day-to-day safety management effectively.

4.4 The enterprise shall define the work safety responsibilities of each post and shall periodically supervise and assess how those responsibilities are being met.

4.5 The enterprise shall draw up work safety rules and regulations covering work safety responsibilities, work safety education and training, safety risk management and control, the investigation and treatment of accident hazards and emergency management, in the light of its actual work safety situation.

4.6 The enterprise shall guarantee the funding of work safety, shall take part in work injury insurance as required by law, and shall set aside and use the work safety funds in the prescribed amount and manner.

4.7 The enterprise shall define the annual work safety objectives and tasks and the persons responsible for them, and shall periodically check how those objectives are being met.

4.8 The enterprise shall provide targeted work safety education and training for the principal person in charge, the work safety management personnel, the personnel carrying out special operations and the other employees, so that they have the necessary work safety knowledge and ability; it shall provide pre-work safety education and notification of work safety matters to the personnel of related parties. Personnel carrying out special operations shall have received the prescribed specialised safety training and obtained the corresponding qualification before taking up the post.

4.9 The enterprise shall define the channels and the ways in which employees take part in work safety, and shall encourage them to put forward proposals for improving it.

4.10 The principal person in charge shall promptly organise the discussion of, and the reply to, the employees' proposals for improving work safety; shall organise the implementation of those adopted, defining the person responsible, the measures and the time limit; and shall reward those who put them forward.

5 Safety risk management and control

5.1 The enterprise shall identify the safety risks of each post, using methods such as brainstorming, job hazard analysis, safety checklists or preliminary hazard analysis, and shall assess them and decide the control measures.

5.2 The enterprise shall draw up a list of the safety risks and of their control measures, and shall display it where the work is done, so that the people exposed to a risk are the people who can read about it.

5.3 The enterprise shall keep the evacuation routes and the exits unobstructed, and shall mark them.

5.4 The enterprise shall maintain its equipment and facilities, shall keep the safety devices and the protective devices complete and working, and shall not put out of service or bypass any of them.

5.5 The enterprise shall set safety signs at the places where a risk exists, and shall keep them legible.

5.6 The enterprise shall provide personal protective equipment that meets the requirements, shall supervise its use, and shall replace it when it is worn out.

5.7 Before work begins the enterprise shall check the equipment, the tools and the working environment, and shall not start work when a condition is unsafe.

5.8 The enterprise shall operate a work permit for the hazardous operations: confined space entry, work at height, blasting, hoisting, hot work, and temporary electrical work. The

permit shall name who approves the work, who supervises it and what measures are in place before it starts.

5.9 When the process, the equipment, the materials or the layout change substantially, the enterprise shall assess the safety risks again before the change is put into use.

5.10 The enterprise shall supervise the behaviour of its workers, shall correct unsafe acts, and shall record the correction.

5.11 The enterprise shall verify the qualifications of the contractors and of the parties to which it leases premises or equipment, and shall not contract or lease to a party that does not hold them.

5.12 The enterprise shall sign a safety management agreement with the contracting or leasing party, defining what each of them is responsible for.

5.13 The enterprise shall coordinate and check the work of the contracting and leasing parties, and shall not hand over the safety management of the work to them and leave it there.

A safety system a workshop of nine people can run

GB/T 33000 was written for large and medium-sized enterprises, and it assumes an organisation that a workshop of nine people does not have: a safety department, a documented management review, an internal audit programme. Applied to a small firm it produces paperwork that nobody has time to keep, and a system that exists only in the binder.

This document keeps the same structure - risks, hazards, emergencies, review - and rewrites it for a firm where the owner is also the person responsible for safety. The safety management body may be one part-time person. The annual review is a summary, not an audit programme. What does not shrink is the list of things that kill people.

That is the reason the general requirements start with the principal person in charge rather than with a policy statement. In an enterprise of this size there is no layer between the person who decides and the person exposed: if the owner does not know the safety situation of the firm, nobody else in the firm does either.

Where small enterprises actually get hurt

The hazardous operations in 5.8 are where small enterprises lose people. Confined space entry, hot work near something flammable, work at height without an anchor, a load lifted over someone: each of them is a routine job until the day the conditions are slightly different, and each of them is fatal within seconds rather than injurious over years.

The document answers with a work permit, which is a deliberately slow instrument. It forces