





Safety and Health at Work

SMALL ENTERPRISES







Identifying hazards and strains
Implementing measures

PUBLISHED BY

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Vereinigung der Metall-Berufsgenossenschaften

in Deutschland







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Foreword

Supporting small enterprises in the area of employee protection is a core task of the national prevention services.

The main responsibility for implementing the prevention lies in the hands of the entrepreneur. As the correct implementation of this task demands fundamental knowledge, it is essential that appropriate information material is available to the entrepreneur. This brochure is intended to contribute to this requirement.

As this brochure is drawn up in the form of checklists, it should facilitate entrepreneurs in small enterprises to determine hazards in their facilities and lay down measures to eliminate hazardous situations.

Typical hazards are shown and measures for their elimination proposed.

This brochure represents a procedural documentation compiled on an international level. It was jointly compiled by members of the Vereinigung der Metall-Berufsgenossenschaften, the Asociación para la Prevención de Accidentes and the Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt. The work was supported by members of the ISSA sections

- iron and metalworking industry,
- electricity, gas, distant heating, water, and
- machinery safety.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all those who contributed towards compiling this brochure.

I wish all readers every success and hope this brochure will support the implementation under the motto "Safety is entrusted to the boss".

Generaldirektor Mag. Helmut Pichler Chairman of the Section Iron and Metalworking Industry

Introduction

Initial situation:

In small enterprises the entrepreneur is closely involved in all activities. He is the "key figure" and carries the responsibility for his enterprise – even for safety and health.

The entrepreneur is the addressee for the requirements regarding many legal standards. For this reason he is obliged to take care of the safety and health of his employees, as is mandatory according to the Framework Directive on Health and safety at Work*) and the respective individual directives for all enterprises in the EU.

The challenge:

Even if the entrepreneur – depending on the national regulations – is supported by internal and external experts in carrying out his duties regarding safety and health, it is in all cases important and essential for him to be well versed in the appropriate basic knowledge.

This brochure affords an overview of possible hazards and strains in enterprises. It assists the entrepreneur in overcoming challenges he has to face.

Objective of the brochure:

Based on the as-is situation, all measures regarding safety and health are to be determined in the enterprise. Determining the as-is situation must be carried out systematically and cover all areas, if the objective "safe workplaces" is to be achieved. This brochure enables the entrepreneur to determine hazards and strains at individual workplaces of his enterprise, to recognise shortcomings and define the required measures. The brochure does not, of course, cover every hazard or strain that may occur in the enterprise. It depicts typical hazards and strains that occur in practice.

Assistance and consultation:

One can not deal with all aspects of health and safety above. Certain tasks must be handled by external consultants. Experts from the fields of safety engineering and occupational medicine can be considered, as well as independent safety specialists and experts from the various individual professional fields. The results of the consultations are documented and implemented in the enterprise.

Documentation:

The investigation and assessment of hazards which according to the frame directive is mandatory for every enterprise must be documented. For this purpose the varying requirements in the individual EU countries need to be considered. Benefit:

This brochure is meant to make the entrepreneur aware of how he can actively involve him-self in the improvement of health and safety in his enterprise.

When the entrepreneur of a small enterprise is convinced of the importance of his personal involvement regarding safety and health, then targeted necessary measures are implemented, employees motivated and positive effects regarding economic efficiency and competitiveness of the enterprise will materialise.

Experience:

Safety and health and economic efficiency go hand in hand. Entrepreneurs having "invested" in safety and health for their workers confirm the importance of safety and health for the success of their enterprises. The effects of, for example, improvements in safety standards contribute directly towards lowering overheads by a reduction of employee absenteeism. And the performance of an employee privileged to work in a safe and healthy work environment is apt to be better – which, in turn, means higher profitability.

^{*)} Council Directive 89/391/EEC "on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work"

		 Questions and remarks should help you recognise whether the hazards and strains named occur in your enterprise. □ Describe the situation precisely and amend where necessary. 		Notes e.g. workplaces or employees affected
Electrical safety Checklist for division/workplan	ce		Date of appraisal: 21. 08. 06 Action to be taken by: 23. 08. 06	arge: <u>Mr. Kled</u> u
Faulty electrical installations and equipment	e.g. throug damage	ny electrical hazards? –	Measures: ✓ visual control before work to check for perceptible faults ✓ regular check by qualified electrician ✓ only use tested equipment	Notes: Power drills
	safety re use of m electrica	Il appliances not used in compliance with egulations noist electrical appliances or operation of Il installations with wet hands or feet or appliances or operation of Il installations with wet hands or feet or applications.	 Switch off current immediately in case of damage/disfunction, disconnect plug, report damage and have repaired by a qualified electrician. mark and, if necessary, block electrical installations and switchgear 	
	special e heat, co fire and confined tion) special i	environmental conditions (e.g. extreme ld, wetness, chemical influences) explosive hazards areas d spaces (e.g. containers, steel constructequirements at construction sites	 select and use equipment according to application range (e.g. protection category, mechanical protection) use equipment with low voltage or fuse disconnection 	

oncomberor area, wompiace		_	,	
Unprotected movable	Hazards and strains:		Measures:	Notes:
machine parts	Are there machines with unprotected movable parts (e.g. circular saws, angle grinders, presses)?		O when purchasing new equipment pay attention to safe equipment (CE marking), declaration of conformity	
			O separating protective fixtures (e.g. housing, covering, fencing)	
	<u> </u>		zone protection devices (e.g. two-hand control unit, safety shutdown mat)	
			O pullbacks and holdbacks (e.g. deflectors, brackets)	
			O presence-sensing devices (e.g. light barriers)	
			O check protective devices for effectiveness	
			O	
	 When operating equipment/machines are there dangerous areas that could cause injuries? − e.g. □ crushing (especially of hands) □ entanglement of hair or clothing □ shear zones □ 		 observe safety distance mark hazardous areas no wearing of gloves when danger of entanglement prevails use personal protective equipment instruct on residual danger 	t
	☐ Can hazardous areas emerge in special situations or operation conditions (e.g. cleaning, fault repair, tool change)?		instructions for useoperating instructions	

Mechanical safety 2 Date of appraisal: Action to be taken by: _____ Checklist for area/workplace In charge: ___ Parts with hazardous Hazards and strains: Measures: Notes: surfaces ☐ Can injuries such as tears and cuts occur? – e.g. O housing, covering through: O deburring of edges ☐ corners, sharp edges, points O appropriate storage of pointed or sharp objects rough surfaces O separate glass disposal ☐ knives, blades O protective gloves, if necessary protective clothing ■ broken glass Movable transportation O observe manufacturer's instruction and type plate ☐ Are there threats of danger? – e.g. through: equipment, movable O regular technical check overloading of a vehicle working appliances O assignment of suitable trained persons ☐ disfunctions and faults (e.g. brakes) O mark traffic routes and keep them free ☐ unauthorised use of means of transportation O guarantee necessary width of routes □ indistinct traffic routes ☐ routes too narrow, unmarked ☐ storage on routes \Box Are there threats emanating from loads? – e.g. O observe carrying capacity and tilt resistance ☐ tilting over of transportation means O correct placing and fastening of load ☐ limited view of driver due to bulky load O obtain help of person for directing

Mechanical safety 3 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: _____ In charge: __

Uncontrolled movable parts Hazards and strains: Measures: Notes: ☐ Can parts move in an uncontrolled manner? – e.g. O observe carrying capacity of storage surface ☐ tilt (e.g. loads, stacks) O guarantee stability of storage and stacks, maintain permissible stacking heights □ swing (e.g. crane loads) O maintain safety distance □ roll (e.g. drums, rods) O provide for protective devices and stoppers ☐ fall (e.g. tools or work material in case of roof or assembly work) O place load and tools safely; attach railings, catcher hoods, safety shackles ☐ fly (e.g. chippings and shavings) O use hardhat O protection against chippings at the machine, suction O selection of correct abrasive wheel; observe rotation speed; protection cover O safety goggles, if necessary use face protection ☐ Can injuries occur? – e.g. through: O safety valve for pressure control ☐ media (e.g. gases) escaping under pressure

Mechanical safety 4 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: _____ In charge: ___

Falling on surfaces Measures: Hazards and strains: Notes: ☐ Can persons fall, slip, stumble, twist or miss their O use anti-slip surfacing footing? - e.g. through: O remove soiling and stumbling blocks unsuitable surfacing O repair damaged flooring □ soiling (e.g. oil, grease) O clear objects lying around and store correctly ☐ slippery surface due to weather condition O lay cables and wiring/ducts correctly unevenness, differences in height (e.g. bumps) O mark remaining stumbling blocks damaged surface O use adequate footwear (work shoes, safety shoes) objects lying around ☐ incorrect footwear ☐ lack of safety markings (e.g. floor markings) o _____ ☐ Are traffic routes and work surfaces soiled, O clean traffic routes and work surfaces cramped or obstructed?? O keep traffic routes free

Checklist for area/workplace		·	inarge.
Falling from heights	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
	☐ Is there a danger of falling from heights? – e.g	O secure ladders against sinking and tilting over	
	 from ladders, steps, stairs (e.g. incorrect footwear, climbing over, badly placed) 	O observe angle of incline for ladders; Open stepladder completely and place firmly	
		O do not place in traffic routes	
		O	_
	from scaffoldings (e.g. exceeding carrying capacity, no safe entry, no lateral protection)	O assemble scaffoldings correctly O	
V	☐ from elevated workplaces (e.g. elevated control	O cordon off fall risk zones	
	platforms, working platforms, roofs)	O provide for railings and protective devices	
		O use safety scaffolds, safety nets	
		0	_
	at openings and recesses (e.g. in floors, assembly openings, hatches and pits, wall and roof openings)	O secure openings (railing, coverings)	
		 at wall openings: provide grills, parapets or half doors 	
		0	_
	at workplaces with vats, basins and receptacles with material where one could sink (e.g. liquids, sludge, grain, slurries)	if technical safety measures against falls or protective interception are not in place, use personal protective equipment against falls	
	<u> </u>	O	_

Electrical safety		Date of appraisal:	
Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by:	In charge:
Faulty electrical installa-	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:

Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by: In charge:		
aulty electrical installa-	Hazards and strains:	Measures: Notes:		
tions and equipment	☐ Are there any electrical hazards? – e.g. through: ☐ damaged wiring, e.g. breaks, bare wires ☐ damaged casings of equipment ☐ damaged plugs and/or sockets ☐ electrical appliances not used in compliance with safety regulations ☐ use of moist electrical appliances or operation of electrical installations with wet hands or feet or with damp clothing ☐ Must special safety measures be observed? – e.g. ☐ special environmental conditions (e.g. extreme	 visual control before work to check for perceptible faults regular check by qualified electrician only use tested equipment switch off current immediately in case of damage/ dysfunction, disconnect plug, report damage and have repaired by a qualified electrician mark and, if necessary, block electrical installations and switchgear select and use equipment according to application range (e.g. protection category, mechanical protec- 		
	heat, cold, wetness, chemical influences) ifire and explosive hazards areas confined spaces (e.g. containers, steel construction) special requirements at construction sites working near electrical installations	tion) use equipment with low voltage or fuse disconnection work only under instruction of qualified electrician		
Electrical overhead lines and other live installations	☐ Is the distance to overhead lines (e.g. erecting scaffoldings, swinging hoisting devices, swinging loads and/or overhead lines) below the required safety distance?	 switch current off from lines cover bare wiring with insulating rubber or plastic profiles erect shielding limit work areas of hoisting devices 		

Mechanical safety 1 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: _______ In charge: ________

Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by: In o	charge:
Products used containing	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
nazardous substances	☐ Are hazardous substances or hazardous prepara-	O use alternative substances	Trottori -
	tions used (danger symbols on packaging, check	O request EU safety data sheets from manufacturer	
	safety data sheets)?	follow storage conditions according to safety dat sheets	
	☐ Are current safety data sheets incomplete,	O compile operating instructions	
	unavailable or unknown?	O avoid contact with food and stimulants	
		O prepare products as instructed	
	<u> </u>	O never mix different products	
	☐ Are alternative substances possible? ☐	O	_
\triangle a	☐ Is the skin particularly strained (e.g. by disinfectants and cleaning agents, frequent washing of	O use of personal protective equipment according instructions or safety data sheet	to
ACHTURE CARRET C	hands, moisture protection gloves)?	O skin protection plan (hand protection, adequate cleaning and care)	
Buildenhaus was philips base from		O	
Hazardous substances released in work process	☐ Can hazardous substances emerge? – e.g.	O change work processes, use of alternative substances	
	 gases, vapours (e.g. nitrous vapours when welding, from cooling lubricants, exhaust fumes, solvent vapours) 	O closed facilities and appliances	
		O spatial separation of hazard zone	
		O suction of contaminants where emission emerges	5
	 aerosols (e.g. paint mist, welding fumes, swarf of highly alloyed steel, wood dust, flour dust) 	O ventilation of rooms	
		O respiratory protection	
	☐ asbestos (from cleanup operations)	O skin protection plan	
	<u> </u>	O notification of work processes to authorities	
		O compile work plan including measures for protection of persons	
		O	-
	☐ Were preventive medical check-ups neglected?	O preventive medical checkups	

Protection against biological impact Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge:

Virus, parasites, fungus, Hazards and strains: Measures: Notes: bacteria ☐ Are infected human beings, animals or materials O avoid contact handled? - e.g. O hygiene and cleanliness ☐ working in hospitals, doctors' practices, laboratories O division into dirty/clean areas ☐ working with livestock (e.g. contact with animals and their excrements) O appropriate disposal of waste ☐ working in effluent or waste disposal installations O use of suitable body care products ☐ stay in tropical and subtropical areas O skin protection plan ☐ sewage workers O regular cleaning and (hand) disinfection effluent treatment plants O masks O healthcare (e.g. prevention checkups, inoculations) O ☐ Is there a danger through mould or germ O ventilation formation? - e.g. O maintenance plan for cooling lubricants mould formation O closed containers germ colonies (especially in aqueous solutions, such as cooling lubricants mixed with water)? O observe storage conditions (e.g. cooling) Has the air conditioning been contaminated by O regular air conditioning maintenance bacteria, fungus spores? O _____

Fire and explosion protection 1		Date of appraisal:		
Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by: In ch	narge:	
Fire hazard	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:	
	☐ Are highly flammable substances handled? – e.g. ☐ flammable liquids (e.g. alcohol, benzene, heating oil) ☐ flammable solids (e.g. roofing cardboard, wood, paper) ☐ flammable dusts (metal dusts, e.g. aluminium dust, magnesium dust) ☐	 substitute highly flammable substances remove unnecessary flammable material use working appliances made of flame resistant material 	-	
	 □ Are there ignition sources? – e.g. □ sparks, e.g. from matches, cigarettes, open fire, electrical appliances, welding torches or friction □ heat conduction, e.g. when welding □ 	 remove sources of ignition, such as open fires prohibit smoking markings (apparatuses or areas) welding work only with permission prohibition and information signs 	-	
Explosion hazard	 □ Are there explosive mixtures? – e.g. □ air and gases (e.g. uncontrolled escaping gas from equipment powered by liquefied gas) □ air and vapours (e.g. solvent vapours) □ air and dusts (e.g. metal dusts) □ 	 substitute flammable substances natural or technical ventilation monitor concentration remove sources of ignition check gas pipes for leak tightness gas burners: cut gas supply when flame dies keep substances that produce explosive when mixed with air away from open fires, electrical appliances, sparks, etc 	-	
	 □ Are there areas exposed to the danger of explosion? – e.g. □ inside apparatus □ in constricted spaces, pits, ducts □ □ Is an explosion protection document necessary? □ 	 prohibit smoking observe explosion protection zones compile explosion protection document 	-	

Fire and explosion protection 2	Date of appraisal:	
Checklist for area/workplace	Action to be taken by:	In charge:

Oneckilst for area/ workplace _		Action to be taken by in that	
Explosive substances	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
	 □ Are explosive substances handled? □ Are pyrotechnical substances or igniters handled? − e.g. □ substance mixtures to produce light, sound, smoke, mist or movement effects □ work on airbag and safety belt pyrotechnical tensioning system □ detonation equipment (e.g. loading and mixing devices for explosive or potentially explosive substances) □ Do all persons handle these substances? 	 permission for explosive substances and detonation equipment permission for handling explosive substances observe conditions for person in charge) execution of blasting only by person holding blasting permit execute special measures to be handled by experts only 	
Fire fighting	□ Is fire fighting not possible as there are no aids? □ □ Were too few people instructed in fire fighting? □ □ □ Was the posting of required markings forgotten? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	ofire extinguishers (choose according to flammable substance) extinguishing systems fire blankets smoke and heat exhaust systems regular maintenance of extinguishing system fire alarm installations fire doors instruct people carry out drills mark escape routes post alarm and escape route plans	

Fire and explosion protection 3 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace ______ Action to be taken by: ______ In charge: ______

Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by:	Action to be taken by: In charge:	
Fire fighting	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:	
	☐ Is escape not possible as escape routes blocked? ☐☐ Is fire fighting not possible as the routes are not wide enough? ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	O keep escape routes free O O sufficiently wide routes O		
	□ Is the escape hampered as escape routes are too narrow? □ Are there highly flammable objects on the escape route? □ □	adjust escape route width according to number persons do not store highly flammable objects avoid storing on escape route as far as possi		

Protection against not and cold objects		Date of appraisal:		
Checklist for area/workplace		_ Action to be taken by: In c	harge:	
Contact with hot objects	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:	
	☐ Is there a danger of burning? – e.g. ☐ at open fires ☐ on hot surfaces of equipment, work pieces, furnaces, pipes ☐ from hot liquids (e.g. hot bitumen) ☐ through superheated steam ☐ through splashes from hot materials ☐	 shielding, separation of the hazard area insulate items against heat post the required markings protective gloves eye protection safety shoes protective clothing 		
Contact with cold objects	□ Is there contact with cold materials? – e.g. □ refrigerant agents, cooling agents, dry ice □ cold pipes, metal parts □ cold equipment □ □ Is work executed in cold rooms? – e.g. □ cooling chambers □ refrigerated storage houses □	 remove refrigerant/cooling agents before maintenance work use protective gloves and adequate body protection work in cool rooms only with protective clothing against cold (observe time of exposure) compile operating instructions for refrigerating an cooling plants monitoring of the persons working in the cold rooms (e.g. reporting system) post the required markings 	d	

Protection against specific physical impact 1 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge: Noise Hazards and strains: Notes: Measures: ☐ Are there sources of noise (e.g. hammer drill, O in case of new acquisitions: compare the noise circular saw, angle grinder)? level of machines offered O change of process: e.g. flame levelling instead of hand levelling, suction instead of exhaust Does the soundscape interfere with mental work? O low-noise tools and machines O reduce operation times O spatial separation of sources of loud noise (e.g. dividing wall), shield, encapsulate Is communication at normal sound level impossible? O noise absorbing wall and ceiling panelling O mark noise areas Information for assessment: distance communication level 1 m not possible with normal 85 dB(A) or higher speaking voice 0.5 m onlx possible when 95 dB(A) or higher speaking loudly Do painful bursts of sound occur (e.g. erection work)? ☐ Do sounds from the operation drown out acoustic

danger signals? O use hearing protection (ear plugs, noise reduction Is no hearing protection worn? ear muffs

☐ Were preventive medical check-ups neglected?

32 33

O preventive medical check-ups

Protection against specific physical impact 2		Date of appraisal:	
Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by: In char	rge:
Whole-body vibration	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
	 □ Are vehicles and other means of transport used often or over long periods, where distinct vibrations can be felt? – e.g. □ forklifts, electric trolleys □ lorries, tractors, excavators □ Does strain in form of alternating shocks occur? □ Is driving done in unfavourable or twisted body posture? □	 pay attention to low vibration values when acquiring new vehicles and mobile working appliances use vehicles with vibration absorbing seats selection of a vibration-absorbing tyre equipment guarantee level and even carriage ways (if possible adjusted, slow way of driving) reduce operation times 	
Hand-arm vibration	 □ Are hand-operated working appliances and tools used which lead to strong hand-arm strain? e.g. □ pneumatic tools, motor saws □ hammer drills, impact screwdrivers, chisels, milling cutters. grinders □ hammer, picaxe □ tamper and vibratory plates 	 change of process use of vibration-reduced working appliances handles with attenuations or spring suspension reduce operation times use equipment with handle heating 	

Protection against specific physical impact 3		Date of appraisal:	
Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by:	In charge:
Radiation	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
	Does UV radiation occur (e.g. when hardening or drying materials, when welding)? Does infra-red radiation occur (e.g. in steel production)? Is laser used (e.g. in material processing, in medicine)? Is work undertaken with x-rays or radioactive radiation?	 close openings tightly from where radiation calescape use special safety goggles and protective glow Heat protective clothing against infra-red radiation operating instructions use safety goggles with laser protection filter handling of lasers classes 3 R, 3 B and 4 by specially trained employees only undertake protective measures according national rules and regulations Use personal protective equipment appoint radiation protection technician 	nes; ation onal
		O	
Electromagnetic fields	 □ Are employees exposed to electromagnetic fields? e.g. in the vicinity of high tension overhead power lines industrial installations high frequency fields 	 maintain limit values for electrical and magneti field strengths mark hazard areas admittance for trained personnel only inform those wearing pacemakers 	C

Workplace design 1			Date of appraisal:	
Checklist for area/workplace		_		charge:
Room climate	Hazards and strains:		Measures:	Notes:
Bad weather conditions when working in the open	□ Do aggravating conditions occur? – e.g. through: □ too warm/too cold room temperature □ too dry air □ occurrence of draught □ heat radiation □ □ Is work often executed under bad weather conditions? – e.g. □ heat/solar radiation □ cold □ precipitation □		 temperature regulation (heating, air conditioning) ac-cording to activity and individual requirements heat and humidity insulation humidify ambient air free or enforced airing at intervals, prevent draught adequate breaks for hard physical work under he impact protective clothing (winter and rain clothing) use sunscreen in case of inclement weather allocate tasks not affected by weather 	nt at
Beleuchtung Optische Signale	☐ Are workplaces in the enterprise badly lit (too dark, sources of glare)? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		 change lighting installation remove or shield off sources of glare regular cleaning of lights eliminate dark areas 	
	☐ Are notices/optical signals difficult to recognise?		O signal configuration (arrangement, enlargement)	

Workplace design 2 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: _______ In charge: _______

Checklist for area/workplace		Action to be taken by: in charg	je:
Work with a visual display	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
unit	 □ Do following problems occur when working with a VDU? – e.g. □ insufficient size and sharpness of characters □ poor character contrast and character brightness □ flickering of the screen □ glare and reflection on table and screen surfaces □ 	 purchase only CE-tested products clean screen surfaces regularly minimum character size 3.2 mm use glare-free lights and low-reflection screens; arrange lights parallel to main direction of viewing have regular breaks place screen correctly note: direction of screen view parallel to window top line of screen text not higher than eye level distance keyboard to table edge min. 10 cm viewing distance to screen, keyboard and working document min. 50 cm 	
Required space/ traffic routes	□ Are workplaces arranged so that employees cannot move without being hindered? □ □ Are there hazards for users due to wrong dimensioning of traffic routes or storage of material on traffic routes? □ □ Are escape routes blocked? □ □ Are emergency exits and escape routes difficult to open?	 provide space for free movement provide adequately wide traffic routes no storage of material on traffic routes keep traffic routes free provide escape routes keep escape routes free check doors for manageability 	

Reduction of physical strain and work intensity Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge: Lifting and carrying of loads Hazards and strains: Measures: Notes: ☐ Are heavy loads often lifted and carried? O use transportation aids and lifting devices (e.g. trolleys, cranes, lifting table, gripper) O consider age and gender of specific personnel groups ☐ Are loads of 50 kg or more sometimes carried? O reduce loads O carry load with upright backbone and close to body Is an unfavourable body posture necessary to lift and carry (e.g. very bent, twisted)? O get additional employees to help O instruction ☐ Must the following unfavourable body postures ofwork under unfavourable O allow for change in body posture (e.g. vary between sitting and standing, provide seating) body posture ten be taken up? - e.g. ☐ lengthy standing without the opportunity to sit O adjust working height individually (e.g. height and



☐ sitting continuously without the opportunity to stand or walk occasionally

□ very bent, extremely bent trunk

☐ crouching, kneeling

lying

overhead work

forced body posture due to constricted space (e.g. very low rooms, shafts, containers)

one-sided burden

inclination of table)

O seated work: provide adequate chairs (well-formed high backrest) Adjust seat height to body height (thighs, lower arms horizontal, arm and leg angle minimum 90°)

O arrange working equipment to be within reach

O quarantee sufficient leg space

Protection against miscellaneous hazards 1 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge: Hazards through human Hazards and strains: Measures: Measures: beings ☐ Are the employees suited for their tasks? – e.g. O Select employees according to requirements qualification, experience, age Did dangerous situations ever arise due to O instruct employees regularly and encourage safetyinadvertent behaviour of employees or wrong conscious behaviour behaviour due to overestimation of one's own capabilities? Were the employees informed as to all hazards of the work? ☐ Can a hazard emerge in joint working activities O organise workflow correctly (e.g. on different levels of scaffoldings)? Hazards through animals ☐ Are you or the employees in contact with diseased O avoid contacts with animals animals (e.g. rabies, ornithosis, toxoplasmosis)? O introduce veterinary measures O disinfection ☐ Can employees be endangered by animals kicking. O provide for barriers and post caution signs prodding or biting? O provide for fly screens Do you suffer from insects while working? O set up insect traps

Protection against miscellaneous hazards 2 Date of appraisal:

Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by:	In charge:
Hazards through plants and Hazards and strains: Measures:	Notes:
Hazards through plants and vegetable products Are employees allergic against certain plants (e.g. against pollen dust)? Use suitable employee plants? Use an injuries through cuts or stings occur? Use an injuries through cuts or stings occurs occurs occurs occur	ees sing gear

Work organisation Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge:

Poor work organisation	Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
Poor work organisation	Hazards and strains: ☐ Do conditions which lead to stress occur frequently or for longer periods of time? – e.g. ☐ work time (frequently exceeds time agreed upon) ☐ workflow is often interrupted unexpectedly, working continuously not possible ☐ frequent working under time pressure ☐ work tasks are not announced in time and cannot be adequately planned ☐ important decisions must be taken at short notice without manager; necessary information is not	Measures: employment of temporary staff when pressed for time timely communication of duty rosters maintain recreation, off duty days and rest periods be-tween two consecutive working days establish clear and direct information systems; make entire operational processes transparent include employees in planning of work processes make timely agreements with other co-workers provide working tools in time	Notes:
	always on hand Are employees overstrained regarding equipment, appliances or software?	 industrial psychology guidance, organisational counselling briefing, qualification, training 	
	☐ Can stress and hectic rush evolve through undeliber-tated work processes?	 note when planning workflow: who works with whom? what exactly does he/she do? which means are used for work? was the exact schedule communicated? who is in charge and who is responsible in case of unclarity and failure? what is the procedure in case of failure? Have all participants understood the work task respectively work instruction? 	
	☐ Can hazards evolve for the employees due to lack of notification on possible endangerment at work?	 increase of safety instruction Communication of technical, organisational and personally related measures to employees Instruction on important rules of behaviours 	

Safety and health at the workplace 1 Date of appraisal: Checklist for area/workplace Action to be taken by: In charge: Personal protective Hazards and strains: Notes: Measures: equipment O select correct personal protective equipment and Are there shortcomings in the protective provide for sufficient numbers equipment? - e.g. O exchange defective protection equipment □ holes in aloves ■ wrong footwear, broken safety shoes O check functionality before each use ar muffs with brittle foam sealing O suitable storage (e.g. hygiene clothing) ☐ incorrect respirators or filters O regular cleaning and care of personal protective ■ unsuitable skin protection equipment exceeding the duration of use of personal O regular exchange of wear and tear parts protective equipment or parts of it (e.g. filters) **____** ☐ Is the personal protective equipment used unsuitable for the purpose? ☐ no consistent or correct usage Motivation for safety and O conduct regular instruction measures Do employees have problems maintaining health/instructions protective measures? - e.g. O encourage employees towards safety-conscious ☐ protective installations are bypassed and responsible behaviour ☐ hazards are dealt with carelessly O inform on consequential damages due to non-use personal protective equipment is carelessly done of personal protective equipment without (e.g. no wearing of hearing protection) O mark dangers ☐ the consequences of some dangers are unknown ☐ acoustic or optical warning signals are either not O mark requirement for personal protective equipor barely recognisable ment ☐ When did the last instruction take place and when is the next instruction planned?

Safety and health at the workplace 2 Date of appraisal: Action to be taken by: ______ In charge: ______

	, total to be taken by	
 Hazards and strains:	Measures:	Notes:
Hazards and strains: Are there no or inadequate rules of conduct in case of emergency? – e.g. alarm plan instructions on possible dangers in the enterprise fire extinguishing drills Are there sufficient (completely stocked) first aid boxes available?	instruct employees in first aid measures and installations provide necessary markings comply with rules of conduct appoint and train first aiders provide medical dressing material	Notes:

Hazard/strain assessments should be carried out:

as a first assessment at existing workplaces

- at regular intervals
- in case of extension, rebuilding and change of use of installations
 before acquiring new machines or work substances and production equipment
 in case of change of the work organisation
 after occurrence of accidents, near-accidents and illnesses

The analysis sheets can also serve as basis for any instruction necessary.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Company/department/workplace:				
Assessment conducted on:	Assessment conducted on:			
Ву:				
Persons present:				
Follow up regarding:				
☐ Mechanical safety	latest by			
☐ Electrical safety	latest by			
☐ Protection against hazardous substances	latest by			
☐ Protection against biological impact	latest by			
☐ Fire and explosion protection	latest by			
☐ Protection against hot and cold objects	latest by			
 Protection against specific physical impact 	latest by			
☐ Workplace design	latest by			
☐ Reduction of physical strain and work intensity	latest by			
☐ Protection against miscellaneous hazards	latest by			
☐ Work organisation	latest by			
☐ Safety and health at the workplace	latest by			
Next analysis on:				

Notes

The International Social Security Association (ISSA) was founded in 1927. Its aim is the promotion and development of social security world wide, in order to improve the social and economic condition of people on the base of social justice.

Within the Special Commission on Prevention of the ISSA, 11 International Sections implement international and regional tasks in the field of the prevention of occupational risks. They exchange information and experiences, organise conferences, round table discussions and symposia, chair working groups, implement international studies and surveys and publish their findings.

You will find more information on the activities of the Special Commission on Prevention and the ISSA Sections under:

http://prevention.issa.int

The following partners were involved in the brochure. They are also available for further information:







ISSA for the Iron and Metal Industry

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Email: issa-metal@auva.at

International Section of the International Section of the ISSA for Electricity, Gas, Long-Distance Heating, Water

> c/o Berufsgenossenschaft der Feinmechanik und Elektrotechnik Gustav-Heinemann Ufer 130 50968 Köln | Germany Phone: +49 (o) 221 - 3778 - 6005 Fax: +49 (o) 221 - 3778 - 6009

Email: electricity@bgfe.de

International Section of the ISSA for Machine and System Safety

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http://metal.prevention.issa.int/

http://electricity.prevention.issa.int/

http://machine-and-system-safety.prevention.issa.int/