

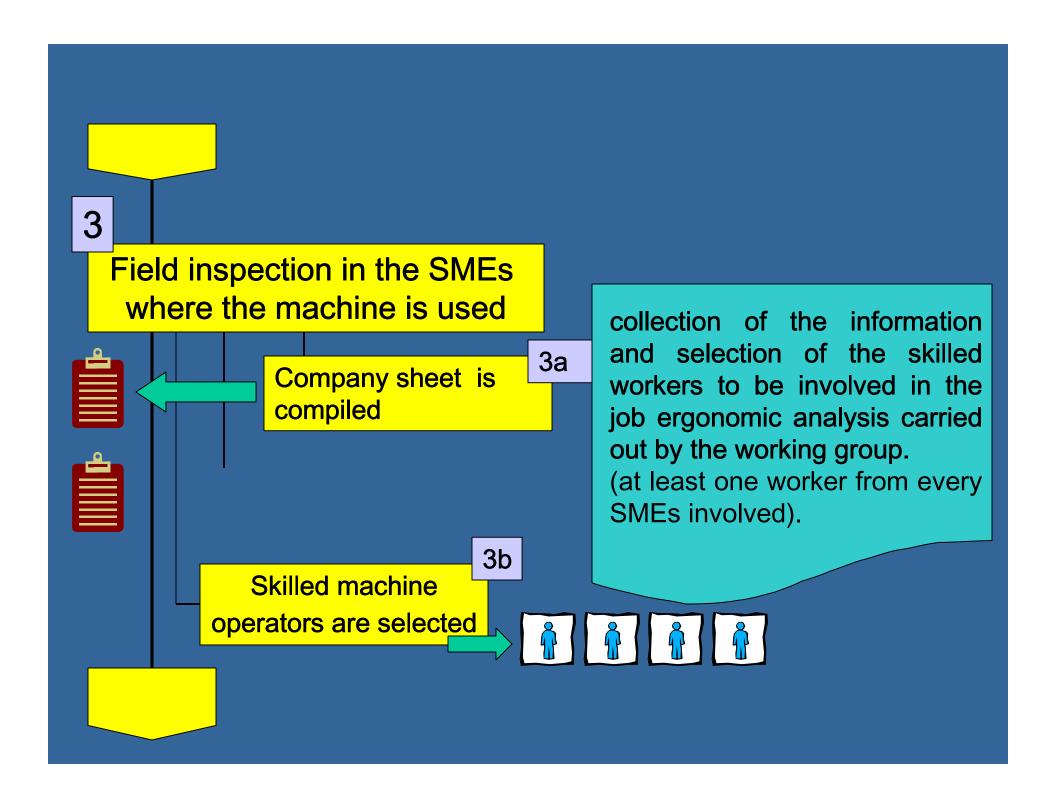
Possible sources for collecting...The Data

The Data

data on accidents, incidents and near misses with machines, occupational diseases and syndromes (even unrecognised), data on poor working conditions, stress, data from risk assessments (all sources: company and third parties);

Statistics, registers of accidents, registers of sickness leave or absenteeism, multisource/policy - directed systems (reports from labour inspectorates, administrative data through workplace visits), stress -related systems, exposure databases

data on the market:
range and presence of
machines, new
preventive technical
solutions, relevant
applicable standards,
state of the art, market
situation, data on
market -monitoring

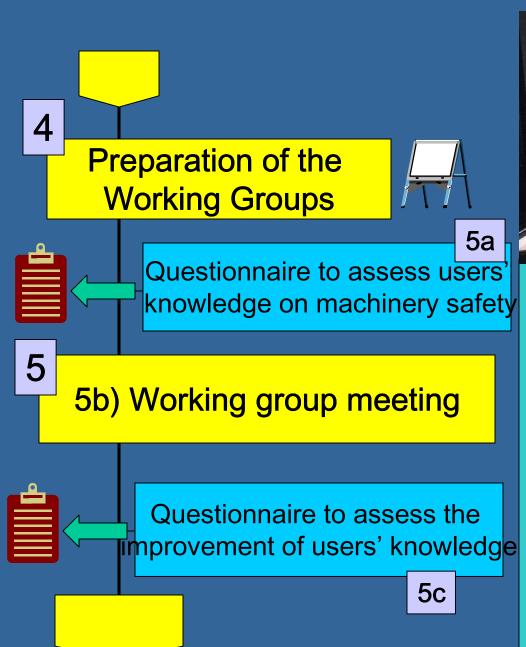


During the field investigation in the SMEs where the machinery is used....

- ... pre-defined sheets will be used to collect information on:
- the SMEs (type of activity, activities, etc.)
- the working environment;
- machinery types;
- any information concerning machinery safety;
- any information on accidents, incidents, near misses occurred with the machinery chosen in the Project.



This information goes into the "Company sheet"





At least 7-8 workers from differents companies and 1-2 experts (project facilitator):

- •job ergonomic analysisbrainstorming (task steps, operating procedures, knowledge, risks, suggestions),
- •the project facilitator will note down the information collected in the pre-set sheets (working group management sheet)



forklift trucks safety

Workgroups management sheet





Work Task

Task step	Operating	Knowledge	Risks	Suggestions
	followed to carry out the task step: tools & equipment used, safety devices, personal protective equipment (PPE) etc.	necessary to carry out perform the task step at best (how tools & equipment are used, materials, procedures, etc. and information contained in the instruction handbook)	associated with the task step. In particular, risks from: the machine, equipment, safety devices, environmental factors (microclimate, dust, lighting, layout, etc.), fatigue, organizational factors (work pace, shifts, etc.)	to eliminate or reduce the risks: 1) to the designer (inherently safe design measures, safeguarding, information for use) 2) to the user (organisation, additional safeguards, PPE, training).

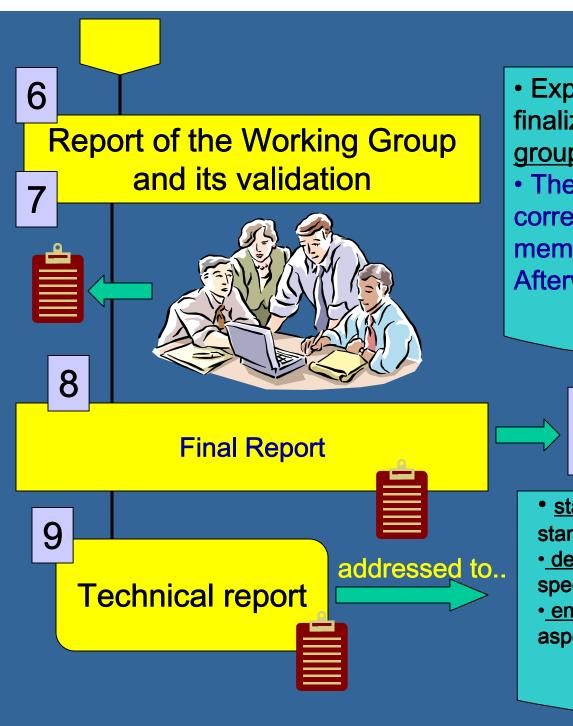
Examples of work task:

- >pre-start up checks (example of task step: "tyre check")
- >travelling when empty (example of task step: "driving reverse")
- **▶loading** (example of task step: "load selection")

The Workgroups management sheet has been designed on the basis of the terminology of the standard ISO 6385:2004 "Ergonomic principles in the design of work systems"

- Work task: activity or set of activities required by the worker to achieve an intended outcome;
- Work environment: physical, chemical, biological, organizational, social and cultural factors surrounding a worker;
- Job: organisation and sequence in time and space of work tasks;





- Experts (Project Facilitators) finalize the report on the working group management sheet
- The report, if needed, is corrected and modified by the members of the working group. Afterwards, it is validated.

Putting together ALL information collected along the Project = the PHOTO of the project

- <u>standard-makers</u> to improve C type standards
- <u>designers and manufactures</u> on specific aspects
- <u>employers</u> to improve selected aspects of the work environment