

Participative screening of the risks in a working situation

Déparis

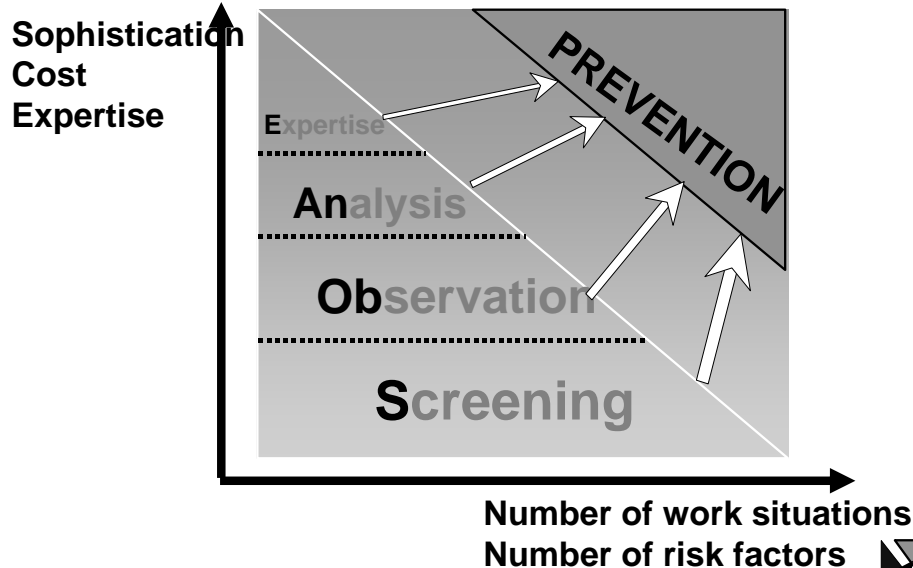
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Plan

1. Objectives
2. Presentation of the tool
3. Procedure of use
4. Role of the OH practitioner

The SOBANE Prevention Strategy



	Level 1 "Screening"	Level 2 "Observation"	Level 3 "Analysis"	Level 4 "Expertise"
• When?	Systematically	When a "problem" is detected	More complicated Cases	Very complex cases
• How?	Opinions	Qualitative observations	Ordinary measurements	Specialised measurements
• Cost?	Very low	Low	Average	High
• Duration (order of magnitude)	10 min	2 hours	1 day	A few days
• By whom?	Workers + company management	Workers + company management	Same + specialists	Same + specialists + experts
• Knowledge - working conditions - ergonomics	Very high Low	High Average	Average High	Low Specialised



18 tables, approaching 18 facets of the work situation

1. Operating areas
2. The technical organization between stations
3. Sites of work
4. Risks of accident
5. Orders and signals
6. Tools and material
7. Repetitive work
8. Handling operations
9. Mental load

10. Lighting
11. Noise
12. Thermal environments
13. Chemical and biological risks
14. Vibration
15. Relationships between operators
16. Local and general social environment
17. Work contents
18. Psychosocial environment

ITEM	
Desired situation	<i>What can be done in practical terms to improve the situation?</i>
To be discussed	
Aspects to study in more details:	



Aspect

ITEM	
Desired situation	What can be done in practical terms to improve the situation?
To be discussed	
Aspects to study in more details:	

Short description of the desired situation

List of aspects to be discussed

ITEM	
Desired situation	What can be done in practical terms to improve the situation?
To be discussed	
Aspects to study in more details:	

Space where to note what can be made in practical terms to improve the work situation

Space to note the aspects which require a thorough study (*Observation* or *Analysis*)

- Choice of a particular seat
- Choice of a more adequate tool
- Revision of the organization of work
- Reevaluation of the responsibilities given to the worker

Total judgement on the priority

ITEM	
Desired situation	What can be done in practical terms to improve the situation?
To be discussed	
Aspects to study in more details:	

- ☹ Unsatisfactory: situation likely to be dangerous to improve necessarily
- 😊 Average and ordinary: situation to improve if possible
- ☺ Satisfactory

Procedure

1. Information by the direction on the aims and commitment to take account of the results
2. Definition of a small group of workstations forming a unit, a "work situation"
3. Designation of a coordinator by the direction with the agreement of the operators
4. The coordinator adapts the tool to the work situation concerned

Procedure

5. Constitution of a working group
 - key operators designated by their colleagues
 - at least 1 man and 1 woman if mixed group
 - supervisory staff chosen by the direction
6. Meeting of the group in a quiet room close to the working situation
7. Explanation by the coordinator of the goal and the procedure

Procedure

8. Discussion on each heading
 - not to carry a score, but to determine
 - what can be made to improve the situation
 - for what it is necessary to ask the assistance of a specialist.
9. After the meeting, synthesis by the coordinator
 - The list of the detailed solutions considered
 - Points studied more in details

Who does what and when
The short term action plan

Work areas

What can be done to improve the situation?

- Evacuate the useless pallets and cart that clutter the zone
- Arrange the working area
- Limit the stocks to the minimum at the workplaces
- Move furniture to increase the distance by 0.7m between the machine and the pallet
- Organize a space for the pauses close to the windows, with sight on outside.
- Clean more frequently the working area to remove dusts and residues

Aspects to study more in details:
Organization of the working area

Situation of work: Synthesis of the *Déparis* study of printing works

Work areas	☹
Technical organization between stations	☺
Sites of work	☺
Risks of accident	☹
Orders and signals	☺
Tools and materials	☹
Repetitive work	☺
Handling operations	☺
Mental load	☺
Lighting	☹
Noise	☹
Thermal environments	☺
Chemical and biological risks	☹
Vibration	☺
Relationships between employees	☺
Local and general social environment	☺
Work contents	☺
Psychosocial environment	☹

N°	WHO?	WHAT?	WHEN?	
			Projected	Carried it out
1	Operators	Store the pallets of paper and boxes in the room next to the workshop	/	/
2	Operators	Range the transpallet	/	/
3	Maintenance	Reduce the stock to 20 reams	/	/
4	Direction	Regulate the access to the workshop so that only the operators have access	/	/
9	OH practit.	Envisage a cutter with retractable blade	To analyze before /	
10	OH practit.	Install a case for the cutter on the wall, near the work table	/	/
11	OH practit.	Provide cotton gloves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect from the cuts when handling the paper sheets • resistant to heat for the interventions near the furnace 	To analyze before /	

Procedure of use

10. Continuation of the study for the unsolved problems, factor by factor, by means of the methods of level 2, *Observation*, of the strategy *SOBANE* or equivalent methods.
11. Implementation of the action plans at short, average and long terms
12. Periodically, repetition of the operation
13. Revaluation of the situation and modification of the action plans

Déparis

- Directly participative:
 - The workers are the main actors
 - Occupational health specialists and experts are helping
- No measurements
- No sophisticated concepts
- Orientation towards Why? and How?
- No rating scale
- Definition of the priorities
- Rapid and economical

- Dynamic management of the risks
 - not only of the traditional risks (work in height, noise, pollutants...)
 - but of the overall work situation
- Mutual training (workers and management)
- Motivations

- Socially very committed
- Difficult to organize the first time

Role of the OH practitioner:

Occupational hygienist, ergonomist, occupational physician, etc

- **Make the partners**
 - Direction
 - Trade-unions
 - Workers
 - Safety and health Committee
- **aware of the possibilities that *Déparis* offers to structure and initiate a *Screening* of the factors influencing the work situations:**
 - accidents, behavior, satisfaction, well being, productivity...

Role of the OH practitioner:

- **To adapt *Déparis* to the characteristics of the work situation in re-examining:**
 - **The terminology**
 - for example: workshop or office
 - **The aspects taken in consideration**
 - for example: vibrations, VDU work...

Role of the OH practitioner:

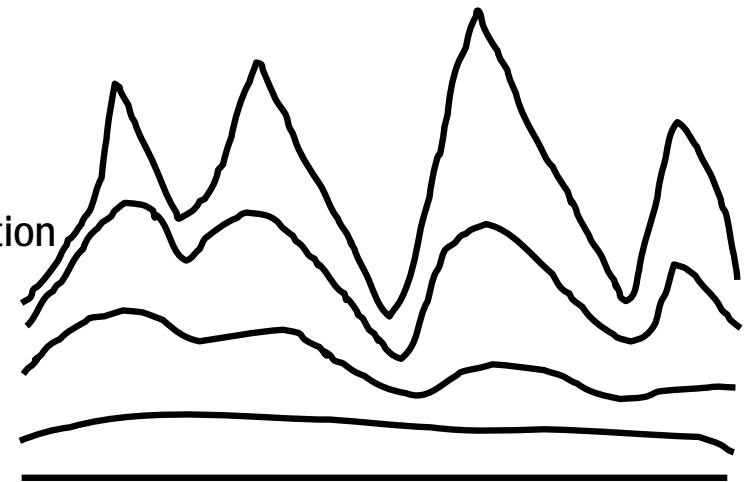
- **To follow closely or lead himself the first application of *Déparis***
 - To avoid ambiguities
 - To follow the process
 - discussion
 - decisions
 - synthesis
- **To periodically start again the use of *Déparis* while taking care that the process develops itself in the company**

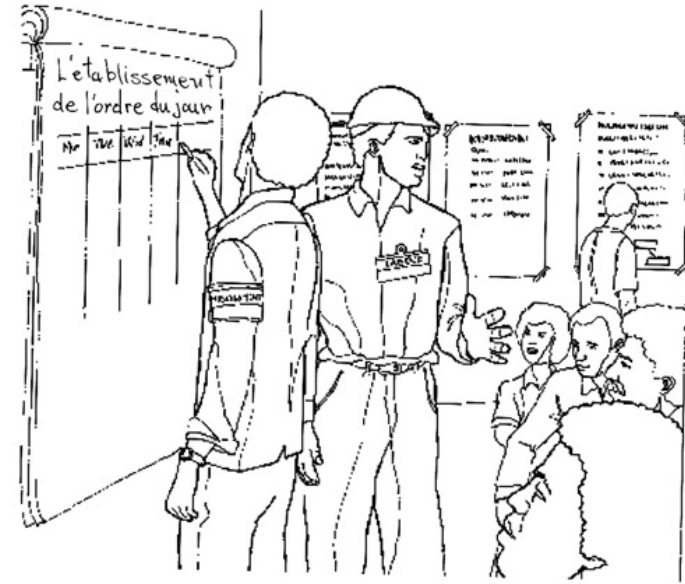
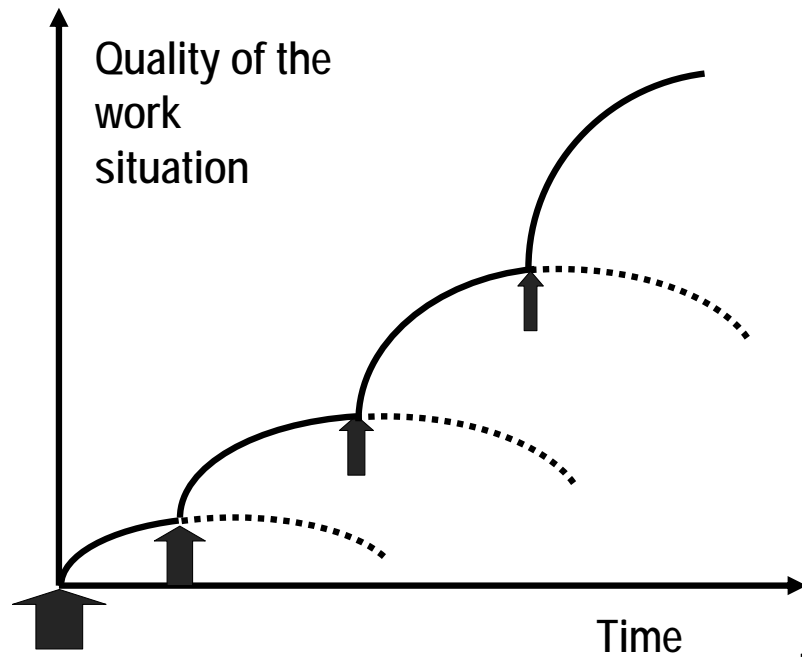
Details

Training

Organization

Culture





... Observation

... Analysis

... Expertise

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Merci

Obrigado

Thank you

Gracias