









Now

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- More MSDs
- More problems of stress
- More problems of dissatisfaction

Multifactorial problems

No specific methods of analysis

Require a more general approach covering all aspects of the working conditions













































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REPRESENTATIVENESS?

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False excuses

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- What it is not quantified does not exist "
- " Quantitative evaluation leads to solutions "
 - How much? vs Why? and how?
 - The global vs the details
- " Is necessary to measure and quantify to determine if there is a risk "
 - Limit versus continuity of the dose risk relationship

Quantification when it is indispensable for:

- Scientific research
- Dose effect response relationships
- Compensations
- Court

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- (Compare before after)
- Deepen a particular point



Evaluation of the exposure in quantitative terms

- Very complicated
- Long, expensive

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- Little necessary at the beginning
- Little used in the field in a representative way



"It is not unusual to see more attention given to exposure assessment and monitoring than to risk prevention and control.
 The fascination exerted by sophisticated equipment and by numbers is, for some reason, greater than the interest in designing pragmatic solutions to prevent exposure"
 B. Goelzer (1996)

















	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
	Screening	Observation	Analysis	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	10 min	2 hours	1 day	A few days
By whom?	Workers + company management	Workers + company management	Same + specialists	Same + specialists + experts
 Knowledge working 	Very high	High	Average	Low
- Hygiene	Low	Average	High	Specialised







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1 or 2 months later Level 3. Analysis

- Method more sophisticated to understand and use
- More time consuming and more costly
- To study the risk qualitatively and quantitatively
 When it is indispensable
 - To understand all the components of the risk factor
 - To identify more sophisticated solutions

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3 months later Level 4. Expertise

- Techniques complementary and specific for develop even more sophisticated solutions
- Knowledge and means very specific
- Very specialized persons

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 Occasional and detailed studies according to recommendations specified by those who conducted the 3 first levels of the strategy and oriented toward a specific item

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Asset	
Aspect	
To be discussed	Who can do what and when?
List of aspects to be discussed	What can be done in practical terms in order to improve the work situation
Aspects that need to be studied mo What items require furthe	re in details: er investigations at the level @ ervation
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Situation of work:			
1. Working areas			
2. Work organization	0		
3. Work accidents	0		
4. Electricity, fire and explosions	8		
5. Controls and signals			
6. Work material, tools, machines			
7. Work postures	0		
8. Efforts and handling operations	0		
9. Lighting	6		
10. Noise	0		
11. Chemical and Biological risks	0		
12. Thermal environments	0		
13. Vibration	6		
14. Autonomy and individual responsibilities	0		
15. Work content	0		
16. Time constraints	0		
17. Relationships between workers and with the hierarchy			
18. Psychosocial environment	0		













Daughters for some sectors

Agence bancaire	Femmes de chambres	
Alimentation	Garages	
Atelier protégé	Imprimeries	
Bois	Logistique	
Construction	Maisons de repos	
Cordistes	Nettoyage	
Entreprises électriques	Soins de santé	
Enseignement maternel	Tertiaire	
Restaurants	Call centers	
Jardiniers		













