

Healthy Workplaces on Safety

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- **Maintenance should happen in all workplaces:**
 - Plant, equipment, workplace
- **Occupational diseases and accidents**
 - during maintenance work
 - because of lack of maintenance (e.g. slips, trips, falls)
 - as a result of poor quality maintenance and maintenance management
- **There is a need to:**
 - Raise awareness of the importance of maintenance
 - Foster a structured approach
 - Promote good maintenance management as a key part of good safety and health management

➤ Some examples:

- Risk of MSDs (e.g. tasks involving bending and awkward postures)
- Accident risks (all types)
- Risk of asphyxiation in confined spaces
- Risk of dermatitis
- Risk of exposure to asbestos, chemical agents (e.g. solvent cleaners), biological hazards and dusts

➤ Health outcomes to workers:

- acute: accident risks (e.g. inadvertent start up) and contact risks (e.g. dermatitis from used lubricants)
- chronic: MSDs, NIHL, skin cancer, mesothelioma etc.

Size of the problem

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➤ Eurostat data

- 10-15% of fatal accidents and 15-20% of all accidents related to maintenance operations
- in certain sectors more than 50% of accidents are maintenance related (electricity, gas and water supply)

➤ EU-OSHA (literature review)

- Exposure to risk factors (physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial): 2-3x higher than rest of workforce
- Occupational diseases: 8-10x higher rate
- Work-related accidents: 2.7x more frequent
- 1% p/y – permanent disability

➤ Triple cost of bad maintenance:

- The worker (or other affected person) pays with their health or their life;
- the enterprise pays through insured and uninsured losses; and
- the state pays through lost social insurance and taxation and increased payout of health care and pensions.

➤ At the same time:

- Growing shortage of qualified staff
- Fewer young people choose a career in maintenance
- More sub-contracting and temporary staff (less familiar with installations and dangers)
- Increasing (global) competition in any given industry can lead to reduced expenditure on maintenance

Public (and political) awareness (1)

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- Importance of maintenance seems only to enter the public consciousness following a major accident, when maintenance is identified or suspected as the main or one of the contributing factors.
 - During maintenance work
 - Lack of maintenance
 - Poor quality maintenance

Therefore ... 2010-11

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Healthy Workplaces

Good for you. Good for business.

**A European campaign
on Safe Maintenance**

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A EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN ON SAFE MAINTENANCE



HEALTHY WORKPLACES
GOOD FOR YOU. GOOD FOR BUSINESS.

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➤ Primary

- Managers in enterprises (particularly SMEs) that carry out contract maintenance
- Managers in SMEs who commission maintenance
- Workers (and their representative) who carry out maintenance operations
- Production managers (procurement, liaison)

➤ Secondary

- Policy makers at EU, national, sectoral, local level
- The OSH research community

- Maintenance is carried out in every workplace
- Maintenance is not just the responsibility of the fitter – any worker may do maintenance
- Getting maintenance wrong can be
 - fatal (or cause serious injury)
 - very costly (to workers, businesses and society)
- SMEs may be particularly at risk (limited resources)
- The potential for harm to workers must be considered **BEFORE** maintenance operations start and preventive measures put in place.
- **AFTERWARDS**, situation must be checked to ensure that a new risk has not been created.

Five basic rules of maintenance

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1. Plan

(collect info, find competent person, team work coordination, assess risks and take precautions)

2. Make it safe

(lock-off power, secure all parts, ensure others can't enter the danger area and you cannot be jeopardised by others)

3. Use the appropriate equipment

(right access, tools, PPEs, system of work)

4. Work as planned

(no improvisation, time pressure, etc.)

5. Final control

(check you have left item in a safe state, sign off the work)

➤ FOPs and tripartite networks

- ECAP
- GP awards

➤ Engage other stakeholders / partners

- At EU-level: EC; EU Agencies; social partners; NGOs; sectoral federations (EFNMS etc.)
- EEN (Enterprise Europe Network)
- Large enterprises and their supply chain (SMEs)
- Mirror these activities at national level

➤ EU-presidency engagement

- 2010: Spain – Belgium
- 2011: Hungary - Poland

➤ Planning so far:

2010

March	EU Partnership meeting
21-23 April	ES Presidency OSH event
28 April	EU Campaign launch
12-14 May	EuroMaintenance 2010 (EFNMS)
October	European Week 2010 (CW 43)
Oct/Nov	BE Presidency OSH event

2011

28 April	GPA event with HU Presidency
Oct.	European Week 2011 (CW 43)
Nov.	Closing event with PL Presidency

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Thank you !