

General Safety Instruction

for BOKU Staff Members







































- The following slides should provide an overview on safety and inform you on the most important fields of action.
- Safety-conscious behaviour includes all areas of life: not only work at BOKU, in the household or home improvement activities but also on the way to work, while on the road (for business or private purposes) and in your leisure (sports, hobbies, etc.).
- Work safety requires a high degree of personal responsibility and selfdiscipline. We ourselves can contribute substantially to our own health by proactive behaviour and safety-conscious working.
- We are primarily responsible for our own safety.



General Obligations of the Employer



- The employer has to perform all measures related to the safety and health protection of employees:
 - Stop and leave work in case of serious danger,
 - Inform on latest technical developments and new findings in the field of work arrangements,
 - Determine and assess hazards, take relevant measures and document those,
 - Inform and instruct employees,
 - Pay attention to qualification, knowledge and weaknesses when assigning tasks to employees,
 - Apply the principles of risk prevention.
- The incurred expenses must not be made at the expense of employees.

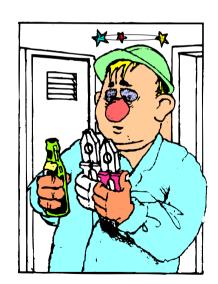




General Obligations of the Employer



- Based on the instruction and employer's instructions every employee is obligated to:
 - Take the required protective measures,
 - Make correct use of work equipment,
 - Use provided personal protective equipment appropriately and
 - Use protective devices appropriately.
- Employees must not put themselves in a state in which they might pose a risk to themselves or others by consuming alcohol, drugs or other intoxicating substances.



Obligation to Cooperate



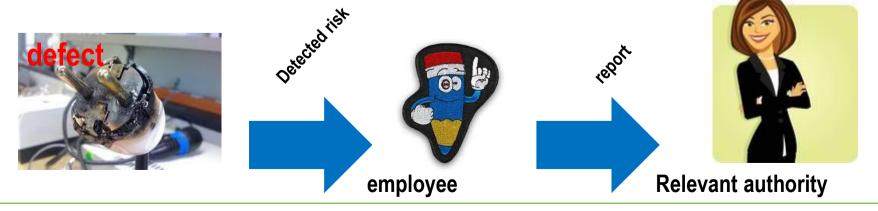
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Employees must

Immediately report

- Every occupational injury,
- Every occurance that has almost caused an accident,
- Every serious and immediate risk for the safety and health detected and
- Every detected shortcoming in the protection arrangements

To the employer or relevant person (occupational physician, safety officer, personnel department)



Observe Markings





Please always observe safety and information symbols:

Rescue signs
Danger labels
Prohibition signs
Mandatory signs

Exemplary selection (not complete)

Where at Your Workplace Are the Safety Equipment / Rescue Facilities?



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Recommendation: Know where in your workplace you find alarm installations, rescue facilities, safety equipment, notices, emergency exits, etc.



























Exemplary selection (not complete)

WHERE in Your Area Is a First-Aid Kit and Who Are the First Aiders?



- Inform First Aiders (find out where to find a first-aid kit in your area).
- The names of first aiders are also stated on the first-aid kit!!

Names of first aiders stated on first-aid kit





How to Behave in the Event of an Accident



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Keep calm!

- Report the accident (call for help
 → inform first aiders)
 - WHO reports?
 - WHAT has happened?
 - WHERE has it happened?
 - HOW MANY are injured?
 - Are further persons in danger?
- First aid
 - Secure the accident site
 - Assist the injured
 - Follow instructions!
 - Never leave the injured alone!
- Additional measures

Instruct the fire truck or ambulance coach

Emergency Call:

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See also notice First aider / FIRST AID in The individual areas





First Aid Information



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Take your time for emergency calls!

Answer all questions!





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Where? E.g.: Cieslarhaus ground floor



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What? E.g.: laceration on the head after a fall



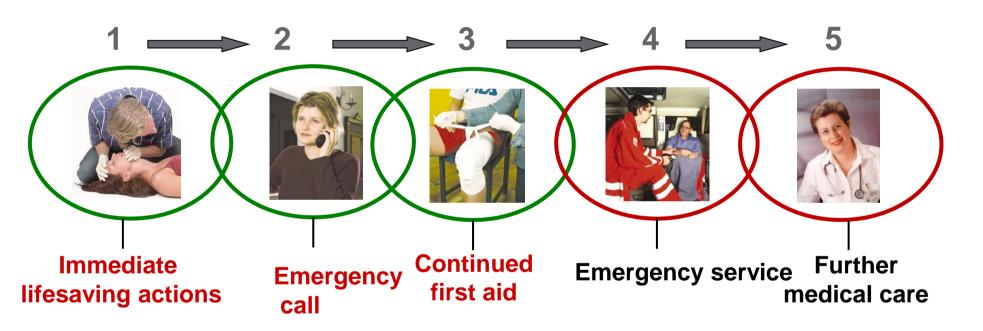
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How many? E.g.: 1 injured

Who? E.g.: Max Mustermann, 0664/11234...

Rescue Chain





Every chain is only as strong as its weakest link!

Rules of Behaviour in Case of Fire



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- Keep calm!
- Immediately report the fire by providing detailed information on the scene and the vastness of fire



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- Alert colleagues!
- If applicable disconnect electrical appliances
- Immediately leave the danger area via the indicated emergency escape routes and emergency exits and make your way to the assembly point





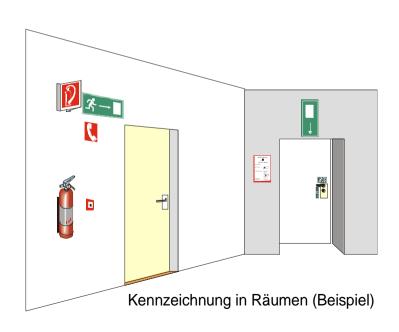


- In case of heavy smoke stoop or crawl if possible (protection against heat and smoke)
- Carry out the determined measures according to the Fire Protection Code
- Saving lives is more important than fighting fire!
- See also notice "Rules of Behavior in Case of Fire"!

Emergency Escape Routes and Emergency Exits



- If emergency escape routes and emergency exits are not easily and unambiguously identifiable in the case of an emergency, they are marked.
- Emergency escape routes with insufficient natural light are equipped with self-illuminating or luminescing orientation guides. In case of special risks when lighting fails, safety lighting must be provided.







Notausgang (über dem Notausgang angebracht)

Falling





- Sufficiently illuminated traffic routes and emergency escape routes must be kept free at all times
- Trip hazards must be removed as quickly as possible or at least secured for the duration of repair work



- Cables running on the floor must be covered, marked and removed as quickly as possible
- Please always and immediately catch any liquids or working materials that escape as others might be at risk of being harmed
- Please report any damage done to the floor and have it repaired instantly
- It is best to wear non-slip footgear that provides support
- Use the handrail when climbing stairs



Electrical Hazards



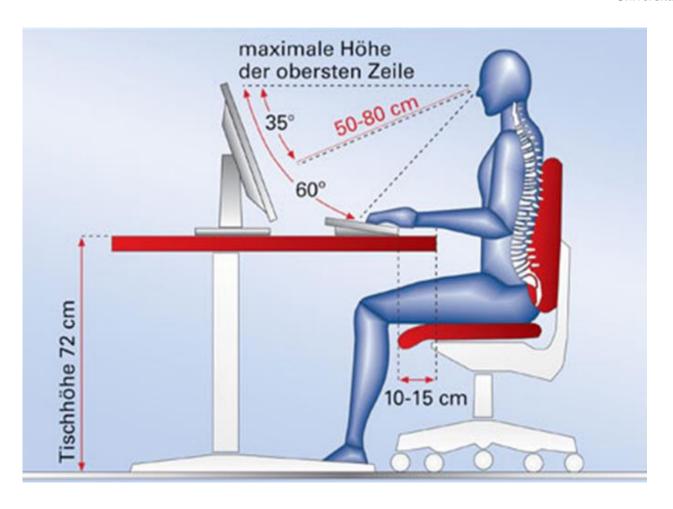
- Changes and repair work on electrical appliances may only be carried out by qualified personnel
- Check electrical devices for obvious defects before use
- If a defect s detected on an electrical device or machine, immediately report it and shut down the device
- When cleaning electrical devices always choose the driest option possible
- Please disconnect the power cord by grasping the plug, not the cord





Adjustment of a Computer Workstation

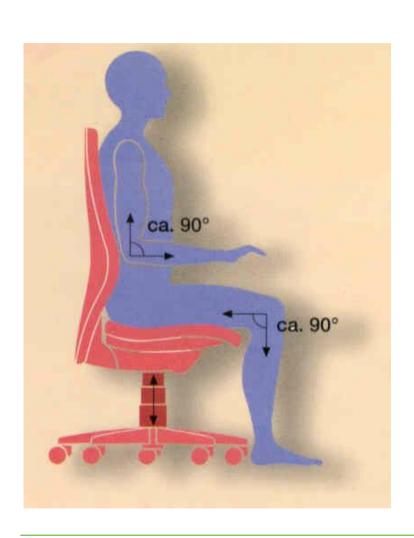




Adjusting the Correct Seating Position



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Use the whole seat area

Adjust the <u>chair height</u> in the following way: When rested on the table the forearms should be bent at an angle of 90° and the feet should be flat on the floor at a knee angle of 90°

- If this is not possible: foot support is required!

Back support: adjust the height, the vault should correspond with the backrest, The back rest should always be used to ensure an upright spine!

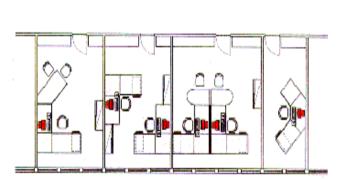
<u>Leg room</u>: pay attention to sufficient leg room (see also operational manual provided by the manufacturer)

Working and Screen Position









Sitting:

- As varied activities as possible do not only sit!
- Dynamic / mobile siting: often changing the body posture helps prevent muscle tenseness!

Lighting:

- Window light should enter from the side to avoid glares / reflections
- Screen should be positioned between lighting ranges
- Viewing direction should be parallel to the lighting ranges

4 Important Safety Regulations for Offices



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1. Always close drawers– severe risk of tripping



2. Always use an appropriate climbing aids to prevent falls



3. Avoid cable spaghetti



4. Never throw sharp – edged or pointed items (such as pins, broken pieces) in a wastebasket. The cleaning personnel could get injured by it.

Climbing Aids



- Never use inappropriate climbing aids such as swivel chairs, beverage crates, shelves or the like
- It is best to use appropriate shoes: non-slip, no shoes with wooden soles, no open-toed shoes!
- Do not lift big or bulky goods while climbing

- Never lean over the side
- Do not perform any kind of work that requires you to hold devices or machinery with both hands

Suitable Climbing Aids for Everyday Working Life





Elephant Foot





Stepladder





Folding Step



Stepladders



- Use sufficiently long ladders.
- And always place them in a stable and level manner.
- The chain or the tension belt should be fully stretched.
- Metal stepladders equipped with a platform provide the same locking function.



Stepladders



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- Stepladders affected by lateral force can easily tip over! Therefore: never change to a higher position from a stepladder.
- The highest step of a ladder does not always provide a secure standing. Therefore it may never be used without a mounting bracket.

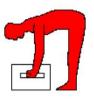


- Ladder feet and heads are normally not constructed for any other purpose. Therefore: never use stepladders as free-standing ladders!
- Always only extent or push the ladder together to the specified length, sliding ladders must be locked.

Lifting and Carrying







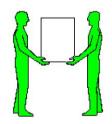
wrong: lifting with a round back



correct: rising from your knees while keeping a straight back as you lift the load



wrong: lifting heavy objects alone



correct: lifting and carrying heavy objects in twos

Lifting and Carrying



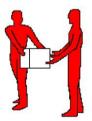
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wrong: holding objects away from your body



correct: holding objects close to your body



wrong: passing objects on in a twisted position



correct: passing objects on in an upright posture

Personal Protective Gear (PPG)

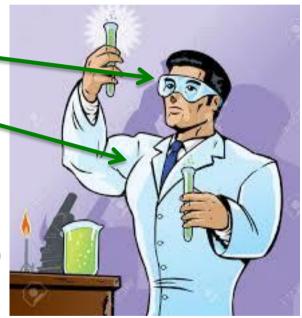


For your own safety the following belong to laboratories:

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- Safety goggles
- Laboratory coat (closed)
- Protective shoes (sturdy footwear, closed)
- Safety gloves (as necessary)
- Breathing protection (as necessary)
- Hearing protection (as necessary)





Please note:

Always ensure "unadorned" hands! Tie your hair if necessary (danger of entangling)!

Personal Protective Gear / Work Wear (PPG Mainly Used at BOKU)























Personal Protective Gear (PPG) - Necessary? The TOP Principle







- 1. Technical measures
- 2. Organizational measures

3. Personalized measures

Please note: Personal protective gear should only be used once technical and organizational measures have been taken as they can also be burdensome.

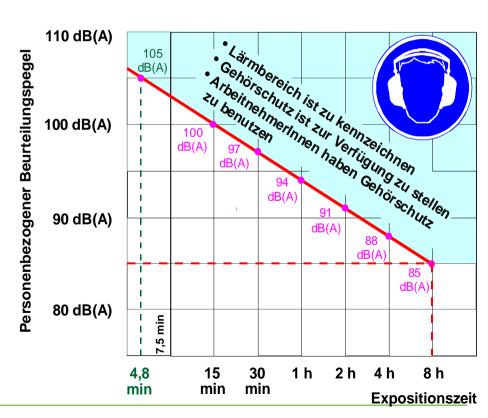
- Provided by the employer free of charge
- Chosen together with the user
- The employee MUST use the PPG
- The employer MUST control the use

Noise



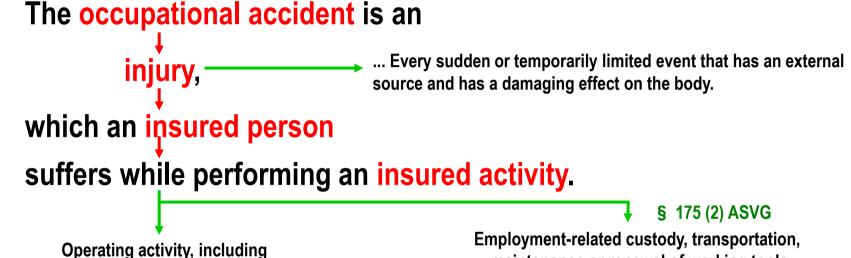
The following threshold values must be observed:

- 50 dB(A) for predominantly intellectual work,
- 65 dB(A) for simple and predominantly mechanized office work as well as comparable activities,
- 85 dB(A) for all other activities.
- In working spaces the noise level has to be kept as low as possible depending on the type of work.
- Staying in noisy areas for less than 8 hours normally does not lead to hearing impairments as long as the residence time and level stays below the limit curve.



Occupational Accidents





Service routes and official trips

maintenance or renewal of working tools

Dienstwege,
Dienstfahrten

Occupational accident reported to the accident insurance (BVA or AUVA) by the Personnel Department and upon consultation of the safety officer within 5 days!

Occupational Accidents - Insured Activities



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On direct routes

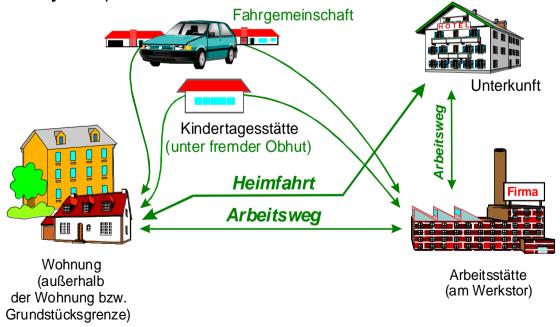
On indirect routes

On the way to or from the place of work

On the way to or from When carpooling the accommodation

Placing of children by reason of employment of the parents

(only in case of long distances to the family home)



Business Trips - Stays Abroad



BOKU also provides a checklist and emergency plan for Stays Abroad!

It contains important information and recommendations for the

- Travel preparations
- Behaviour in emergency situations abroad



Please carefully process the checklist prior to traveling to other countries!

http://www.boku.ac.at/pers/themen/dienstreisen/richtlinien/

Employee Instruction and Information



- Employers must sufficiently instruct employees on safety and health protection:
 - Before the start of their activity
 - During working time
 - Workplace-related (in each workplace a workplace-specific
 - instruction has to be carried out by the supervisor
 - prior to the start of the activity).
 - Verifiable
- The instruction has to be repeated in case of:
 - Transfer or change of task areas
 - Introduction or change of work equipment
 - Introduction of new working materials
 - Introduction or change of work processes
 - After accidents
 - In appropriate intervals
- The employer must ensure that the employee has understood the instruction.
- If necessary, written operating instructions must be completed





At a Glance: the Most Important Information!



- Never start work without previous instruction
- Pay attention to appropriate working clothes and safety equipment (laboratory coat, shoes and googles, ...)
- Before starting work check the conditions of the equipment and gear (apparent)
- Always concentrate on your work
- Repair and maintenance work may only be performed when the machinery is switched off and protected against restart (for larger repairs contact a specialist)
- When in doubt always ask, you should never perform unsafe actions



We wish you a safe working life!

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

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