

Cleaning Industry Newsletter

Cleaning Industry Liaison Forum

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The Assessment of Repetitive Tasks

The Assessment of Repetitive Tasks is a tool designed to help assess repetitive tasks involving the upper limbs. It assesses some of the common risk factors in repetitive work that contribute to the development of upper limb disorders. The ART tool is available as a free download allowing you to complete your own assessment of repetitive tasks in your workplace.

What is the ART tool?

The Assessment of Repetitive Tasks (ART) tool is designed to help you risk assess tasks that require repetitive movement of the upper limbs (arms and hands). It assists you in assessing some of the common risk factors in repetitive work that contribute to the development of Upper Limb Disorders (ULDs). The ART tool is intended for people with responsibility for the design, assessment, management, and inspection of repetitive work. Repetitive tasks are typically found in assembly, production, processing, packaging, packing and sorting work, as well as work involving regular use of hand tools. ART is not intended for Display Screen Equipment (DSE) assessments.



Full details of the ART tool, how it is downloaded and used is available on the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk/msd/uld/art/



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asset skills



Safe maintenance

The Health and Safety Executive, in partnership with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA), the EEF and the TUC, launched the UK's involvement in the Healthy Workplaces European Campaign on Safe Maintenance in London on 21 June 2010. The formal launch of the campaign sees the start of European Campaign activities in the UK. Speakers at the launch event included Judith Hackitt, Chair of HSE, Hugh Robertson (TUC), Steve Pointer (EEF) and Tim Tregenza (EU-OSHA).

The Healthy Workplaces Europe-wide Campaign for 2010-2011 aims to promote safe and healthy workplaces by encouraging an integrated and structured approach to maintenance.

Maintenance is a process that affects every area of safety and health. Poor standards and a failure to keep working environments in good condition are major causes of accidents and occupational diseases.



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During 2010-2011, HSE is helping promote safe and healthy workplaces by encouraging an integrated and structured approach to maintenance.

Did you know...?

- All workers have a right to work in places where risks to their health and safety are properly controlled. The primary responsibility for this is down to the employer.
- Both workers and employers have a legal responsibility to look after health and safety at work together.
- Workers have a right to join and be represented by a trade union.
- Workers who contribute to health and safety at work are safer and healthier than those who do not.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/workers/index.htm>

Full details are available at www.hse.gov.uk/safemaintenance/index.htm

Speak Up, Stay Safe - British Safety Council campaign

A new campaign from the British Safety Council asks young people to take responsibility for their own health and safety. Further details can be found on the British Council website at <http://www.britsafe.org/speakupstaysafe/>

**SPEAK UP
STAY SAFE**

young people
teachers
parents
employers

**"I'D SPEAK UP BECAUSE
I WOULDN'T WANT MY
FRIENDS TO BE HURT"**
RIMA, 14

Visit the British Safety Council's main website | Recent press releases | Latest updates on the campaign | Latest photos from the campaign | follow us on... YouTube Facebook Twitter WordPress | **BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL**

What is the maximum/minimum temperature in the workplace?

The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 lay down particular requirements for most aspects of the working environment. Regulation 7 of these Regulations deals specifically with the temperature in indoor workplaces and states that: During working hours, the temperature in all workplaces inside buildings shall be reasonable. However, the application of the regulation depends on the nature of the workplace i.e. a bakery, a cold store, an office, a warehouse.

The associated ACOP goes on to explain:

'The temperature in workrooms should provide reasonable comfort without the need for special clothing. Where such a temperature is impractical because of hot or cold processes, all reasonable steps should be taken to achieve a temperature which is as close as possible to comfortable. 'Workroom' means a room where people normally work for more than short periods. The temperature in workrooms should normally be at least 16 degrees Celsius unless much of the work involves severe physical effort in which case the temperature should be at least 13 degrees Celsius. These temperatures may not, however, ensure reasonable comfort, depending on other factors such as air movement and relative humidity.' Where the temperature in a workroom would otherwise be uncomfortably high, for example because of hot processes or the design of the building, all reasonable steps should be taken to achieve a reasonably comfortable temperature.

