

# The role of trade unions in promoting safer machinery

**Stefano Boy**

**European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)**

# Outline

- ▶ **The context**
- ▶ The problem
- ▶ Possible solutions
- ▶ The ETUI questions

# The context - 1

## The Single Market



Product Directives

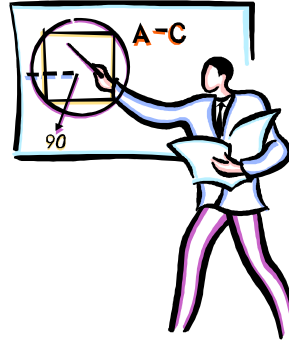
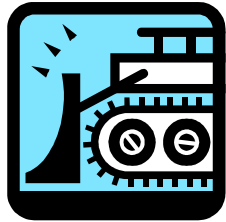


Social Directives

## The context - 2

- ▶ Work equipment **design** is covered by directive 98/37, with obligations on **manufacturers**;
- ▶ Work equipment **use** is covered by directive 89/655 (minimum standard) which defines **employers'** obligation

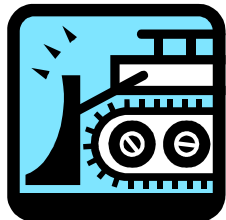
**Risk assessment**



**Manufacturer**

**Design**

**Risk assessment**



**Employer**

**Use**

# Machinery Regulation management

Notified Bodies

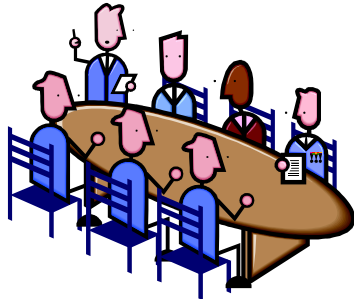
BUSINESSEUROPE

**cen** **CENELEC**

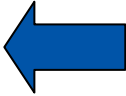
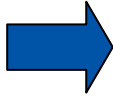
**ORGALIME** **NORM APME**

**etui.** **ANEC**

Commission



Member States



Working Group  
"Machinery"



# Machinery **Standardisation** management

Notified Bodies

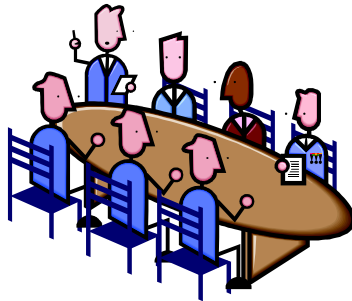
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Technical Committee  
TC 114 Safety of Machinery



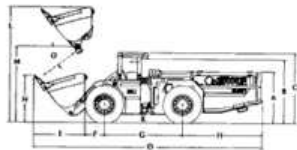
# Outline

- ▶ The context
- ▶ **The problem:**
  - ▶ The large number of severe accidents that are occurring
- ▶ Possible solutions
- ▶ The ETUI questions





## NIOSH Office of Mine Safety and Health Research Topic Equipment Design

Machines pervade the mining industry, greatly reducing manual labor and providing efficient production. Machines are also the direct or indirect cause of a significant number of injuries and fatalities. Miners interact with a wide assortment of machinery and tools in the course of their work. The interaction issue for consideration is the proper design of the human machine systems such as control layouts, proper visual and auditory presentation of information to the worker, and design of equipment for ease of maintenance. Recent years have seen a rapid growth in the development of new mining technologies, such as remote control, continuous haulage, automated equipment, etc. These new technologies introduce the potential for new health and safety risks.

The work in this topic area is supported by the NIOSH Mining [Ergonomics](#) and [Machine Safety](#) programs. See the NIOSH Mining [Products](#) page for software, guides, training materials or other items related to this topic.

### Equipment Design Spotlights

[Operating Speed Assessments of Underground Mining Equipment](#) (PDF, 573 KB, 2010-03)

This publication details the results of NIOSH studies to examine operating speeds based on usage and seam height. The data obtained in these studies revealed a complex interaction of factors that affect the risk of struck-by accidents when miners operate mining machines in an underground mining environment.

[Visual Performance for Trip Hazard Detection When Using Incandescent and LED Miner Cap Lamps](#) (PDF, 193 KB, 2010-04)

This NIOSH study determined if new LED-based cap lamp technology has an impact on visual performance in the context of detecting trip hazards for the visual environment of an underground coal mine.

### Related Topics

- [Ergonomics](#)
- [Illumination](#)
- [Manual materials handling](#)
- [Musculoskeletal diseases and disorders](#)
- [Proximity detection](#)
- [Workstation design](#)

### Sub Topics

- [Maintainability](#)
- [Programmable electronic systems](#)

## Overviews

[Mine Power Systems](#) (PDF, 28024 KB, 1990)

This U.S. Bureau of Mines publication presents a comprehensive review of mine electrical power-system theory and practice. It discusses fundamental theory and the vital aspects to be considered in planning and designing mine electrical power systems.

## Data & statistics

[What Causes Equipment Accidents?](#) (HTM, 1997)

This article presents statistics on mining equipment accidents and summarizes accident causes and design recommendations.

## Measurement & analysis

[Acceleration and GPS Data Monitor Truck-Haulage Jolts](#) (PDF, 794 KB, 2000)

This paper discusses the application of global positioning system (GPS) data, accelerometers, and pressure transducers to provide feedback about equipment operations and identify the

<http://www.wvminesafety.org/safety.htm>



West Virginia Office of Miners' Health Safety and Training

## Safety Topics and Information

[Abstracts of recent fatal mining accidents](#)

[Injury Statistics](#)

[Miner Certification Information](#)

[Mountaineer Guardian Safety Awards](#)

[Mine Rescue Contests and Team Training](#)

[Operation of Man Trips at Surface Mines](#)  
(Power Point Presentation)

[Pure Water for Well Plugging](#)

[River Loadout Safety](#)

[Developing a Comprehensive Emergency Plan for Underground Mines](#)

[Davitt McAteer Report on Mine Health Safety and Training](#)

[WV Joint Accident Prevention Team](#)

[MHS&T Homepage](#)

[WV Homepage](#)

[Statistical Information](#)

[publications](#)

[videos](#)

[MHS&T Offices](#)



## Metal and Nonmetal Mine Fatalities

<a href="#">2010</a> Preliminary Accident Reports, Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">2009</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">2008</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">2007</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">2006</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">2005</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">2004</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">2003</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">2002</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">2001</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">2000</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">1999</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">1998</a> Fatalgrams and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">1997</a> Fatal Alert Bulletins and Investigation Reports
<a href="#">1996</a> Fatal Alert Bulletins and Investigation Reports	<a href="#">1995</a> Fatal Alert Bulletins and Investigation Reports





## Equipment Safety and Health Concerns

### Equipment Related Accidents

The following pages contain equipment related accident data from 1995 - 2009. Searches can be done for a particular year or by listed equipment type, which then are linked to fatalgrams and accident reports. Our goal is to educate equipment operators and the mining community about the hazards associated with operating a specific type of equipment.

Use this option if you want to view information for a particular equipment type for a particular year.

Select Equipment Type

Conveyor

Year of Accident

1995

Get Information

Use this option if you want to view information for "All Years" for a particular equipment type.

Select Equipment Type

Conveyor

Get Information

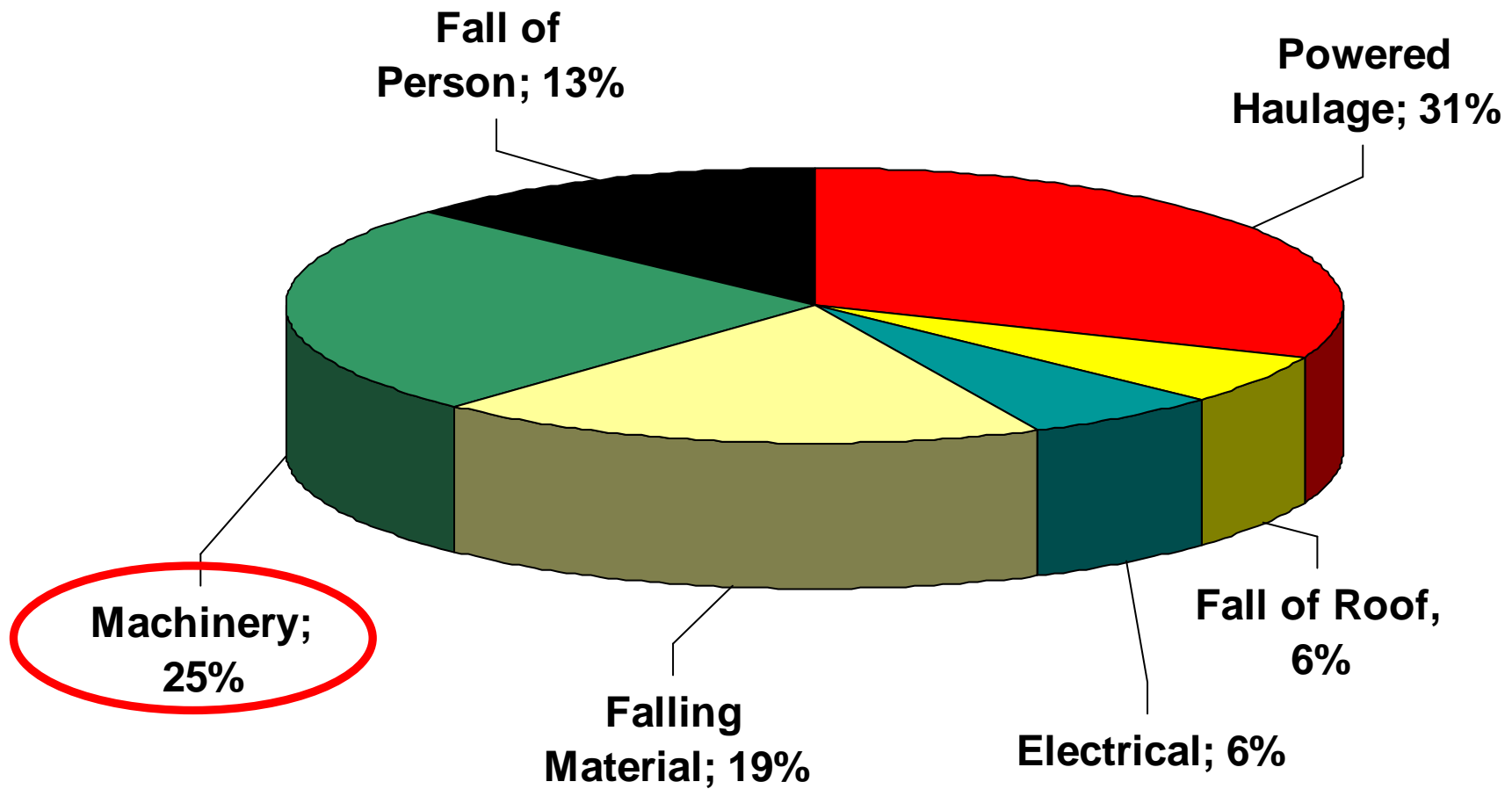
Use this option if you want to view information for "All Equipment" for a particular year.

Year of Accident

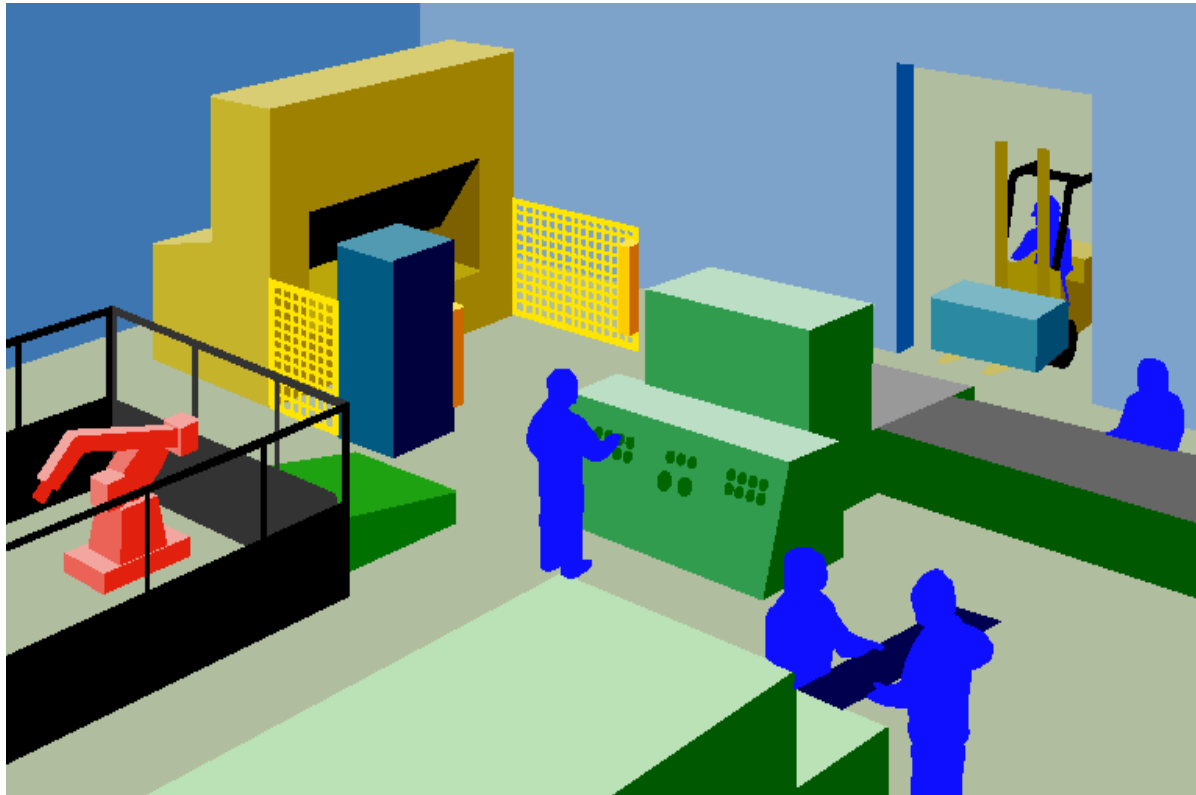
1995

Get Information

# Fatalities by Classification



# The complexity of the work system



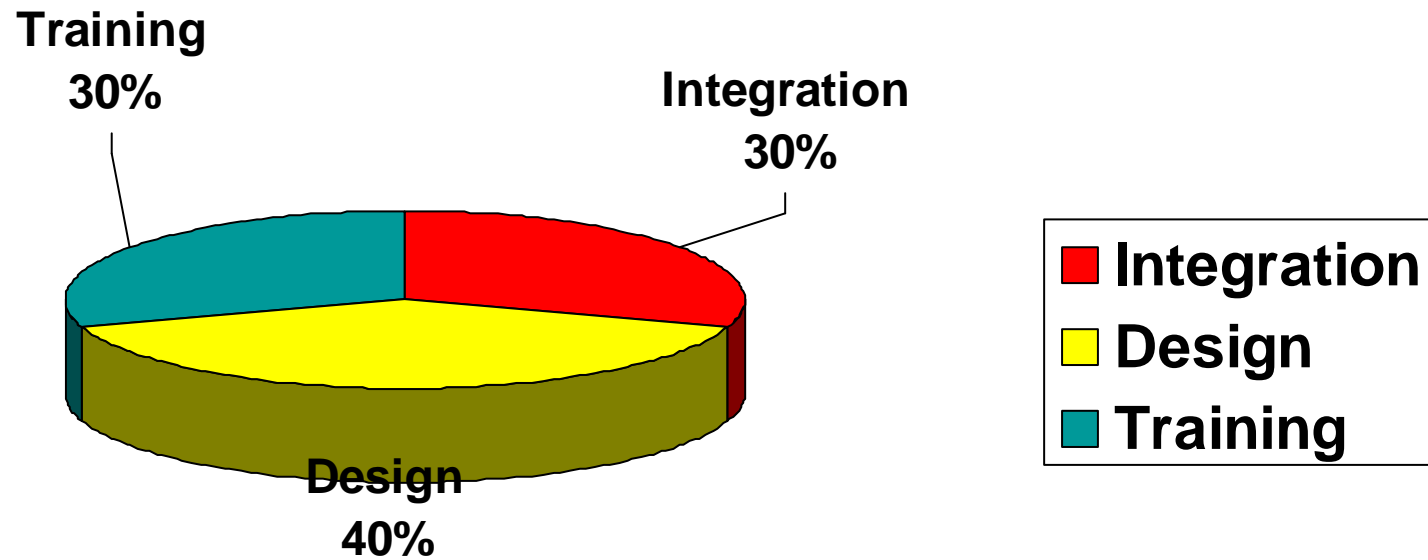
**The space**

**The equipment**

**The organization**

**The environment**

# Leading causes classification



## Root causes

- ▶ Poor original design or redesign
- ▶ Control-display layout
- ▶ Inadequate ingress/egress design
- ▶ Exposed sharp surfaces or pinch points
- ▶ Unguarded moving parts
- ▶ Restricted visibility



# Outline

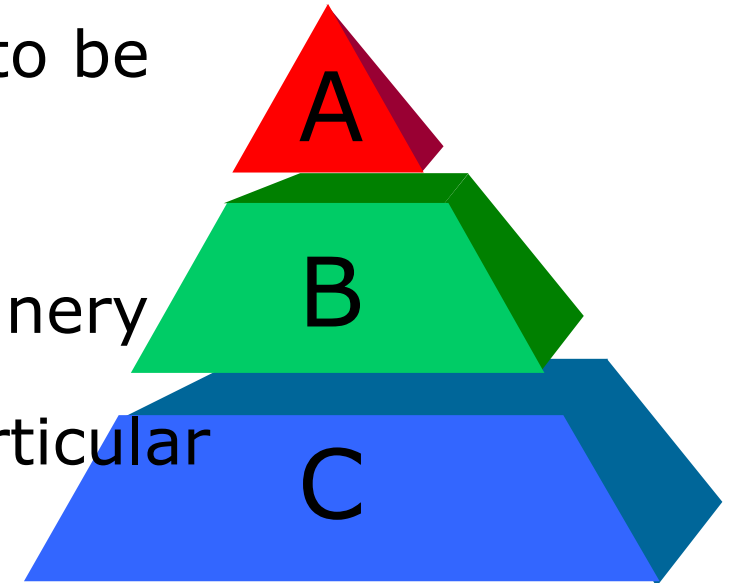
- ▶ The context
- ▶ The problem
- ▶ **Possible solutions**
- ▶ The ETUI questions

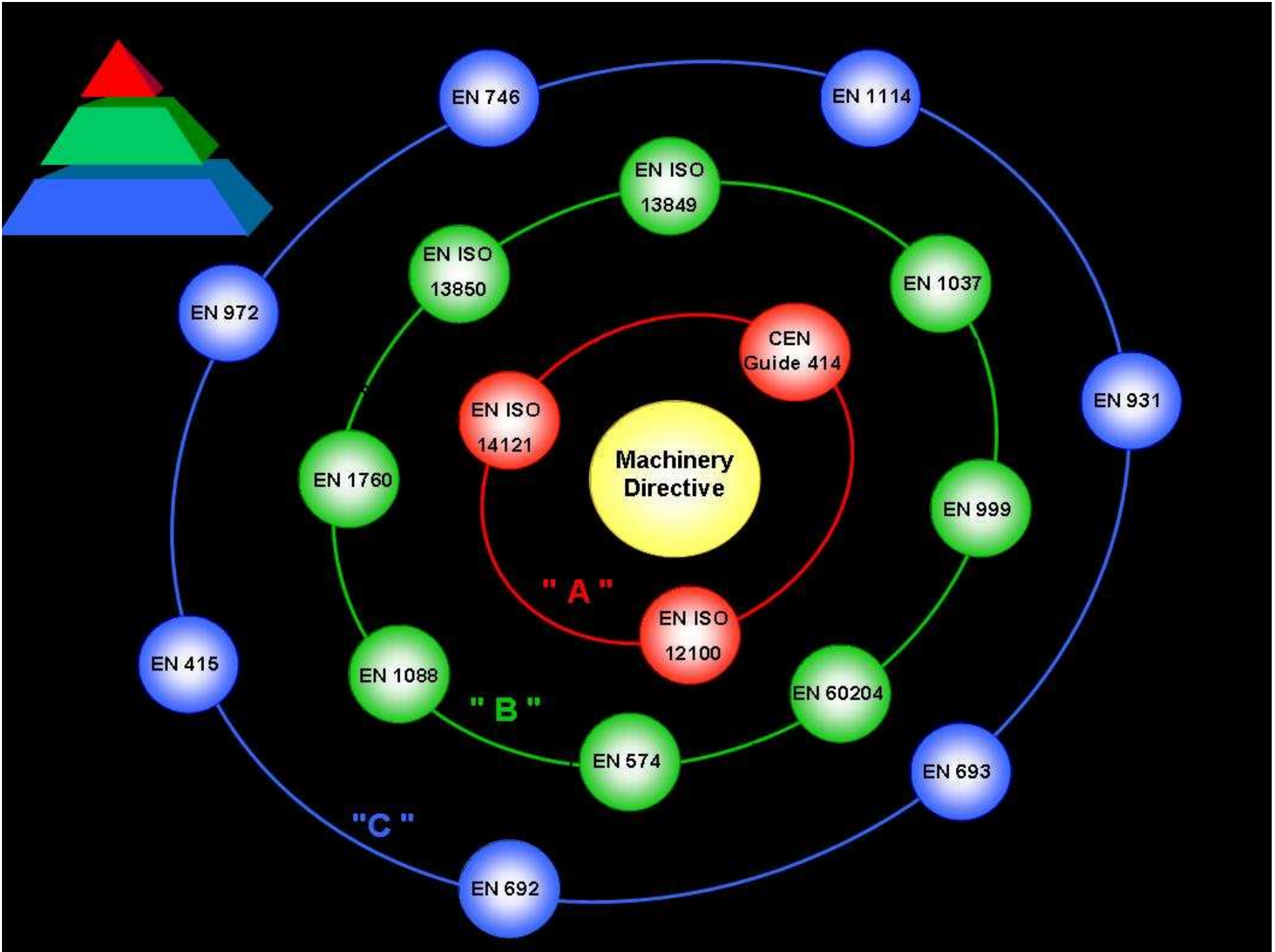
# Possible solutions

Basic design concepts & principles to be applied to all machinery

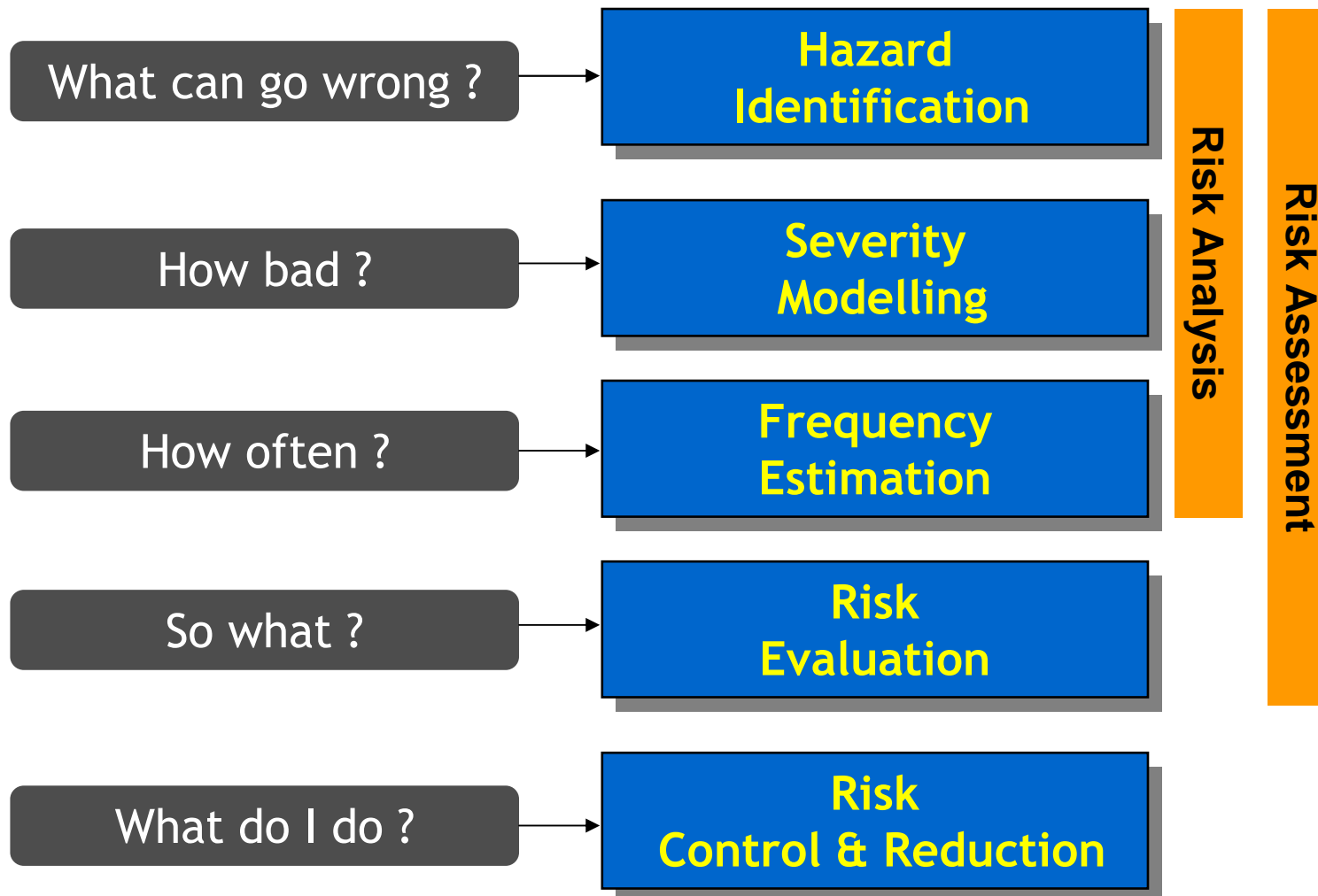
Design guidance on safety aspects applicable to a wide range of machinery

Design guidance applicable to a particular machine or group of machines





# The message of EN ISO 12100



# The message of EN ISO 12100

## Hazard Identification

The designer shall identify hazards taking into account the following:

- a) **human interaction** during the whole life cycle of the machine;
- b) possible states of the machine (...)
- c) unintended behaviour of the operator or reasonably foreseeable misuse of the machine, for example:
  1. loss of control of the machine by the operator (especially for hand-held or mobile machines) ;
  2. reflex behaviour of a person in case of malfunction, incident or failure during the use of the machine ;
  3. behaviour resulting from lack of concentration or carelessness;
  4. behaviour resulting from taking the "line of least resistance" in carrying out a task;
  5. behaviour resulting from pressures to keep the machine running in all circumstances;

# The message of EN ISO 12100

**Severity  
Modelling**

**Frequency  
Estimation**

## **Human factors**

Human factors can affect risk and shall be taken into account in the risk estimation. This includes, for example:

1. interaction of person(s) with the machinery including correction of malfunction;
2. interaction between persons;
3. stress related aspects;
4. ergonomic aspects;
5. capacity of persons to be aware of risks in a given situation depending on their training, experience and ability;
6. fatigue aspects;
7. aspects of limited abilities (for example due to disability, age).

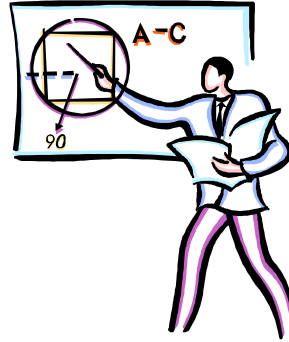
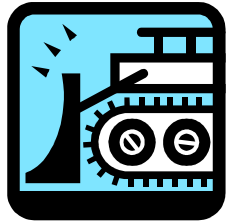
# The message of EN ISO 12100

## Risk Control & Reduction

Inherently safe design measures - Observing ergonomic principles

1. Ergonomic principles shall be taken into account in designing machinery to **reduce mental or physical stress and strain of the operator**. These principles shall be considered when allocating functions to operator and machine (degree of automation) in the basic design. It also improves the performance and reliability of the operation and hence it reduces the **probability of errors** at all stages of machine use.
2. Account shall be taken of body sizes likely to be found in the intended user population, strengths and postures, movement amplitudes, frequency of cyclic actions.
3. **All elements of the "operator-machine" interface** such as controls, signalling or data display elements, shall be designed to be easily understood so that clear and unambiguous interaction between the operator and the machine is possible.

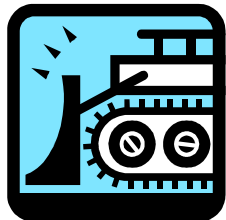
**Risk assessment**



**Manufacturer**

**Design**

**Risk assessment**



**Employer**

**Use**



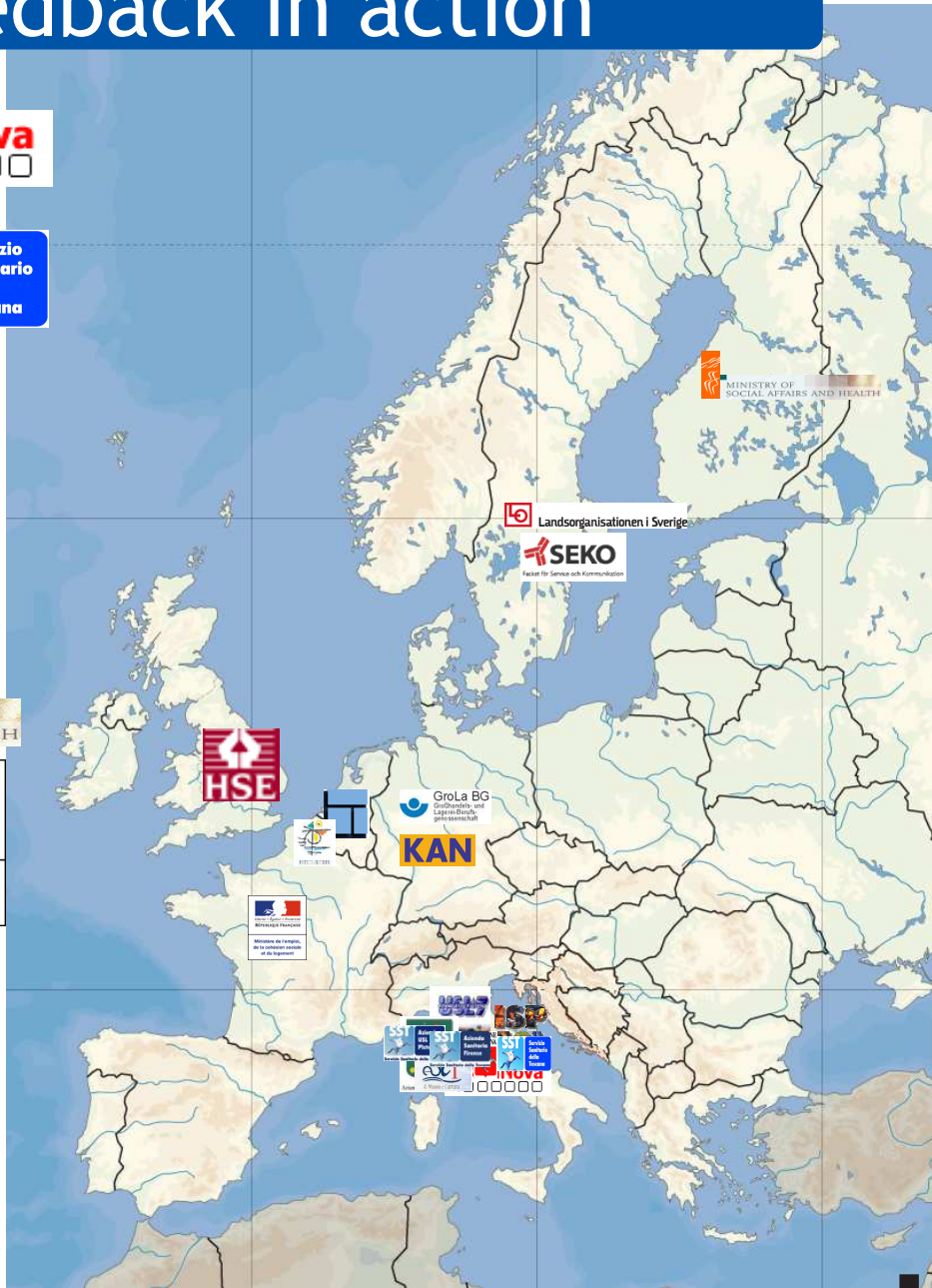
# Feedback in action



**etui.**



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HEALTH



**etui.**

# Workgroups management sheet

Work phase: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Order of tasks</b>	<b>Operating Procedure</b>  Description of the procedure for carrying out the tasks listed with information on the <b>equipment</b> used, <b>safety devices</b> and <b>personal protective equipment (PPE)</b> .	<b>Competence</b>  Information about the competence required for optimum execution of task (use of <b>equipment, materials, procedure</b> etc. and information about the instruction handbook).	<b>Hazards/Risks</b>  Factors that represent a hazard as regards the machinery itself, equipment, safety devices, surrounding conditions (e.g. microclimate, dust, lighting or layout), fatigue and organisational factors (frequency, shifts etc.).	<b>Suggestions for prevention</b>  Notes on how to prevent the hazards identified and information on <b>training, the instruction handbook, safety devices, procedure, PPE</b> , etc.



Since ten years, ETUI uses an ergonomic method to collect the machinery operators knowledge and experience.

This knowledge is then elaborated and communicated to Employers, Designers, Authorities

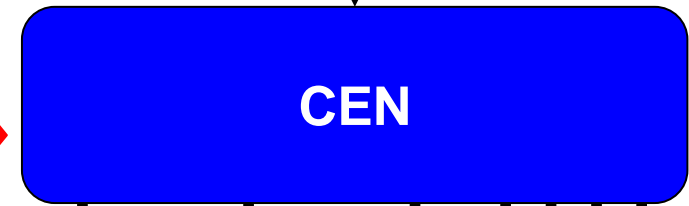
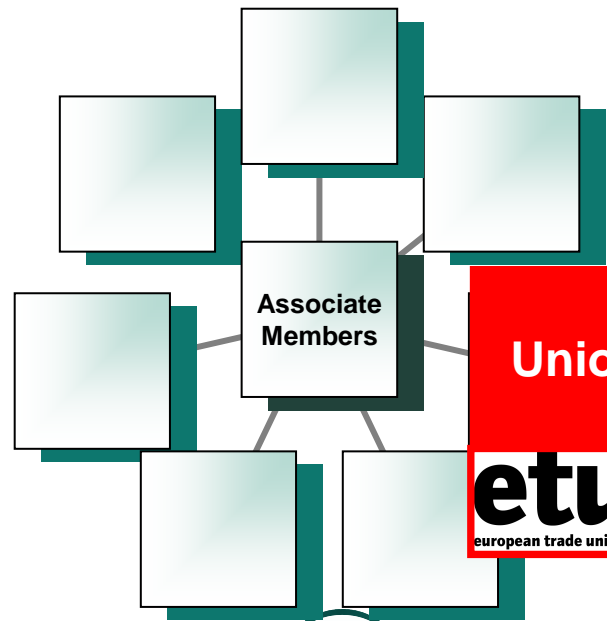
The input into DESIGN is made via **Standardization**

This method is called **Feedback**

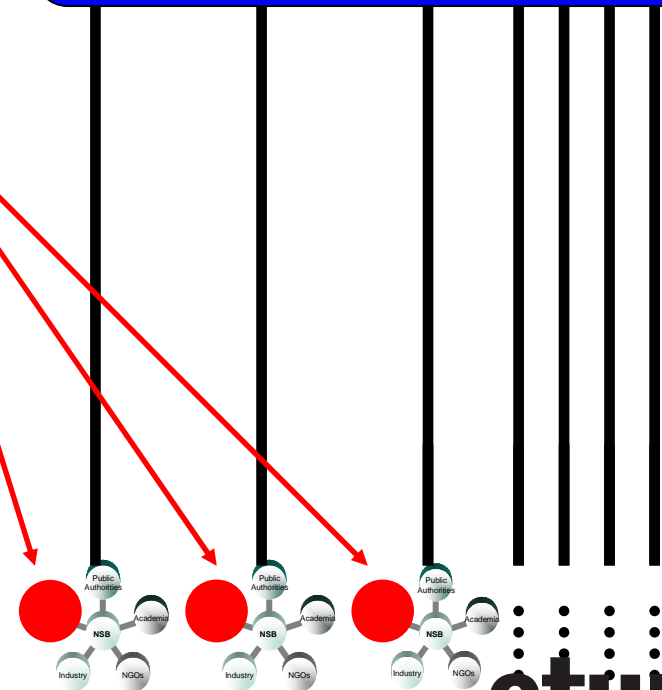
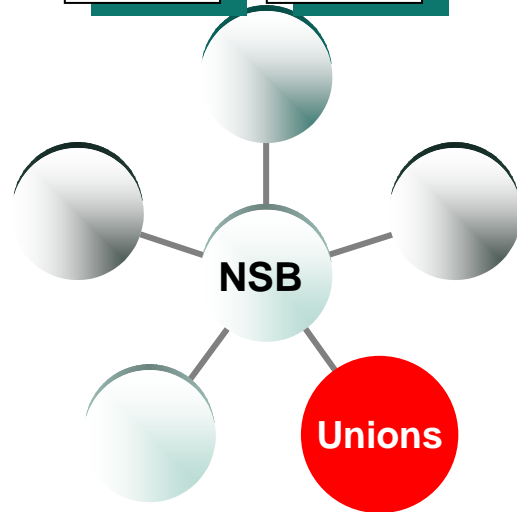
International



European



National



National Standardization Bodies (NSBs) are the gateway to participate in Standardization

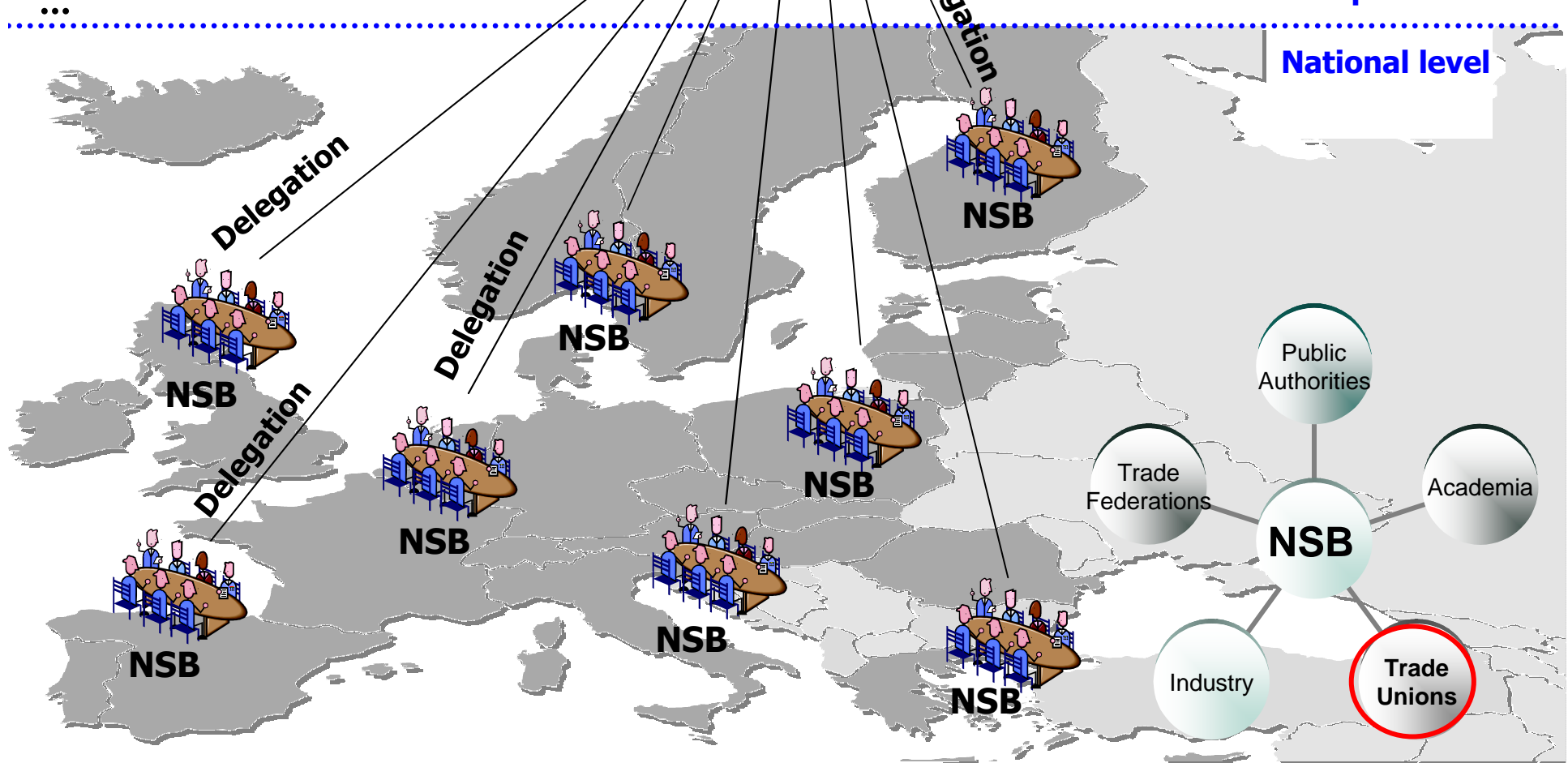
Technical Committee



... therefore, the first 'channel' to bring workers' knowledge into the standard is through each NSB

European level

National level



# The way forward

- ▶ Neglecting human-machine compatibility requires the greatest investment in operator training, and operator training is the less reliable line of defense against unwanted events. A “new deal” must be set up to bring ergonomics closer to machinery manufacturers
- ▶ How to design a system where the field experience (either coming from OHS bodies, final users, inspectors, market surveillance authorities) is centralized and elaborated in order to be shared with INDUSTRY?
- ▶ One possible model: collecting data from the field with adequate tools like FEEDBACK©, elaborating this data, and making it available to Designers

## Questions to the Panel

- ▶ What would be the most useful ways to have **risk assessment** intergrating users' knowledge with machinery ?
- ▶ How to avoid that cheaper machinery are sold incomplete, with essential safety devices offered as an **optional** extra ?
- ▶ How to make sure that the R.A. done by Manufacturers and Employers **converge** and complement each other ?



# About ETUI

The screenshot shows the ETUI website interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text 'About ETUI'. Below this, the website layout includes a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'research', 'education', and 'health & safety'. The main content area is titled 'health & safety' and 'Safety of machinery - Standardization'. It features a list of sub-topics such as 'Introduction', 'The Trade Union challenges', and 'Events, meetings'. A 'Latest news' sidebar on the right contains a headline about cooperation among standardization experts in Spain. At the bottom left, there are logos for the ETUC and the European Union.

research  
education  
health & safety

health & safety

contacts | links | print FR | EN search go

> home page  
> about us  
main topics  
Asbestos  
Chemicals - REACH  
Community strategy  
European legislation  
Harassment and violence  
MSD  
Nanotechnology  
Occupational cancers  
Reproductive hazards  
Safety of machinery - Standardization  
Safety reps  
Stress at work  
Women, work and health  
Archives  
> publications  
> HesaMag  
> news  
> events

Home page > Main topics > Safety of machinery - Standardization

## Safety of machinery - Standardization

- > Introduction
- > The Trade Union challenges
- > Machinery standardisation
- > Machinery legislation
- > **Events, meetings**
- > ETUI publications
- > Other documents
- > 'Safe Design' resources
- > Useful links

### Introduction

This topic aims to provide background information about legislation and standardization relating to the safe design of machinery, together with the revision process of four basic technical documents, around which the ETUI has been trying to promote and coordinate a trade union focus both at national and European level. It also gives guidance on how to intervene in the production of machinery standards. In providing this information, the ETUI has benefited from the contribution of Jean-Paul Lacore and Paul Makin, two experts who have been deeply involved in the work since the birth of the machinery standardization programme back to 1985.

When the ETUC established the European Trade Union Technical Bureau for Health and Safety (now Health & Safety Department of the ETUI) at the end of 1988, one key objective was to promote a high level of health and safety in Europe in view of the drive to complete the Single Market by 1993. In 1985 the principles of the *New Approach to technical harmonisation and standards* were laid down by the Council Resolution of 7 May 1985 on a new approach to technical harmonization and standards (OJEC, C 136 of 4 June 1985), which moved away from the concept of directives that included detailed technical specifications. According to the Resolution,

Latest news  
> The ETUI stimulates cooperation among standardization experts in Spain  
> Previous news >>>  
SEGURIDAD DE MÁQUINAS  
> La participación de los sindicatos españoles en la elaboración de las normas: reto cumplido

[http://hesa.etui-rehs.org/uk/dossiers/dossier.asp?dos\\_pk=19](http://hesa.etui-rehs.org/uk/dossiers/dossier.asp?dos_pk=19)

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