

Dnr:

Risk/Consequence Assessment Regarding Working Environment Conditions During Facility Change

Why should it be done? Risk/consequence assessments should be carried out before planned changes with the aim of, primarily, eliminating risks, both physical and psychological. Secondly, to minimize effects that can pose health risks. Employers are required to always conduct this for various types of planned changes, such as in this case, a planned facility change. This requirement is found in the Work Environment Act and AFS 2001:1 Systematic Work Environment Management, § 8.

When should it be done? A proper risk/consequence assessment is carried out when the facility change is in the planning stage. The assessment should serve as a basis for various measures that lead to good working conditions in the changed premises.

The assessment can only be conducted once there are proposals on:

- What the change consists of (as precisely as possible)
- Which workplaces and workgroups are affected
- When the change is to be implemented, preliminary schedule.

How can it be carried out? There are many methods, e.g., measurements, interviews, surveys. Another method is to, within a workgroup (with at least one safety representative), assess the consequences based on a template with variables that a facility change (e.g., renovation) entails. Risk/consequence assessments must always be documented in writing. Remember to formulate/write it in a way that, for example, a new manager can "inherit" the assessment and continue working with it.

Who should participate? Employer representatives are responsible for conducting the assessment. Safety representatives and other employees should be given the opportunity to participate. All participants should be active, aware, and well-versed in the risk/consequence assessment's goals and purposes.

The following pages contain a template that can be used for planned facility changes. In addition to physical and organizational factors, there are also suggested factors that are more applicable for facility changes in wet lab operations. These suggestions come from the OnkPat's work environment group.

We also encourage considering sustainability by sharing instruments and consumables with other groups. Take advantage of theme Cancer's Give away weeks, etc.

Risk/Consequence Assessment of Working Environment Aspects Before

Date:

Planned change:

Purpose of the change:

Activities/employees affected:

Participants in the risk/consequence assessment:

Description of the method for the risk/consequence assessment:

Summary of the risk/consequence assessment:

Riskmatrix Illhealth/personal injury

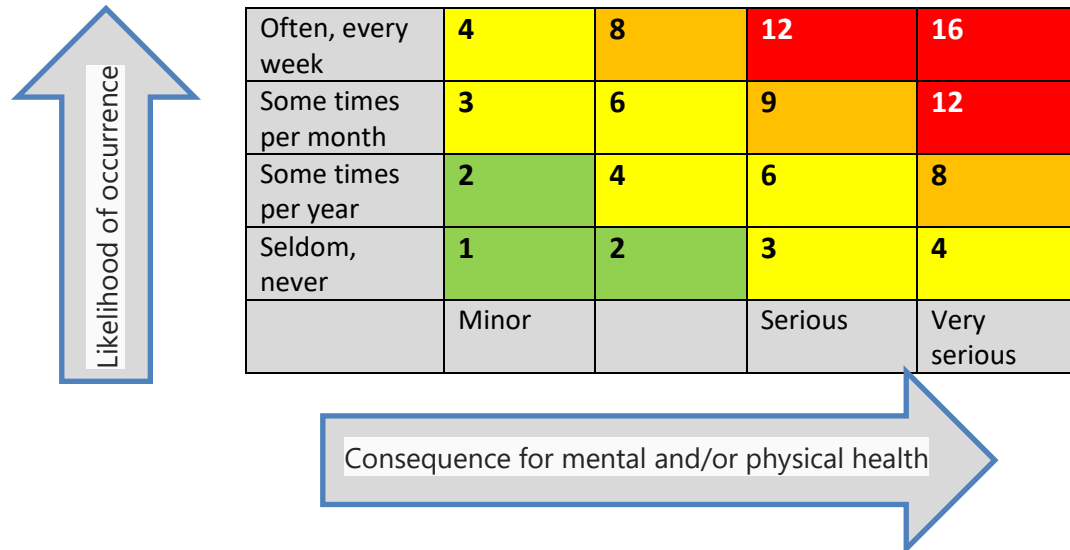


Fig 1: By multiplying the assessment on the x-axis with the assessment on the y-axis, a total sum is obtained.

	Risk estimation	Measures
1-2	Low risk	Monitor the risk source and take action when needed
3-6	Medium risk	Measures need to be implemented within 1-3 months
8-9	High risk	Measures need to be implemented within 1-3 weeks
12-16	Very high risk	Work must not be carried out before measures have been taken

Fig. 2: The total sum obtained from Figure 1 provides an indication of how urgently the planned measures should be implemented.

Risk Assessment Table Including Action Plan

L = låg risk för ohälsa, M = medel risk för ohälsa, H = hög risk för ohälsa, MH = mycket hög risk för ohälsa

Factors/areas to be assessed	a) Expected positive effects of the premises change b) Positive factors in existing premises that should not be "missed" during the premises change	c) Concerns, risks, negative effects etc. with the premises change d) Existing risks/deficiencies that need to be addressed during the premises change	Risk/prio	Measures	Who is responsible?	Time plane Completed by?	Follow-up Evaluation (management's responsibility)
			Low				
			Medium				
			High				
			Very high				
The conditions of the premises regarding collaboration							
Group compositions / distribution of workplaces							
Ergonomics							
Acoustics/noise levels (noise and disrupted sounds)							
Light and lighting (including daylight)							
Air quality and temperature							

Fire safety and evacuation, eye shower test							
Employees with disabilities, allergies, etc.							
Internal transportation, logistics							
Color schemes in the premises (stimulating, calming...)							
Risks during the renovation period (disturbances like dust, noise etc.)							
Risks during moving (lifting, transport etc)							

**LAB RELATED
FACTORS**

Space for equipment and consumables							
Storage for chemicals, separated according to their properties (acids, bases, flammables etc.)							



-20 and low temp freezer /liquid nitrogen space							
Biosafety level (is human material handled in the lab, also to be considered if you share lab)							
Rules for shared equipment and workspace							