

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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Annex 1 - Identification of hazards and measures to eliminate them

OFFICE WORK

Damage to health	Office workers at risk from long-term exposure to inappropriate ergonomic conditions in the workplace.	Ensure appropriate ergonomic conditions for employees in the workplace, i.e. sufficient work space, correct desk height, suitable work chairs, sufficient work area, etc.
Damage to health	Employees working at imaging units are at risk of visual impairment due to prolonged strain under adverse optical conditions, neck and back muscle pain.	Appropriate positioning of the monitor, suitable lighting conditions (light incidence from the window) Equip room windows with adjustable blinds or curtains. Adjust monitor lighting so that the screen does not reflect any reflections. Position the monitor, according to its size, at a distance of approximately 60 cm from the eyes, with the centre of the monitor in the visual axis. Equip the workplace with swivel, height-adjustable office chairs. a support. Interrupt work with the display unit with safety breaks of 5 to 10 minutes after every 2 hours of continuous work.
Electric shock	Employees in building areas at risk of electric shock (when touching live parts of electrical equipment) as a result of: unprofessional handling with electrical equipment, poor technical condition electrical equipment, performing prohibited manipulation of electrical equipment.	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is carried out only by personnel with the appropriate electrical qualifications. Continuously check the technical condition of the electrical equipment, perform regular electrical inspections, remove the detected defects. Do not perform prohibited manipulation of electrical equipment. Use only approved and undamaged electrical equipment, label, designate a responsible person. Report damaged electrical equipment (cables) to the responsible person - remove the fault.
Improper operation, unprofessional repair of equipment	Employees in offices at risk of injury from contact with mechanical parts of the equipment due to improper operation or unprofessionally carried out repairs.	Only responsible/designated persons should operate and repair the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Fucking, cutting	Employees using various office equipment for their work - hazards - minor injuries, cuts, punctures, etc.	Take extra care when working with office tools (especially sharp ones).
Scalding	Staff in the kitchen preparing hot drinks, heating food.	Take extra care when handling.

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MONITORS, DISPLAY UNITS

Damage to eyesight	Employees working at display units - monitors, at risk of visual impairment due to prolonged strain under adverse conditions.	Appropriate positioning of the monitor, suitable lighting conditions (light incidence from the window) Equip room windows with adjustable blinds or curtains. Adjust monitor lighting so that the screen does not reflect any reflections. Position the monitor, according to its size, at a distance of approximately 60 cm from the eyes, with the centre of the monitor in the visual axis. Interrupt work with the display unit with safety breaks of 5 to 10 minutes after every 2 hours of continuous work.
Neck and back muscle pain	Employees working at display units - monitors, at risk of neck and back muscle pain due to their prolonged stresses under adverse.	Position the monitor (screen) so that its centre is in the line of sight. Equip the workstation with suitable office chairs (adjustable, swivel...)

SKARTBOARDS

Failure to respect the principles of use	Office workers at risk as a result of non-compliance with the manufacturer's instructions and prohibited manipulations.	Do not violate the principles of proper use set by the manufacturer - do not use for purposes for which it is not intended. Do not overload the equipment.
Failure to carry out proper and timely repairs - prescribed inspections and audits	Employees in offices at risk from unsafe equipment conditions (using damaged equipment.).	Check the equipment according to the duly established terms - inspections, revisions of el. Installations and equipment - immediately remove any defects found, Do not use damaged equipment. Check the electrical installation and parts of the electrical equipment continuously and ensure that any defects are rectified. Repairs to the equipment may only be carried out by trained personnel.
Dismantled protective covers	Employees in offices at risk of direct contact with rotating (moving) parts facility.	Do not dismantle any protective equipment covers.
Pulling into the shredder	Employees in offices operating equipment at risk from rotating pieces of equipment due to: catching of clothes, accessories, jewelry long hair., etc.	Wear clothing and accessories with no loose flying parts when operating the shredder. When operating the shredder, keep your hair preferably pinned up so that it cannot be to be pulled into the device - do not lean over the device if it could become entangled.
Electric shock	Employees in buildings at risk of electrocution if touched with live parts of electrical equipment due to improper handling of electrical equipment, poor technical	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is carried out only by personnel with the appropriate electrical qualifications. Continuously check the technical condition of the electrical equipment, perform regular electrical inspections, remove the detected defects. Do not perform prohibited manipulation of electrical equipment. Use only approved and undamaged el. equipment, label it, designate a responsible person.

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	the condition of electrical equipment, the implementation of prohibited	

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	handling of electrical equipment.	Damaged el. equipment (cables) report to the responsible person - remove the fault.

MOVEMENT AND WORK IN THE BUILDING AND OUTDOORS

Tripping, slipping, falling	Employees at risk of tripping due to clutter, uneven terrain, defective condition of the floor surface, communication (damage to the floor covering, tearing off the rubber edge of the stairs), inadequate lighting of the workplace, slipping on frozen terrain, on wet floors, falling when descending the stairs, Hazard of glare from rays reflecting off shiny surfaces.	Maintain clean roads and areas in and around buildings. Remove any communication obstacles that can be tripped over. Mark obstacles in roads that cannot be removed with safety paint. Manhole covers, manhole covers, etc. shall be at the same level as the surrounding floor or road, secured against displacement. In the event of damage to the floor surface - ensure repair. Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace. In winter, carry out timely de-icing and anti-slip gritting. Keep floors dry and clean, especially in winter (snow build-up), remove spills immediately. In the case of floor washing - mark the wet floor.
Falling from a height	Employees at height, at risk of falling from a height due to missing fencing or guardrails at the edge of the workplace or communications.	Provide free edges (ramps) - signage, fencing, railings, ...
Fall of materials, loads, objects	Employees at risk from falling building interior equipment (furniture, fixtures) due to improper attachment or damage.	Ensure that the internal equipment of buildings is stable and not in danger of falling. Damaged furniture legs, support posts, repair immediately. Do not step on chairs, especially not on chairs with wheels.
Hitting an obstacle	Employees (incl. building management employees) handling loads, at risk of bumping into a permanently or temporarily inappropriately placed obstacle, an obstacle in places of sudden narrowing or lowering of the road, inappropriately arranged internal building equipment, sharp edges and corners of furniture and equipment in office rooms and warehouses - due to insufficient lighting.	Keep the roads permanently open, undeveloped. Observe the minimum specified width of roads. Provide sufficiently wide and high aisles and passageways. Permanent obstructions, narrowed and lowered places, mark with safety signs. Store materials and objects neatly in designated places. Do not store materials and objects in areas where they are difficult to handle due to lack of space. Ensure that the building's furnishings and internal equipment do not restrict employees' normal movement around the workplace. Adequate lighting of communications and workplaces. Designate storage areas in the warehouse space.
Capture by a load, equipment	Employees at risk of being hit by doors or gates.	Secure doors and gates against closing or sliding out.

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Burden interception, facility	Employees at risk of injury due to working or moving in a confined work space.	Ensure safe access to the workplace, doors, windows. Take extra care in smaller areas
Cut, puncture	Employees at risk of cuts, punctures - due to unsafe working environment, working conditions.	In case of broken glass - glass filling - have it repaired, clean up the broken glass from the workplace. All places where there is a risk - have them repaired. Remove protruding nails, wires, etc.
Scalding, burns	Employees working or located in buildings - threat of ashes or scalding hot surfaces of the equipment.	Hot parts of equipment must be equipped with protective covers to protect employees from burns. Place warning signs where necessary - at discretion.
Injuries in the elevator	Employees using the lift - risk of door pinch, lift crashes etc.	Continuously check the technical condition of the elevator, remove the detected deficiencies. To carry out the prescribed inspections and checks of the elevator in time and to the required extent, and to remove any deficiencies found. Prevent unauthorised persons from entering the lift machine room.
Electric shock	Employees working or located in buildings at risk of electric shock injury from contact with live parts of electrical equipment due to - unprofessional handling of electrical equipment, poor technical condition of electrical equipment, performing prohibited handling of electrical equipment	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is carried out only by personnel with the appropriate electrical qualifications. Continuously check the technical condition of the electrical equipment, perform regular electrical inspections, remove the detected defects. Do not perform prohibited manipulation of electrical equipment. Use only approved and undamaged electrical equipment, label, designate a responsible person. Report damaged electrical equipment (cables) to the responsible person - remove the fault.
Fire	Employees present at the scene of the fire, at risk of being deprived of the possibility of escaping from the threatened area and being burned	Continuously check the freedom of escape routes and ensure that any defects are rectified. Keep escape routes from the building clear at all times and do not block them with any materials or objects. Regular staff training on PO (e-learning). Post emergency numbers (PPS) at workplaces. Equip buildings with the prescribed number and type of fire extinguishers. Ensure that fire extinguishers are checked once a year by a professional company.

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MATERIAL AND LOAD HANDLING

Fall of material, load, object	Employees (incl. building management staff for placing equipment, moving furniture, etc.) performing manual handling with the material at risk of the load not being held due to -its excess weight, its unsuitable shape, failure to use suitable aids for gripping it, -its incoherence.	Comply with the permissible weight of the load. Equip the workplace with appropriate work equipment and use it at work. Conduct employee training on the correct way to handle materials and loads (part of e-learning).
Fall of material, load, object	Employees at risk of falling loads (stored materials, furniture) due to improper storage.	Place loads in such a way as to ensure their stability so that they cannot fall. Place objects, if possible, on their largest flat support surface. Maintaining free access so that storage and removal of materials and objects is not impeded.
Fall of material, load, object	Employees at risk of falling loads due to inadequate securing during transport	Secure the load transported on the hand truck against shifting and falling.
Burden interception, facility	Employees carrying out the handling of loads, especially its loading, unloading, at risk of snapping their fingers.	Place objects that are close together on the base. Use appropriate equipment when handling heavier objects by hand.
Burden interception, facility	Employees moving in close proximity to moving parts of the equipment, at risk from their lack of protection.	Cover moving parts of the equipment with protective covers.
Not using PPE	Employees working without prescribed PPE, threatened by materials, loads or the working environment.	Provide employees with prescribed PPE, verifiably, i.e. against signature. Familiarise employees with the use of PPE. Wear assigned PPE when working.
Damage to health	Employees handling material, loads, at risk of - damage to the spine, hip, knee, etc. joints, hernias, muscle tears, etc., long-term the effects of adverse weather conditions.	Comply with the permitted weight of the load. Provide employees with PPE. Provide employees with hot, cold, beverages.

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STORAGE

Material fall	Employees performing handling with material at risk of falling from stored material.	Ensure that the material is stored in such a way that it cannot fall. Store material and objects neatly in designated areas. Do not store material in areas where it is difficult to handle due to lack of space. Place objects, if possible, on their largest, flat support surface. Do not exceed the maximum weight of the stored material (floor and shelf).
Failure to warn of impending danger	Warehousing employees at risk due to lack of awareness of impending operational hazards.	Place appropriate warning and safety signs at the entrance to the warehouse. Conduct training of relevant staff on operational hazards in the warehouse.
Fall or collapse of a shelf, furniture, object	Employees working or located in the warehouse at risk of injury due to falling internal warehouse equipment.	After each relocation, rearrangement, recheck the racks for compliance with the relevant documentation, rigidity and stability. Label the racks with the load capacity of the rack cells and the number of cells in the column or the load capacity of the rack column. Do not overload racks beyond the manufacturer's specified load capacity. Place loads in rack cells evenly, heavier loads lower, lighter loads higher. Do not climb on, step on or into the rack. Comply with the minimum width of aisles between storage racks. Carry out shelf checks at least once a year, with a record.
Capture of loads	Employees at risk of injury as a result of working in confined spaces.	Ensure safe access to stored material.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Intended primarily for the instructed, knowledgeable, competent person in electrical engineering.		
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Injuries resulting from electrocution of workers during normal activities (usually contact with uncovered or otherwise unprotected live parts). equipment - e.g. during operation and activities on electrical equipment. electrical equipment by familiar and instructed workers), Risk of possible fright when passing through the body of the affected person, consequently falling from a height, etc.;	The exclusion of activities in which a worker carrying out work in the vicinity of an electric power supply would be in danger of injury. equipment, come into contact with live live parts; avoiding unprofessional interference with electrical installations; maintaining temporary electrical installations; preventing the worker from working on live parts. equipment in a safe condition - initial inspections, regular inspections, regular professional supervision by an authorised electrician (inspections and troubleshooting). Do not approach the el. equipment, do not disable position protection, observe prohibitions (observe conditions for work near power lines and equipment). equipment on the construction site after the end of working hours (fire hazard) and observing the operating conditions of continuously operated heaters and power sources heating;.

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Electrical equipment - electric shock	Contact of persons with live parts, i.e. direct contact with live parts or parts that have become live as a result of poor conditions, in particular as a result of: insulation failure (indirect contact), imperfect protection against electric shock.defective function of electrical equipment, lack of protection of electrical equipment (parts of electrical equipment, working machines, etc.); in case of unprotected live parts, e.g. in an open switchboard, damaged parts of electrical equipment, etc. installations, dismantled covers, etc.; accessible live parts of electrical equipment due to mechanical damage to the switchboard, etc;	Compliance with prohibitions: removing barriers and covers, opening access to electrical parts, disabling protective elements of covering, closing. Respecting safety instructions. Exclusion of activities in which a worker carrying out work in the vicinity of electrical equipment would come into contact with live live parts. Professional connection and repair of supply and extension cords, verification of the correctness of the connection, use of appropriate cords and cables with protective conductor, (always carried out by an electrician - a knowledgeable worker with higher qualifications); connections to be strain relieved, extension cords to be connected with a protective conductor, the protective conductor must be longer, so that it is the last to be broken in the event of a break; prevention of unprofessional interference with electrical equipment. maintaining temporary electrical installations in a safe condition - initial inspections, regular inspections, regular professional supervision by an authorized electrician (inspections, and troubleshooting); observing the prohibition of wrapping electric cables around metal structures, objects railings, scaffolding, etc. at workplaces; workers, when handling, etc., gently handling connected movable safely disconnect by pulling the plug out of the socket (does not apply to appliances that are specially designed and adapted); avoiding the use of extension cords; not using Extension leads with forks on both sides; inform yourself before using the electrical appliance or the electricians. the proper condition of the equipment; observe the prohibition or. observe the conditions for work in the vicinity of electrical power. lines and equipment.
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Contact of foreign conductive objects (metal structures) with electric conductors during handling, lifting and moving of pole objects, single ladders, extension ladders in near the outdoor el. lines;	Do not approach the el. equipment, disable position protection, observe the prohibition, or observe the conditions for work in the vicinity of electrical equipment. lines and equipment; observe the prohibition of activities in the protection zones of outdoor electric power. overhead and overhead lines..
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Accidental contact with live or inanimate parts of electrical equipment;	Elimination of activities in which a worker performing work near electrical equipment would come into contact with live live parts under voltage; implementation of measures to protect against electric shock to inanimate parts (when workers come into contact with inanimate parts that are live in the event of a fault; prevention of unprofessional interventions in electrical equipment). maintenance of temporary electrical installations; maintenance of temporary electrical installations. equipment in a safe condition - initial inspections, periodic inspections, regular professional supervision by an authorised electrician (inspections and troubleshooting); making sure before using an electrical appliance or an electrical device that the electrical equipment is in a safe condition. equipment to ensure that it is in proper condition (proper inspection); not to approach electrical equipment or devices. equipment, disable position

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		protection, observe prohibition or observe conditions for working near el. lines and equipment.
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Replacement of the phase and protective conductor in case of unprofessional connection of the supply line of the cord without checking the correctness of the connection, in case of unprofessional	Professional connection and repair of supply and extension cords, verification of correctness of connection, use of appropriate cords and cables with protective conductor (always performed by an electrician min. § 6 of Decree No. 50/1978 Coll., i.e. a knowledgeable worker with higher

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	repairing the supply cord, using an extension cord without a protective conductor or with a broken protective conductor, as well as when the colour marking of the conductors is not respected.	qualifications); respect the colour marking of conductors; avoid unprofessional interference with the electrical system. instalace; udržování el. kabelů a el. přívodů (např. proti mechanickému poškození na stavbách, vytržení ze svorek apod.) - pravidelné kontroly prozatímního el. zařízení; udržování prozatímních el. keep the temporary equipment in a safe condition - initial inspections, regular inspections, regular supervision by an authorised electrician (inspections, and troubleshooting); avoid the use of extension cords, use them only in the minimum necessary length; do not use extension cords with forks on on both sides;
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Pulling of the supply cord by careless, undesirable or prohibited handling by workers.	Relieve connections from tension, connect extension cords with a protective conductor, the protective conductor must be longer so that it is the last to be broken in the event of breakage; careful handling of cables and supply cords; maintenance of cables and power supply lines (e.g. against mechanical damage on construction sites, breakage from terminals, etc.); regular checks of temporary power supply. equipment; careful handling of electrical leads by workers during handling of el. equipment, switching off, plugging into sockets, etc..
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Breach of insulation of connected moving leads (punctures, cuts and other mechanical damage to the insulation) resulting in exposure to the risk of mechanical damage (incorrect storage or improper use).	Gentle handling of cables and supply cords; observing the prohibition of running electric supply cables along roads and where they could be damaged by construction site and other equipment; maintaining electric cables and electric supply cords (e.g. against mechanical damage on construction sites, tearing out of terminals, etc.) - regular checks of temporary electric equipment; maintaining temporary electric equipment; maintenance of temporary electric cables and supply cords. maintenance of temporary equipment in a safe condition - initial inspections, regular inspections, regular professional supervision by an authorized electrician (inspections and troubleshooting); observance of the prohibition of wrapping electrical cables around metal structures, objects railings, scaffolding, etc. at workplaces; careful handling of electrical leads by workers when handling electrical equipment, switching off, plugging into drawers, etc.
Electrical equipment - electric shock	Damage, breakage of insulation of conductors, cord cables;	Special measures for the protection of el. wiring and personal safety according to the nature of the work activity; maintenance of el. equipment in a safe condition - initial inspections, periodic inspections; regular professional supervision by an authorized electrician (inspections, and troubleshooting); protection against dangerous contact or approach to live parts of electrical equipment against dangerous touch voltage on inanimate parts, against the occurrence of dangerous touch voltage, against the harmful effect of electric arc, against unwanted penetration of foreign objects, water, moisture, gases, dusts, vapours into electrical equipment, especially in places of combustible dusts;

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Electrical equipment - electric shock	Impossibility of quick switching off of electricity in case of danger; inaccessible main switch of temporary electrical equipment; inappropriate location of the main switch;	Appropriate location of the main switch, enabling easy and safe operation and control; informing all building staff of the location of the main electrical switchboard and switch for the entire building; maintaining clear space and access to the main switches; space in front of electrical switchboards and protection of electrical switchboards (from mechanical damage); switching off electrical switches. equipment after working hours (fire hazard) and compliance with the operating conditions of continuously operated heaters and sources of electric heating;
Electrical equipment	Unwanted approach of a person to the wires	Comply with the prohibitions of activities in the protection zones of outdoor power lines. overhead and overhead power lines;

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- electric shock	electrical overhead lines (also when handling mechanisms a other equipment v near the el. equipment).	work near the el. equipment only in cooperation with a specialist under specified conditions, including observance of the minimum distances specified in the regulations in question;

CLEANING WORK

Slipping	Employees carrying out cleaning work are at risk of slipping on the floor or stairs due to excessively slippery road surfaces as a result of their own work.	Follow the established cleaning procedure and method. When mopping floors, stairways and other busy roads, wipe the floor dry immediately. If possible, wash the roads only after all persons have left the building. Wear suitable sturdy work boots, preferably with non-slip soles (soft profile soles have better non-slip properties than soles with rough profiles) or shoes with softer soles.
Slipping	Persons moving in the area where cleaning is being carried out - mopping floor, at risk of slipping on wet floors due to lack of awareness of the risk.	When mopping floors, stairways and other busy roads, wipe the floor dry immediately. If possible, wash the roads only after all persons have left the building. After mopping the floor, place a warning sign - safety stand - in a visible place. "Attention - slippery floor".
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking	Employees performing cleaning work at risk of injury due to: defective condition, floors and communications, workplace clutter, inadequate lighting.	Continuously inspect the condition of the floors and communications in the workplace, check for order, ensure defects are rectified. Manhole covers, depressions, etc. shall be at the same level as the surrounding floor or road. Remove any communication obstructions that can be tripped over (hatches, lids, cables, hoses, etc.). Obstacles in roads that cannot be removed are marked with safety colours (yellow and black hatching). Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace.
Hitting an obstacle	Employees carrying out cleaning work are at risk of bumping into: a permanently or temporarily inappropriately placed obstacle, an obstacle in places of sudden narrowing or lowering of the road, inappropriately arranged internal equipment of the building, due to insufficient lighting.	Keep the roads permanently undeveloped and open. Observe the prescribed minimum width of roads. Provide sufficiently wide and high aisles. Permanent obstructions, narrowed and lowered places, mark with safety signs. Ensure that the building's furnishings and internal equipment do not restrict employees in their normal movement around the workplace. Adequate lighting of communications and workplaces.
Work in a confined workspace	Employees performing cleaning work at risk of injury due to working in a confined work space.	In a confined space, take extra care when handling materials, objects. Ensure safe access to window controls (when cleaning windows).
Cut, stabbed	Cleaning staff	Review and follow applicable work procedures, modifying them if necessary.

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wounds	at risk of cuts and stabbings from blades and sharp points tools and work equipment.	The gripping parts of tools and work equipment (which are held in the hand) must be smooth and of a suitable shape, free from cracks, chips and burrs. Designate a place to store tools and store them there. Remove cracked and damaged tools and work equipment from use.
Scalding, burns	Employees performing cleaning work are at risk of scalding, burns, water, steam, contact with hot surfaces of the equipment.	Review and follow applicable work procedures, modifying them if necessary. Take extra care when working with hot water. The temperature tolerable for the hand is approximately 55 °C. Do not fill hot water containers to the brim. When pouring hot water into buckets and other containers, run cold water first and then bring the hot water to the required temperature. Restrictions on carrying hot water containers. Do not clean hot objects and equipment, e.g. cooker, pipes, heating elements, etc. until they have cooled down.
Multiplication of Microorganisms, infectious diseases	Cleaning and other staff persons v building at risk of infectious disease as a result of not cleaning.	Establish a cleaning schedule for the workplace. Floors of locker rooms, washrooms, showers, sinks, toilets must be washed daily. Washable parts of the walls must be washed at least once a week. Clean furniture in sanitary and other facilities at least once every 14 days.
Chemical exposure (detergents, cleaners and disinfectants)	Employees carrying out cleaning work at risk from exposure to chemicals, in particular: ignition, redness, burning or other skin damage, inhalation of fumes, eye damage, development of secondary diseases or damage, e.g. breathing difficulties, tearing, etc.	Wear assigned PPE, especially rubber gloves, goggles or face shield (if specified in the MSDS for the substance). Wear eye and face protection - goggles or face shield (to prevent splashing of the chemical into the face) when opening chemical containers. Do not use food and beverage containers to store chemicals (due to confusion). Review and follow applicable work procedures for handling chemicals, modifying them if necessary. Label all chemical packaging in the prescribed manner. Dispose of chemicals and waste only according to the prescribed procedure. When working with substances that may endanger human health, avoid direct contact of employees with these substances. Toxic substances must be stored in such a way that they cannot be misused, must be locked and records must be kept. Observe the principles in the instructions for use. Comply with the principles set out in the safety data sheets. Observe basic hygiene principles. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with chemicals. Wash your hands thoroughly after work.
A person falls from a height while cleaning windows,	Employees performing cleaning work at risk of falling from a height while cleaning windows or	Use personal fall protection when washing windows. Determination of suitable anchorage points for the use of personal protective equipment

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Cleaning of ceiling luminaires	ceiling luminaires.	<p>(safety harnesses). Determination of correct working procedures according to the design of the windows, determination of auxiliary structures to increase the place of work. Ensuring safe access to work areas at height (higher ceiling lights, etc.), use double ladders, portable steps, working platform.</p>
Fall of persons from height, from ladders	<p>Employees working on a ladder, at risk of falling from it due to poor technical condition, improper positioning, overturning by another employee or vehicle, improper use, carrying out long-term work, carrying out physically demanding work, handling loads weighing more than 15 kg, unauthorised distance of feet from the top of the ladder - stepping up, stepping down, working with back to ladder, failure to secure objects against falling from ladder, use of dangerous tools, dangerous dropping of objects or materials from ladder, use of ladder as a support, use contrary to instructions for correct use</p>	<p>Do not use a ladder with broken rungs, without a locking chain or with damaged fittings. Visual inspections of ladders must be carried out whenever the ladder is dispensed from or received into the warehouse and before each use of the ladder. The ladder must be placed on a stable, solid, level and sufficiently large base so that its slope is not less than 2,5 to 1, there is a clear space of at least 0,18 m behind the rungs at the base of the ladder, there is a clear space of at least 0,6 m on the access side of the ladder and slipping is prevented. Provide safety signs or services at locations where there is a risk of the ladder being knocked over by another person or a passing vehicle. The upper ends of the ladder intended for climbing must overhang the climbing surface by at least 1.1 m or this overhang must be replaced by another measure, e.g. handrails, which enable the worker to hold on securely when climbing. When working on a ladder where the employee's feet are higher than 5 m, he must use personal fall protection. Only carry out short-term, light work on the ladder with loads weighing less than 15 kg. When working on a ladder, do not step higher than 0.8 m from the top of the support ladder, 0.5 m from the end of the double ladder. Not getting up, not getting down, not working on the ladder with your back turned to it, without the ability to grab a foothold. Ensure that employees working on ladders have suitable equipment or adapted work clothing for securing tools or storing small materials. When working on a ladder, do not use dangerous tools such as pneumatic tools, spraying devices, chains, or any other means of holding on to the ladder safely. Do not throw objects or materials from a ladder if it is not possible to ensure that they reach a safe place or if they could cause an employee to be thrown from the ladder. Do not use the ladder as a support or load-bearing element for further ascent or descent. Ensure that only one employee works on the ladder. Wear assigned PPE when working on ladders. Fitting employees with suitable footwear and hard hats, and if the foot height is 5m above the surrounding ground level, the employee must be secured against falling. Inspect ladders at least once a year, with a record.</p>

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Running over, hitting or striking a person with a cleaning and janitorial truck resources	Employees carrying out cleaning work and other persons in the building are at risk of injury due to: improper or dangerous behaviour, improperly stowed, secured loads, overloading of trolleys.	Do not transport persons on the trolley. Do not move in the path of the trolley. Do not overload the trolley beyond the specified load capacity or pulling force. Place cleaning and janitorial products evenly and stably on the trolley.
Fire	Employees carrying out cleaning work and other persons in the building are at risk of fire when handling the storage of flammable liquids (cleaning agents classified as flammable liquids).	Establish conditions for the use and storage of flammable liquids, including maximum quantities in the workplace. Comply with fire regulations and instructions for storage and handling of flammable liquids. Comply with the conditions specified in the safety data sheets. Mark areas where flammable liquids are present with safety signs. Do not smoke or use open flames when working with flammable liquids.
Electric shock	Employees carrying out cleaning work At risk of injury due to non-use of PPE.	Equip employees with prescribed PPE, demonstrably, i.e. against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of the PPE assigned. Wear assigned PPE when working. Continuously check the use of PPE.

WORK AND MOVEMENT IN THE LABORATORY

Basic requirements for the laboratory not met	Staff laboratory at risk to their health by failing to meet basic laboratory equipment requirements.	Only carry out laboratory work in premises equipped for this purpose.
Cuts and stab wounds	Laboratory employees at risk of being cut and stabbed by blades and sharp-tipped tools, laboratory glass, shards of handling and washing.	Review and follow applicable work procedures, modifying them if necessary. Determine where to store tools and store them there. Do not use damaged glass or tools - discard cracked, damaged ones in time, laboratory glassware and utensils out of use.
Scalding, burns	Laboratory employees at risk of scalding, burns, water, steam, contact with hot the surface of the device.	Review and follow applicable work procedures, modifying them if necessary. Clean and open the laboratory oven after it has cooled down and follow the established working procedures.
Unprofessional intervention in the equipment	Laboratory staff at risk of injury due to unprofessional modifications to equipment.	Work on electrical equipment should only be carried out by suitably qualified electricians. Work on gas equipment should only be carried out by suitably qualified personnel. Operate the equipment in accordance with its operating instructions (by persons designated for this purpose, trained).
Capturing moving parts	Laboratory employees at risk of injury due to being caught by a moving part	Prevent access to moving or otherwise dangerous parts of the equipment by guards or other safe means.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
facilities	facility.	
Electric shock	Laboratory employees at risk of electrocution due to contact with live parts of electrical equipment.	Protect live parts of electrical equipment against contact and moisture. Do not touch any electrical equipment with wet hands.
Commissioning the equipment in a dangerous condition	Laboratory employees at risk of injury due to failure to properly inspect equipment before starting work (checking tools and their attachment, checking individual machine functions, checking safety protection elements, etc.)	Before starting work, carry out the prescribed check of the condition of the equipment.
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking	Lab employees at risk of tripping due to clutter, inadequate lighting, slipping on slippery floors.	Identify staff responsible for cleaning the workplace - keep the laboratory areas clean at all times. Keep floors dry and clean. Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace.
Explosion, fire	Laboratory staff at risk of fire burns due to ignition of improperly stored flammable materials (HK warehouses).	At the workplace where combustible materials are stored, check the serviceability of fire extinguishers at least once a year. Comply with the guidelines for the storage of combustible materials and the local operating rules, which must be available at the workplace.
Explosion, fire	Laboratory employees at risk of explosion, burns, due to unprofessional storage and handling of gas transport pressure vessels.	Secure bottles stored upright against falling. Secure bottles against tampering by unauthorised persons. Open the bottle valve slowly and without tools. Stored bottles must be at least 3 m away from an open fire.
Explosion, fire	Fire hazard from a lit stove.	Always keep the stove lit under supervision.
Infectious diseases	Employees at risk of inf.disease as a result of the handling of biological material	Establish and maintain anti-epidemiological measures. Establish and follow technological procedures for working with biological material, including its storage. Workplaces where biological material is handled shall be appropriately labelled.
Harmful chemicals	Laboratory employees at risk of exposure to harmful chemicals	Laboratory glassware and utensils should not be used for food preparation, drinking or beverage storage in refrigerators designed for the storage of substances and biological material. Review and follow applicable work procedures for handling chemicals, modifying them if necessary. Label each chemical in the prescribed manner. Dispose of chemicals and waste only in accordance with established procedures. When working with substances that may endanger human health, avoid direct contact of employees with these substances. Toxic substances must be stored so that they cannot be misused, must be locked and must be kept on record.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
		No eating, no drinking, no smoking in the labs.
Not using PPE	Laboratory employees at risk of injury or harm health as a result of not using PPE.	Equip employees with prescribed PPE - demonstrably - against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of the assigned PPE. Wear assigned PPE when working. Continuously check the use of PPE.

MOVEMENT AND WORK IN THE BUILDING

Tripping, slipping, falling while walking, descending, ascending	Employees working or in buildings at risk of injury due to workplace clutter, slipping on slippery floors, communication barriers in the workplace, inadequate lighting.	Identify employees responsible for cleaning the workplace. Maintain order in the workplace. Keep floors dry and clean Remove from the workplace any communication barriers that could be tripped over. Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace.
Hitting an obstacle	Employees working or in buildings at risk of being struck - by a permanently or temporarily inappropriately placed obstacle, by an obstacle in places of sudden narrowing or lowering of the road, by inappropriately arranged internal building equipment, in due to insufficient lighting.	Keep the roads permanently undeveloped and open. Observe the prescribed minimum width of roads. Provide sufficiently wide and high aisles. Permanent obstructions, narrowed and lowered places, mark with safety signs. Ensure that the building's furnishings and internal equipment do not restrict employees' normal movement around the workplace. Adequate lighting of communications and workplaces.
Fall from height to depth	Employees working or in buildings at risk of injury from falling from height or depth due to missing fencing or guardrails at the free edges of elevated roads or workplaces, staircases, openings, etc.	Secure the free edges of elevated roads, workplaces, stairways, openings, etc. with guardrails or fencing to prevent persons from falling from height or depth.
Cut, prick	Employees working or located in buildings at risk of cut injuries due to unsafe working environment, working conditions, material or loads being handled.	Glazing of broken glass panels of windows, doors, etc. without delay. Repair any areas where there is a risk of punctures (e.g. wire mesh with nails protruding from the floor, etc.).
Scalding, burns	Employees working or located in buildings, at risk of scalding, burns, in contact with hot surfaces of equipment.	Ensure that hot parts of building equipment are equipped with protective covers to protect employees from burns. Point out hazardous areas where employees are at risk of burns as necessary, warning signs.
Fall of material, load	Employees working or in buildings at risk of injury due to	Secure the free edges of workplaces at height with a protective rail against falling material, loads.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
	lingering in unprotected areas of falling material or loads.	Implement protection of places where there is a risk of falling material, loads.
Work in a confined workspace	Employees working or located in buildings at risk of injury due to working in confined spaces.	Ensure safe access to window controls. Provide safe access to stored materials. In confined spaces, take extra care when handling materials, objects.
Electric shock	Employees working or located in buildings at risk of electric shock injury from contact with live parts of electrical equipment due to unprofessional handling of electrical equipment, poor technical condition of electrical equipment, performing prohibited handling of electrical the facility.	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is carried out only by employees with the appropriate electrical qualifications. Continuously check the technical condition of the electrical equipment, remove any defects found. Do not perform prohibited manipulation of electrical equipment.
Fire	Employees working or located in buildings, at risk of being burned by fire.	Conduct training on fire hazards and related fire protection. Equip the building with the prescribed number and type of fire extinguishers. Keep escape routes from the building clear and undeveloped at all times.

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Failure to respect bans issued	Employees who handle chemicals are at risk of exposure to chemicals as a result of: failure to follow manufacturer's instructions and prohibitions, - failure to follow employer's instructions and prohibitions, failure to follow MSDS instructions.	Do not use the chemical for any purpose other than that for which it is intended. Follow the manufacturer's and employer's instructions when using concentrates (dilution instructions). Provide safety data sheets for each substance used (supplier, vendor), store safety data sheets in a way that is accessible to employees. Observe the instructions and prohibitions in the safety data sheets.
Professional and medical incapacity of employees	Employees who handle the chemical at risk of their own professional or medical unfitness.	Ensure that employees are familiarised with the hazardous properties of the chemicals used and stored (familiarisation with the safety data sheet) before they start working with the substance. Ensure that regular training on the necessary regulations is conducted with staff and that their knowledge is verified. Do not allow the handling of particularly hazardous chemical substances to be carried out by a person without the appropriate qualifications (applies to substances that are highly toxic, toxic, corrosive, carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction - according to the Public Health Protection Act). Ensure that the management of hazardous chemicals is carried out by

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
Failure to provide first aid	Employees affected by a chemical substance are at risk of health damage due to: lack of knowledge of first aid procedures, failure to provide first aid equipment (missing or inadequately equipped first aid kit).	<p>persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Conduct first aid training. Accurate and correct instructions are provided by the Poison Information Centre based in Prague (see website). Provide first aid equipment at the workplace - a suitably equipped first aid kit (antidotes, eye wash, etc.), determine the contents of the first aid kit in cooperation with the occupational health service provider. Regularly check and replenish the first aid kit (expiry date of medical supplies, completeness of equipment), appoint a responsible person.</p>
Chemical agent exposure	Employees who handle chemicals at risk from exposure to chemicals, including but not limited to: ignition, reddening, burning or other skin damage, inhalation of fumes, eye damage, development of secondary diseases or damage, e.g. breathing difficulties, tearing, etc.	<p>Use eye and face protection - goggles or face shield (to prevent chemical splashing into the face) when opening chemical containers. Review and follow applicable work procedures for handling chemicals, modifying them if necessary. When working with substances that may endanger human health, avoid direct contact of employees with these substances. Observe the principles in the instructions for use, safety data sheets and basic hygiene principles. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with chemicals. Wash your hands thoroughly after work. Do not employ workers with allergic reactions in workplaces with hazardous substances, if possible. Ensure adequate ventilation in the workplace.</p>
Improper storage and keeping of chemicals	Employees coming into contact with hazardous substances are at risk of injury, chemical exposure, and damage to health due to: failure to respect prescribed storage locations, quantities, and containers, shared storage with substances that react dangerously with them, inadequate risk information, inadequate ventilation of storage areas, failure to follow storage instructions.	<p>Premises with hazardous (warehouses, cabinets) mark with safety signs (warning signs, prohibition signs - e.g. flammable liquids, danger of scalding, etc.). Determine the place for storage of chemical substances, determine the maximum quantity and storage conditions. Store chemicals only in designated areas, in the prescribed quantities and in secure containers. Keep chemicals in their original, designated containers. Ensure that all chemical packaging is labelled in the prescribed manner (in particular hazard information, hazard warning symbols). Do not use food and beverage containers to store chemicals (due to confusion). Comply with manufacturers' instructions for storage of hazardous substances - see safety data sheets (storage temperature, ventilation, incompatible substances, etc.). Do not store together substances that react dangerously with each other. Ensure adequate ventilation of areas where hazardous substances are stored.</p>
Manipulation with toxic substances	Employees handling toxic substances, exposed to hazardous	For workplaces handling hazardous chemicals (substances, mixtures) classified as highly toxic or toxic, prepare written

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
(damage to health)	properties of these substances: H300: Can cause death if swallowed H310: May cause death by contact with skin H330: May cause death by inhalation H301: Toxic if swallowed H311: Toxic by skin contact H331: Toxic by inhalation H370: Causes damage to organs H372: Causes damage to organs by prolonged or repeated exposure	rules on safety, health and environmental protection when working with these chemicals. The rules must include, in particular, information on the hazardous properties of chemicals and chemical preparations handled by employees, instructions for safety, health and environmental protection, instructions for pre-medical first aid and accident procedures. Familiarize employees with the rules - demonstrable training - ensure they are freely available to employees who handle substances. Toxic substances must be stored in such a way that they cannot be misused, must be locked and records must be kept.
Handling of corrosives (damage to health)	Employees who handle corrosive substances are at risk of exposure to the hazardous properties of these substances: H314: Causes severe skin and eye damage	For workplaces where hazardous chemicals (substances, mixtures) classified as corrosive are handled, prepare written rules on safety, health and environmental protection when working with these chemicals. The rules shall include, in particular, information on the hazardous properties of the chemicals and chemical preparations handled by the employees, instructions for safety, health and environmental protection, instructions for pre-medical first aid and accident procedures. Familiarize employees with the rules - demonstrable training. Post the rules in the workplace, i.e. make them freely available to employees who handle the substances. Discuss the text of the rules with the public health authority competent under places of activity.
Manipulation with carcinogens, mutagens and substances toxic to reproduction (damage to health)	Employees who handle substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reproduction are at risk from exposure to the hazardous properties of these substances: H350: May cause cancer H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation H340: May cause genetic damage H360F: May cause harm to reproductive capacity H360D: May damage the fetus in the mother's body	For workplaces handling hazardous chemicals (substances, mixtures) classified as carcinogenic with R-phrase 45 or 49, mutagenic with R-phrase 46 and toxic for reproduction with R-phrase 60 or 61, draw up written rules on safety, health and environmental protection when working with these chemicals. The rules must include, in particular, information on the hazardous properties of chemicals and chemical preparations handled by employees, instructions for safety, health and environmental protection, instructions for pre-medical first aid and accident procedures. Familiarize employees with the rules - demonstrable training. Rules posted at workplace, i.e. ensure that be freely accessible to employees who handle the substances. Discuss the text of the rules with the public health authority responsible for the location of the activity.
Manipulation with combustibles and Explosives	Employees who handle extremely flammable, highly flammable substances, flammable, explosive or oxidising and	Specify the conditions for the use and storage of flammable, explosive and oxidising substances (liquids, solids or gases), including the maximum quantity per workplace, in storage.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
(fire, explosion)	other persons in the building is at risk of fire or explosion during the handling and storage of these substances.	Observe storage and handling instructions. Prepare and follow fire regulations. Comply with the conditions specified in the safety data sheets. Post the relevant safety data sheets. Do not smoke or use open flames when working with flammable liquids. Carry out training on fire and explosion hazards and fire protection. Equip buildings and workplaces with the prescribed number and type of fire extinguishers. Ensure fire extinguishers are checked once a year by a professional company.
Environmental pollution	Damage the environment (water, soil, sewage, air) as a result of the use or storage of chemicals or accidents.	Dispose of chemicals and waste only in accordance with established procedures. Remediation of contaminated areas, packaging, etc. should be carried out immediately. Follow the manufacturer's instructions - see safety data sheet. In the event of a major spill, notify the appropriate authorities - fire department, water department, department of environment, etc.
Not using PPE	Employees performing handling with chemical substances are at risk of injury, damage to health as a result of not using PPE.	Provide employees with the prescribed PPE (set out in the directive), demonstrably, i.e. against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of assigned PPE. When working, use the assigned PPE, especially rubber gloves resistant to chemicals, goggles or face shield, apron resistant to the substances used - based on a risk assessment, according to the instructions in the safety data sheet. Continuously check the use of PPE.
Note: The risks of chemical substances are contained in the safety data sheets at the individual workplaces.		

HAND TOOLS

Cutting	Persons working with hand tools	Follow the manufacturer's instructions. There is a much greater risk of injury when using damaged tools. Sharp and pointed tools may only be transported and carried in protective cases or packaging. Use hand tools only for the purposes for which their functions are intended. Worker training. Use protective gloves against mechanical hazards.
Use of tools in explosive environment		Where there is a risk of ignition of gas, vapours or explosive dust, it is forbidden to work with tools that may cause sparks. Must use special spark-free tools.
Dust		Maintenance and replacement of filters of the extraction equipment according to the instructions,
Noise	Operator and handler hearing impaired in a permanent residence in a high level environment	To make operators and other workers aware of the risks and how to use hearing protection PPE

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
	noise.	
Eye injuries		To make operators and other workers aware of the risk and how to use eye protection PPE

ELECTRIC HAND TOOLS

Failure to respect bans issued	Employees operating hand-held power tools at risk due to their use for unauthorised purposes, overloading tools beyond the values specified by the manufacturer, failure to comply with manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment.	Do not use power hand tools for purposes other than those for which they are intended. Do not overload power hand tools beyond the values specified by the manufacturer. Follow the manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment.
Professional unfitness of staff	Employees operating hand-held power tools, at risk of their own incompetence.	Ensure quality training of employees before they start working independently with power hand tools. Ensure that power hand tools are operated only by authorised personnel. Ensure that employees operating power hand tools receive regular training on the necessary regulations and that their knowledge is verified. Do not allow power hand tools to be operated, repaired, inspected, or revised by a worker without appropriate electrical qualifications.
Failure to carry out prescribed checks and audits	Employees operating hand-held power tools at risk of handing over tools in an unsafe condition.	Ensure that the prescribed inspection is carried out before dispensing and after returning power hand tools. Continuously check the electrical installation and parts of the electrical equipment/tools, ensure that any defects are rectified. Ensure timely inspection of electrical installation and tooling equipment.
Failure to make timely repairs to tools	Employees operating hand-held power tools, at risk from the dangerous condition of the electrical installation or the use of damaged tools.	Ensure that repairs to electrical installation and tooling equipment are carried out in a timely manner.
Dismantled protective covers	Employees operating power hand tools at risk from direct contact with rotating or otherwise moving parts of the equipment.	Do not dismantle any protective covers on power hand tools.
Using a broken down facilities	Employees operating power hand tools at risk of sudden breakdown.	Immediately switch off the power hand tool if its smooth operation is disturbed.
Employee falls from a height	Employees operating power hand tools at risk of falling from ladders.	Do not use support ladders that do not have a non-slip surface on the ends or have damaged or missing rungs. Do not lean the ladder against an unstable structure. Do not use double ladders that are not fitted with locking chains, pulls and by forging.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
The fall of the burden	Employees located below the point of operation of employees working with power hand tools, at risk of falling loads from the site their occurrence.	Do not hold any materials, objects or tools when climbing the ladder.
Injury by tool	Employees operating power hand tools at risk from using a damaged tool.	Use only undamaged tools for work
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking, descending, ascending	Employees operating power hand tools, at risk from defective floors and roads.	Continuously inspect the condition of floors and communications and workplace, ensure defects are rectified. Manhole covers, depressions, etc. shall be at the same level as the surrounding floor or road. Mark obstacles in roads that cannot be removed with safety paint.
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking, descending, ascending	Employees working/moving in halls, at risk of workplace clutter, slippery floors.	To continuously inspect the condition and order of the workplace and ensure that defects are rectified. Identify employees responsible for cleaning the workplace. Remove any communication obstructions that can be tripped over (hatches, lids, cables, hoses, etc.).
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking, descending, Appearance	Employees working/moving in the halls, at risk from inadequate lighting.	Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace.
Not using PPE	Employees operating power hand tools, endangered by the condition of the equipment being operated, the condition of the workplace, the working environment, etc.	The electric motor of the electric hand tool must not be damaged or dusty.
Origin of the fire	Employees operating electric hand tools, at risk of fire due to damage or dusting of the electric motor hand tools.	The electric motor of the electric hand tool must not be damaged or dusty.
Electric shock injuries	Employees operating power hand tools at risk of contact with live parts of electrical equipment.	As a rule, maintenance or repair work on electric hand tools must only be carried out when the equipment is de-energised. Maintenance or repairs to energized power hand tools must be approved in advance by the appropriate supervisor. Only use insulated tools when maintaining or repairing electric hand tools under power. Do not operate power hand tools with wet hands or with wet with tools.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
		<p>Take precautions before starting work on a power hand tool so that it cannot be accidentally connected.</p> <p>Moving power leads must not have damaged insulation and must be secured against pulling out.</p> <p>Moving power leads must not have a damaged fork. The protective conductor of the power supply must be securely connected.</p> <p>Neither the controls nor any other elements of the power hand tools must be damaged in such a way that their protection from dangerous contact is reduced.</p>
Fire, explosion	Employees handling or in the vicinity of gas pressure vessels are at risk of fire burns due to gas ignition or injury from a subsequent gas explosion.	<p>When transporting containers in a motor vehicle, transport bottles in a compartment separate from the driver.</p> <p>Do not transport cylinders together with other hazardous substances or substances with which the gases being transported react.</p> <p>Do not store together in closed storage containers with gases that react with each other. Observe the instructions for operating cylinders in the workplace.</p> <p>Open the valve slowly, without using tools. Secure the bottles against tampering by unauthorised persons.</p> <p>Ensure that the temperature of the bottles does not exceed 50 °C.</p> <p>Only gas cylinders can be stored without a roof, the design of which guarantees sufficient safety even when heated.</p> <p>Gases which together form an explosive mixture must be stored separately. Store full and empty cylinders separately and label the premises.</p> <p>The warehouse shall be marked with signs indicating the type of gases, prohibition of smoking and handling of flame, and prohibition of unauthorised access.</p> <p>Ensure that no flammable substances are stored in the bottle store and at least 5 m away from it and that no work with open flames is carried out in this area without permission.</p> <p>For employees handling cylinders, perform once every 3 years demonstrable instruction to the extent of the instructions for their operation.</p>
Load drop, load hit	Employees handling or in the vicinity of gas pressure vessels at risk of injury due to their a fall, an unforeseen movement.	Secure bottles stored vertically against falling. Secure bottles against spontaneous movement during transport.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
Unwanted gas leakage from cylinder, valves	Employees emptying, handling and manipulating bottles.	Check the condition of the bottle before use within the scope of the operating instructions, if found defective, return the bottle to the bottling plant stating indicating the type of defect. Do not force open the bottle valve. Do not connect nuts with damaged threads and nuts with other threads to pressure valves. Rooms and areas where service and storage cylinders are located ventilated according to fire and hygiene regulations in relation to the types of gases placed Do not place service and storage cylinders in unventilated and difficult to access areas

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
<p>Hazards arising from the properties of the gas. Fire, burns from oxygen leakage (through leaking and grease-stained bottled valve).</p>	<p>Employees working with cylinders</p>	<p>premises. Exclusion of bottle valve fouling with grease.</p>

BIOLOGICAL RISKS

<p>Release of Group 2 biological agents a 3</p>	<p>Employees handling biological agents</p>	<p>Using flow-boxes No unauthorised persons allowed Prohibition of biological agents Laboratories marked with "Biohazard" signs</p>
<p>Splashing, contamination</p>	<p>Employees handling biological agents</p>	<p>Meet frequent disinfection requirements Regular cleaning of laboratory furniture and machines-</p>
<p>Infectious material Infections and allergies during handling with microorganisms and cell cultures.</p>	<p>Employees handling infectious material.</p>	<p>Employ only personnel with appropriate qualifications and instruction in biological and other hazards in the infectious materials laboratory. What is infectious material is determined by the department head, treat suspect material as infectious material. Label equipment and supplies used when working with infectious materials, including rooms, "INFECTION". Only work with infectious material in designated and marked areas and boxes. Prevent unauthorized persons from entering designated areas where infectious material is handled. Handle infectious material in a designated area using assigned PPE. Disinfect used and unnecessary infectious material directly or to be safely removed for disinfection.</p>
<p>Cutting</p>	<p>Employees working with glass equipment.</p>	<p>Careful handling of glass equipment. Use of appropriate footwear and other personal protective equipment Place broken glass in designated containers only Never pick up shards with your hands</p>

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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WORK AND MOVEMENT IN THE GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE

Tripping, slipping, falling	Employees carrying out work in the garden, in the outdoor area, at risk of slipping, tripping, falling: on rough ground, when carrying gardening and other tools, when carrying materials. Employees working with biological, plant material at risk of being stung, scratched by sharp needles, thorns, pointed plant debris after cutting, etc.	Wear appropriate work footwear. Select a location for storing materials and tools that will, as far as possible, limit walking and carrying of materials. Use mechanisation to transport materials to the point of consumption and use. Carry tools in a correct and safe manner. Do not work without work clothes (bare body). Wear appropriate work clothing according to the nature of the hazard and local conditions. Wear PPE, especially work gloves.
Stings, insect stings	Employees carrying out work in the garden, in the outdoor area, at risk of: stinging, stinging, stinging by stinging poisonous insects (wasps, hornets), shock, as a reaction to bee venom (the danger is accentuated by the combined effect of physical exertion, fatigue and climate).	Wear appropriate work clothing according to the nature of the hazard and local conditions. Ensure that injection disinfectants and medications are available in the workplace to prevent stabbing shock and to use them as directed.
Pesticide exposure, damage to health	Employees who handle products and agents for the control and extermination of plant and animal pests and for the protection of plants with pesticides) at risk of: skin diseases, digestive disorders, respiratory disorders	Familiarity with the information on packaging labels and instructions. Comply with pesticide manufacturers' safety instructions. Dilute concentrates only outside of enclosed rooms. Label containers in which agents are stored. Spraying should be carried out when there is no wind or when there is a slight wind and only in the direction of the wind. Observe protection periods. Identify treated stands. Prevent premature consumption of treated cultures. When spraying, take care to avoid direct contact with persons. Store pesticides only in designated areas, in the prescribed quantities and in secure containers. Avoid direct skin contact with pesticides. If possible, do not assign workers with allergic reactions to work. Consistently use assigned PPE (special gloves, gloves, aprons resistant to pesticides, goggles, face shields, etc.). Observe the prohibition of eating, drinking and smoking when handling equipment. After completion of work, sanitize PPE, used work equipment and returnable packaging. Have a first aid kit and first aid supplies available.
Pollution	Danger of pollution of the environment due to	Avoid contamination of surface and groundwater when handling pesticides.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
environment	handling preparations and means for the control and extermination of plant and animal pests and for plant protection (pesticides).	
Fall of persons from ladders	Employees working on a ladder, at risk of falling from it due to poor technical condition, improper alignment, - overturning by another employee or vehicle, improper use, carrying out long-term work, carrying out physically demanding work, handling loads weighing more than 15 kg, unauthorised distance of feet from the upper end of the ladder, stepping off, descending, carrying out work with the back to the ladder, failure to secure objects against falling from the ladder, use of dangerous tools, implements, dangerous dropping of objects, materials from the ladder, simultaneous work by more than one employee, use of the ladder as a support or load-bearing element, failure to carry out prescribed inspections of the ladder.	<p>Do not use a ladder with broken rungs, without a locking chain, with damaged fittings or with a broken rung.</p> <p>Visual inspections of ladders must be carried out whenever the ladder is dispensed from or received into the warehouse and before each use of the ladder.</p> <p>The ladder must be placed on a stable, solid, level and sufficiently large base so that its slope is not less than 2,5 to 1, there is a clear space of at least 0,18 m behind the rungs at the base of the ladder, there is a clear space of at least 0,6 m on the access side of the ladder and slipping is prevented.</p> <p>Provide safety signs or services at locations where there is a risk of the ladder being knocked over by another person or a passing vehicle.</p> <p>The upper ends of the ladder intended for climbing must overhang the climbing surface by at least 1.1 m or this overhang must be replaced by another measure, e.g. handrails, which enable the worker to hold on securely when climbing.</p> <p>When working on a ladder where the employee's feet are higher than 5 m, he must use personal fall protection.</p> <p>Only carry out short-term, light work on the ladder with loads weighing less than 15 kg.</p> <p>When working on a ladder, do not step higher than 0.8 m from the top of the support ladder, 0.5 m from the end of the double ladder.</p> <p>Not ascending, not descending, not working on the ladder with your back to it, without opportunities to grab a foothold,</p> <p>Ensure that employees working on ladders have suitable equipment or adapted work clothing for securing tools or storing small materials.</p> <p>When working on a ladder, do not use dangerous tools or implements, e.g. pneumatic tools, sprayers, chainsaws, etc., unless the worker would be able to hold on to the ladder safely.</p> <p>Do not throw objects or materials from ladders if it is not possible to ensure that they reach a safe place or if they could cause an employee to be thrown from the ladder.</p> <p>Do not use the ladder as a support or load-bearing element for further ascent or descent.</p> <p>Ensure that only one employee works on the ladder.</p> <p>Wear assigned PPE when working on ladders. Fitting employees with suitable footwear and hard hats, and if the foot height is 5m above the surrounding ground level, the employee must be secured against falling.</p> <p>Inspect ladders at least once a year, with a record.</p>
Excessive physical	Employees carrying out work in the garden, in	Do not manually handle loads of excessive weight.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
effort	outdoors, at risk of damage to health as a result of handling loads of overweight.	Use mechanisation to transport materials to the point of consumption and use.
Not using PPE	Employees carrying out gardening work at risk of injury due to non-use of PPE.	Provide employees with prescribed PPE, verifiably, i.e. against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of the PPE assigned. Wear assigned PPE when working. Continuously check the use of PPE.

BRUSHCUTTER, MOWER

Failure to respect bans issued	Employees working with a brushcutter, mower at risk due to its use for unauthorised purposes, overloading beyond the values set by the manufacturer, failure to comply with manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment.	Do not use the equipment for any purpose other than that for which it is intended. Do not overload the equipment beyond the values specified by the manufacturer. Follow the manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment.
Professional unfitness of staff	Employees working with brush cutters, mowers at risk of their own professional unfitness.	Ensure quality training of employees before they start working independently with the equipment. Ensure that only authorised personnel operate the equipment. Ensure that employees operating the equipment are regularly trained in the necessary regulations and that their knowledge is verified Do not allow the Equipment to be serviced, repaired, inspected, or revised by personnel without appropriate electrical qualifications.
Failure to carry out prescribed checks and audits	Employees working with brush cutter, mower at risk of handing over equipment in a dangerous condition.	Continuously check the electrical installation and parts of the electrical equipment, ensure that any defects are rectified. Ensure that electrical installations and equipment are inspected in a timely manner.
Failure to Make Timely Repairs to Tools	Employees working with brushcutters, mowers at risk from dangerous electrical installation or use of damaged equipment.	Ensure timely repair of electrical installations and equipment
Cutting	Employees working with a brushcutter, mower, at risk of being cut by its work tool while inspecting, cleaning, adjusting, maintaining and repairing, transporting, back throwing, removing protective equipment, working with a damaged guard, as a result of safety equipment being out of service, being in an unsafe space at work, when Working in insufficient	Provide professional training for brush cutter and mower operators, which includes familiarization with the Operator's Manual, Local Operating Safety Code, and application of operator safety regulations to specific work operations used. Inspection, cleaning, maintenance and repairs should only be carried out with the engine switched off. Do not transport the machine with the transport cover fitted or the work tool removed. To prevent backcasting, take extra care when working and consistently follow the instructions in the manufacturer's instructions.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
	in the work area, when working, if the cutting wheel moves when the engine is idling, when moving on the workplace with the engine running, when moving away from equipment with the engine running.	Do not remove protective devices, covers and safety features. Do not operate equipment that has a damaged protective cover. Do not disable safety equipment. In a workplace where a brushcutter or mower is used, exclude the presence of persons in the danger area. Work with brushcutter, mower only in sufficient working space. Do not operate the equipment if the cutting disc is moving when the engine is idling. Stop the saw blade from turning when moving the brushcutter around the workplace and stop the engine when moving more than 75 m. Do not move away from equipment with the engine running. Ensure that checks are carried out compliance with workplace safety regulations by the site manager once a month.
Hit by an object	Employees working with a brushcutter, mower and persons in the vicinity, at risk of being struck by an object reflected from the working tool of the brushcutter, mower when to start it up.	When starting up, position the equipment so that its working tool does not touch any surrounding objects or the ground
Hit by an object	Employees working with a brushcutter and persons in the vicinity, at risk of being struck by a dislodged part of the working tool as a result of improper use, as a result of damage to the tool, as a result of contact of his working tool with a fixed obstacle.	Always use the appropriate work tool for the activity being carried out. Regularly check the condition of the working tool when working. Prevent unwanted contact of the working tool with solid obstacles (stones, walls, stumps, tree trunks, fences, etc.).
Tripping, slipping and falling	Employees working with brushcutters, mowers and persons in the vicinity, at risk of falling in the workplace due to uneven or messy terrain, - at risk of tripping over various cables, hoses, logs, branches, etc., forming communication obstacles that can be tripped over, at risk of slipping on slippery terrain.	Maintain order in the workplace. If possible, carry out the necessary ground preparation before starting the work. Remove tripping obstacles from the work site. Take extra care when working with a brushcutter or mower.
Falling tree or branches	Employees working with the brushcutter and persons in the vicinity of the brushcutter at risk of injury from falling trees or their branches when cutting it down.	Only cut down trees with a trunk diameter of less than 10 cm. When felling trees, exclude the presence of other persons in the area at risk. When felling trees, take into account the thickness of the tree to be felled, the lean, the direction of fall, saw blade quadrant for safe cutting, direction of cut, etc.
Using the device for a purpose for which it is not intended	Employees working with a brushcutter, mower, at risk of injury as a result of using it for a purpose other than that for which it is intended.	Use the equipment only for the purpose for which it is intended
Overloading	Employees working with brush cutters,	Do not overload the equipment beyond the specified parameters.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
facilities	mower, at risk of injury as a result of its Overloading above the manufacturer's specified parameters.	
Fire	Employees in designated areas where fuel or brush cutters, mowers are stored illegally are at risk of being burned in the event of ignition combustible materials.	Do not store fuel or equipment in areas intended for human habitation.
Burn	Employees working with a brushcutter, mower, at risk of burns if fuel ignites when it is filled into the brushcutter, mower: if its engine is running, if it is carried out near of an open fire.	
Burn	Employees working with brush cutter at risk of being burned in a fire due to a malfunctioning quick-release cap of the brushcutter strap.	Only use brushcutter straps with the flawless quick-release function of the strap lock.
Electric current	Employees working with brushcutters, mowers, at risk of electrocution due to - unprofessional handling of electrical equipment, poor technical condition of electrical equipment	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is carried out only by personnel with the appropriate electrical qualifications. Keep all electrical equipment in perfect working order. Comply with the regulations on the handling of electrical equipment, observing the manufacturer's instructions in the operating instructions for the equipment. Do not use a damaged moving lead for the power supply. Ensure that the individual controls of the electrical equipment are not damaged.
Failure to provide first aid	Employees working with brushcutter, mower alone in remote workplace, at risk of not being given first aid in the event of their injury.	Do not work alone in a remote workplace.
Occupational disease	Employees working with brushcutters, mowers at risk of arm, shoulder, back pain as a result of excessive strain on these parts of the body during prolonged work with a brushcutter, mower.	Pay increased attention to the selection of workers, especially their health status. Ensure that periodic medical examinations are carried out and create conditions for employees to observe a regular work and rest regime, in particular by observing the set working time with equipment per shift and regular safety breaks.
Not using PPE	Employees working with brush cutters, mowers, at risk of injury due to failure to use assigned PPE.	Equip employees with prescribed PPE, demonstrably - against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of the assigned PPE. Wear assigned PPE when working. Continuously check the use of PPE.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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TRAFFIC ON ROADS

Vehicle crashes	Road users, threatened by vehicle collision with a fixed obstacle, collision with another means of transport, collision with a person, restriction of driver's vision, restriction of vehicle control, driver's injury in a crash, driver's microsleep, driving a motor vehicle without a licence, failure to secure, release, cargo, wheel falling off while driving, tyre bursting, bursting, tyre catching fire while driving, poor roadworthiness of the vehicle, failure to comply with regulations, dangerous road conditions	<p>Comply with the provisions of the Road Traffic Ordinance. Do not consume alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substances before driving.</p> <p>Give your full attention to driving and not be distracted by other activities.</p> <p>In the event of a vehicle crash resulting in injury to a person, provide first aid and call an ambulance.</p> <p>Do not place any objects in front of, on, or in the windscreen of the car that would obstruct the driver's view.</p> <p>Use antifreeze in the windscreen washer to prevent frost on the windscreen in winter.</p> <p>Always keep all windows clear of frost when it occurs. Do not drive the car with reduced control.</p> <p>Wear a seat belt while driving. Observe statutory safety breaks.</p> <p>Do not allow a vehicle to be driven by a person who is not properly trained and professionally qualified.</p> <p>When transferring the driver to drive another type of vehicle, instruct him/her to drive that vehicle in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>When transferring a driver to drive another type of vehicle, instruct him to drive that vehicles</p>
Traffic accident	Road users endangered while carrying out car repairs in poor visibility by another motor vehicle.	In low visibility, do not enter or remain in the roadway without wearing a reflective vest.
Traffic accident	Road users at risk of a traffic accident due to poor the technical condition of the vehicle.	Carry out vehicle roadworthiness inspections at the prescribed times and to the prescribed extent. Have any deficiencies detected rectified without delay.
Injuries during minor vehicle repairs	Employees carrying out minor repairs on the vehicle, at risk of injury during this activity.	When working, follow the manufacturer's instructions for the activity. Use undamaged tools when working.
Dropping the load	Employees carrying out repairs on a loaded vehicle, threatened by the collapse of its load.	Do not repair a loaded vehicle if there is a possibility of the load collapsing.
Injuries to persons being transported	Persons transported on the load area of a car or trailer who are at risk of injury (falling, bumping, being buried, etc.).	Except for permitted exceptions, do not transport persons in the load area of a car or trailer.
Vehicle fire	Persons in the area of the vehicle fire, at risk of being burnt by fire or subsequent	Equip the car with a fire extinguisher.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
	Blast.	
Dangerous road conditions	Road traffic participants at risk of injury due to hit and run, falling off the road, vehicle skidding, late braking.	Carry out timely road repairs. Carry out timely and thorough winter road maintenance.

GAS BOILER ROOM

Fire, explosion, poisoning	Employees operating gas equipment in the boiler room or located therein, at risk of injury or damage to health - burns, scalding, poisoning - as a result of gas leakage from gas equipment and its subsequent ignition, explosion.	<p>Ensure that the operation of the boiler room is carried out in accordance with the boiler room operating rules (i.e. in particular the commissioning of the boiler room equipment, operation of the boiler room equipment, decommissioning of the equipment, safety equipment, control equipment, measuring equipment, control equipment, venting of the equipment, degassing of the equipment, air checking, leak detection, checking the function of detectors, checking the function of flame arresters, emergency measures, operation under emergency conditions).</p> <p>Ensure that escape routes from the boiler room are permanently clear and usable.</p> <p>Ensure that no work is carried out in the boiler room that is not related to its operation. Ensure that unauthorised persons do not stay in the boiler room. Mark the door to the boiler room with a security sign that reads "Boiler room - no unauthorized entry."</p> <p>Detect the presence of carbon monoxide within the time limits and in the manner specified in the operating rules.</p> <p>To ensure that the prescribed inspections, revisions, professional examinations of the boiler room are carried out within the required time limits, scope and in the manner specified in the boiler room operating regulations.</p> <p>Ensure that defects found during inspections, audits and professional inspections of boiler rooms are rectified.</p> <p>To ensure that the boiler room maintenance is carried out at the required times, to the extent and in the manner specified in the boiler room operating rules.</p> <p>Arrange for the necessary repairs to the boiler room or its equipment. Clean the boiler at least once a year.</p> <p>Ensure that the temperature of the flue gases does not fall below their dew point.</p> <p>Ensure that all adjustments to all components are carried out only by service personnel.</p> <p>Keep the boiler room tidy, clean and dust-free.</p> <p>Provide mandatory equipment for boiler rooms to ensure safe operation.</p> <p>In the event of a breakdown of the equipment in operation or any other</p>
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Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
		hazardous occurrence in the boiler room, immediately shut down the equipment from the operation.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
Electric shock	Employees in the boiler room, at risk of electrocution due to touching with live parts of electrical equipment.	Ensure that work on electrical equipment is not carried out by unqualified personnel.
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking	All employees located in the boiler room are at risk of tripping due to the mess.	Keep the workplace tidy and clean. Identify staff responsible for cleaning the boiler room. Keep the boiler room floor dry and clean.

PRESSURE VESSEL STABLE

Hit by parts of the equipment	Employees operating the TNS and persons in the vicinity of the TNS are at risk of being struck by the equipment following its destruction by an explosion.	Use the equipment only for the purposes and under the conditions for which it is intended. Comply with regulations, including manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment. Ensure prescribed inspections, checks, revisions and tests of the equipment and rectification of any defects found. Maintain clear markings of the working and maximum overpressures of TNS on their pressure gauges. Ensure proper zeroing of pressure gauges. Take measures to avoid damage to TNS when carrying out work in their vicinity. To secure TNS located in open spaces against tampering by unauthorised persons.
Exposure to the substance or energy used	Employees operating TNS persons in their vicinity, at risk of exposure to the substance or energy used, caused by improper supply, storage or use.	Ensure the safe supply, storage and use of all substances and forms of energy.
Falling from a height	Employees operating/repairing TNS, moving in elevated workplaces / using ladders, when ladders, exposed to missing or inadequate protective equipment against falling from a height.	Maintain fall protection equipment in an undamaged, safe condition. Maintain ladders in proper technical condition. Conduct training for employees on occupational safety when working on ladders.
Scalding	Employees operating TNS and persons in their vicinity at risk of scalding due to improper handling/ improper working procedure with the equipment.	Comply with regulations, including manufacturers' instructions for operating the equipment. Appoint an employee responsible for the safe operation of the TNS, and make him/her demonstrably familiar with the operating rules, instructions and manuals.
Fire	Employees present at the scene of the fire,	Conduct employee training on fire hazards and related

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
	threatened by fire and combustion products, deprived of the possibility of escape from the threatened area.	Fire protection check the expiry dates of fire extinguishers once a year. Do not block escape routes with any material or objects.
Electric shock injuries	Employees operating TNS, performing maintenance, repairs and employees authorized to perform other work on TNS, at risk of contact with parts of electrical equipment under with tension.	Conduct safety training for all employees operating the TNS. Perform maintenance or repair of electrical equipment as a matter of principle, except where unavoidable. exceptions, only if the device is disconnected from the power supply. Carry out inspections of electrical equipment at the prescribed times and to the prescribed extent.
Tripping, slipping, falling while walking, descending, ascending	Employees operating TNS and persons moving in their vicinity, at risk of tripping due to clutter, uneven terrain, insufficient lighting, slipping on frozen terrain, slippery floors, when descending from stairs, ladders, etc.	To continuously check the order of the workplace, to ensure that any defects detected are rectified. Identify employees responsible for cleaning the workplace. Remove any communication obstructions that can be tripped over (hatches, lids, cables, hoses, etc.) Ensure sufficient lighting of the workplace. Continuously check the condition of staircases and ladders, ensure that any defects are rectified. In winter, carry out timely de-icing and anti-slip gritting. Keep floors dry and clean. Communication barriers that cannot be removed shall be appropriately marked by security in color.
Not using PPE	Employees operating TNS and persons moving in the vicinity of TNS without prescribed PPE, at risk from the effects of an explosion or fire in the equipment or work environment.	Equip employees with prescribed PPE, demonstrably - against signature. Familiarize employees with the use of the PPE assigned. Wear assigned PPE when working. Continuously check the use of PPE.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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PRESSURE VESSELS FOR GASES

Fire, explosion	Employees handling or in the vicinity of gas pressure vessels are at risk of being burned by fire as a result of gas ignition or injury in the event of a subsequent gas explosion.	<p>When transporting containers in a motor vehicle, transport bottles in a compartment separate from the driver.</p> <p>Do not transport cylinders together with other hazardous substances or substances with which the gases being transported react.</p> <p>Do not store together in closed storage containers with gases that react with each other.</p> <p>Follow the instructions for operating cylinders in the workplace. Open the valve slowly, without the use of tools.</p> <p>Secure the bottles against tampering by unauthorised persons. Ensure that the temperature of the bottles does not exceed 50 °C.</p> <p>Only gas cylinders can be stored without a roof, the design of which guarantees sufficient safety even when heated.</p> <p>Gases which together form an explosive mixture must be stored separately. Store full and empty cylinders separately and label the premises.</p> <p>The warehouse shall be marked with signs indicating the type of gases, prohibition of smoking and handling of flames, and prohibition of unauthorised access.</p> <p>Ensure that no bottles are stored in the bottle store or within 5 m of it no flammable substances and no work with open flames was carried out in this area without permission.</p> <p>For employees handling cylinders, perform once every 3 years demonstrable instruction to the extent of the instructions for their operation.</p>
Load drop, load hit	Employees handling or in the vicinity of gas pressure vessels are at risk of injury as a result of their fall, to an unforeseen movement.	Secure bottles stored vertically against falling. Secure bottles against spontaneous movement during transport.
Unwanted gas leakage from cylinder, valves	Employees in the emptying, handling and manipulation of bottles	<p>Check the condition of the bottle before use within the scope of the operating instructions, if found to be defective, return the bottle to the filling plant with the type of defect.</p> <p>Do not open the door in the absence of force.</p> <p>Do not connect nuts with damaged threads and nuts with other threads to pressure valves.</p> <p>Rooms and areas where service and storage cylinders are located ventilated according to fire and hygiene regulations in relation to the types of gases located</p> <p>Do not place service and storage cylinders in unventilated and difficult to access areas premises.</p>

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
Danger arising from	Employees working with cylinders.	Exclusion of bottle valve fouling with grease.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
gas properties. Fire, burns from oxygen leakage through a leaky and grease-stained cylinder valve.		

SHAKES

Electric shock	Service	Do not carry out any repairs when the device is in the network Leave repairs to professionals Do not switch on the device when the device covers are removed
Blast	Service	Do not perform operations that are likely to cause an aggressive or explosive reaction

CENTRIFUGY

Blast	Service	Do not place the centrifuge in a hazardous area Do not centrifuge flammable or explosive substances
Mechanical damage	Handling of departing parts	Do not move the centrifuge while it is running Do not use an improperly installed or defective centrifuge Load the device evenly
Electric shock	Operation in case of improper handling of the centrifuge	Leave repairs to the experts Do not use an improperly installed or defective centrifuge
Harmful chemicals	Rotor cleaning operator	For cleaning especially pathogenic microorganisms from rotors and internal parts centrifuges use prescribed cleaning and disinfecting agents

AUTOCLAW

Scalding	Scalding of employees when retrieving objects	After the cycle is over, the items are hot, follow the instructions for use.
Electric shock	Operator during unprofessional handling of the autoclave	Leave repairs to specialists, take the damaged device out of service immediately. Trained operator.

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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WASHING AND DISINFECTING MACHINE

Blast	Service	Do not place in an explosion hazardous area. Do not centrifuge flammable or explosive substances. Do not use organic solvents.
Scalding, burns	Operation when opening the door and when touching the heating elements.	Open the door carefully and slowly. Baskets and attachments should be left to cool. Pour any residual hot water from the hollow containers into the washing area. Do not touch the heating elements if they are open at the end of the programme. the door.
Electric shock	Service at unprofessional handling of the washing and disinfecting machine.	Leave repairs to the experts. Only a service technician is allowed to operate the device. Immediately take the damaged unit out of service. Trained staff.
Harmful chemicals	Robot cleaning operator.	Use prescribed cleaning and disinfecting agents to clean especially pathogenic microorganisms from the rotors and internal parts of the centrifuge.

WESTERN BLOTS

Contamination with biological material	Employees at work with western blots.	Do not use the lancet together with other persons, do not use the lancet after the expiry date. Store at laboratory temperature (0°C to 40°C), treat used lancets as hazardous waste. Wear protective gloves, wash hands thoroughly after handling, do not froth at the mouth, do not eat or drink during the test. Avoid spills and aerosols
Hitting by electric current	Employees working with the device.	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work

SEQUENATORS

Electrocution via	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work
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Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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MICROSCOPE

Contamination by biological Material	Employees working with the device	Do not touch biological material with bare hands Decontaminate contaminated parts according to laboratory procedures
Burn	Employees working with the device	Do not touch the lamp house during and shortly after lighting Make sure the lamp house is cool before you change the bulb
Electric shock	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review; Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work. Always connect cables only to the appropriate terminals Do not remove the cable cover.

DISINFECTION OF SURFACES

Infection	Employees working with the device	Wear protective gloves
Action of chemicals on skin	Employees working with the device	Wear gloves and other protective equipment, limit skin contact to Minimum, read and follow MSDS
exposure to chemicals by inhalation	Employees working with the device	Ensure adequate ventilation, keep skin contact to a minimum, avoid applying disinfectants to hot surfaces
Explosion, fire	Employees working with the device	Do not use flammable products as disinfectants on large areas ensure adequate ventilation, avoid applying disinfectants on hot Surfaces

FLOW BOX (BSL2)

Contamination with biological material	Employees working with the device	Danger: Who and what is at risk: measures to reduce the risk: decontaminate contaminated parts according to laboratory procedures; Wear protective gloves; Ensure regular review
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Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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LABORATORY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT - MIXERS, VACUUM AND ROTARY PUMPS, SHAKERS, CENTRIFUGES, SCALES

Mechanical impact hazard	Employees working with the device	Pay attention when handling the equipment
inhalation of fumes from chemicals (toxic, irritant), contact of a body part with chemicals	Employees working with the device	Wear prescribed PPE, Adequate ventilation of the room, observing the principles of safe behaviour in the laboratory, conditions and guidelines for the proper handling of hazardous substances and compounds, Proper training of the operator, Proper training of the operator, Do not eat or drink while working, wash properly after work, apply regenerating cream to face and hands, change contaminated clothing immediately
Electric shock	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work

LABORATORY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS - HEATING OVENS, FURNACES, HEATING NESTS

Electric shock	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work
Mechanical risk of bumping - when handling the door	Employees working with the device	pay attention when handling the equipment
Touching a body part to a warm part of the device, room temperature	Employees working with the device	Pay attention when handling equipment, use prescribed PPE, take extra care

Danger	Who and what is at risk	Hazard reduction measures
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LABORATORY ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS - SPECTROMETERS, ANALYZERS

Electric shock	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work
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OTHER LABORATORY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Electrocution via	Employees working with the device	Ensure regular review, Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel work
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LABORATORY UTENSILS - LABORATORY GLASSWARE, SHARP OBJECTS, PIPETTES, PINSETS, TEST TUBES, FLASKS

Cuts, puncture wounds, sharp-edged wounds, broken glass	Employees working with the device	Wear prescribed PPE, take extra care
inhalation of fumes from chemicals (toxic, irritant), contact of a body part with chemicals	Employees working with the device	Wear prescribed PPE, Adequate ventilation of the room, observing the principles of safe behaviour in the laboratory, conditions and guidelines for the proper handling of hazardous substances and compounds, Proper operator training, Do not eat or drink while working, wash properly after work, apply regenerating cream to face and hands, contaminated clothing immediately Replace