

Hazard	Who and what is at risk	Measures to reduce the risks	Further measures	Provided by	Deadline	Completed
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## IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND MEASURES TO ELIMINATE THEM

### ADMINISTRATION

#### OFFICE WORK

Damage to health	Office workers are at risk of long-term exposure to unsuitable ergonomic conditions in the workplace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide employees with sufficient workspace in the workplace, correct desk height, suitable work chairs, sufficient work area, etc.</li> </ul>				
Damage to health	Employees working at imaging units are at risk of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>visual impairment as a result of prolonged strain under adverse optical conditions,</li> <li>neck and back muscle pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Position the imaging unit so that the room windows, as a source of light, are neither behind nor in front of the monitor.</li> <li>Equip room windows with adjustable blinds or curtains.</li> <li>Adjust the monitor lighting so that the screen does not reflect any reflections.</li> <li>Place the monitor according to its size about 60 cm from the eyes.</li> <li>Place the monitor so that its centre is in the line of sight.</li> <li>Equip the workplace with swivel, height-adjustable chairs with folding backrests.</li> <li>Interrupting work with imaging units with safety breaks of 5 to 10 minutes after every 2 hours of continuous work.</li> </ul>				
Electric shock	Employees working or staying in buildings, at risk of electric shock injury from contact with live parts of electric equipment due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improper handling of electric equipment,</li> <li>poor technical condition of the electric equipment,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that only employees with relevant electrotechnical qualifications work with the electric equipment.</li> <li>Continuously check the technical condition of the electric equipment, perform regular electro inspections, and eliminate the detected defects.</li> <li>Do not perform prohibited manipulation with the electric equipment.</li> <li>Use only approved and undamaged electrical equipment, mark the permit with a sign, including the responsible person.</li> </ul>				

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	- carrying out prohibited manipulation of electric equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not place power cables in places where they could be damaged, replace damaged cables immediately.</li> </ul>				
Incorrect operation, unprofessional equipment repair	Office workers are at risk of injury from contact with mechanical parts of the equipment due to incorrect operation or unprofessional repair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operate and repair the equipment following the manufacturer's instructions.</li> </ul>				
Pricking, cutting	Employees use various office equipment for their work, most often at risk of minor injuries from pricking or cutting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take extra care when working with office equipment, e.g. stapler, knife, razor, drawing and writing materials, etc.</li> </ul>				
Scalding	Employees prepare hot drinks and meals etc., at risk of scalding from liquid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take extra care when manipulating hot liquids (e.g. when pouring hot water from kettles, etc.)</li> <li>Prevent containers from overflowing with hot liquids.</li> </ul>				

#### MOVING AND WORK IN A BUILDING AND OUTSIDE AREAS

Tripping, slipping, falling	<p>Employees at risk of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tripping due to the mess,</li> <li>- uneven ground,</li> <li>- defective condition of the floor surface or road, e.g. damage to the floor covering, tearing off the rubber edge of the stairs, etc.</li> <li>- insufficient lighting in the workplace,</li> <li>- slipping on frozen ground, on wet floors,</li> <li>- falling when descending stairs</li> <li>- being blinded due to direct sunlight or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designate an employee responsible for cleaning the workplace.</li> <li>Use prescribed footwear when working.</li> <li>Remove any obstructions on the floor/road that can be tripped over.</li> <li>Mark any obstructions on the floor/road that cannot be removed with safety paint.</li> <li>Manhole covers, depressions etc., must be at the same level as the surrounding floor or road, secured against displacement.</li> <li>Change poorly load-bearing, damaged elements of floors (corroded grates, rotten boards, beams).</li> <li>Ensure adequate lighting of the workplace.</li> <li>Perform timely de-icing and anti-slip gritting in winter.</li> </ul>				
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	reflection of sunlight from shiny surfaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep floors dry and clean, especially in winter (snow build-up), and remove spillages immediately.</li> </ul>				
Fall from a height	Employees at height are at risk of falling from a height due to missing fencing or railings at the edge of the workplace or road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure the free edges of workplaces, communications, openings, etc, with fencing or railings.</li> </ul>				
Fall of material, loads, objects	Employees at risk from falling of the internal building equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the internal building equipment is stable and without risk of falling.</li> <li>Immediately repair damaged furniture legs or support posts.</li> <li>Do not sit on the edges of desks or chairs.</li> <li>Do not climb on chairs, especially not on chairs with wheels.</li> </ul>				
Hitting an obstacle	Employees manipulating loads are at risk of hitting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- permanently or temporarily improperly placed obstacles,</li> <li>- an obstacle in places of sudden narrowing or lowering of the road,</li> <li>- improper organisation of the internal building equipment,</li> <li>- sharp edges and corners of the furniture and equipment in the offices and storage rooms,</li> <li>- due to insufficient lighting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the roads permanently open and without built-up.</li> <li>Comply with the minimum specified width of roads.</li> <li>Ensure sufficiently wide and high passages and passageways.</li> <li>Mark permanent obstacles, narrowed or lowered places with safety signs.</li> <li>Store material and items neatly in designated areas.</li> <li>Do not store material and equipment in places where they are difficult to handle due to lack of space.</li> <li>Ensure that equipment and internal building equipment do not restrict employees' normal movement around the workplace.</li> <li>Sufficiently illuminate communications and workplaces.</li> <li>Outline the communication, manipulation and storage areas in the halls.</li> </ul>				

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Trapping by load, equipment	Employees at risk of being hit by gates or doors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure the swing gates in the open position against closing spontaneously.</li> <li>Secure the sliding doors against sliding out of the groove.</li> <li>Provide opaque shuttle doors with a clear window.</li> </ul>				
Trapping by load, equipment	Employees at risk of injury due to working or moving in a confined workspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure safe access to window controls.</li> <li>Provide safe access to the workplace.</li> <li>Take extra care when working in confined spaces.</li> </ul>				
Cutting, pricking	Employees at risk of cutting or pricking due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dangerous conditions of the working environment,</li> <li>- working conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glazing broken glass panes.</li> <li>Repair all areas with a risk of puncture (e.g. wire mesh, etc.)</li> <li>Immediately remove shards of glass on the floor or roads upon discovery.</li> <li>Remove protruding wires, nails etc., from packaging and the workplace.</li> </ul>				
Scalding, burning	Employees working or being in a building are at risk of scalding and burning when handling the hot surface of the equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that hot parts of building equipment are equipped with protective covers to protect employees from burns.</li> <li>Provide warning signs in hazardous areas where employees are at risk of burns.</li> </ul>				
Injuries in the elevator	Employees using the elevator are at risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient protection against being caught by the elevator shaft door,</li> <li>- inadequate protection against a fall in the elevator shaft,</li> <li>- the failure of the medicinal parts of the elevator that ensure its safe operation,</li> <li>- the cage falling when the supporting cables break,</li> <li>- unwanted manipulation of the control parts of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously check the technical condition of the elevator and eliminate any detected deficiencies.</li> <li>To perform prescribed inspections and checks of the elevator in time and to the required extent and to remove any detected deficiencies.</li> <li>Prevent unauthorised persons from entering the elevator machine room.</li> </ul>				

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	lift by unauthorised persons.					
Electric shock	<p>Employees working or being present in buildings are at risk of electric shock when touching the live parts of the electric equipment due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unprofessional handling of the electric equipment,</li> <li>- poor technical condition of the electric equipment,</li> <li>- performing prohibited handling of the electric equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that only employees with appropriate electrotechnical qualifications perform work on the electric equipment.</li> <li>• Continuously check the technical condition of the electric equipment, perform regular electro inspections and eliminate any detected defects.</li> <li>• Do not perform prohibited manipulation of electric equipment.</li> <li>• Use only approved and undamaged electrical equipment and mark the authorisation with a sign, including the person responsible.</li> <li>• Do not place electric cables in places where they could be damaged, immediately replace damaged cables.</li> </ul>				
Fire	Employees present at the scene of the fire site are at risk of being deprived of the ability to escape from the threatened area and being burned by the fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuously check the freedom of escape routes and ensure the removal of detected defects.</li> <li>• Keep the building escape routes clear at all times and do not obstruct them with any material or items.</li> <li>• Conduct fire hazard and fire protection training.</li> <li>• Post emergency numbers in workplaces.</li> <li>• Equip buildings with the prescribed number and type of fire extinguishers.</li> <li>• Ensure that fire extinguishers are checked once a year by a professional company.</li> </ul>				

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## TRANSPORT

Vehicle accident	Drivers of vehicles and employees in their vicinity are at risk of injury due to non-compliance with traffic regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with the same traffic regulations on the roads of the organisation as on public roads.</li> <li>• When driving a vehicle within the organisation, behave in a disciplined and considerate manner towards other road users and adapt your actions to the condition and nature of the road.</li> <li>• Observe the maximum speed limit for motor vehicles on the roads of the organisation.</li> <li>• Before leaving the vehicle, the driver must take such measures to ensure that the vehicle cannot be misused and does not endanger the safety of traffic, persons or technical equipment.</li> <li>• It is forbidden to operate a vehicle outside of designated roads or areas.</li> <li>• Secure the vehicle against spontaneous movement.</li> <li>• Do not allow a person without proper training and professional qualifications to drive a vehicle.</li> <li>• Observe statutory safety breaks.</li> </ul>				
Vehicle accident	Direct road users or employees involved in road traffic are at risk of injury due to the operation of vehicles or roads/handling areas in a dangerous condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before starting the journey, the driver shall check the vehicle and, if driving with a load, make sure that it is secured.</li> <li>• The relevant managers responsible for the operation of the means of transport must regularly check that the vehicle's technical condition does not endanger the safety of traffic.</li> <li>• The relevant managers must regularly perform checks of the roads and handling areas and are responsible for their safe and traffic-safe condition.</li> <li>• Timely and thorough winter maintenance of roads on the company's premises.</li> <li>• In winter, use antifreeze in windscreen washer nozzles to prevent windscreen frost.</li> </ul>				

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not place any objects in front or on the windscreen of the vehicle that would obstruct the driver's view.</li> </ul>				
Collision with a motor vehicle	<p>Employees handling materials and loads and using roads travelled by motor vehicles are endangered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- their unlawfully high speed,</li> <li>- chaotic traffic,</li> <li>- inadequate lighting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate pedestrian walkways from the motor vehicle roadway.</li> <li>Implement traffic markings on roads according to traffic needs and pedestrian hazards.</li> <li>Mark pedestrian crossings.</li> <li>Ensure adequate lighting of the roads.</li> </ul>				
Collision with a motor vehicle	<p>Employees involved in connecting or disconnecting vehicles or being in the vicinity are at risk of being run over or pinned by the vehicle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When connecting vehicles, do not drive the connecting vehicle onto the towing vehicle.</li> <li>The connecting vehicle must be braked or secured with chocks.</li> <li>After connecting the vehicles, the driver shall check the connecting and securing.</li> <li>Before disconnecting vehicles, the driver must brake the vehicle and secure it against spontaneous movement.</li> <li>After disconnecting the vehicles, the driver shall check the disconnecting.</li> </ul>				
Collision with a motor vehicle	<p>Employees involved in reversing the vehicle or in the vicinity are at risk of being run over or pinned by the vehicle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The driver must ensure safe reversing and turning whenever it is possible with the assistance of another competent, instructed person. As soon as they lose sight of that person, they must stop immediately.</li> <li>If safe reversing is not ensured by another person and the driver does not have sufficient rearward vision, they must emphasize the start of reversing by giving an audible warning signal.</li> </ul>				
Collision with a motor vehicle	<p>Employees at risk while repairing their vehicle in poor visibility by another motor vehicle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use high visibility warning vests when troubleshooting breakdowns that occur while driving on roads and when it is necessary to enter them.</li> </ul>				

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Stumbling, slipping, falling while walking, stepping down or boarding	Employees involved in or near the loading or unloading of vehicles are at risk of injury due to: - messy workplace, - slipping on slippery ground, - road obstacles in the workplace, Inadequate lighting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All roads and areas where loading or unloading of vehicles occur must be kept in safe condition.</li> <li>Designate an employee responsible for cleaning roads and areas where loading or unloading takes place.</li> <li>Ensure sufficient lighting of the roads and workplace.</li> </ul>				

#### HANDLING MATERIALS AND LOADS

Fall of material, load, objects	Employees performing manual handling of goods are at risk of not holding the load due to: - its overweight, - its inappropriate shape - failure to use appropriate gripping aids, - its incoherence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the permitted weight of the load.</li> <li>Equip the workplace with suitable work equipment and use them when working.</li> <li>Conduct training for employees on the correct way to handle material and load.</li> </ul>				
Fall of material, load, objects	Employees are at risk of injury due to lingering in an unprotected area of a falling load.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure the free edges of the workplace at height with a protective rail against falling material or load.</li> <li>Protect areas where there is a risk of falling material or load.</li> <li>Do not linger under suspended load.</li> <li>When opening the sides or rear of vehicles, ensure that no employee can be struck by them or by loose material.</li> </ul>				
Fall of material, load, objects	Employees are at risk of falling load due to improper placement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place loads in such a way as to ensure their stability so that they cannot fall.</li> <li>If possible, place objects on their largest flat support surface.</li> <li>Place objects, especially logs, on a flat surface.</li> </ul>				



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain clear access or driveway to racks so that storage and removal of materials and objects is not impeded.</li> </ul>				
Fall of material, load, objects	Employees are at risk of falling loads due to inadequate securing during transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure the load transported on a handling truck against shifting and falling.</li> </ul>				
Being caught by load, machinery	Employees handling loads, especially its loading and removal, are at risk of fingers slamming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place objects that are close together on the base.</li> <li>When handling heavier objects by hand, use appropriate tools – tongs, straps, etc.</li> </ul>				
Being caught by load, machinery	Employees moving in the vicinity of moving parts of the equipment are at risk of insufficient protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover moving parts of the equipment with protective covers.</li> </ul>				
Cutting, pricking	Employees are at risk of cutting or pricking due to handling loads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove sticking wires, nails, etc. from handled materials, packaging and workplace.</li> <li>Do not handle loads with damaged packaging.</li> </ul>				
Not using personal protective equipment (PPE)	Employees working without prescribed PPE are endangered by materials, loads or the working environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip employees with prescribed PPE, proven by signature.</li> <li>Familiarise employees with using PPE.</li> <li>Use assigned PPE when working.</li> </ul>				
Health damage	<p>Employees handling materials or loads are at risk of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- damage to the spine, hip, knee, etc. joints, hernia, muscle tears etc.</li> <li>- prolonged exposure to adverse weather conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the permitted weight of loads.</li> <li>Use appropriate handling equipment and trucks.</li> <li>Provide employees with PPE against cold and rain.</li> <li>Provide employees with hot and cold drinks.</li> <li>Enable employees to take breaks from work, during winter in a warm room.</li> </ul>				

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<b>WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE</b>						
Falling material	Employees handling material are at risk of falling stored material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that material is stored in such a way that it cannot fall or collapse.</li> <li>• Store materials and objects neatly in designated places.</li> <li>• Do not store materials in areas where handling is difficult due to lack of space.</li> <li>• Do not throw long flexible objects from a height to the ground.</li> <li>• Where possible, store objects on their largest flat support surface.</li> <li>• Determine and maintain the stacking height for each stack.</li> <li>• Form stacks so that they are stable.</li> <li>• Do not lean any objects against the stacks.</li> <li>• Safely secure or disassemble the stacks if it is in danger of collapsing.</li> <li>• Do not remove goods stored in the stacks by pulling them out from underneath or from the sides of the stacks.</li> </ul>				
Failure to warn of imminent danger	Warehouse employees are at risk of being uninformed about imminent operational hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place appropriate warning and safety signs at the entrance to the warehouse.</li> <li>• Conduct training of relevant employees on operational hazards in the warehouse.</li> </ul>				
Fall and collapse of racks, furniture or objects	Employees working or located in the warehouse are at risk of injury due to falling internal warehouse equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After each relocation or rearrangement, recheck the racks for compliance with the relevant documentation, rigidity and stability.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Do not overload racks beyond the load capacity specified by the manufacturer.</li> <li>• Place loads in racks cells evenly, heavier lower, lighter higher.</li> <li>• Do not climb, step on or into the racks.</li> </ul>				

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the minimum specified aisle width between storage racks.</li> <li>Inspect the racks at least once a year, with a record.</li> </ul>				
Entrapment by load	Employees at risk of injury due to working in a limited working space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure safe access to the stored material.</li> </ul>				
Fire	Employees present at the scene of the fire are at risk of being deprived of the ability to escape from the threatened area and being burned by the fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously inspect the freedom of escape routes and ensure the elimination of detected defects.</li> <li>Keep the escape routes from the building clear at all times and do not obstruct them with any material or objects.</li> <li>Conduct training on fire hazards and related fire protection.</li> <li>Post emergency numbers in workplaces.</li> <li>Equip the warehouse with the prescribed number and type of fire extinguishers.</li> <li>Ensure that fire extinguishers are checked once a year by a professional company.</li> </ul>				
<b>STORING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES</b>						
Damage to health	<p>Employees in contact with hazardous substances are endangered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- failure to comply with safety instructions from the manufacturers,</li> <li>- failure to respect the prescribed location, quantities and packaging,</li> <li>- shared storage with substances that react dangerously with them,</li> <li>- late remediation of areas contaminated by corrosives,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Label the areas with hazardous substances with safety signs.</li> <li>Store hazardous substances only in designated areas, in prescribed quantities and in secure containers.</li> <li>Comply with safety instructions of manufactures of hazardous substances.</li> <li>Do not store substances that react dangerously together.</li> <li>Remediation of areas, packaging, etc. contaminated with corrosive substances must be carried out immediately.</li> <li>Avoid direct skin contact with hazardous substances.</li> <li>If possible, do not employ workers with allergic reactions in workplaces with hazardous substances.</li> </ul>				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- failure to prevent direct skin contact with the hazardous substance,</li> <li>- employing workers with allergic reactions,</li> <li>- failure to use assigned PPE,</li> <li>- insufficient ventilation of storage rooms,</li> <li>- failure to carry out employees' initial and preventative medical examinations of employees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistently use the assigned PPE during work (special gloves, covers, aprons resistant to the hazardous substances present, protective goggles, face shields, etc.).</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient ventilation of room where hazardous substances are stored.</li> <li>• Ensure that employees who come into contact with hazardous substances undergo initial and preventative medical examinations.</li> </ul>				
<b>WORK AT HEIGHT</b>						
Falling from a height	Employees working more than 150 cm above the surrounding level are at risk of falling from height due to failure to secure the workplace against such a fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not commence work at height before securing the workplace with safe construction against a fall from height, or the employees are equipped with prescribed PPE for working at height.</li> <li>• Familiarise the employees with using PPE.</li> <li>• Using assigned PPE during work.</li> <li>• Before commencing work at height, make sure that the assigned PPE is functional. Any defects found must be rectified immediately.</li> <li>• Do not climb on building constructions or their internal equipment.</li> <li>• Do not use wobbly, unsuitable objects for work at height or to climb to elevated workspaces.</li> </ul>				
Fall of objects and materials	Persons in or around the area where objects or materials are dropped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not drop objects or materials from heights where the point of impact cannot be safely determined or where they could knock employees from a height.</li> <li>• Delineate and fence a protection zone below the point of dropping objects or material.</li> <li>• Prevent persons from accessing the dropping point.</li> </ul>				

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<b>WORKING ON THE LADDER</b>						
A person falling from a height	<p>Employees working on a ladder are at risk of falling due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poor technical condition,</li> <li>- improper positioning,</li> <li>- the ladder tipping over by another employee or a vehicle,</li> <li>- improper use,</li> <li>- carrying out a long-term work,</li> <li>- carrying out demanding work,</li> <li>- manipulating loads heavier than 15 kg,</li> <li>- an unauthorized distance of the feet from the top of the ladder,</li> <li>- ascending, descending or working with your back to the ladder,</li> <li>- not securing objects against falls from the ladder,</li> <li>- using dangerous equipment and tools,</li> <li>- unsafe dropping of objects or material from the ladder,</li> <li>- simultaneous work by more than one employee,</li> <li>- using the ladder as a support or load-bearing element,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not use a ladder with broken rungs, without a locking chain or with a damaged fittings or broken rungs.</li> <li>• Visual inspections of ladder must be carried out each time they are removed from or received into storage and before each use of the ladder.</li> <li>• The ladder must be placed on a stable solid, flat and sufficiently large base so that its slope is not less than 2.5 : 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.</li> <li>• Provide safety signs or services at locations where there is a risk of the ladder being tipped over by another person or a passing vehicle.</li> <li>• The top of the ladder intended for climbing must overhand the climbing surface by at least 1.1 m, or this overhand must be replaced by another measure, such as handrails, which enable the worker to hold on securely while climbing.</li> <li>• When working on the ladder where the employee's feet are higher than 5 m, they must use personal fall protection</li> <li>• Carry out only short-term, light work on the ladder with a load weighing less than 15 kg.</li> <li>• When working on the ladder, do not climb higher than 0.8 m from the upper end of the support ladder or 0.5 m from the end of the double ladder.</li> <li>• Do not climb, descend or work with your back to the ladder without the possibility to grab a foothold,</li> <li>• Ensure that employees working on the ladder have suitable equipment or working clothes for securing tools and storing small materials.</li> <li>• When working on the ladder, do not use dangerous equipment or tools, such as pneumatic tools,</li> </ul>				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- failure to carry out prescribed ladder inspections,</li> <li>- failure to use assigned PPE.</li> </ul>	<p>sprayers, chainsaws, etc., unless the worker is able to safely hold on to the ladder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 the worker to be thrown off the ladder.</li> <li>• Do not use the ladder as a support or a load-bearing element or as a support for additional climb or descent.</li> <li>• Ensure that only one employee works on one ladder.</li> <li>• When working on the ladder, use assigned PPE.</li> <li>• Inspect the ladders at least once a year, with a record.</li> </ul>				