

NNABIZO KFT.
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Cégjegyzékszám: 01-09-272339
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[raw translation]

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

Chapter 1 Risk Assessment Introduction

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Object: Occupational safety risk assessment

Location of the test: NNABIZO Kft.
1204 Budapest, Versec u. 9.

Date of test: April 12, 2021

He performed the risk assessment: Zoltán Huszár occupational safety engineer

Contributed by the employer: ifj. Zoltán Nábrádi eü. gas master

Occupation eü. contributed by: Dr. Jenő Dancsó occupy eü. doctor

He drew up the minutes: Zoltán Huszár

Date of planned revision of the risk assessment: April 2024

Zoltán Huszár

ifj. Zoltán Nábrádi



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

Our risk analysis and assessment was performed based on the operating condition viewed at the time of the inspections and the valid documentation and instructions. Based on the findings of the evaluation, we made proposals to implement the modifications required for proper operation with different priorities.

Implementation

During the assessment of the risk analysis, Act XCIII of 1993 on occupational safety and health. We started from the provisions of Section 54 (2) of the Act, according to which:

"The employer shall make a qualitative and, where necessary, quantitative assessment of the risks to the health and safety of workers, in particular as regards the work equipment, dangerous substances and preparations used, the exposure of workers and the design of workplaces. ensure the improvement of working conditions, be integrated into the activities of all levels of management of the employer. "

Structure of the test documentation

- Identification, introductory part
- Legal requirements for risk assessment
- Grouping of hazards
- Questionnaires completed during the investigation
- Assessment of identified hazards
- Action plan for unacceptable risks

Definitions



Danger: Causing cause or condition that could cause injury in the form of injury, damage to health, property damage, damage to the work environment, or a combination of these.

Hazard definition: The process of recognizing the existence of a hazard and determining the characteristics of that hazard.

Risk: A combination of the probability of occurrence and the consequence (s) of a specific hazardous event.

Risk assessment: A comprehensive process for estimating the degree of risk and deciding whether the risk is acceptable or not.

Acceptable risk: Reduced risk to a level that the organization can bear based on its legal obligations and its own security policy.

Employee: a person performing work in the framework of organized work.

Employer: employing the employee in the framework of organized work.

I. External worker: an employee who is not an employee of the Employer concerned, performs work on the territory of the site on the basis of a labor hire contract, his work is managed by the head of the area.

II. External worker: an employee who is not an employee of the Employer concerned performs work in the territory of the site on the basis of a contractor, the work of which is coordinated by the head of the territory.

III. External worker: I. and II. A person who does not fall into the category of external worker but is legally present on the premises (visitor, clerk, employee of other companies on the premises, etc.)

The examination of the work environment is based on the relevant legislation and standards, and non-conformities are identified as a hazard. The identified hazards are assessed as follows.

Hazard identification

Hazards are identified in relation to activities in the area. The hazards of similar work processes in a given work area can be considered the same.

The test is performed using a questionnaire method, which provides an opportunity to identify the hazards, to compare the tested condition with the requirements of the relevant legislation and standards, as well as with good practice. Compliance with the regulations is considered an acceptable risk in the hazard assessment. Findings outside this (identified hazards) are evaluated separately. In the list of questions, the questions rated "NOT OK" are the identified hazards.

Identified hazards are identified by identifiers as follows: the identifier consists of three main members separated by a "/" sign.

The first member of the identifier is given by the identifier of the list of questions used, eg: work environment: MK.

In the second member, the number before the year number shows how many risk assessments were performed in that year, e.g., 1/2021.

The third member of the identifier is given by the question group of the question in the list of questions and its serial number. Example of a complete identifier: MK / 1/2021 / III. / 1.

This identifier, in summary, means that for the first time in 2021 an occupational safety risk assessment was carried out for the working environment, and in Annex III. According to the first question in question group, the current conditions do not meet the relevant standards.

Identification of those at risk

We counted individuals who may be at risk from the identified hazards. We have identified who these are and how many people and in what ways they may be at risk.

Group I: (most vulnerable group):

On-site employees and I. External employees who actually perform or operate hazardous work processes.

II. Group:

Site employees whose work is not directly related to the activity at the given workplace (administration in the physical work area, experimentation, introduction of new technology, inspection, cleaning, etc.)

III. Group (vulnerable workers):

On-site workers who may be at risk:

- young and old workers, pregnant women, nursing mothers,
- unskilled or untrained workers (new, temporary or temporary workers).

ARC. Group:

Employed and / or resident at the site II. and III. External employees who are not employees of the Employer concerned may be included in the scope of work.

Risk assessment method

The assessment of the identified risk is performed according to the Fine & Kinney method. For each risk, we determine the probability factor, frequency (exposure1), exposure (exposure2), and impact.

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Probability} * \text{Exposure1} * \text{Exposure 2} * \text{Impact}$$

The probability of occurrence determines the probability that the given danger will cause an accident or an occupational disease. The probability factor is determined from the table below:

Score:	Probability of occurrence:
0.5	It is practically unthinkable
1	Conceivable but unlikely
2	Unlikely, but possible in a borderline case
5	In an emergency
8	It is very possible
10	Predictable, expected

exposure 1 indicates the frequency with which the person is exposed to the given danger:

Score	Exposure 1:
0.5	Very rarely (less than annually)
1	Rarely (annually)
2	Sometimes (Monthly)
5	Weekly
8	Regularly (daily)
10	Constantly

Exposure 2 indicates how long a person is exposed to a particular hazard.

Score	Exposure 2:
0.5	In less than 1 hour
1	1-2 hours
2	2-4 hours
5	4-6 hours
8	6-8 hours
10	More than 8 hours

The impact shows the consequences of a given hazard. The effect is determined according to the table below:

Score	Effect:
1	Easy, no downtime
2	Accidents, injuries, damage to health can occur, but it can lead to lighter lost working hours of 1-8 hours.
3	Accidents, injuries, damage to health, and significant downtime of more than 8 hours can occur.
5	Accidentally caused an accident, injury, damage to health resulting from a source of danger, which may lead to irreversible injury
8	Accidentally occurring accidents, injuries, damage to health occurring in several cases, which may lead to serious, disability or irreversible injury

10	Accidents, injuries or damage to health that can be proven to be very serious and can result in 1 or more fatalities
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In determining the scores of the four characteristics mentioned above, the higher value score should always be taken into account in case of uncertainty.

The value of a given risk is given by the product of the scores for the four factors mentioned above.

The risk is assessed according to the table below:

Category	Value of risk:	Risk characteristic:
1	0-9	Acceptable risk
2	10-80	Long-term action is needed
3	81-1024	Short-term Action required
4	1025-2560	Immediate corrective action is required
5	2561-15000	Stop work immediately

In case the risk score exceeds 9, it is necessary to take measures to prevent, eliminate and reduce the risk.

The identification of risk aggravating factors may be indicated in the "Comment / action in force" column of the hazard identification lists. If there is a risk aggravating factor, this should be taken into account in the assessment.

Risk management

The following aspects were taken into account in the prevention, elimination and reduction of risks:

- the) avoiding dangers;
- b) assessment of unavoidable hazards;
- c) overcoming hazards at source;



- d) taking into account the human factor in the design of the workplace, in the choice of work equipment and work processes, in particular in order to reduce the duration of the unanimous or fixed-term work or to reduce its harmful effects, the organization of working time;
- e) application of the results of technical progress;
- f) replacing the dangerous with the harmless or the less dangerous;
- g) developing a coherent and comprehensive prevention strategy covering work processes, technology, work performance, working conditions, social relations and the impact of work environment factors;
- h) the priority of collective technical protection over individual protection;
- i) providing workers with appropriate instructions.

Review of risk assessment

A risk assessment shall be carried out at least every three years; and in the event of accidents, changes in the working environment and the technology used, the use of new machinery, the relevant risk assessment must be reviewed and the action taken in writing.

Legal requirements for risk assessment

- 1993 XCIII. Labor Protection Act.
- XXV. Chemical Safety Act.
- 25/1998. (XII.27.) EüM on the minimum health and safety requirements for manual handling of loads involving primarily the risk of back injuries.
- Decree 50/1999 (XI.3.) EüM on the minimum health and safety requirements for working in front of a screen.
- 65/1999. (XII.22.) EüM on the minimum safety and health protection requirements for the use of personal protective equipment by employees at the workplace.

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- 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM Decree on the protection of the health and safety of workers exposed to chemical pathogens
- 26/2000. (IX.30.) EüM on the protection against carcinogens of occupational origin and the prevention of health damage caused by them.
- 44/2000. (XII.27.) EüM on the detailed rules of certain procedures and activities related to dangerous substances and dangerous preparations.
- 66/2005. (XII. 22.) EüM on the minimum health and safety requirements for workers to be exposed to noise.
- 3/2002. (II.8.) SzCsM-EüM joint decree on the minimum level of occupational safety requirements for workplaces.
- 41/2000. (XII. 20.) EüM-KöM joint decree on the restriction of certain activities related to certain dangerous substances or dangerous preparations
- 5/1993. (XII. 26.) MüM decree on the XCIII. implementation of the law
- 2/1998. (I. 16.) MüM decree on safety and health signs applicable at the workplace
- 3/2003. (III. 11.) FMM-ESzCsM joint decree on the minimum occupational safety requirements for workplaces in potentially explosive atmospheres
- 4/2002. (II. 20.) SzCsM-EüM joint decree on the minimum occupational safety requirements to be implemented at construction workplaces and during construction processes
- 10/2016. (IV. 5.) NGM decree on the minimum level of safety and health requirements for work equipment and its use
- 14/1998. (XI. 27.) GM Decree on the Gas Cylinder Safety Regulations
- 16/2008. (VIII. 30.) NFGM Decree on the safety requirements and certification of conformity of machines
- 33/1998. (VI. 24.) NM decree on the medical examination and assessment of occupational, professional and personal hygiene suitability
- 61/1999. (XII. 1.) EüM Decree on the protection of the health of workers exposed to biological agents
- 89/1995. (VII. 14.) on the occupational health service

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- XLII of 1999 Act on the protection of non-smokers and certain rules for the consumption and distribution of tobacco products
- Decree 26/2000 (IX. 30.) EüM on the protection against carcinogens of occupational origin and the prevention of health damage caused by them
- 44/2016. (XI. 28.) NGM Decree on the safety requirements and certification of conformity of pressure equipment and systems
- 31/1995. (VII. 25.) IKM Decree on the issuance of the Iron and Metal Industry Installation Safety Regulations
- 47/1999. (VIII. 4.) GM Decree on the issuance of the Lifting Machine Safety Regulations
- 1997 CLIV. Health Act
- 2/2010. (I. 26.) EüM on the health pest control activity and the detailed rules for the licensing of the health pest control activity
- 38/2003. (VII. 7.) ESzCsM-FVM-KvVM joint decree on the conditions for the production and placing on the market of biocidal products
- 18/1998. (VI. 3.) NM decree on epidemiological measures necessary for the prevention of communicable diseases and epidemics