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## **MEASURES TO BE DETERMINED AND RECEIVED IN UNIVERSITIES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Occupational health and safety related to the work done in workplaces in general people full body health and safety provision. In our country, the occupational health and safety risk assessment analysis moral, legal, and indirect costs have become crucial. Located in the workplace or identification of hazards from outside intrusion, it turned into a risk of danger that led to the factors analyzed by ranking of the risks arising from the dangers with and control measures will be utilized for the purposes of risk assessment and analysis work required. The work done in the business risks, in-flight transactions are used various methods, materials, and all kinds of machinery and equipment, job location or in the vicinity of the workplace are environmental conditions and various organizations created elements interact with each other. In this study, the University occupational health and safety measures to be taken by determining risks that are emphasized.

**Keywords:** *OHS at The University, Determination of Risk at Universities*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In parallel with technological developments in the world and in our country, especially in the workplace, the best healthy environment should be presented. The employees should be protected from the negative effects of the working conditions. The best possible harmony between the worker and the worker should be obtained. The risks in the workplace should be completely removed or the damage should be minimized. Material and moral damages must be removed. Possible hazards in the workplace; use of mobile hand tools, use of stationary machines and benches, ladders-platforms with mobile access, mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment, thermal comfort conditions (temperature, humidity, ventilation), chemical factors (toxic gases and vapors, organic solvents), fire and explosion, hand transportation, electrical appliances, pressure vessels, inadequate lighting, and dusts), biological agents (microorganisms, bacteria, viruses) and routine work. Some of these hazards are unsafe actions, while others are unsafe conditions. In this study, the health and safety risks of the university are determined and the precautions to be taken are emphasized. (Labor Law No. 6331)

## 2. MEASURES TO BE DETERMINED AND RECEIVED IN UNIVERSITIES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS

In college study offices, there is a possibility that there are deformations that may cause slipping or falling of the floor, glass surfaces are mounted properly. Shelves are mounted on the walls in the office, monitors and other materials are fixed firmly, furniture used in the office is regularly checked, whether all areas in the office are regularly ventilated, whether the temperature and humidity in the office are uncomfortable, whether it is sufficient to illuminate the work area, whether it is reserved for tea, coffee, eating and drinking activities. The layout is designed so as not to restrict the activities of the employees. It is arranged in such a way as to prevent hanging or falling off of the wired instruments used in the office. All fuses and power panels must be insulated in protective cabinets. Electrical fuse boxes must be locked, a limited number of switches must be made to prevent unauthorized access. There must be an open wire, and the integrity of the plugs should be checked regularly (Labor Law No. 6331). Electrical equipment is checked regularly, fire escape doors/emergency exits are open at any time. Fire escape doors/emergency exit doors are opened out. Fire escape doors/emergency signs indicating escape routes are placed in appropriate places. Lighting of doors and escape routes, presence or absence of fire extinguishers, emergency telephone numbers in the office are visible in the Office. It is important that employees are provided with appropriate tables, chairs or supporting equipment for the work. They are doing, a first aid cup with sufficient material inside: Employees are trained and directed on the work they are doing, urgent matters must be fulfilled. Hazards encountered in universities are not due to leakage current relay, panel doors are open. There are no insulating materials in front of the panels.

Electrical outlets are not suitable, electrical cables and connections are not suitable, danger caused by exposed cables, danger caused by worn crushed electrical cables. The use of keyboards, ergonomics of seating seats, injuries caused by improper stacking of materials, no precautions taken to prevent sliding of the area to be cleaned, hazards posed by chemicals used in cleaning works, loads not suitable for the physical structure of employees, heavy and heavy loads it can be said to be the danger posed by not being properly loaded. In case of fire, there are not enough fire extinguishers, no pre-fire exercises, no fire exit directions and signs, students cannot be safely evacuated in case of fire. Emergency telephone numbers are not visible at the entrance of the building, fire escape doors are locked the absence of security devices at the entrance door, the lack of safety gates, the lack of sufficient safety cameras, the lack of safety equipment and instructions for use in electrical appliances, the lack of grounding control, the uncontrolled use of the mincing machine, failure of natural gas connection pipe, inadequate ventilation, lack of general hygiene, the absence of lift elevator emergency cessation, the running of students and the use of the emergency room, the failure to open the door of the refrigerator, the absence of the lift maintenance instructions, the absence of instructions to use the elevator, the interruption to unauthorized persons, the lack of awareness of the speed limits of the vehicles at school, the rushing of the students while the vehicles are moving, the failure of the drivers to obey the traffic rules of the university, the service vehicles without periodic maintenance, the general job health and safety training for the university employees and the danger that the employees are not trained and directed about the work that can be expressed (Zile, 2013). In Fig. 1, a model of causality in job accidents was created to prevent work accidents at universities.

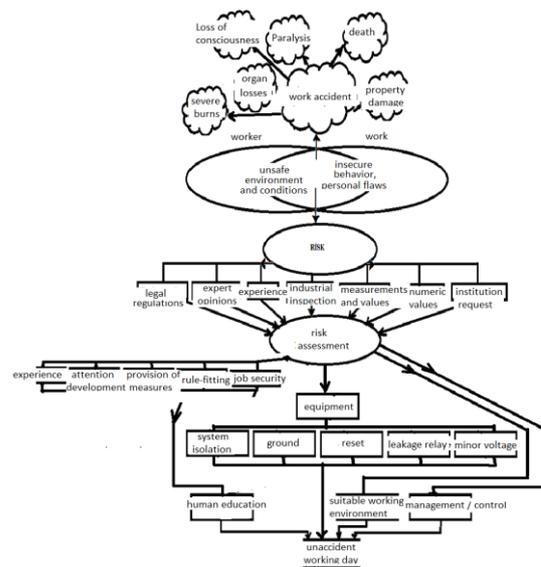


Fig. 1. Model of causality in job accidents was created to prevent work accidents at universities

**Human education / Business method;** In order to prevent work accidents at universities, university personnel should be trained at certain periods in both

occupational and occupational safety areas. The new starting staff should never be employed without training in the work and job security areas they are working on. Personal protective equipment such as helmets, goggles, shields and masks must be used when personnel work on workers' machines. Do not overload with lift trucks and do not stack over 2.5 meters of material. Materials should be labeled and necessary warnings. Warnings should be written. It should be observed whether there is a malfunction in the starting and ending machines. The machines must not be suddenly loaded without giving way and the idle operation should not be stopped unexpectedly. If electrical energy is required, maintenance and repair should not be carried out on the machine without being cut off from two places, and a power button should be taken against the key or unexpected movement during maintenance and repair. Repairs and welding should not be done until the warehouse and containers are completely emptied and cleaned. Smoking areas are strictly non-smoking. Loading and unloading operations must be carried out in a convenient and convenient manner. Ungrounded machines and hand tools should not be used, groundings should be checked at regular intervals. Older electrical installations in workplaces should be renovated and maintained at regular intervals. Unauthorized access to the workplace should not be allowed. When working with high voltage the floor must be insulated and the written instructions and rules must be observed. (Zile, 2013)

**Working Environment;** In universities, the floor should not be slippery, there should be external amenity gates and exits from each section, the working area should be adequate and regular, the stairs must have railing, showers and toilets should be clean and working, vibration, noise, radiation, infrared and ultraviolet rays toxic gases, liquid vapors and metal gases should not leach into the working environment, should not leach into the working environment, acids and bases in combustion, inert dusts, fibrogenic dusts, toxic dusts, carcinogenic dusts and allergic dusts. The tool must be cleaned after the machine and machine work is finished and the tools should be placed back in place. Avoid contamination of the workplace area and the environment should be kept clean with cleaning materials such as detergent, special medication as much as possible on the workplace. Business waste and garbage should be collected and removed from work environment. Oil, diesel etc. that may cause slipping. Petroleum products should be cleaned immediately. Those who do not comply with cleaning and ordering rules should be warned. (Zile, 2013)

**Machinery Hardware;** Machines and materials in university workshops should be placed in convenient and safe locations. Machines must have oppressive, piercing, cutting, rotating operation guard, two-hand control on the presses, and foot pedal guard. The guard of the transmission belts must be fitted. The machines must have an energy-off button or isolator to stop abruptly in the event of a hazard. Old and frequently malfunctioning machinery and protective materials should not be used and should be replaced immediately. The warning systems must be technologically sufficient, the maintenance and periodic checks of the machines,

lifting appliances, boilers, compressors must be carried out on time. (Zile, 2013)

**Management/Control;** The university management should establish conditions appropriate to the characteristics of the works being carried out, periodically train the staff on occupational and occupational safety issues, and fulfill the obligations imposed on them by the legislation against labor and environment. (Zile, 2013)

## 5. CONCLUSION

In the formation of business accidents, production technology, production tools, environmental conditions, as well as many sociological, psychological, physiological factors play a role. However, all of the factors that cause job accidents can be reduced by two basic factors. These are the insecure situations in the university and the insecure behavior of employees. In this study, the measures to be taken by determining the occupational health and safety risks in university are emphasized and it is observed that the risks in universities are decreased when these measures are taken.

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