

### **GUIDANCE FOR DISPLAY SCREEN EQUIPMENT USERS**

The purpose of this form is to identify those employees who would be considered to be 'Users' of Display Screen Equipment (DSE) i.e. computer users, so that the employer can comply with the Health and Safety at Work (General) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1987.

It is also designed to help the User identify whether or not some of the most common problems arising from DSE use are present in their workstation or working arrangements.

The most common risk factors arising from DSE use are:

## 1. Musculoskeletal problems

These range from temporary fatigue and discomfort to chronic aches, pains and debilitating soft tissue disorders. Parts of the body affected include the wrists, fingers, arms, shoulders and back. Musculoskeletal problems are caused by poor or static posture, such as sitting for long periods without adequate lumbar support for your back, holding your arms and wrists in an awkward position whilst keying or using the mouse because your chair is not adequately adjusted, not taking sufficient breaks from screen work.

## 2. Visual fatigue

Visual fatigue can be caused by such factors as poor adjustment of screen brightness and contrast controls, an unstable or flicking image on the screen, glare reflected on the screen, insufficient lighting to read source documents, concentrating for prolonged periods.

#### 3. Stress

This can be caused by the user having little or no control over their work content or the pace they work, excessive work loads, tight deadlines, repetitive or monotonous tasks.

## **Basic requirements for workstations**

These are some basic requirements for setting up a workstation so that it promotes good posture and safe working practices:

The Chair should be capable of adjustment of the seat height, backrest and backrest tilt. The backrest should offer adequate lumbar support, which should be able to be adjusted to suit the individual user. The seat height should be adjusted so that the user can sit with their shoulders in a relaxed position and their elbows at a 90-degree angle, with the upper arms vertical and forearms horizontal whilst keying and using the mouse. Hands should just rest on keyboard, in a neutral position (flat) avoiding excessive flexion (wrist bent down), extension (wrist bent up) or deviation of the wrists (turning left and right). The mouse should be positioned so that the user can operate it whilst maintaining their elbow at 90-degree angle. There should be space in front of the keyboard for the user to rest their hands in between keying.

The Screen should be positioned directly in front of the user and be at a height so that the user's line of vision is approximately 5 cm from the top of the screen.

The chair seat should have sufficient depth to accommodate the user without pressure on the backs of the thighs or knees. The angle of the seat should enable the user to sit with their hips raised slightly above their knees, so that their pelvis is rotated forward thereby helping the spine to maintain its natural 'S' shaped curve. The user's feet should be able to rest flat on the floor or be provided with a footrest.

There should be sufficient space on the work surface to accommodate any equipment or items the user may need to perform their job. There should be sufficient space under the desk or workstation for the user's legs to enable them to change position as required.

It is vital that Computer users take regular breaks from screen based work, stretch and reposition in order to avoid excessive static loading of their muscles and tendons, which leads to fatigue and upper limb disorders. It is important to take breaks <u>before</u> fatigue sets in, otherwise there will be insufficient time to recover. The HSE recommends a five minute break every hour, as a minimum. The User should also take frequent mini breaks from viewing the screen by focusing on something different from the screen in order to avoid visual fatigue.

More information is available in the HSE's booklet "Working with display screen equipment (DSE)" available from the HSE website: <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg36.pdf">http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg36.pdf</a>

## **Eyesight Tests for DSE Users**

The employer has a duty to provide an eyesight test, or cost towards an eye test, for employees who habitually use display screen equipment as a significant part of their normal working activity.

The maximum amount of money that can be claimed for an eyesight test should be set out in the employer's human resources policies, together with any entitlement for part reimbursement of any glasses or corrective lenses used exclusively for DSE. Users have the choice of using the employer's nominated Opticians or their own optician.

### Self-assessment checklist for DSE Users

To assist employers in assessing the workstation, the employee should complete the following self-assessment give it to their manager, who will put in place measures to address problems or arrange a more detailed assessment by a competent DSE assessor.

# SELF ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST FOR DISPLAY SCREEN EQUIPMENT USERS

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Name: Job Title:						
Department or Section: Location of workstation (e.g. room number):						
Date of Assessment:						
	1. How often do you use your computer?  a) Habitually thorough the day b) continuously for an hour or more each day. c) less than an hour each day		2. Discretion on DSE use and pace of work.  a) Can you perform your job without using the computer?  b) Do you have discretion over the pace of your work?  Complete discretion Some discretion Little or no discretion	Y/N		
	3. Do you suffer from any aches, pains or discomfort in fingers, wrists, arms, neck, shoulders or back when using your computer?  Constantly Frequently Occasionally Never	0000	4. If any is ticked, please state what part of your body is affected.			
	5. Does the pain or discomfort go when not at work?	Y/N	6. Can you adjust your seat height, and back rest?	Y/N		
	7. Does the chair provide adequate lumbar (lower back) support?	Y/N	Do you sit with your back supported whilst keying or using the mouse?	Y/N		
	9. Is your chair adjusted so that you can position your arms with your elbows at 90° angle with forearms horizontal whilst keying and using mouse?	Y/N	10. Is the seat depth an adequate size, so that there is no pressure on the backs of thighs or knees when seated?	Y/N		
	11. If your chair has arms does it prevent you from getting close to the desk?	Y/N	12. Can your feet rest comfortably on the floor when your chair is adjusted at the correct height?	Y/N		
	13. If "no", have you been provided with a footrest?	Y/N	14. Is there adequate space on your desk for all the items \ equipment you use most frequently?	Y/N		
	15. Is there adequate space in front of the keyboard to rest your hands in between keying?	Y/N	16. Is there adequate space beneath the desk to enable you to stretch your legs and regular change position?	Y/N		
	17. Can you adjust the position of your monitor?	Y/N	18. Is you screen positioned directly in front of you?	Y/N		
	19. Is your line of vision approximately 5cm to 7cm from the top of the screen when viewing the screen?	Y/N	20. Is your screen positioned at a comfortable viewing distance? (It should be approximately an arm's	Y/N		

Y/N

glare?

21. Is the screen subject to reflections and

Y/N

length away from you)

clear?

22. Are the screen images stable and

23. Do you suffer from any visual problems		24. If any it ticked, please give details.		
e.g. visual fatigue, trouble focusing when				
using your computer?	_			
Constantly				
Frequently				
Occasionally				
Never		26 Day on the free hands have been		
25. Can you adjust the contrast and	Y/N	26. Do you suffer from headaches when		
brightness of your screen?		using your computer?		
		Constantly		
		Frequently		
		Occasionally Never		
27. Have you had an everight test within the	V/N			
27. Have you had an eyesight test within the last 12 months?	Y/N	28. Do you find the lighting at your workstation adequate?	Y/N	
29. Do you have sufficient lighting to read any	Y/N	30. Have you been supplied with a task	Y/N	
documents \paperwork you use at your		lamp?		
workstation?				
31. If you read or copy from source	Y/N	32. Is your document holder positioned	Y/N	
documents, have you been provided with		close to the screen?		
a document holder?				
33. Is your keyboard comfortable to use and	Y/N	34. Is your mouse suitable for the size of	Y/N	
suitable for the tasks you have to do?		your hand and comfortable to use?	_	
35. Can you use your mouse with your wrists	Y/N	36. Do you have the mouse positioned	Y/N	
flat and your fingers in a neutral position,		close to the keyboard so it can be		
without excessive gripping action?		used without you having to extend		
		your arm?		
37. Do you frequently have to use the	Y/N	38. Is your work area free from trailing	Y/N	
telephone whilst keying or using your		leads, cables and other obstructions?		
mouse, causing you to cradle the receiver				
on your shoulder?				
39. Is there adequate storage space at your	Y/N	40. Do you find the software \ hardware	Y/N	
workstation?	_	suitable for the work you have to do?	_	
41. Do you think you have received adequate	Y/N	42. Do you have excessive peaks or	Y/N	
training on the software and programmes		troughs in your workload?		
you need to use?				
43. Do your working arrangements allow you	Y/N	44. Do you work at the DSE for prolonged	Y/N	
to take breaks from screen based work to		periods (more than an hour) at a time		
do other tasks?		without a break?		
		Often		
		Sometimes		
		Never		
45. Do you take frequent micro-breaks from	Y/N	46. Have you received any training on the	Y/N	
keying to stretch, change position, and to		health and safety issues relating to		
re-focus your eyes away from the screen?		DSE use within the last 2 years?		
Any other comments you would ble to refer to	noo===!==	vous workstation as working a surjustation of the surjustation of	]	
Any other comments you would like to raise concerning your workstation or working environment?				

Employee's signature: