



International
Labour
Organization

Add-on module on occupational injuries
Variable derivation guide (v1)

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INTRODUCTION

This guide describes how to use the ILO add-on module on Occupational injuries to compute the main derived variables on the topic, in line with the guidelines adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

Detailed information for each derived variable is provided following a step-by-step approach covering:

- A. **Basic international definition** as per the latest ICLS standards
- B. **Measurement strategy and question mapping** of all relevant survey questions and modules
- C. **Flow charts** showing the relevant question sequences and reference syntax

Following the modular approach of the ILO LFS model questionnaire, the guide makes reference to variables captured in the add-on module as well as in the core modules of the parent labour force survey. Additionally, no specific guidance is provided on the treatment of missing values or DON'T KNOW answers in the relevant variables. Users will need to adapt the reference syntax to take account of national differences in the survey content and to handle missing values or DON'T KNOW answers.

FLOW CHARTS KEY

The diagram below shows the different symbols used in the flow charts and their intended meaning. Users should refer to this key when interpreting the flow charts used in this guide.

	Initial condition(s)
	Variable / model question
	Value of the variable
	Decision point for optional modules or previous status / classification
	Target derived variable
	Previously derived variable
	Other ending status / classification

ACCIDENTS (OAC) and INJURIES (INJ)

A. International definition

Occupational accident is an unexpected event, including acts of violence, that happened at work or in connection with the work and caused personal injury to one or more persons. Occupational accidents include travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work (i.e., while engaged in an activity, during the time spent at work or carrying on the business of the employer).

Commuting accident is an accident occurring on the habitual route, in either direction, between the place of work or work-related training and: (i) the worker's principal or secondary residence; (ii) the place where the worker usually takes his or her meals; or (iii) the place where he or she usually receives his or her remuneration; which results in personal injury.

Commuting accidents could be included where considered relevant. This should however be clearly specified, and data on injuries resulting from commuting accidents separately processed.

Occupational injury is any personal injury, disease resulting from an occupational accident. An occupational injury is distinct from an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity. Information about work related health problems and exposure to risk factors at work is collected in sections WRH and RFS.

Restricted work activity means that the injured person does not stop working but is temporarily unable to perform the normal tasks of the job. Because of the injury, she/he could not carry out in the normal way all the tasks or functions assigned to the job.

Permanent incapacity means that the injured person does not recover fully. The injury may result in a disability, so that even if the worker is able to return to work, he or she is not able to carry out the same tasks as before the accident.

Temporary incapacity means that the injured person eventually recovers to the extent that he or she can return to work and take up all the tasks carried out before the accident. When sufficiently recovered, he or she returns to work, and is able to carry out the same tasks as before the accident. The absence from work may be for just one day, several days, a week, a month, or a longer period.

Days lost should be measured separately for each case of occupational injury leading to temporary incapacity for work of a maximum of one year. In order to assess the severity of the injury, time lost should be measured in terms of the number of calendar days during which the injured person is temporarily incapacitated.

The days lost are measured inclusively from the day after the day of the accident, to the day prior to the day of return to work. In the case of recurrent absences due to a single case of occupational injury, each period of absence should be measured as above, and the resulting number of days lost for each period summed to arrive at the total for the case of injury. Temporary absences from work of less than one day for medical treatment should not be included in time lost. The time lost as a result of permanent incapacity for work or fatal occupational injuries may also be estimated (separately).

The target population consist of persons of working age, as set in the national context ($\geq n$) that are currently employed, persons employed the last 12 months and persons that are currently involved in own use production of agricultural goods.

Source: Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the 16th ICLS in 1998
https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1998/98B09_316_engl.pdf
An ILO Manual on methods: Occupational injuries statistics from household surveys and establishment surveys, published by the ILO in 2008 (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_173153.pdf)

Additional resources: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf)

B. Measurement strategy and question mapping

- Measurement strategy*
- Questions OAC_2, OAC_3 allow for identification of persons that were injured in occupational accident in the last 12 months.
 - Question INJ_3 allows for identification of persons injured that were absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day.
 - Question INJ_4 allows for identification of persons injured not absent but with restricted work activities.
 - Question INJ_5 allows for estimation of the number of days lost due to injuries resulting from occupational accidents in the last 12 months.
 - Question INJ_5 in combination with INJ_9, INJ_10 and INJ_14 allow for estimation of the number of persons injured in an occupational accident with temporary and permanent incapacity to work.
 - Question INJ_12 allows for identification of persons injured in occupational accident who received medical attention from a health care professional within the 48 hours following the injury.
 - Question INJ_14 allows for identification of persons injured in occupational accident whose injury was notified to ... (the competent agency responsible for occupational health and safety).
 - Question INJ_15 allows for identification of persons injured in occupational accident who received, or expect to receive, financial compensation for their injuries from ... (an accident compensation or a social security scheme or employer).

Persons injured in occupational accident in last 12 months

The first step is to identify the persons ever injured in occupational accident (OAC_2=1), and then to identify those that were injured in the last 12 months (OAC_3=1).

Persons injured in occupational accident and absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day

Once the persons injured in the last 12 months were identified (OAC_3=1), distinction is made between those absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day (INJ_3=1) and those not absent (INJ_3=2).

Persons injured in occupational accident resulting in restricted work activities

Once the persons injured but not absent from work, or unable to work, were identified (INJ_3=2), those with restricted work activity are separately identified (INJ_4=1).

Persons injured in an occupational accident with permanent/temporary incapacity to work

Persons with temporary incapacity to work includes:

- Persons absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who did not return to work (INJ_6=2) but expect to be physically able to return to the same job/activity (INJ_10=1) and the sum of the days already lost (INJ_5) and additional days (INJ_11) does not exceed 365.
- Persons absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who returned to the same job/activity (INJ_6=1 and INJ_7=1)
- Persons who absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who returned to work (INJ_6=1) but not the same job/activity (INJ_7=2) for reasons not related to their capacity to work (INJ_9=2)

Persons with permanent incapacity to work includes:

- Persons absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who did not return to work (INJ_6=2) and do not expect to be physically able to return to the same job/activity (INJ_10=2).
- Persons absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who did not return to work (INJ_6=2), expect to be physically able to return to the same job/activity (INJ_10=1) but the sum of the days already lost (INJ_5) and additional days (INJ_11) exceeds 365.
- Persons absent from work or unable to work for less than 365 days (INJ_5 < 365) who returned to work (INJ_6=1) but not the same job/activity (INJ_7=2) because they can no longer perform all duties of the old job (INJ_9=1)

Number of days lost due to injuries resulting from occupational accidents leading to temporary incapacity for work

Once the persons injured in an occupational accident with temporary incapacity to work are identified, the total number of days lost because of these injuries is estimated based on responses to questions INJ_5 and INJ_11.

Persons injured in occupational accident receiving medical attention from a health care professional within the 48 hours following the injury

Out of all persons injured and absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day (INJ_3=01), it is estimated which ones received medical attention from a health care professional injury within the 48 hours following the injury.

Persons injured in occupational accident whose injury was notified to ... (the competent agency responsible for occupational health and safety)

Out of all persons injured and absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day (INJ_3=01), the number of injured persons whose injury was notified to ... (the competent agency responsible for occupational health and safety) is estimated.

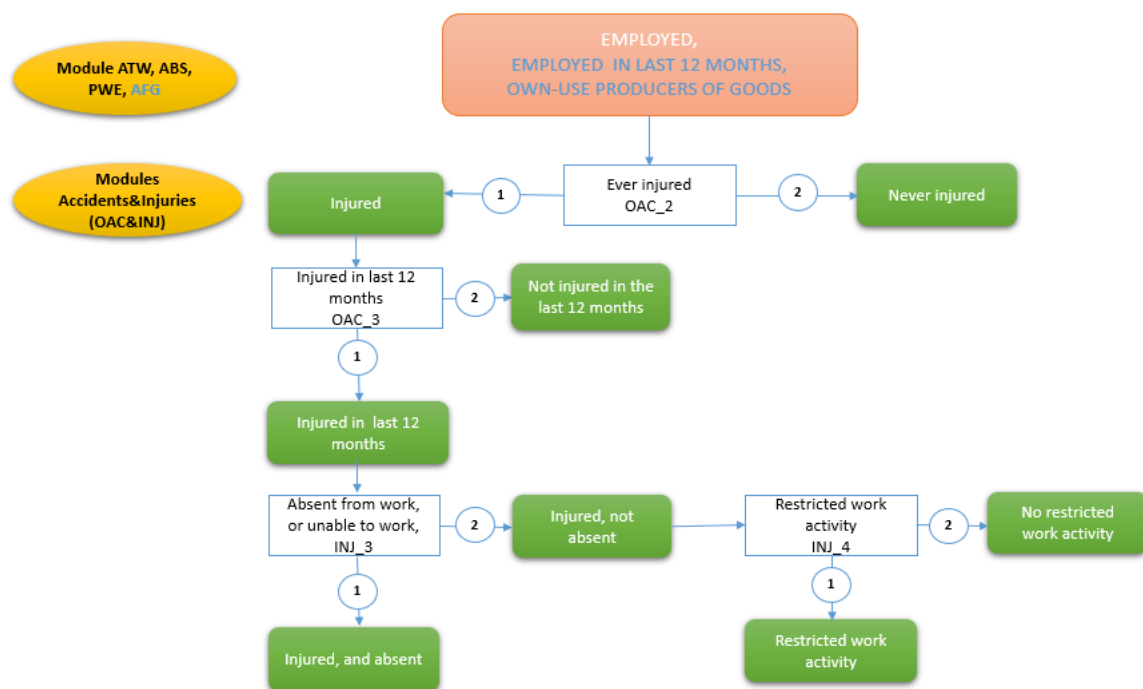
Persons injured in occupational accident who received, or expect to receive, financial compensation for their injuries from ... (an accident compensation, a social security scheme or employer)

Out of all persons injured and absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day (INJ_3=01), the number of injured persons who received or are expected to receive, financial compensation for their injuries from ... (an accident compensation, a social security scheme or employer)

<i>Relevant modules</i>	LFS module: ATW, ABS, PWE , AFG .
<i>Relevant questions</i>	Module on Occupational injuries (and other work-related health problems): OAC ATW_1, ATW_2, ATW_3, ABS_1, PWE_1 , PWE_2c , AGF_2 OAC_2, OAC_3, INJ_3, INJ_4, INJ_5, INJ_6, INJ_7, INJ_9, INJ_10, , INJ_11, INJ_12, INJ_14, INJ_15

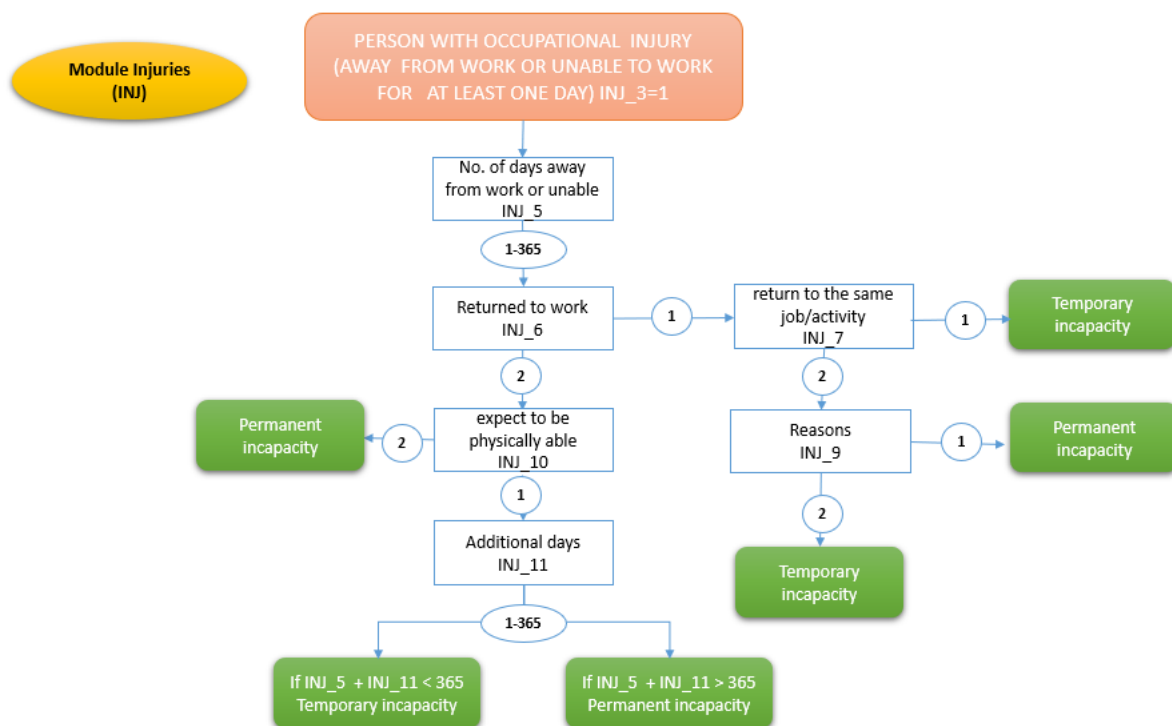
C. Flow chart and reference syntax

- **Persons injured in occupational accident in last 12 months**
- **Persons injured and absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day**
- **Persons injured, not absent but with restricted work activities**



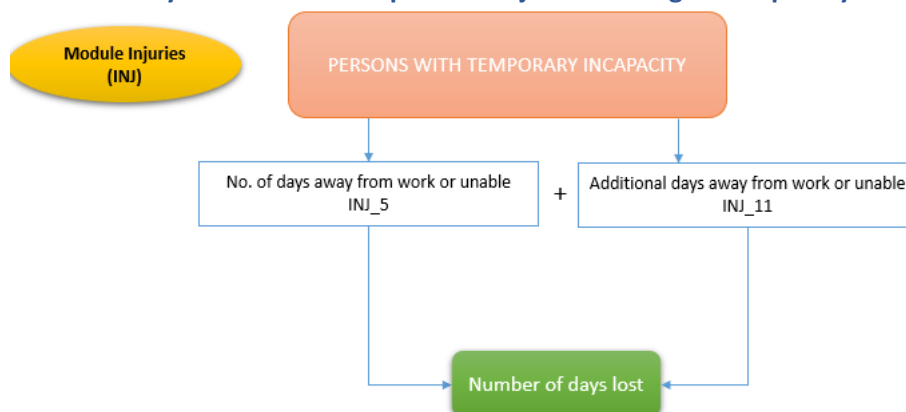
Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND OAC_3=1)	PERSONS INJURED IN OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND OAC_3=1 AND INJ_3=1)	PERSONS INJURED AND ABSENT FROM WORK, OR UNABLE TO WORK, FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND OAC_3=1 AND INJ_3=2 AND INJ_4=1)	PERSONS INJURED IN OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT RESULTING IN RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITIES

Persons injured in an occupational accident with permanent/temporary incapacity to work



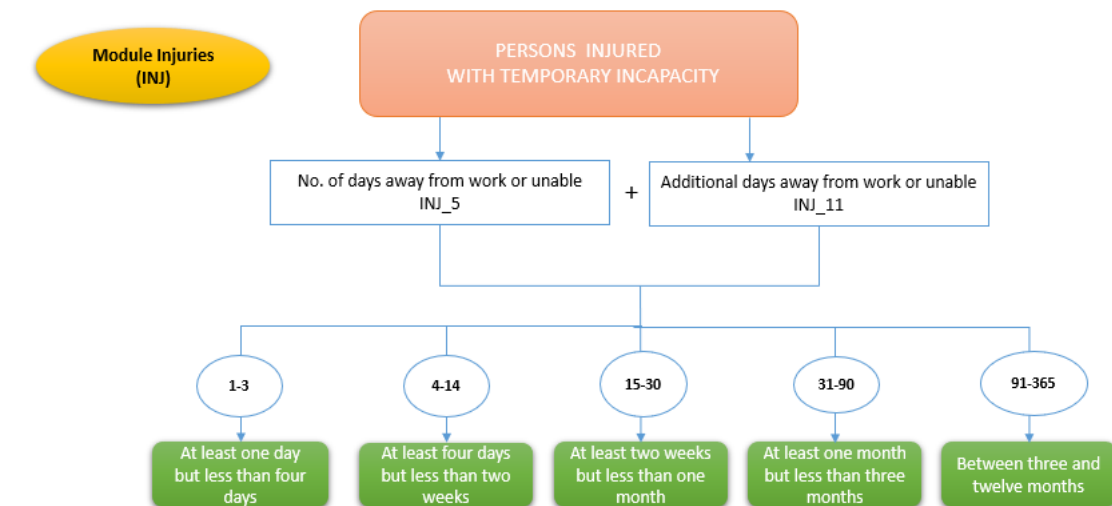
Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSON WITH OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AWAY FROM WORK OR UNABLE TO WORK (INJ_3=1) AND INJ_5 + INJ_11 < 365 AND INJ_10=1 OR INJ_5 < 365 AND INJ_6=1 AND INJ_7=1 OR INJ_5 < 365 AND INJ_6=1 AND INJ_7=2 AND INJ_9=2	PERSON WITH TEMPORARY INCAPACITY TO WORK
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AWAY FROM WORK OR UNABLE TO WORK (INJ_3=1) AND INJ_5 + INJ_11 > 365 OR INJ_3 < 365 AND INJ_6=2 AND INJ_10=2 OR INJ_3 < 365 AND INJ_6=1 AND INJ_7=2 AND INJ_9=1)	PERSON WITH PERMANENT INCAPACITY TO WORK

Number of days lost due to occupational injuries leading to temporary incapacity for work



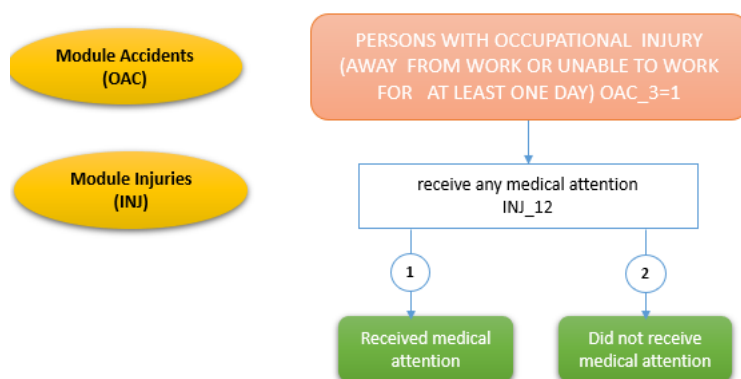
Reference Syntax	Days lost
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH TEMPORARY INCAPACITY AND INJ_5 + INJ_11)	DAYS LOST

Persons injured in an occupational accident with temporary incapacity by period off work



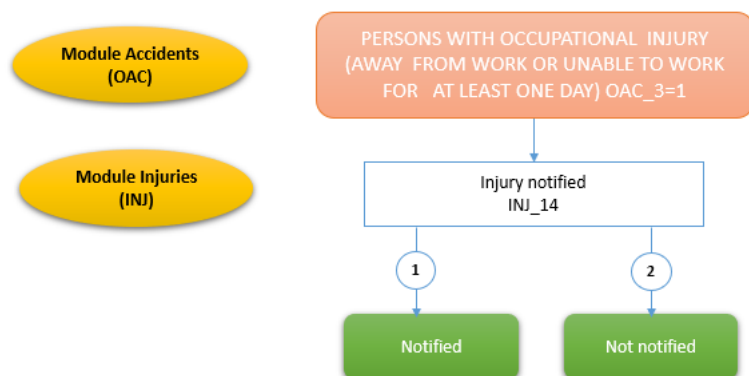
Reference Syntax	Period of work
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH TEMPORARY INCAPACITY AND $INJ_5 + INJ_11 = 1-3$ $INJ_5 + INJ_11 = 4-14$ $INJ_5 + INJ_11 = 15-30$ $INJ_5 + INJ_11 = 31-90$ $INJ_5 + INJ_11 = 91-365$)	At least one days but less than four days At least four days but less than two weeks At least two weeks but less than one month At least one month but less than three months At least three months but less than 12 months

Persons injured in an occupational accident (resulting in absence) receiving medical attention for the injury



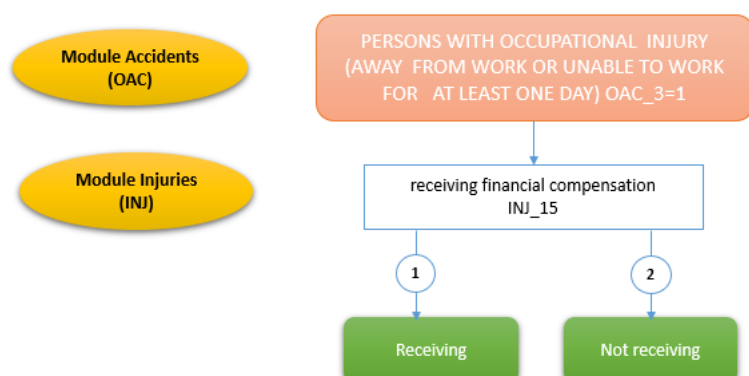
Reference Syntax	Medical attention
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AWAY FROM WORK OR UNABLE TO WORK (OAC_5=1) AND $INJ_12 = 1$ $INJ_12 = 2$)	RECEIVED DID NOT RECEIVE

Persons injured in an occupational accident (resulting in absence) whose injury was notified



Reference Syntax	Notified
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AWAY FROM WORK OR UNABLE TO WORK (OAC_5=1) AND INJ_14 =1 INJ_14 =2)	NOTIFIED NOT NOTIFIED

Persons injured in an occupational accident (resulting in absence) receiving financial compensation



Reference Syntax	Financial compensation
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AWAY FROM WORK OR UNABLE TO WORK (OAC_5=1) AND INJ_15 =1 INJ_15 =2)	RECEIVING NOT RECEIVING

WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS (WHP)

A. International definition

Work-related health problems include any kind of health problem such as illness, disability, physical or psychological problems caused or made worse by working conditions. Work-related health problems are not limited to the cases which were accepted or registered by the authorities. Covered are also the health problems that respondent considers that they were caused or made worse by a current or past job/work. This means that the health problems and their causality are self-perceived and not restricted to cases reported or recognised by authorities. Also, it is not necessary that they are accompanied by a sick leave or medical treatment.

Health problems due to accidents at work and injuries that occurred in the last 12 months should be excluded as they are reported in section INJ. The difference to injuries caused by accidents at work is that work-related health problems are not caused by a discrete, single event (accident) but by several events and often during a longer period of time.

Days lost are measured separately for each case of work-related health problem. In order to assess the severity of the work-related health problem, time lost should be measured in terms of the number of calendar days during which the person is temporarily incapacitated. In case of several absences from work due to one health problem, all days of absence have to be added to a total period of absence. Temporary absences from work of less than one day for medical treatment should not be included in time lost.

The reference period for health problems caused or made worse by current or past job/work is the last 12 months.

The target population consist of persons of working age, as set in the national context ($\geq n$) that are currently employed, persons employed the last 12 months or before the last 12 months and persons that are currently involved in own use production of agricultural goods.

Source:

Additional resources: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf)

D. Measurement strategy and question mapping

- Measurement strategy*
- Questions WRH_1 and WRH_2 allow for estimation of the number of persons that had health problems in the last 12 months that were caused or made worse by current job/work or by work done in the past.
 - Questions WRH_4 allows for estimation of the number of with work-related health problems by type of health problem.
 - Question WRH_5 allows for estimation of the number of persons whose work-related health problems are limiting their ability to carry out day-to-day activities (at work or outside work).
 - Question INJ_ 6 allows for estimation of the number of days lost due to most serious work-related health problems.

Persons reporting health problems caused or made worse by job/work resulting in absence from work or inability to work

The first step is to identify the persons who had health problems in the last 12 months (WRH_1=1), and then to identify those whose health problems were caused or made worse by current job/work or by work done in the past (WRH_2=1). Then based on responses to WRH_6, distinction is being made between those with absence from work or inability to work (WRH_6>0) and those without (WRH_6=0)

Persons reporting health problems caused or made worse by job/work by type of health problem

Once the persons with work-related health problems in the last 12 months were identified (WRH_2=1), the type of the most serious health problem is identified.

Persons reporting health problems caused or made worse by job/work resulting in limitations of day-to-day activities

Out of the persons with work-related health problems (WRH_2=1), those with limitations of day-to-day activities are separately identified (WRH_5).

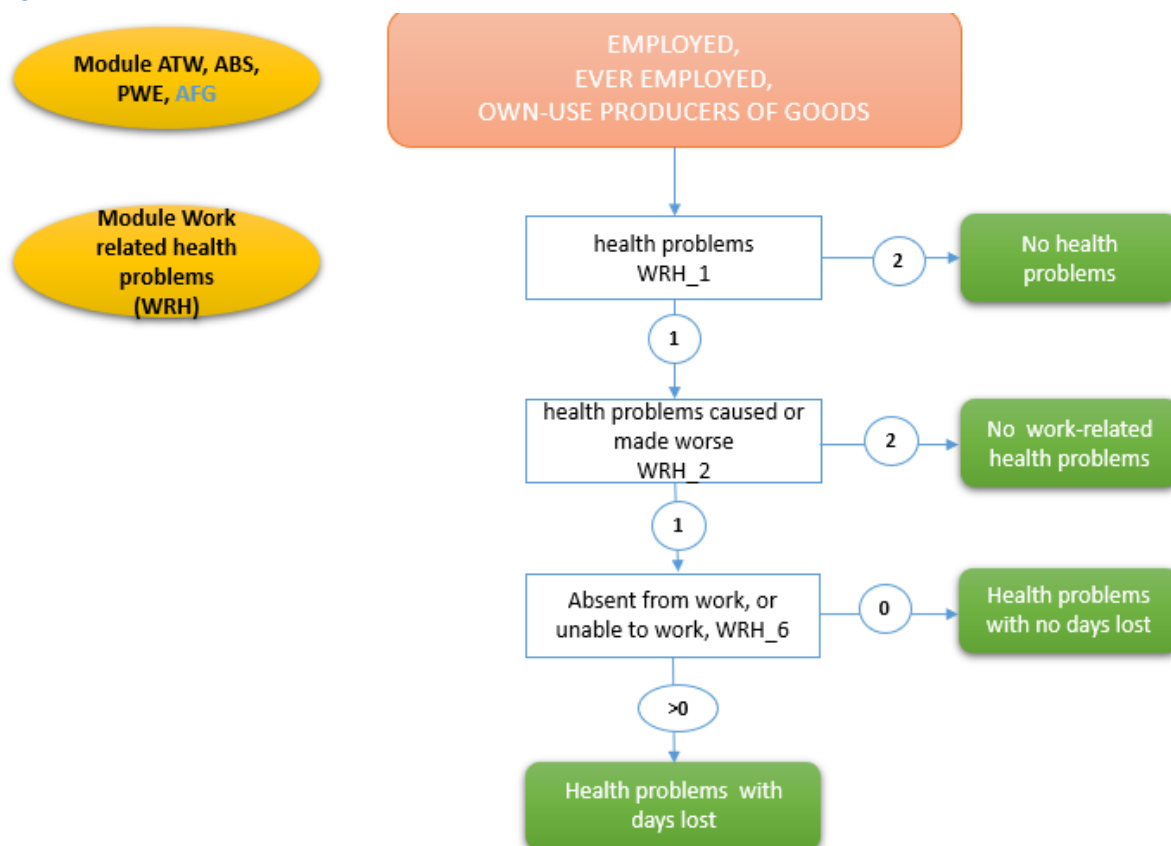
Number of days lost because of health problems (total and per health problem)

Once the persons with work-related health problems in the last 12 months were identified (WRH_2=1), the number of days lost because of these work-related health problems is estimated based on responses to questions WRH_6.

<i>Relevant modules</i>	LFS module: ATW, ABS, PWE , AFG .
<i>Relevant questions</i>	Module on Work-related health problems: WRH ATW_1, ATW_2, ATW_3, ABS_1, PWE_1 , PWE_2c , AGF_2 WRH_1, WRH_2, WRH_4, WRH_5, WRH_6

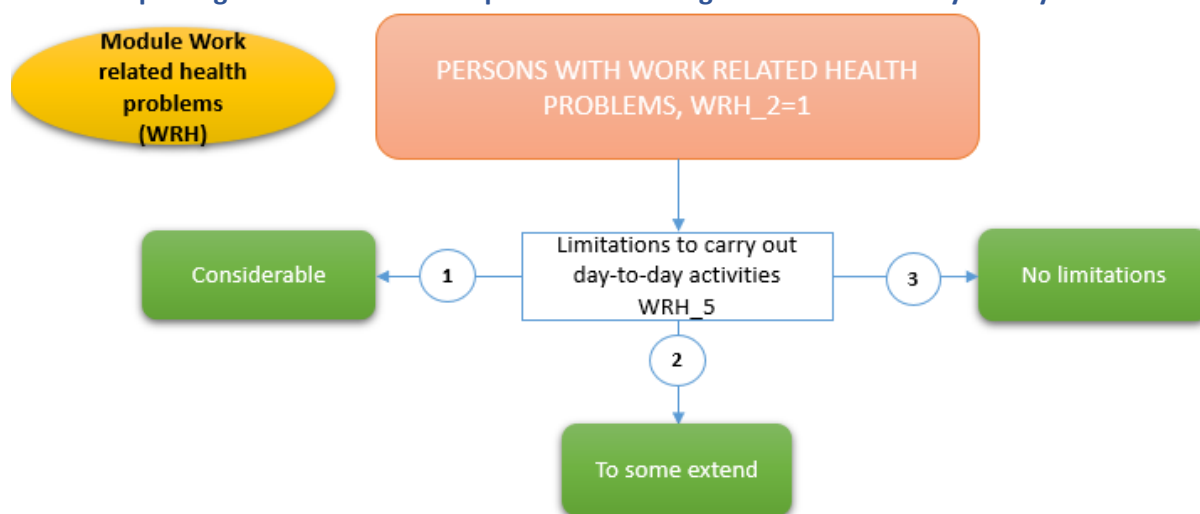
E. Flow chart and reference syntax

- Persons reporting work-related health problems resulting in absence from work or inability to work



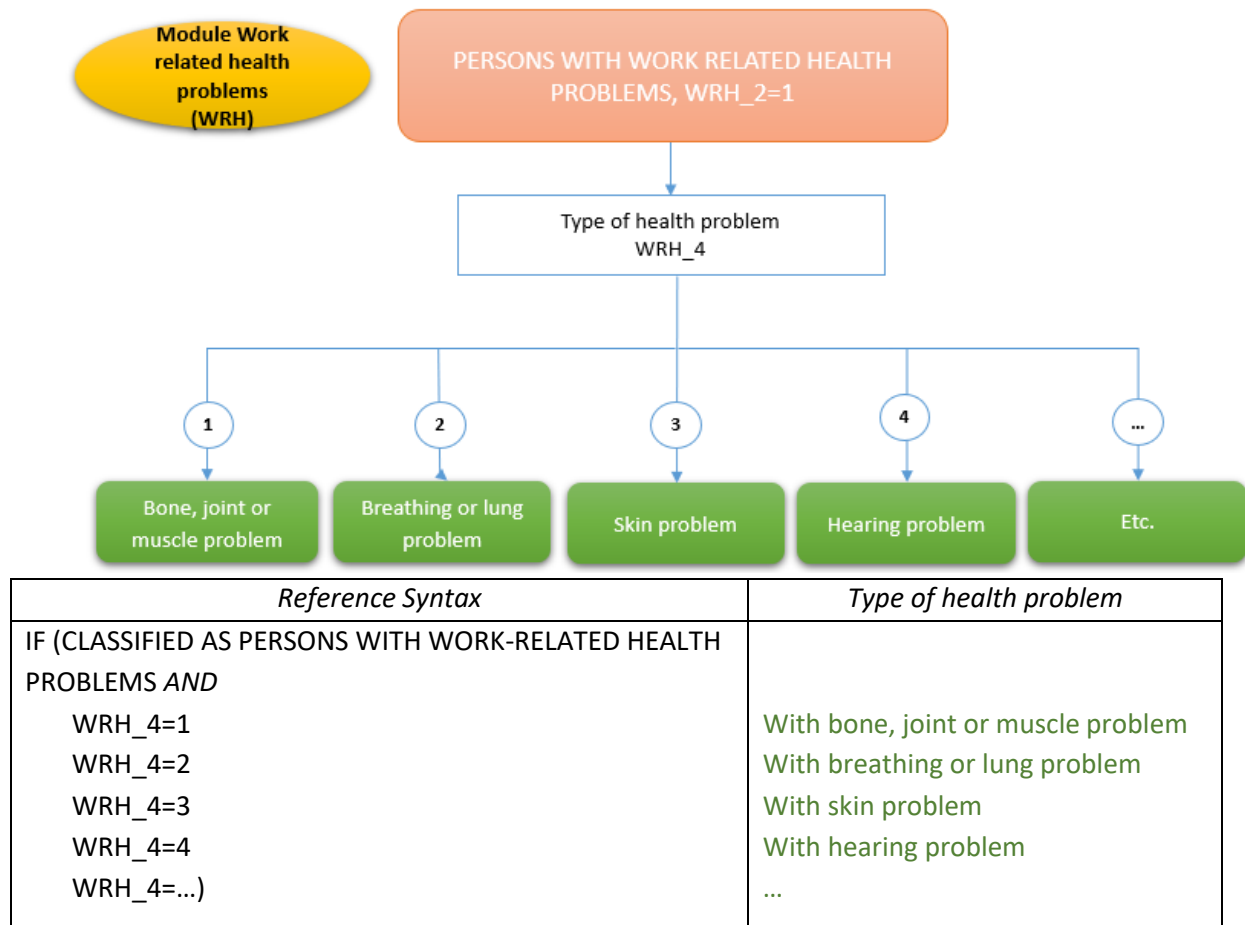
Reference Syntax	Health problem status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EVER EMPLOED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WRH_1=2)	PERSON WITH NO HEALTH PROBLEMS
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EVER EMPLOED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WRH_1=1 AND WRH_2=2)	PERSON WITH NO WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EVER EMPLOED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WRH_1=2 AND WRH_2=1 AND WRH_6=0)	PERSON WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS BUT NO DAYS LOST
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR EVER EMPLOED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WRH_1=2 AND WRH_2=1 AND WRH_6>0)	PERSON WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DAYS LOST

- Persons reporting work-related health problems resulting in limitations of day-to-day activities

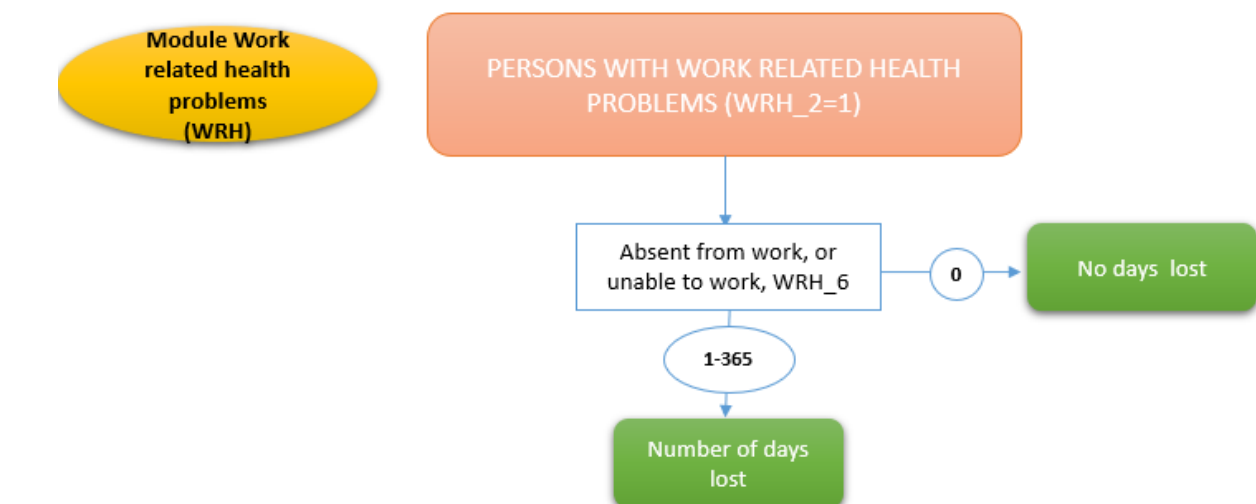


Reference Syntax	Limitations status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AND WRH_5=1)	PERSON WITH CONSIDERABLE LIMITATIONS
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AND WRH_5=2)	PERSON WITH SOME LIMITATIONS
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AND WRH_5=3)	PERSON WITH NO LIMITATIONS

- Persons reporting work-related health problems by type of health problem



- Number of days lost due to work-related health problems



Reference Syntax	Days lost
IF (CLASSIFIED AS PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AND WRH_6>0)	DAYS LOST

RISK FACTORS FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH AND MENTAL WELL-BEING: (RFS)

B. International definition

The section measure the subjective perception of the respondent of being exposed to risk factors at work that might endanger his/her physical health and mental well-being.

The question relates to all jobs/activities, not only the main one.

The target population consist of persons of working age, as set in the national context ($\geq n$) that are currently employed, and persons that are currently involved in own use production of agricultural goods.

Source:

Additional resources: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf)

F. Measurement strategy and question mapping

- Measurement strategy*
- Question RFS_1 allow for estimation of the number of persons that are exposed in their work to risk factors that could impact their physical health. Only the most significant risk factors are taken into consideration.
 - Question RFS_2 allow for estimation of the number of persons that are exposed in their work to risk factors that could impact their mental well-being. Only the most significant risk factors are taken into consideration.

Persons reporting exposure to risk factor that can affect physical health, by type of risk factor

Based on responses to question RFS_1, persons exposed to risk factors that can affect their physical health is estimated, by type of the greatest risk.

Persons reporting exposure to risk factor that can affect mental well-being, by type of risk factor

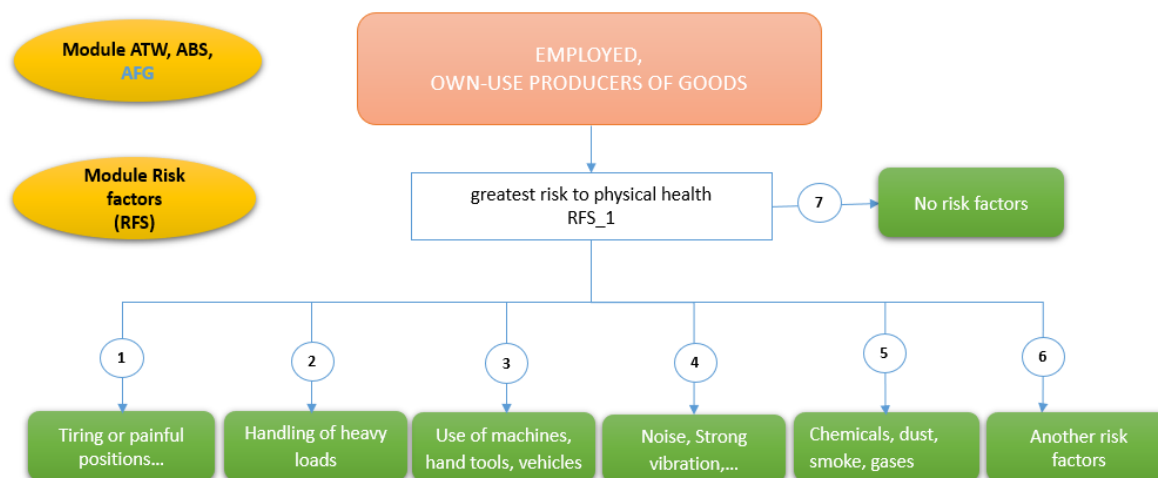
Based on responses to question RFS_2, persons exposed to risk factors that can affect their mental well-being is estimated, by type of the greatest risk.

Relevant modules LFS module: ATW, ABS, [AFG](#).
Module on RISK FACTORS FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH AND MENTAL WELL-BEING (RFS)

Relevant questions ATW_1, ATW_2, ATW_3, ABS_1, [AGF_2](#)
RFS_1, RFS_2

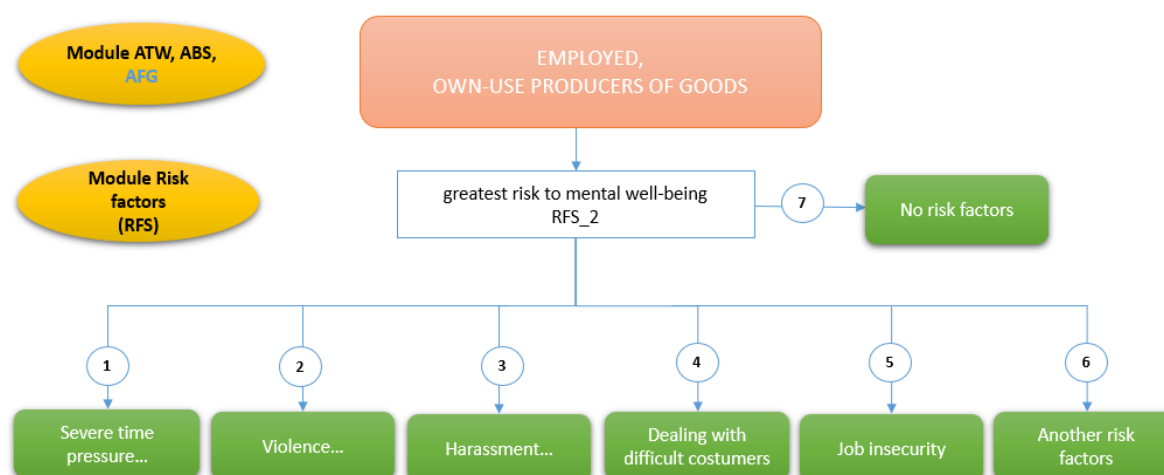
G. Flow chart and reference syntax

Persons reporting exposure to risk factor that can affect physical health, by type of risk factor



Reference Syntax	Risk factors for physical health
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND RFS_1=1-6 RFS_1=7)	Exposed to risk factor that can affect physical health Not exposed to risk factor that can affect physical health
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND RFS_1=1 RFS_1=2 RFS_1=3 RFS_1=4 RFS_1=5 RFS_1=6)	Tiring or painful positions, Repetitive hand, or arm movements Handling of heavy loads Use of machines or hand tools and vehicles Noise, Strong vibration, Extreme temperatures Hazardous substances (chemicals, body fluids, dust, fumes, smoke, gas) Other risk factors

Persons reporting exposure to risk factor that can affect mental well-being, by type of risk factor



Reference Syntax	Risk factors for mental well-being
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND RFS_2=1-6 RFS_2=7)	Exposed to risk factor that can affect mental well-being Not exposed to risk factor that can affect mental well-being
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND RFS_2=1 RFS_2=2 RFS_2=3 RFS_2=4 RFS_2=5 RFS_2=6)	Severe time pressure or overload of work Violence or threat of violence Harassment or bullying Dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc. Job insecurity Other risk factors

WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROCEDURES: (WSH)

C. International definition

The target population consist of persons of working age, as set in the national context ($\geq n$) that are currently employed, persons ever employed, and persons currently involved in own use production of agricultural goods.

Source:

Additional resources: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf)

H. Measurement strategy and question mapping

Measurement strategy

- Question WSH_1 allow for estimation of the number of persons that received any training and guidance on safety and health hazards at work.
- Question WSH_2 allow for estimation of the number of persons whose workplace have processes or policies to identify, prevent and remedy potential health and safety risks and hazards

Persons receiving training on safety and health risks

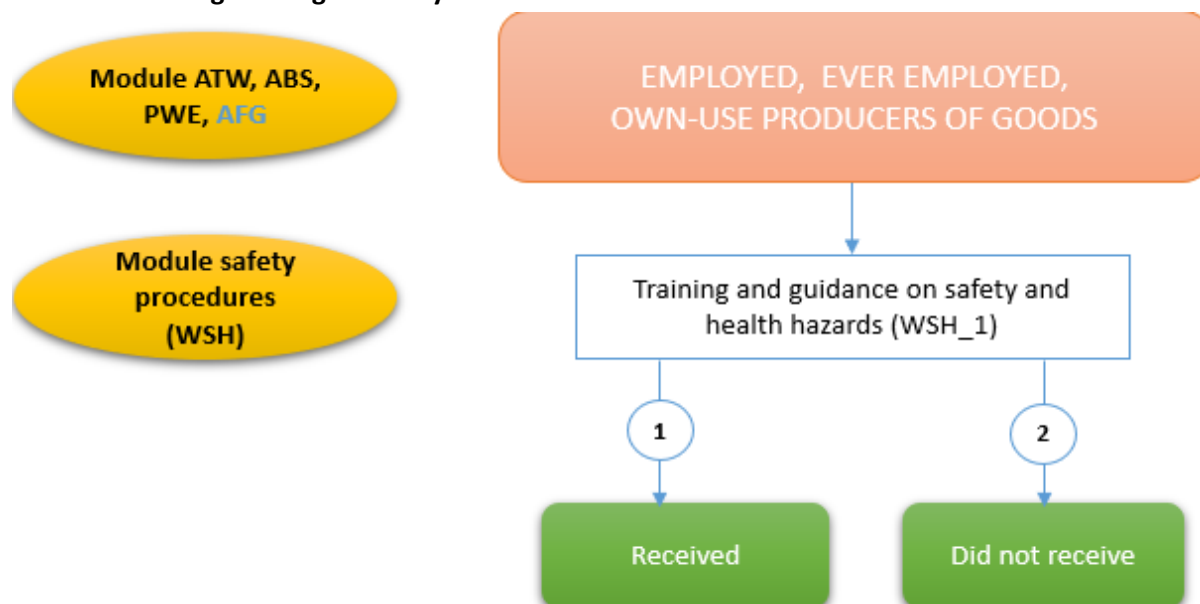
Based on responses to question WSH_1, persons that received training on safety and health risks is estimated.

Persons whose workplace have processes or policies to identify, prevent and remedy potential health and safety risks and hazards

Based on responses to question WSH_2, persons whose workplace have processes or policies to identify, prevent and remedy potential health and safety risks and hazards is estimated.

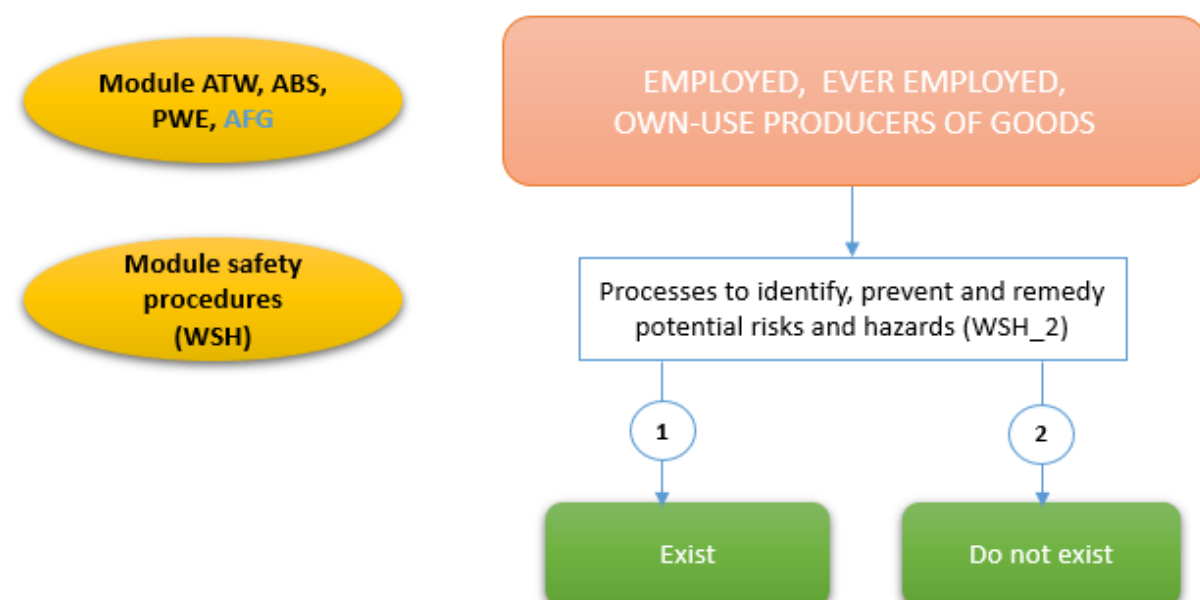
<i>Relevant modules</i>	LFS module: ATW, ABS, PWE , AFG . Module on WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROCEDURES (WSH)
<i>Relevant questions</i>	ATW_1, ATW_2, ATW_3, ABS_1, PWE_1 , PWE_2c , AGF_2 WSH_1, WSH_2

Persons receiving training on safety and health risks



Reference Syntax	Training on safety hazards
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WSH_1=1 WSH_1=2)	Received training Did not receive training

Persons whose workplace have processes or policies to identify, prevent and remedy potential health and safety risks and hazards



Reference Syntax	Safety procedures
IF (CLASSIFIED AS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED OR CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN OWN USE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS AND WSH_2=1 WSH_2=2)	Exist Do not exist

