

**DSE workstation checklist**

This checklist should help safety representatives and individual workers carry out workplace inspections where there are visual display units, such as computer screens (also referred to as DSE - display screen equipment).

This checklist can be used by anyone as an aid to risk assessment and to help compliance with the Schedule to the Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations.

**How to use it**

Work through the checklist, ticking either the ‘yes’ or ‘no’ column against each item:

■ ‘yes’ answers require no further action;

■ no’ answers require investigation and may need remedial action. You can record your suggestions for this in the ‘Action to Take’ column;

■ workstation assessors should check later that actions have been taken and have resolved the problem.

Remember the checklist only covers the workstation and work environment. You also need to find out if risks from other aspects of the work are being avoided. For example, has the employer given DSE users health and safety training, and provided for breaks or changes of activity in their work?

|  |
| --- |
| Workstation location: |
| User: |
| Have you received Health and Safety Training which covered DSE risks? |
| Checklist Completed By: |
| Assessment Checked By: |
| Date of Assessment: |
| Any Further action needed? |
| Follow-up action completed on: |
| Follow-up action undertaken by: |

**What action should be taken**

Working through the checklist will identify problems and should also help to suggest action to reduce risks. Employers should carry out adequate risk assessments of all the workstations. If this has not been done, ask them to do one.

**This Checklist is based on the form issued by the Health and Safety Executive but incorporates amendments added by Public Health Wales to assist the assessment process.**



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Problems to look for  when making an  assessment | Tick answer | | Ways of reducing the risk | Action to take |
| YES | NO |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Are the characters clear and readable? |  |  | Make sure the screen is clean and cleaning materials are made available.  Check that text and background colours work well together |  |
| Is the text size comfortable to read? |  |  | Software settings may need adjusting to change text size. |  |
| Is the image stable, i.e. free of flicker and jitter? |  |  | Try using different screen colours to reduce flicker, e.g. darker background and lighter text.  If problems still exist, get the set-up checked, e.g. by the IT department or the equipment supplier. |  |
| Is the screen’s specification suitable for its intended use? |  |  | For example, intensive graphic work or work requiring fine attention to small details may require large display screens. |  |
| Are the brightness and/ or contrast adjustable? |  |  | Separate adjustment controls are not essential, provided the user can read the screen easily at all times. |  |
| Does the screen swivel and tilt? |  |  | Swivel and tilt need not be built in; you can add a swivel and tilt mechanism.  However, you may need to replace the screen if:  ■ swivel/tilt is absent or unsatisfactory;  ■ work is intensive; and/or  ■ the user has problems getting the screen to a comfortable position. |  |
| Is the screen free from glare and reflections? |  |  | Use a mirror placed in front of the screen to check where reflections are coming from.  You might need to move the screen or even the desk and/or shield the screen from the source of reflections.  Screens that use dark characters on a light background are less prone to glare and reflections. |  |
| Are adjustable window coverings provided and in adequate condition? |  |  | Check that blinds work. Blinds with vertical slats can be more suitable than horizontal ones. If these measures do not work, consider anti-glare screen filters as a last resort and seek specialist help. |  |

DSE workstation checklist

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Problems to look for when making an assessment | Tick answer | | Ways of reducing the risk | Action to take |
| YES | NO |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is the keyboard separate from the screen? |  |  | This is a requirement, unless the task makes it impracticable (e.g. where there is a need to use a portable). |  |
| Does the keyboard tilt? |  |  | Tilt need not be built in. |  |
| Is it possible to find a comfortable keying  position? |  |  | Try pushing the display screen further back to create more room for the keyboard, hands and wrists. Users of thick, raised keyboards may need a wrist rest. |  |
| Does the user have good keyboard technique? |  |  | Training can be used to prevent:  ■hands bent up at wrist;  ■hitting the keys too hard;  ■overstretching the fingers. |  |
| Are the characters on the keys easily readable? |  |  | Keyboards should be kept clean. If characters still can’t be read, the keyboard may need modifying or replacing.  Use a keyboard with a matt finish to reduce glare and/or reflection. |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Problems to look for when making an assessment | Tick answer | | Ways of reducing the risk | Action to take |
| YES | NO |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is the device suitable for the tasks it is used for? |  | |  | If the user is having problems, try a different device.  Alternative devices like touch screens may be better for some tasks (but can be worse for others). |  |
| Is the device suitable for the user – can it be used comfortably? |  | |  | The mouse and trackball are general-purpose devices suitable for many tasks, and available in a variety of shapes and sizes.  Check that the user is not either overstretching or curling fingers to reach the buttons. |  |
| Is the device positioned close to the user? |  | |  | Most devices are best placed as close as possible, e.g. right beside the keyboard. Training may be needed to:  ■ prevent arm overreaching;  ■ tell users not to leave their hand on the device when it is not being used;  ■ encourage a relaxed arm and straight wrist. |  |
| Is there support for the device user’s wrist and forearm? |  | |  | Support can be gained from, for example, the desk surface or arm of a chair. If not, a separate supporting device may help. The user should be able to find a comfortable working position with the device. |  |
| Does the device work smoothly at a speed that suits the user? |  |  | | See if cleaning is required (e.g. of mouse ball and rollers). Check the work surface is suitable. A mouse mat may be needed. |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Can the user easily adjust software settings for speed and accuracy of pointer? |  | |  | Users may need training in how to adjust device settings. |  |
| Is the software suitable for the task? |  |  | | Software should help the user carry out the task, minimise stress and be user-friendly. Check users have had appropriate training in using the software. Software should respond quickly and clearly to user input, with adequate feedback, such as clear help messages. |  |

DSE workstation checklist



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Problems to look for when making an assessment | Tick answer | | Ways of reducing the risk | Action to take |
| YES | NO |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is the work surface large enough for all the necessary equipment, papers etc? |  |  | Create more room by moving printers, reference materials etc elsewhere.  If necessary, consider providing new power and telecoms sockets, so equipment can be moved.  There should be some scope for flexible rearrangement. |  |
| Can the user comfortably reach all the equipment and papers they need to use? |  |  | Rearrange equipment, papers etc to bring frequently used things within easy reach.  A document holder may be needed, positioned to minimise uncomfortable head and eye movements. |  |
| Are surfaces free from glare and reflection? |  |  | Consider mats or blotters to reduce reflections and glare. |  |
| Is the chair suitable?  Is the chair stable? Does the chair have a working:  ■seat back height and tilt adjustment?  ■seat height adjustment?  ■swivel mechanism? ■castors or glides? |  |  | The chair may need repairing or replacing if the user is uncomfortable, or cannot use the adjustment mechanisms.  If the chair needs replacing guidance should be given on trialling an alternative in the first instance.  Advice should also be given on suitability, for overall stature, including height and weight.  Consider the tasks that are to be undertaken and the environment within which it is to be used.  Any adjustments to the chair must be undertaken whilst sitting in the chair. Adjustments should not be made from standing position. |  |
| Is the chair adjusted correctly? |  |  | The user should be able to carry out their work sitting comfortably.  Any adjustments to the chair must be undertaken whilst sitting in the chair. Adjustments should not be made from standing position.  Consider training the user in how to adopt suitable postures while working.  The arms of chairs can stop the user getting close enough to use the equipment comfortably.  Move any obstructions from under the desk.  When considering posture, an employee of taller stature may require the height of the chair and the height of the desk to be raised. |  |
| Is the small of the back supported by the chair’s backrest? |  |  | The user should have a straight back, supported by the chair, with relaxed shoulders. |  |
| Are forearms horizontal and eyes at roughly the same height as the top of the VDU? |  |  | Adjust the chair height to get the user’s arms in the right position, then adjust the VDU height, if necessary. Consider whether the user wears Bifocal or Varifocal Glasses as this will require the monitor to be at a more suitable height. |  |
| Are feet flat on the floor, without too much pressure from the seat on the backs of the legs? |  |  | If not, a foot rest may be needed.  Also consider whether the size of the seat is appropriate for the individual (i.e. width and depth) |  |

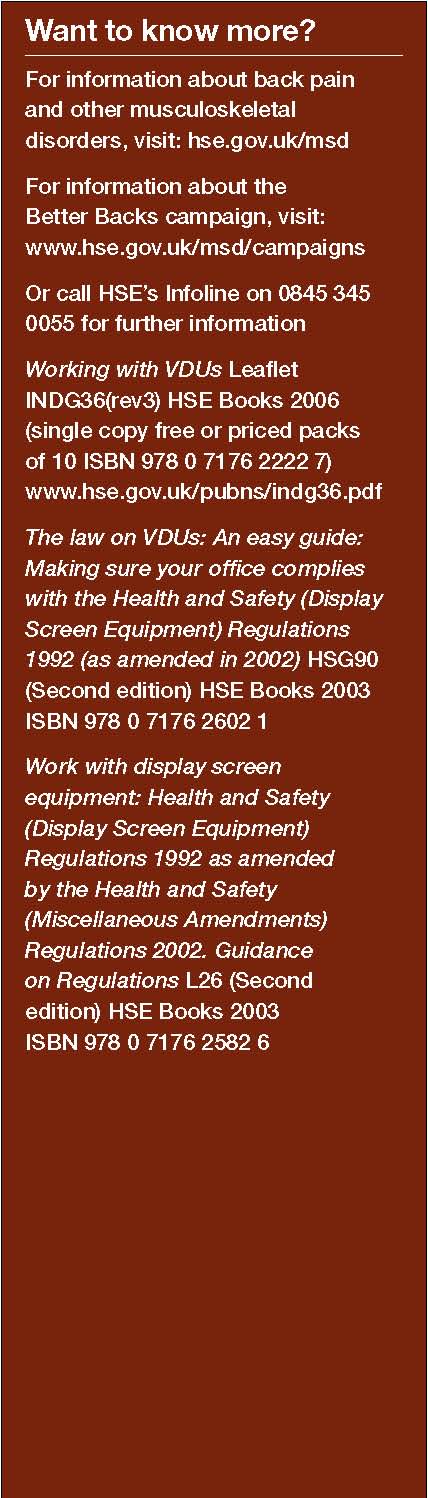
DSE workstation checklist

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Problems to look for  when making an  assessment | Tick answer | | Ways of reducing the risk | Action to take |
| YES | NO |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Is there enough room to change position and vary movement? |  |  | Space is needed to move, stretch and fidget.  Consider reorganising the office layout and check for obstructions.  Cables should be tidy and not a trip or snag hazard. |  |
| Is the lighting suitable, e.g. not too bright or too dim to work comfortably? |  |  | Users should be able to control light levels, e.g. by adjusting window blinds or light switches.  Consider shading or repositioning light sources or providing local lighting, e.g. desk lamps (but make sure lights don’t cause glare by reflecting off walls or other surfaces). |  |
| Does the air feel comfortable? |  |  | VDUs and other equipment may dry the air.  Circulate fresh air if possible. Plants may help.  Consider a humidifier if discomfort is severe. |  |
| Are levels of heat comfortable? |  |  | Can heating be better controlled? More  ventilation or air-conditioning may be required if there is a lot of electronic equipment in the room. Or, can users be moved away from the heat source? |  |
| Are levels of noise comfortable? |  |  | Consider moving sources of noise, e.g. printers, away from the user. If not, consider soundproofing. |  |

DSE workstation checklist



Please write any additional information here:

|  |
| --- |
| ■ Ask if the checklist has covered all the problems they may have working with their VDU. |
| ■ Ask if they have experienced any discomfort or other symptoms which they attribute to working with their VDU. |
| ■ Ask if the user has been advised of their entitlement to eye and eyesight testing. |
| ■ Ask if the user takes regular breaks working away from VDUs. |