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| Factsheet Preventing whole body vibration in Agriculture | |
| What is it? | This guideline provides information on reducing back pain, including optimal reduction of whole body vibration (WBV) and shocks. WBV is caused by machinery vibration passing through the buttocks or feet. It is considered to be a key factor in the occurrence of back pain. |
| Who is it for? | Employers  Workers driving agricultural vehicles |
| What risks are avoided? | Whole body vibrations are avoided if you follow the guideline |
| How do you implement it? | The kind of action you need to take varies with the degree of risk.   * WBV unlikely to be a risk: Low-cost vibration-reduction measures and management of WBV will reduce maintenance and the likelihood of back pain. * WBV is likely to be a small risk for back pain: You must have low-cost vibration-reduction and management measures in place, but costly or difficult measures are unlikely to be reasonably practicable. * WBV is likely to be a risk for back pain: You must have effective engineering and management controls. Health monitoring is recommended to confirm that the risk from WBV is under control. * WBV is a risk for back pain: To comply with the exposure limit value (1.15 m/s² A(8)) you must restrict how long workers are exposed to WBV. |
| Type of good practice | Guideline providing advice and tips |
| Origin | It has been developed by CEMA based on the HSE information sheet 'WBV in agriculture' |
| Type of source | Guideline to be downloaded from the CEMA website |
| Attached media and /or useful links | The guideline can be download from the website: http://www.cema-wbv.eu/ |
| Key words | Type of sectors: agriculture  Type of tasks: driving tractors and other agricultural machinery  Type of vehicle: tractors and other agricultural machinery  Type of issues: prevention of whole body vibration (WBV) |
| Risk statements for OiRA | Whole body vibration (WBV) is prevented or controlled. |