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Risk assessment of workpalces for electrical energy production

Naim Baftiu[1], Afrim Loku[2], Nadire Loku-Shehu[3]

[1]University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren/Kosovo, [2]University of applied sciences in Ferizaj/Kosovo, [3]Kolege AAB-Pristina/Kosovo
naim.baftiu@uni-prizren.com[1], afrimloku@yahoo.com[2], nadire.loku@universum-ks.org[3]

Abstract. In this paper is presented the assessment of the workplace hazards for power plant-PP "Kosova" A. The main purpose of this paper is to evaluate the work places based on the realized measurements of the conditions for safety and protection at work, classification and categorization of jobs with increased risk as well as measures for improving working conditions and preventing endangered and injured workers from injurious. Measurements of working conditions and assessment of workplace and workplace risk have been carried out by exploring, identifying, recording and analyzing any workplace in a riskiness case. With Application Software, all workplaces in which the measurements were performed are processed.

Keywords. measurements, country, risk, software

1.0 Introduction

In the Electricity Generation Department PP "Kosovo A", there are generally jobs that are not directly related to the technological process and jobs that are related to the technological process, ie hazardous jobs, as well as countries Work with specific or high risk conditions. The risk assessment methodology is based on the valid documentation of the Republic of Kosovo and on the realized measurements of harmful physico-chemical and microclimatic conditions at the workplace PP "Kosova" A.

1.1 Description of the technological and work process

The Kosovo A power plant consists of five working blocks known as A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5. The technological process for the production of electricity is quite complex, from the transport of coal which is realized with conveyor belts to the final product. During the technological process of manufacturing in this company, there are factors that affect the health and working skills of the employee. The factors in the HUMAN-MACHINE report are related and depend on the effect of the work and thus on the totality of production. Company requirements for realization of planned production can be achieved if, inter alia, care is taken to eliminate negative factors in safety in Work and health of the worker and works are carried out in a safe and secure environment with "Zero" injuries and incidents. Competitors of the company "Kosova" A, with responsibility, make continuous efforts for protection and safety at work throughout the organization, To create a safe environment, while respecting the legal obligations regarding the safety and health of workers. This company possesses personnel engaged in safety at work, with the focus on maximizing awareness to preserve the health of all workers directly and indirectly with management control. These efforts should be intensive and consistent to enhance safety awareness and have an impact on eliminating the risk of injury or occupational disease at work. Physical-chemical injurious and micro-climatic conditions for working conditions are carried out at a time when The facilities have been in operation. The results of these measurements are given in the Measurement Report submitted in August 2014. For each work

r should act in accordance with the Republic of Kosovo
04 / L-161.

1.2 Basic notes

Observations regarding the state of protection and security are based on evidence from the relevant sector of the company, where the state of the work safety is reported in a country-specific report on cases of workplace disasters, occupational diseases and other official reports. It should also be noted even workplaces, that is, jobs for which special security measures should be applied, longer working than full working hours, shortened time jobs due to difficult working conditions, riskiness in any work, especially from falls, demolitions, slips, electricity, chemical-biological substances, fires, explosions, noise, dust, vibrations, radiation, micro-climate, air flow etc. The work is carried out in three shifts, The first shift starts at 7:00 and ends at 3:00 p.m. There are 845 employees in this company.

1.3 Analysis of workplaces for electricity production

- Systematic description of all aspects related to the workplace to assess what could have caused injury or injury to employees during the production of electricity
- Classification and placement of works which damage the health of the worker in the production of energy
- Measures to improve the safety and health of employees so that the risk and damage as a whole are eliminated or reduced to the lowest possible level.

2.0 Risk assessment methodology

The method used for risk assessment at workplaces in TPP "Kosovo A" is the matrix based on the potential risk factors and calculated according to formula.

Where are :

R – Risk

L –The probability of the occurrence of the risk,

F- Frequently

D – Damage that may cause the identified risk

E – Exposure, the number of exposed a risk given at the same time .

The frequency of exposure to risk	Exposure factor value
Once a year	0.5
Monthly	1.0
Weekly	1.5
Once a day	2.5
Every day	4.0
Uninterrupted	5.0

Table.1. The likelihood of the occurrence of the risk.

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
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www.techniumscience.com

The injury likely	The value of the likelihood factor
Almost incredible, it can only happen in exceptional cases	0.33
A bit reliable, but possible	1.0
A bit reliable, but it can happen	1.5
It can happen but is not commonplace	2.0
It is likely to happen	5.0
It may ,not be a surprise	8.0
Reliable, expected	10.0
Of course it will happen, unequivocally	15.0

Table 2. Frequently of the risk

Exposure number	The value of the factor the number of exposed ones
1-2	1.0
3-7	2.0
8-15	4.0
16-50	8.0
50 up	12.0

Table 3. Factors for the number of exposed workers

Table 4. Risk rate by calculatio

Risk category	Risk
Negligible risk (No risk control activities are required)	0-5
Small danger (Risk is low for workplace safety)	6-50
Medium risk Risk is present and should be tackled with measures to reduce it	51-250
High risk (Considerable risk to which protective measures must be laid down to reduce it)	251-500
An unbearable danger, extrem	Over 500

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

The risk at this level is negligible, so the work process must be stopped until its reduction)	

2.1 Dedicated objects for work and following facilities

In the energy complex PP "Kosova" A there are facilities dedicated for work according to the specifics of the energy production, then the works for administrative work and the following facilities. Within the production facilities, there are numerous equipment and facilities of the character of the machinery, electrical, transport , Maintenance, construction etc, while in the frame of the accompanying objects there are hygienic facilities, food, wardrobes, storages, labs etc. All these technological and administrative process objects occurred in the space of this thermal energy complex.

2.2 Dangers and injuries are divided into groups, by type and nature.

- Mechanical hazards, which occur when using work equipment
- Risks that are related to job characteristics
- Risks that occur when using electricity

Damages that arise or appear in the work process are divided into;

- Chemical damages (dust, gases etc)
- Physical injuries (noise, vibrations, illumination, radiation, etc.)
- Biological damages (infections, during microorganism exposures),
- Damage from negative microclimate impacts (high or low temperature, humidity and velocity of airflow)
- Injuries arising from psychological aspects related to the workplace and
- Injuries related to the organization of work.

For each workplace, analytical processing of measurements was done and job estimates were made according to the degree of danger given in the equation (1).

The procedure for preparing the risk assessment document is based on international standards. The EU Directives on which are drafted laws and legal acts of Kosovo, in particular the EU Risk Assessment Directive no. 89/391 EEC.

3.0 Measurements of working conditions

During the measurement of PP "Kosova" A, the following measurements were performed at each measuring point:

Physical injurious: Noise, Illumination, Vibration and Ionized Radiation

Microclimatic Conditions: Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Air Movement (Exit - Air Flow)

Chemical injurious: Dust - gravimetric method, Dust - Kiniometric method, O2, CO2, CO, SO2, NO2 and NOx gases

Biological injurious and hygienic - sanitary conditions: Bacteria, Mold and yeast, Viruses, parasites.

Working with technical gases always poses a risk to the personnel and as such requires devotion and responsibility for the protection at work. The most desirable case is when the gas is poisonous, flammable or explosive. Gases must be taken for actions that are foreseen by special regulations.

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

3.1 Risk assessment

On the basis of the assessed risk at the workplace, the employer must determine the necessary measures to avoid, reduce or avoid the risk as well as determine the persons responsible for their implementation.

Generally, workplaces are divided into countries with Risk and Damage.

The risk is due to mechanical, electrical, etc. factors Damage from chemical factors (dust, gases, etc.) Physical (noise, vibrations, illumination, radiation, etc.), Biological, and microclimatic influences

Hazardous sites by type, nature and risk factors are divided into these factors: Mechanical Factors, Electricity, Physical Factors, Chemical Factors, Biological Factors, Psychological Factors and Other Factors.

Mechanical factors: There is a lot of mechanical work on mematerial equipment and direct equipment in the working process and the technology used at work, which are considered places with workplace risk.

Electrical factors: From the factors that occur during the electric power generation operations in this company and affect the health of workers are:

- The risk of direct contact with electrical parts and equipment under voltage,
- The risk of indirect contact with electrical parts and equipment under voltage,
- Risk of high temperature effects that can cause electrical equipment and installations. (Short ties, explosion, electric arc, or electric sparks),
- Dangers of lightning and the consequences of atmospheric emptying,
- Risks from harmful impacts from electrostatic electricity etc.
- Other hazards that may arise regarding the use of electricity.

Physical Factors: Physical Damages Are; Exposure to noise, mechanical exposure by vibrations, atmospheric pressure (high or low temperature), microclimatic conditions, illumination, electromagnetic radiation exposure (heat, inefficient and insufficient light, X-rays, radioactive, ionized and non-radiated radiation Ionized) presence of pressurized fluids, harmful atmospheric impacts (working in a closed environment) etc.

Chemical factors: Materials containing chemical, dust, fog, organic and inorganic volatiles from production, liquid fuels, fuels and combustibles, industrial poisons (absorption, ingestion and absorbent of the harmful material, use of stretch and explosive materials, reactive substances And unstable, asbestos-related jobs, lack of oxygen, etc.

Description of risks and identified injurious in the workplace

Table.6. On the floor there are obstacles and objects, objects that hinder, work, free movement and can cause injury..

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	4	0.5	1	10
Risk Level				Small

Table 7. The Floor at the workplace is sometimes slippery, damp.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	2.5	0.5	1	6.25

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

Risk level	Small

Table 8. Shields in cars are not properly secured from where workers can be injured

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
2	2.5	2	1	10
Risk level				Small

4. In the work equipment there are unmarked electric devices with the appropriate symbol for EC 60417-5036 electrical devices with black lightning on the black triangle yellow background.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
0.33	2.5	15	1	8.25
Risk level				Small

5. Work is done in close proximity to steam installations that are not isolated as they should be.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	2.5	6	1	75
Risk level				medium

6. Work is done in close proximity to potentially hazardous electrical equipment

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
1	1	15	1	15
Risk level				Small

7. During the working process, an increased noise level is displayed

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
10	2.5	6	1	150
Risk level				medium

8. Possibility of contact with biological agents.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
1	2.5	6	1	15
Risk level				Small

9. There is dust concentration in the workplace

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
2	2.5	6	1	30
Risk level				Small

10. Workplace means responsibility for people and equipment (exposure to stress)

				Risk

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	
1.5	5	6	1	45
Risk level				Small
The risk level in this workplace:				Medium risk

COMPANY	Kosovo Energy Corporation	
DIVISION	Kosovo-A power plant	
Workplace	**Condensation manipulator**	
Short description of the job	Manipulant in condensing equipment	
Tools and working tools that are used	Gloves , helmets	contractor
		7

Description of risks and identified injurious in the workplace

1. On the floor there are obstacles and objects, obstructing objects, work, free movement and can cause injury

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	4	4	1	80
Risk level				Medium

2. The floor at the workplace is sometimes slippery, damp.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	4	2	1	40
Risk level				Small

3. Shields in cars are not properly secured from where workers can be injured

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
2	2.5	2	1	10
Risk level				Small

4. On the work equipment there are unmarked electric buttons with the appropriate symbol for EC 60417-5036 electrical devices with black lightning on the black triangle yellow background.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
0.33	4	15	1	10
Risk level				Small

5. Work is done in close proximity to steam installations that are not isolated as they should.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

5	2.5	6	1	75
Risk level				Medium

6. Work is done in close proximity to potentially hazardous electrical equipment

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
2	1	15	1	30
Risk level				Small

7. During the working process, an increased noise level is displayed

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
10	5	6	1	300
Risk level				High

8. Possibility of contact with biological agents.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	2.5	6	1	75
Risk level				medium

9. There is dust concentration in the workplace

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
5	2.5	6	1	75
Risk level				Medium

10. In the section of the guild where intervention is required in case of emergency and damage to

Major lack of emergency light source alternatives - the battery.

Likely (L)	Frequently (F)	Damages (D)	Number of exposures (E)	*Risk*
10	1	10	1	100
Risk level				Medium

The risk level in this workplace:	High Risk

Measurement results

For each risk identified and assessed with the degree of impact on security, medium risk, high risk and unacceptable risk, safeguards have been defined in the form of recommendations, which are provided at the end of certain groupings of Job positions by respective departments or departments.

Workplace Hazard Assessment for: Kosovo-A Power Plant Division, Production Department, Department of Electrical Maintenance, Department of Mechanical Maintenance, Department of Business Support Department: Project Management Engineering in TC A, Department of SI and MKZ, Department - Directorate TC A / PKU.

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

Measurements in the Production Department.

serial number	Evaluation of jobs in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment.	35
2	Number of workers who finish	246
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention.	35
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	2

Department of Electrical Maintenance

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment.	64
2	Number of workers who finish	90
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention.	57
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	7

Department of Mechanical Maintenance

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment.	109
2	Number of workers who finish	269
3	Vende pune me rreziqe të cilat kërkojnë trajtim për eliminim, zvogëlim apo Parandalim të tij.	91
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	16

Department of SI and MKZ

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment	19
2	Number of workers who finish	81
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention..	7

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	5

Department - Directorate TC A / PKU

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment	25
2	Number of workers who finish	79
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention..	13
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	2

Department - Directorate PP-KA-PKU

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment.	11
2	Number of workers who finish	25
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention.	3
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness	0

Department of Business Support

Serial number	Evaluation of workplaces in the production department	Number of workers
1	Workplaces included in the risk assessment..	15
2	Number of workers who finish	24
3	Workplaces with risks that require treatment for elimination, reduction or prevention.	4
4	Workplaces with increased degree of riskiness.	0

Methodology of assessment

Based on the methodology of the analytical evaluation of the works from the aspects of the general conditions of work and the damage caused by the factors listed above, the conditions of the job positions are assessed according to the categorization and classification. Each workplace is analyzed according to the results of the measured measurements and is evaluated based on the scores**.**

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

Determining the manner and measures for eliminating, reducing or preventing the risk

Risk prevention and compliance with laws are the basis upon which the protection of health and safety at work is based. Legislation in force, and in particular this document, based on implemented workplace measurements, on health and safety issues at workplaces, encourages and binds all relevant entities of the entities concerned according to their respective competencies and responsibilities in general, while representatives and employees For protection and security in particular for permanent engagement in eliminating, reducing or preventing the risk at workplaces where required.

TC "Kosovo" Is a company in which work processes are developed in some countries with specific specifications, working and with high risk, it is therefore necessary to assess the risks that may arise as a result of specific work interventions. The employer is obliged to prevent, eliminate or reduce the risks identified in the workplace and the working environment Minimum or at the lowest possible level.

For the elimination, reduction or prevention of risk, the employer undertakes the following measures:

- Realizes the application of general and special measures of safety at work, respectively other measures that the employer must undertake in order to avoid dangerous work resources;
- It sets the deadlines, the persons responsible for applying the measures, and the manner of controlling the application of these measures.
- Drafts a unique measures plan for all technological processes and serves as a basis for action of responsible persons in the work processes.
- Occupational safety measures are set, according to the dangers determined in the work process, the workplace and the number of employees.

Measures for eliminating, reducing or avoiding risk are defined by these priorities;

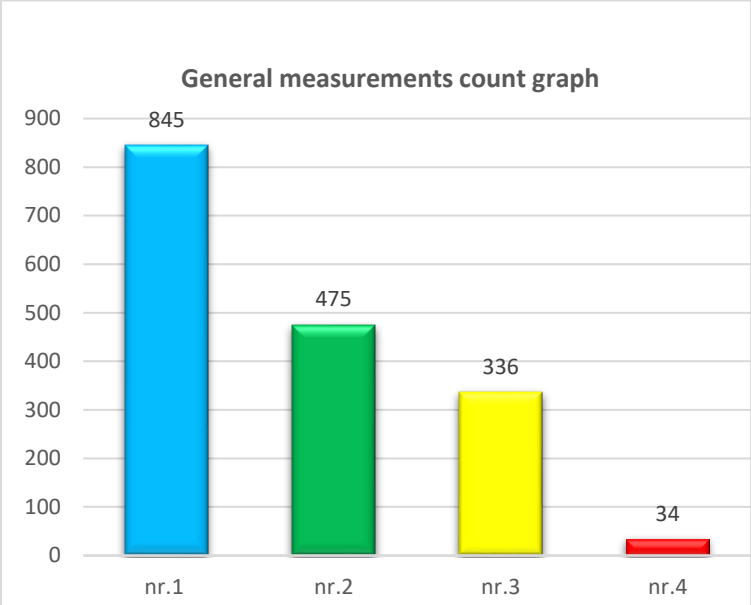
- Eliminate or reduce risk when implementing the technological process
- Ensure the conditions for safe work and health at work
- Use of protective equipment and other means of protection
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Use of protective equipment and other means of protection
- Implementation of organizational protection measures (trainings, information, routine work development, warning signs, voice and light signals etc.

For all these workplaces , during analytical processing estimates and categorization of workplaces is shown in graph (1).

Table 23. Outcomes of workplace measurements.

nr.1	Number of workers for production of electricity	845
nr.2	Number of workers with low risk during electricity production.	475
nr.3	Number of workers who have medium risk during electricity production.	336
nr.4	Number of workers with high risk of electricity production.	34

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com



Measures to control risks ranked at levels that can cause injury or illness to employees-Recommendations.

Measures to control the risk of explosion	Keeping under regular supervision by technological process monitors, Maintaining explosive materials (H2), working cleanliness and temperatures, Strict implementation of fire prevention measures in container spaces and flammable gas filling systems (hydrogen, etc.). Permanent and abundant supply with AKZ at such critical points

Measures to control the risk of increased noise level	Technical measures for reducing the noise level, Reducing to a minimum the exposure to noise, Useful of PPM for hearing protection by workers

Measures to control the risk of increased dust concentration	Technical choices that reduce the amount of dust generated Keeping the doors closed by the side of the cobble area, Neutral use of PPM to protect the respiratory organs from dust

Measures to protect against dangers due to lack of sufficient lighting	Regular lighting maintenance in closed working areas.

On the floor there are obstacles and objects, uneven ground and different levels	Work spaces should be kept clean and free of obstacles created by the jumps of different parts, Work spaces must be flat and without open holes, open channels, and inappropriate terrain that disable safe movement.

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

During the working process there is a possibility of accidental leakage of chemicals that are classified as toxic, harmful, corrosive and contact with them.	Regular maintenance and daily control of equipment containing chemicals, from the point of view of leakage or evaporation of chemicals, Continuous training and training of chemical workers Installation of ventilation equipment in technological areas where chemicals are used Adequate use of PPM for working with chemicals .

Assessment and measures to avoid workplace hazards and work related to the work are based on the provisions of the Law on Labor Safety, Health Protection of Employees and the Working Environment.

Duties and obligations of the employer;
In addition to the obligations of the employer, there are also obligations of the employees who have obligations to the employer for the maximum correct use of the equipment and facilities and working tools, equipment, dangerous substances, transport equipment, plants, buildings, buildings and other means And the use of Personal Protective Equipment.

Recommendation
Based on the results obtained during the measurements and the categorization of sites classified as high risk, the employer is obliged to take measures to improve hygienic and sanitary conditions in order to enable the elimination of biological agents and to protect the health of the workers.
We prefer disinfection as a process that hinders the development of such agents as maintenance and disinfection of refrigerators, disinfection of water gallons, cleaning and disinfection of sanitary wires. While in some other places like in the fitness room, space cleaning and disinfection with industry-friendly disinfectants are recommended, 96% alcohol can be used and alcohol at 70%.

Take action on; Eliminating dust from the workers in the places where they work, placing containers in adequate places, lack of adequate waste bin, drinking water, storage of food in the fridge and sanitary napkins Etc.
Psychological factors; Are factors that are conditioned by the work process, labor intensity.
Other factors; The danger caused by other people (eg, personnel violence), under pressure, severe weather conditions, hygiene-sanitary conditions in the workplace, etc.

Measures to control risks ranked at levels that can cause injuries or illnesses to employees
Measures to control the risk of explosion
Keeping under regular supervision by technological process monitors,
Maintaining explosive materials (H2), working cleanliness and temperatures,
Strict implementation of fire prevention measures in container spaces and flammable gas filling systems (hydrogen, etc.).

Measures to control the risk of increased noise level
Technical measures for reducing the noise level,
Reducing to a minimum the exposure to noise,
Useful of PPM for hearing protection by workers

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
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Measures to control the risk of increased dust concentration
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Neutral use of PPM to protect the respiratory organs from dust

Measures to protect against dangers due to lack of sufficient lighting
Regular lighting maintenance in closed working areas.

On the floor there are obstacles and objects, uneven ground and different levels
Work spaces should be kept clean and free of obstacles created by the jumps of different parts,
Work spaces must be flat and without open holes, open channels, and inappropriate terrain that disable safe movement.

During the working process there is a possibility of accidental leakage of chemical substances classified as toxic, harmful, corrosive and contact with them. Regular maintenance and daily control of equipment containing chemicals, from the point of view of leakage or evaporation Chemicals,
Continuous training and qualification of workers who work with chemicals.
Installation of ventilation equipment in technological areas where chemicals are used
Adequate use of PPM for working with chemicals.

Conclusion

Safety, Health and Preventing the Adverse Effects of Hazardous Workers at Work are the ultimate goal of risk assessment procedures at work. With the aim of improving the working conditions, the 7th of October International Day for Safety and Health Protection at Work . The largest international organizations dealing with labor issues continuously research and define forms and methodologies for protecting workers in workplaces through advancing technological processes and creating better working conditions through normative laws, Directives, regulations, administrative instructions etc. to the convention. The company TC "Kosova" A, within the internal organization, has established a department for protection and security, which acts and undertakes technical measures for safety and health protection from the operations generated by the work processes. For the purpose of fulfilling the legal obligation for protection and safety at work, at TC A are carried out measurements of working conditions at the measuring points-places designated by the employer. The measurements were performed according to the standards and the legislation for risk identification in the workplace. The risk assessment at work was carried out in accordance with the legal acts in force. Classification of hazardous sites is made according to the legal criteria, while the company is obliged to plan according to the priorities Eliminating or reducing them at the lowest possible level. Risk assessment is not done once and ends, it needs to be reviewed and refreshed as needed to adapt to the level of change in work activity and changes in the organization of the work process and new job situations. The employer in the declaration form is obliged to apply all the prescribed measures for safe and healthy work in the workplace and the working environment in accordance with the risk assessment act, as well as keep records of work injuries, occupational diseases , Accidents in his working subject, etc.
Based on the measured results of workplace hazards, it can be seen that we are dealing with some countries that do not respond to the allowed standards of international standards.

Technium Social Sciences Journal
Vol. 11, 301-315, September 2020
ISSN: 2668-7798
www.techniumscience.com

Employer TC A should continue to maintain full statistics on work injuries, Occupational diseases and other diseases presented by the work.
Highly hazardous workplace status remains until when the results of the specific measurements carried out during the monitoring are found to have improved the working conditions and that with the further work there is no risk to the life and health of workers who work in the country Working with high-risk workplace status. The workshop is responsible for taking care of his / her safety and health and other persons at work, in accordance with the instructions given to him by the employer.

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