

Risk Factors	Yes	No	Things to consider
1 Display screen		-	
Are characters clear and readable? Health and safety Health and safety			Make sure that the screen is clean and that cleaning materials are available. Check that text and background colours work well together.
Is the text a comfortable size to read			Try using different screen colours to reduce flicker, e.g. darker background and lighter text.
Is the image stable, i.e. free of flicker?			Try using different screen colours to reduce flicker, e.g. darker background and lighter text
Is the screen size suitable for the intended use?			For example, intensive graphic work or work requiring fine attention to small details may require large display screens.
Does the screen swivel and tilt?			Separate adjustment controls are not essential provided the user can read the screen easily at all times.
Is the screen free from glare and reflections?			You might need to move the screen or 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 blinds/curtains and in an adequate position?			Check that blinds/curtains work, if these measures do not work consider anti-glare frosting/filters. Blinds with vertical slats can be more suitable than horizontal ones.
2 Keyboard			
Is the keyboard separate from the screen?			
Does the keyboard tilt?			Keyboard does not have to be tilted if not comfortable.
Do you have a comfortable typing position?			Try pushing the display screen further back to create more room for the keyboard, hands and wrists. Some keyboard users may find a wrist-rest useful
Are the characters on the keys easily readable?			Keyboards should be kept clean, if the characters are not readable then the keyboard needs to be replaced. Use a keyboard with a matt finish to reduce glare and/or reflection.



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3 Mouse/Trackball			
Is the device suitable for the task it is being used for?			The mouse/trackball are general purpose devices suitable for many tasks and available in a variety of shapes and sizes. If the user is having problems, try a different device.
Is the device positioned close to you?			Most devices are best placed as close as possible, e.g. right beside the keyboard. The arm should not be overreaching, it should be relaxed and the hand should not be left on the device when it is not being used.
Is there support for your wrist and forearm?			The user should be able to find a comfortable working position with the device. Support can be gained from the desk surface or the arm of a chair. If not, a separate supporting device may help.
Does the device work smoothly at a speed that suits you?			Check the work surface is suitable and see if cleaning of the mouse/trackball is required. A mouse mat may be needed.
4 Software		•	
Is the software suitable for the task?			Software should help the user carry out the task, minimise stress and be user-friendly. Check you have had adequate training in using the software. Software should respond quickly and clearly to user input, with adequate feedback, such as clear help messages.
5 Furniture			
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 telecom sockets, so equipment can be moved. There should be some scope for flexible arrangement.
Can you comfortably reach all the equipment and papers they need to use without over-reaching, twisting or stretching?			Rearrange equipment, papers, etc. to bring frequently used thing 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.



Risk Factors	Yes	No	Things to consider
How suitable is your chair?			The chair may need repairing, adjusting or replacing.
Does the chair have a working:			
Seat back height and tilt			
adjustment?			
Seat height adjustment? Swivel			
mechanism? Castors or glides?			
Arm rests?			
Is the chair adjusted correctly?			The user should be able to carry out their work sitting comfortably. The arms of the chair can stop the user getting too close to the equipment. Any obstructions should be moved from under the desk.
Is the small of the back supported			The user should have a straight back, supported by the
by the chair's backrest?			chair, with relaxed shoulders.
Are forearms horizontal and eyes			Adjust the chair height to get the user's arms in the right
roughly at the same height as the			position, then adjust the Visual Display Screen Unit (VDU)
top of the VDU?			height, if necessary.
Are feet flat on the floor, without			If not, a foot-rest may be needed.
too much pressure from the seat			
on the back of the legs?			<u> </u>
6 Environment		1	One of the second state of the Constitution
Is there enough room to change			Space is needed to move and stretch. Consider
position and vary movement?			reorganising the layout and check for obstructions. Cables should be tidy and not present a trip or snag hazard.
Is the lighting suitable, i.e. not too			Users should be able to control light levels. For example,
bright or too dim to work			adjusting window blinds or light switches. Consider
comfortably?			shading or repositioning light sources of 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?			More ventilation or air-conditioning may be required if there is a lot of electronic equipment in the room.
Are levels of noise comfortable?			Consider moving sources of noise, e.g. printers, away
7 Other			from the user. If not, consider sound proofing.
On average, how many hours do	How n	nany	Long periods of work without a change in activity will
you spend using display screen	hours		increase the risk. Adverse symptoms may develop even if
equipment per day?			the work environment and other conditions are good.
Do you have any aches, pains or			Any muscular pain or discomfort should be discussed with
discomfort while using the display			health care professional.
screen equipment?			



activity?	more infrequent breaks. Encourage fidgeting, change of focus and other activities away from the DSE.	
	Take short breaks often, rather than longer ones less often. For example 5 to 10 minutes every hour is better than 20 minutes every 2 hours. Ideally, users should be able to choose when to take breaks.	
	Breaks or changes of activity should allow users to get up from their workstations and move around, or at least stretch and change posture.	
Useful link to Online Tools for accessibility:		
	/3/worc/lists/44A842B0-7EF0-E4C6-F502-0060029F6DDD.html	