

<b>STUDY MODULE DESCRIPTION FORM</b>		
Name of the module/subject <b>Work safety ergonomics</b>		Code <b>1011101131011123035</b>
Field of study <b>Safety Engineering - Full-time studies - First-</b>	Profile of study (general academic, practical) <b>(brak)</b>	Year /Semester <b>2 / 3</b>
Elective path/specialty <b>-</b>	Subject offered in: <b>Polish</b>	Course (compulsory, elective) <b>obligatory</b>
Cycle of study: <b>First-cycle studies</b>	Form of study (full-time, part-time) <b>full-time</b>	
No. of hours Lecture: <b>30</b> Classes: <b>-</b> Laboratory: <b>30</b> Project/seminars: <b>-</b>		No. of credits <b>4</b>
Status of the course in the study program (Basic, major, other) <b>(brak)</b>		(university-wide, from another field) <b>(brak)</b>
Education areas and fields of science and art <b>technical sciences</b>		ECTS distribution (number and %) <b>4 100%</b>
<b>Responsible for subject / lecturer:</b>  dr inż. Małgorzata Wejman email: malgorzata.wejman@put.poznan.pl tel. +48 61 665 3406 Faculty of Engineering Management ul. Strzelecka 11 60-965 Poznań		
<b>Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competencies:</b>		
1	<b>Knowledge</b>	The student defines and characterizes: basic knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, basic technologies of production processes, selected concepts within the sciences of organization and management, basics of occupational safety management. The student has knowledge of lectures and laboratory exercises with the subject "Ergonomics in occupational safety"
2	<b>Skills</b>	The students can interpret relationships occurring in the system of human-technical object, organize work that causes minimal workload ensures security.
3	<b>Social competencies</b>	The student is aware of the social role of a technical college graduate, and of predispositions to apply occupational safety principles.
<b>Assumptions and objectives of the course:</b> -Teaching students how to prevent the negative consequences of excessive workload. Understanding the theoretical and practical problems in the design and organization of technical systems to ensure ergonomics and safety. The use of the acquired knowledge to solve problems in the field of adapting the work to the capabilities of the human body and ensuring safety.		
<b>Study outcomes and reference to the educational results for a field of study</b>		
<b>Knowledge:</b>		
1. Knows the basic dependencies in a given discipline. - [[K1A_W24]] 2. Knows the meaning of concepts that rule a given discipline for Safety Engineering. - [[K1A_W08]] 3. Knows the definition of the subject and scope of the discipline. - [[K1A_W11]] 4. Knows the advanced dependencies for the given discipline. - [[K1A_W17]] 5. Knows the characteristic phenomena for a given discipline. - [[K1A_W13]] 6. Knows the current trends within the discipline. - [[K1A_W18]] 7. Knows interpretations of characteristics for a given discipline. - [[K1A_W09]]		
<b>Skills:</b>		

<p>1. Is able to plan and carry out experiments, including measurements and computer simulations, to interpret the results and draw conclusions. - [[K1A_U08]]</p> <p>2. It has the necessary preparation to work in an industrial environment, knows safety rules connected with a given work and is able to enforce their use in practice. - [[K1A_U11]]</p> <p>3. Can make a critical analysis of the methods of operation and evaluate the existing technical solutions, in particular for machinery, equipment, facilities, systems, processes, services. - [[K1A_U13]]</p> <p>4. Is able to identify and formulate the specifications of simple engineering tasks of practical nature, characteristic to safety engineering. - [[K1A_U14]]</p> <p>5. Is able to assess the suitability of methods and tools, as well as select and apply appropriate methods and tools and use them effectively. - [[K1A_U15]]</p> <p>6. Can according to the proper specification, design and implement a simple device, object or process, typical of Safety Engineering, by using appropriate methods, techniques and tools, - [[K1A_U16]]</p>
<p><b>Social competencies:</b></p> <p>1. . Understands the need and knows means how to self-study, improves his professional, personal and social competence; can argue the need to learn for the whole life - [[K1A_K01]]</p> <p>2. . Student is fully aware of the responsibility that he has taken for his own work and expresses readiness to comply with the rules of team work as well as responsibility for mutually realized and completed tasks. - [[K1A_K03]]</p> <p>3. Can determine some causal relationships in the process of targets implementation and rank pertinence of alternative or competitive tasks. - [[K1A_K04]]</p> <p>4. The student is aware of the social role of a technical college graduate. Takes up an effort to pass these information and opinions, which were commonly understood. - [[K1A_K07]]</p>

<b>Assessment methods of study outcomes</b>		
<p>-Oral and written exam.                  -Checking knowledge and preparing lab reports.</p>		
<b>Course description</b>		
<p>-Ergonomic aspects of man-machine system. Models of the course and causes of the accident. Physiology of work: the cost of physiological work, preventing overloads. The arduousness and hazard of work. The health effects of excessive burden. The human factor in the organization of work and management. Physico-chemical environment factors of the human work. Information- decision-making processes, controlling the machines and technical equipment. Anthropometric base formation and organization of the work. The crux of ergonomic approach (project management, checklists). Marketing ergonomics. Methods of work, tasks and their execution. Posture and movement associated with the work. Basics of ergonomic design.</p>		
<b>Basic bibliography:</b>		
<p>1. Pacholski L., (red), Ergonomia (Ergonomics), Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań, 1986</p> <p>2. Koradecka D., (red), Bezpieczeństwo pracy i ergonomia (Occupational safety and ergonomics), Wyd. CIOP, Warszawa, 1999</p> <p>3. Tytyk E., Projektowanie ergonomiczne (Ergonomic design), Wyd. PWN, Warszawa 2001</p> <p>4. Wejman M., Diagnozowanie środowiska pracy (Diagnosing working environment), Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań 2012</p> <p>5. Horst W., (red), Ergonomia z elementami bezpieczeństwa i ochrony zdrowia w pracy, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań 2012</p>		
<b>Additional bibliography:</b>		
<p>1. Norms, standards, regulation specified by the lecturer.</p>		
<b>Result of average student's workload</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time (working hours)</b>	
1. Participation in lectures	30	
2. Participation in laboratories	30	
3. Preparation for lab	15	
4. Preparation for written and oral exam	15	
5. Overview of exam results	2	
6. Preparing lab reports	10	
<b>Student's workload</b>		
<b>Source of workload</b>	<b>hours</b>	<b>ECTS</b>

Total workload	102	4
Contact hours	62	3
Practical activities	30	1