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Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

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Abstract

The textile industry is rapidly transforming with technological advancements and innovations in production methods, leading to an increase in production rates and intensified competition. However, this rapid progress also leads to a corresponding increase in workplace accidents. This study aims to identify the causes of workplace accidents in the textile industry and identify occupational health and safety measures that can be implemented to address these risks. Forty-eight different workplace accident reports were examined in detail, and field observations were conducted in two textile factories. Risks were analyzed using a Fine-Kinney risk assessment method. The findings reveal that the most significant threats within the industry are moving machinery and fire hazards. Furthermore, inadequate use of personal protective equipment, lack of occupational safety training, and inadequate fire safety measures were observed as recurring problems. To mitigate these risks, the study recommends mandatory use of PPE, implementation of machine guarding systems, regular fire drills, and comprehensive OSH training programs. The study also comprehensively examines other potential risks and the safety measures that should be taken to address them, concluding that with the appropriate precautions, loss of life and property can be largely prevented.

Keywords: Fine-Kinney method, work accidents, occupational health and safety, risk assessment, textile industry

Introduction

While the term textile narrowly refers to woven fabrics, when considered broadly, it also encompasses fibers, rovings, natural or handmade yarns, and various products produced from these materials. These products include a wide variety of textile products, from yarns and cords to ropes, woven and knitted fabrics, lace, and embroidery. This definition also includes home textiles (e.g., curtains, carpets, upholstery), knitted textiles, and fiber-based floor coverings made from woven yarns and fabrics. From another perspective, textiles define a multidimensional sectoral structure encompassing the raw materials used by fiber and roving producers, the technological processes by which these raw materials are processed, the equipment and structures used, production knowledge and skills, personnel, and related organizations working in the sector [1].

The textile sector, historically one of the oldest branches of production, encompasses a multi-stage production process that begins with the transformation of different types of fibers into yarn, then culminates in the combination of these yarns with specific patterns and colors to produce fabrics and, ultimately, the final product. This sector encompasses production areas using natural fibers such as cotton, wool, and silk, as well as synthetic and semi-synthetic yarns. The production scope encompasses a wide variety of materials, from cotton and wool fabrics to rayon and linen, cord fabric, hemp, and their derivatives. Sub-branches processing all of these materials include ready-made textile (garment) production and carpet weaving, both handmade and machine-made [2].

The textile and ready-made clothing industry in Turkey operates in various sub-production areas. The following subfields stand out:

- Cotton yarn production
- Cotton textile production
- Wool yarn production
- Wool textile production
- Artificial and synthetic yarn production

- Textile products produced from synthetic and artificial fibers
- Yarn and fabrics obtained from natural silk and artificial silk
- Knitwear and similar knitted textile products
- Ready-made clothing and apparel products
- Carpets, rugs, and similar home textile products
- Other textile products (e.g., accessories, technical textiles, etc.)

This diversity demonstrates the textile sector's versatile potential in both the local and export markets.

The textile sector is one of the areas requiring particular attention in terms of occupational health and safety. This is directly related to the diversity of production processes and the high number of employees within the sector. Garment workshops, in particular, employ a higher number of employees than other textile units in terms of manpower consumption, and women are also quite common in these businesses.

Garment businesses can be established quickly and have lower initial investment costs. However, despite these advantages, they also pose various occupational health risks. For example, repetitive hand movements can lead to ergonomic problems, and employees can experience fatigue-related accidents during overtime. Unregistered employment, low levels of automation, inadequate use of personal protective equipment, and inadequate training are among the other factors negatively impacting the occupational safety practices of these businesses. Considering all these factors, it is crucial to develop practically applicable safety policies specifically designed for the garment sector. Garment workshops are exposed to risks that can arise from various physical, chemical, and mechanical sources during production processes. These risk factors can be generalized as risks arising from moving parts, flammable and combustible materials, chemical risks, ergonomic risks, physical risks, risks related to falls from heights, risks resulting from slipping and tripping, risks arising

from auxiliary work equipment, risks from freight elevators, and risks arising from electrical components.

When examining the process of accidents, the “accident chain” model defined by Heinrich stands out. According to this model, accidents occur as a result of the sequential effects of five basic factors.

- Genetic and social environment,
- Personal shortcomings (such as carelessness, nervousness, recklessness, disregard, negligence),
- Unsafe actions and situations,
- Accidents,
- Injuries [3].

A study conducted on technical personnel revealed that 44.4% of workplace accidents were caused by unsafe working conditions, and 55.6% by unsafe behaviors [4]. This result indicates that the two most influential factors in the occurrence of accidents are unsafe conditions in the workplace (e.g., inadequate lighting, excessive noise) and unsafe behaviors of employees due to psychosocial factors (such as stress, fatigue, inattention).

A large portion of workplace accidents occur due to employees’ failure to use personal protective equipment (PPE) or their careless behavior. Employees’ understanding of the importance of PPE and their consistent use plays a significant role in reducing workplace accidents. Particularly in the textile industry, the use of head, ear, eye, respiratory, hand-arm, and body protective equipment is essential to protect against noise, mechanical effects, chemicals, and biological risks.

Workload, non-ergonomic equipment design, and lack of training increase the likelihood of errors in the occurrence of occupational accidents [5]. Furthermore, psychosocial factors such as stress, fatigue, time pressure, and excessive workload also increase the risk of accidents [6]. Recent empirical findings from the textile industry confirm that ergonomic deficiencies are among the most critical determinants of workplace accidents; Fine-Kinney-based analyses have identified musculoskeletal and machinery-related risks as priority hazards [7]. Inadequate protective measures, non-compliance with procedures, or employee disregard for these measures also contribute to the occurrence of occupational accidents [8].

When employees’ physical and psychological capabilities are not considered, conditions such as fatigue and lack of motivation can lead to occupational accidents. While the goal of “zero accidents” for occupational accidents is a difficult ideal to achieve, it is essential for reducing the number of accidents [9].

A study conducted in Kenya demonstrated a strong correlation between occupational health and safety practices and job satisfaction [10]. Businesses should consider workplace accidents as an opportunity to recognize potential risks. Accurately identifying risk factors and taking the necessary precautions is essential for accident prevention. Therefore, prompt accident reporting and analysis are crucial.

It is known that there is a strong link between cheap labor and unsafe working conditions [11]. It is also emphasized that temporary (seasonal) workers carry a higher risk of accidents compared to permanent employees [12]. This situation is driven by factors such as low education levels, job insecurity, inexperience, frequent job changes, and negative impacts such as high income expectations [13]. It is known that the number of temporary workers in the textile sector is high.

Generally, the causes of occupational accidents are grouped according to internal and external factors of the employees, as seen in Table 1. Internal factors of the employees are considered to be the most common cause of accidents [14].

Material Method

Analyzed at two ready-made textile businesses in Çorum province, each with varying employee capacities, the goal was to increase production capacity between 2022 and 2025 while also achieving significant improvements in occupational health and safety (OHS). In this context, preventive strategies, both compliant with legislation and developed specifically for each business, should be implemented to reduce workplace accidents. Risk assessments were conducted for the businesses using the Fine-Kinney method, and efforts were planned to mitigate the resulting risks.

Fine-Kinney Risk Assessment Method

The Fine-Kinney method is a quantitative analysis approach that allows for the ranking of risks. Each hazard was evaluated based on probability, frequency, and severity parameters. While this study adopted the classic Fine-Kinney model, recent methodological advances suggest integrating fuzzy logic into the scoring system, which allows for more detailed risk prioritization and reduces subjectivity [15]. This demonstrates that the Fine-Kinney approach is continuously evolving and adaptable to different industrial contexts. In this method, each risk is evaluated according to three basic parameters:

- Probability (P): The likelihood of the hazard occurring,
- Frequency (F): The frequency of exposure to the hazard,
- Severity (S): The level of harm that would result if the hazard were to occur.

The risk value is calculated using the following formula:

Risk Score (R) = Probability (P) x Frequency (F) x Severity (S)

This method allows for the analysis of not only physical and technical risks but also organizational deficiencies. The data obtained from the review enabled the prioritization of risks and the determination of intervention strategies.

Significant Findings Obtained in the Field

The following significant risk elements were identified as a result of assessments conducted at two different apparel textile businesses:

Machine Safety: It has been observed that some machines with moving parts (e.g., lockstitch machines) on production lines lack adequate guards. This poses a serious risk of injury to employees.

Fire Safety: It has been observed that fire extinguishing equipment is either absent or unusable in some warehouse and storage areas. It has also been determined that fire drills are not conducted regularly.

OHS Training and Certification: It has been observed that some businesses do not provide occupational health and safety training or document this training. This is both a legal deficiency and a significant problem that can leave employees unprepared for hazards.

PPE Use: It has been observed that some employees do not regularly use personal protective equipment such as eyewear, gloves, or appropriate work shoes. This is another significant factor that increases the risk of workplace accidents.

Assessment and Implementation Steps

The steps followed within the Fine-Kinney analysis method are as follows:

- The main hazard sources present in each section of the workplace were identified.
- Possible hazards that could arise from these sources were identified through observation, surveys, and expert opinions.
- A risk analysis was conducted for each hazard.
- Preventive and corrective measures were determined for hazards identified as high-risk.
- Action plans were prepared to implement and monitor the identified measures.

The Fine-Kinney parameters used in the risk analysis process were classified as follows:

- Probability (P): 0.2 (very low) – 10 (very high)
- Frequency (F): 0.5 (infrequent exposure) – 10 (constant exposure)
- Severity (S): 1 (negligible harm) – 100 (fatal or catastrophic harm)

This systematic approach not only identified existing risks but also aimed to establish sustainable occupational health and safety policies to address these risks.

When determining probability, frequency and severity, the worst cases are evaluated, taking into account current operating conditions and controls.

Table 1. P – Probability is the probability that the harm will occur.

SCORE	PROBABILITY
0,2	Unexpected
0,5	Unexpected / But Possible
1	Possible But Unlikely
3	Possible
6	High / Very Possible
10	Definitely Could Happen One Day

Table 2. F – Frequency (frequency) of repeated exposure to the hazard over time

SCORE	FREQUENCY
10	Almost constantly (Several times an hour)
6	Frequently (Once a day or a few times)
3	Occasional (Once a week or a few times)
2	Infrequently (Once a month or a few times)
1	Infrequently (A few times a year)
0,5	Very rarely (Once a year or every few years)

Table 3. S – Severity – Potential Effects of Harm (Estimated Damage to Humans or the Environment)

SCORE	SEVERITY
1	Near miss / minor injury
3	Minor injury, Internal First Aid
7	Significant injury, External First Aid
15	Permanent injury, Loss of work, Occupational disease
40	Fatal accident
100	Multiple fatal accident

In the method used in Risk Assessment, scores of 70 and above have significant OHS impacts. Necessary actions are planned, implemented, and their effectiveness is monitored.

The A and B ready-made textile businesses operating in the province of Çorum, which were examined within the scope of the study, fall under NACE code 46.41 (wholesale trade - textile products) and are classified as “low hazard” workplaces. According to Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 and related regulations, workplace hazard classes are determined according to NACE codes.

Risk assessments for workplaces classified as “low hazard” remain valid for six years, unless there are any significant changes. During this period, there must be no fundamental changes in the workplace's area of activity, equipment used, work organization, or number of employees.

Risk assessments conducted using the Fine-Kinney method are generally prepared with a multidisciplinary approach, led by an occupational safety specialist. The risk scores obtained at the end of the assessment process are used to prioritize the necessary measures. Furthermore, these studies are of great importance for fulfilling legal obligations and preventing occupational accidents [16].

Findings

This section presents the field inspections and risk assessments conducted at two different ready-made textile businesses (A and B) operating in Çorum province. During the inspections, the businesses' occupational health and safety practices were observed on-site, and potential hazard sources that could lead to occupational accidents were identified.

As part of the inspection, production areas, machinery, personnel organization, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and occupational safety training for employees were

evaluated in detail. The risk factors identified because of these assessments were analyzed using the Fine-Kinney Risk Assessment Method.

Ready-made textile businesses A and B aimed to increase their production capacity between 2022 and 2025 while also making significant improvements in occupational health and safety (OHS). In this context, preventive strategies, both compliant with legislation and developed specifically for each business, were implemented to reduce occupational accidents. The measures to be taken at these two businesses are presented below.

Providing OHS training to employees

Providing basic OHS training to new employees during the orientation process. Employee knowledge and awareness play a significant role in preventing workplace accidents, as do technical measures. Therefore, providing occupational health and safety (OHS) training as part of orientation should be mandatory, especially for new employees. Orientation training is the first training process that allows new employees to become familiar with the workplace, corporate culture, duties and responsibilities, occupational safety rules, and the work environment.

The purpose of orientation training is:

- To accelerate the employee's orientation process,
- To increase internal communication and productivity,
- To provide information on legal and technical issues, particularly occupational health and safety,
- To ensure that employees begin their duties safely and consciously.

Orientation training generally covers the following topics:

- Introduction to the workplace (departments, managers, organizational structure),
- Job descriptions and responsibilities,
- Occupational health and safety rules (emergency exits, personal protective equipment, hazardous areas),
- First aid and emergency procedures,
- Work discipline rules and communication channels.

This training is generally provided upon recruitment and before starting work. It is a mandatory process, especially for occupational health and safety.

Expand the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Making the use of PPE mandatory and supervising it on the job is crucial for occupational safety. Simply providing PPE is not enough; its continuity and effectiveness are also critical for occupational safety. In practice, it is observed that some employees use protective equipment inadequately or incorrectly. To prevent such situations, regular inspections and monitoring should be conducted by occupational safety experts or authorized personnel. PPE use should be monitored in a disciplined manner. In cases where deficiencies are detected, employees should be warned, and sanctions should be implemented for repeated violations. This approach not only contributes to the protection of employees but also helps employers fulfill their legal responsibilities.

Equipment such as gloves, earplugs, goggles, nose and mouth

masks, and steel-toed work boots should be provided in full, according to the number of employees. Workers in the textile industry are exposed to numerous physical and chemical risks during the production process. These risks include needle sticks, contact with sharp objects, dust and thread particles entering the eyes, and falls from slippery surfaces. Therefore, personal protective equipment (PPE) should not only be recommended but also mandatory in the workplace. Gloves prevent cuts or punctures; goggles prevent foreign objects from entering the eyes; non-slip shoes reduce the risk of falls; and work clothing protects the skin from chemical and mechanical hazards. It is the employer's responsibility to ensure that this equipment complies with standards and is provided to every employee.

Machine safety and technical measures

A significant portion of occupational accidents in the textile industry stem from machinery-related hazards. Therefore, the effective implementation of regulations for the safe use of machinery used in production is crucial. Safety sensors detect hazardous situations in machinery and prevent potential accidents. However, in some cases, these systems are observed to be intentionally disabled. This poses a serious risk to both occupational health and safety.

Periodic machine maintenance is essential to prevent occupational accidents caused by wear, malfunctions, and breakdowns. Furthermore, implementing systems that require two-handed operation, especially on machines with cutting, compressive, or rotating moving parts, directly contributes to accident prevention. Such safety systems prevent workers from operating the machine without using both hands simultaneously, thus preventing hand injuries.

Reducing psychosocial risks

Paying Attention to Rest Periods: When planning shift systems, care should be taken to ensure that employees receive adequate rest periods, and a work-life balance should be maintained.

Reducing Excessive Workload: Employees should not be assigned tasks beyond their capacity, and a balanced distribution of tasks should be ensured.

Avoiding long working hours: Daily and weekly working hours should be kept within legal limits, and overtime should be limited to exceptional circumstances.

Organizing shift rotations: Adequate sleep and rest periods should be allowed between shifts, and transitions between day and night shifts should be planned gradually.

Minimizing stress factors: Sources of psychological stress, such as communication problems, uncertainty, and pressure, should be identified in the workplace, and necessary improvements should be made.

Ergonomic improvements

Ergonomic arrangement of workspaces: Desk heights, chair configurations, and standing areas should be adjusted according to ergonomic standards to protect employee health.

Reducing repetitive movements: To prevent musculoskeletal disorders, workstations should be designed to minimize repetitive movements that strain employees.

Audit and performance monitoring

Conducting regular OHS audits: Conducting internal audits at regular intervals by the occupational health and safety (OHS) unit allows for the early detection of risks.

Reporting accidents and near-miss incidents: Employees should be encouraged to voluntarily report incidents; The data obtained should be analyzed and reported to senior management.

Emergency action plans

Periodic emergency drills: Regular drills should be conducted to be prepared for potential emergencies such as fires, power outages, and chemical leaks.

Providing hands-on training: Awareness should be raised by providing hands-on training to all employees on the use of fire extinguishers, emergency exit routes, and assembly areas.

Developing an OSH culture

Sharing achievements and establishing a reward system: Sharing achievements in occupational health and safety with all employees and establishing reward systems that encourage these achievements promotes OSH awareness.

Increasing employee participation through feedback mechanisms: Collecting workers' opinions and suggestions through tools such as suggestion boxes, surveys, and employee satisfaction forms increases participation in OSH practices and encourages ownership.

Occupational accidents that occurred in A and B apparel textile enterprises, where potential risks were identified according to the Fine-Kinney risk assessment method and measures were taken to mitigate these risks as described above, are shown in Figures 1-3, by year.

How Can Workplace Accidents Be Prevented in Textile Enterprises?

Textile enterprises are workplaces with a high probability of many workplace accidents due to the risks they pose. A key aspect of the study is the recommendation of preventive measures. Recommendations for reducing existing risks for ready-to-wear textile enterprises include:

- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Machine safety and maintenance
- Training and awareness-raising
- Risk assessment and remediation
- Health surveillance, monitoring, and preparation of emergency plans.

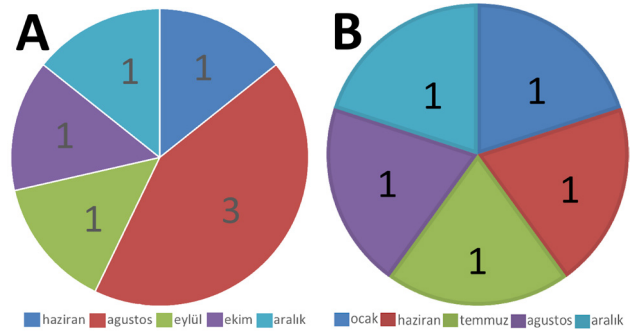


Figure 1. Work accidents in A and B ready-made garment textile enterprises in 2022 according to Social Security Institution (SSI) data

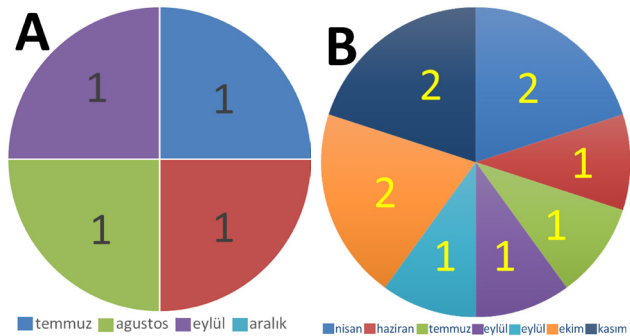


Figure 2. Work accidents in A and B ready-made garment textile enterprises in 2023 according to SSI data

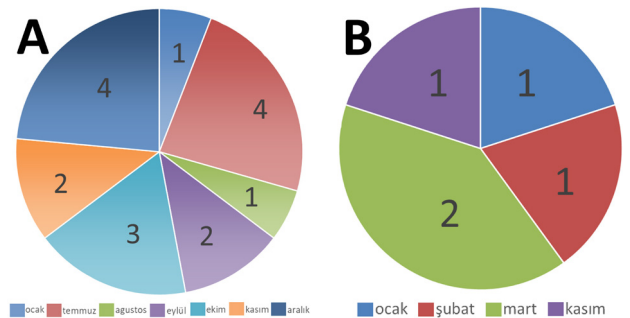


Figure 3. Work accidents in A and B ready-made garment textile enterprises in 2023 according to SSI data.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This thesis analyzes frequently encountered occupational accidents in the textile industry in detail, and systematically identifies their root causes. Field investigations and report analyses demonstrate that recurring risk factors in the industry are structured around specific patterns and are largely preventable. Based on the 48 occupational accident reports examined and on-site assessments conducted at two separate businesses, the most common risks in the industry were determined to be:

- Lack of protective systems in machinery and equipment,
- Inadequate precautions in fire-prone areas,
- Physical hazards such as falls from heights, slips, and trips,
- Uncontrolled use of chemical substances,
- Indiscriminate use of auxiliary equipment (e.g., forklifts and cranes),
- Serious structural deficiencies in electrical systems.

The findings reveal that occupational accidents are caused not only by technical equipment deficiencies but also by low employee awareness. Similar patterns have been reported in other industrial contexts. For example, [17]. Demir et al. (2024) conducted a Fine-Kinney risk assessment at a hazardous waste management facility and demonstrated that both technical deficiencies and organizational cultural factors contribute to accident frequency. The findings of this study align with those of the study by Demir et al. (2024), highlighting the cross-sectoral importance of promoting a strong safety culture in addition to technical controls. Therefore, it is clear that an occupational safety culture must be supported not only by legislation but also by training, inspections, and workplace policies.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations have been developed to increase occupational health and safety in the textile industry:

1. Training and awareness campaigns should be expanded: Occupational health and safety training should be provided to employees before starting work and at regular intervals. Training should not be limited to theoretical knowledge; it should be supplemented with practical and industry-specific content.
2. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) should be made mandatory: The supply, use, and maintenance of PPE should be the responsibility of the employer, and systematic follow-up should be conducted in cases of deficiencies. Furthermore, employees should be clearly explained why and how they should use this equipment.
3. Safety standards for machinery and equipment should be improved: The lack of protective systems in older model machinery is a common problem. Equipping or replacing these machines with modern safety systems should be encouraged.
4. Fire safety practices should be reviewed: Fire drills should be conducted regularly in all workplaces, extinguishing systems appropriate to the type of material should be selected, and the functionality of firefighting equipment should be continuously monitored.
5. Precautions regarding working at heights should be increased: High platforms should be equipped with guardrails and fall arrest systems; Employees should be taught safe climbing and working techniques.
6. Risk assessments should be ongoing: Systematic analyses, such as the Fine-Kinney risk assessment method, should be repeated regularly, not just during the initial installation phase. This allows for rapid response to changing conditions.
7. Inspections and sanctions should be made more effective: When violations of occupational health and safety practices are detected, more deterrent sanctions should be implemented; the frequency of inspections should be increased. The fight against unregistered employment should also be addressed within this framework.
8. Increasing safety culture: One of the main causes of occupational accidents in the textile sector is employees' inadequate compliance with occupational safety rules and poor safe behavioral habits. This can be prevented not only through technical measures but also by developing a safety culture that encompasses the entire organizational structure. Safety culture is a holistic approach shaped by

the safety-related values, attitudes, and behaviors of all individuals in the workplace (Cooper, 2000).

The following suggestions can be made to improve safety culture.

- Continuous and practical training: Employees should be provided with practical, behavior-focused training that goes beyond simply providing theoretical knowledge. Such training increases risk awareness and encourages safe behaviors [18].
- Managerial commitment and role model behaviors: The importance placed on safety by senior management has a direct impact on employees. Managers' role modeling ensures the adoption of safe behaviors throughout the organization [19].
- Feedback and participation mechanisms: Employees should be encouraged to express their opinions on safety issues and actively participate in the process. Furthermore, reward systems that support safe behaviors also increase motivation [20].
- Proactive control systems: Instead of focusing solely on post-accident interventions, control systems should be implemented that focus on identifying potential risks in advance and reinforcing safe behaviors.
- Integration into corporate philosophy: A safety culture should be instilled in all employees with the understanding that "safety is an individual responsibility," and this principle should be made one of the organization's core values.

In businesses with a strong safety culture, the frequency of workplace accidents decreases, while productivity, employee satisfaction, and workplace loyalty increase. Therefore, occupational health and safety strategies should be addressed not only within the framework of legal obligations but also from a cultural transformation perspective [21].

Implementing the suggestions presented above will contribute to a significant reduction in workplace accidents in the textile sector. These recommendations align with recent international applications of the Fine-Kinney method, where systematic monitoring combined with ergonomic improvements and automation has been shown to significantly reduce accident rates [7,17]. Therefore, this current study not only provides industry-specific insights but also aligns with global best practices in occupational health and safety. The tables obtained using the Fine-Kinney risk assessment method, which was used to identify the risks of two different ready-made textile businesses evaluated within the scope of this thesis and to reduce their risk scores, are presented in the appendix.

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Supplementary File

S1. Fine Kinney Tablosları

PREPARATION DATE : REVISION DATE : VALIDITY DATE :		RISK ANALYSIS FOR A AND B TEXTILE COMPANIES										FORM NO : ISSUE DATE : REV NO / DATE :					
		CORRECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE ACTION IDENTIFICATION TABLE															
		TABLE FOR DETERMINING RISK LEVELS ACCORDING TO HAZARDS															
DEPARTMENT/ ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD	RISK	PEOPLE AFFECTED	LEGAL BASIS	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	RISK VALUE	RISK DEFINITION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	PROBABILITY	FREQUENCY	SEVERITY	RISK VALUE	RISK DEFINITION	REMARKS
1	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
2	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
3	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
4	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

5	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Absence of warning signs related to the electrical installation	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Any missing items should be completed and hung in the appropriate places, and a control system should be established.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
6	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Electrical panel covers being open and fuses being unprotected	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Panel covers shall be kept closed and locked, fuses shall be protected and regularly inspected, and warning signs shall be posted. The name and contact information of the authorised person shall be written on the panel covers. Unauthorised people shall be prevented from interfering.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
7	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Electrical panel front being obstructed	Injury/death due to inability to respond to emergencies	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The front of electrical panels must be cleared, and a control mechanism must be established to ensure that it is always empty.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
8	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of grounding for the electrical panel body	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The electrical panel body must be grounded.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
9	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Absence of internal protective cover in the electrical panel	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	An internal protective sheet must be installed in the electrical panel.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
10	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Electrical cables are scattered, worn and spliced	Injury/death due to electric shock, tripping, or falling	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Old, worn-out and attached cables in the work environment should be replaced, and scattered cables should be collected. A control mechanism should be established to ensure that cables are always kept tidy. Cables should be routed through cable ducts to prevent them from being crushed or worn out.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
11	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Wet or damp surroundings of panels, sockets, switches, exposed cables, electric hand tools, electric machines, etc.	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Panels, sockets, switches, exposed cables, electrical household appliances, electrical machines, etc. should not be kept in wet or damp areas.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

12	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Compressor, air tank, and steam boiler	Overheating, explosion, shrapnel effect, fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The compressor's air tanks must be ventilated against explosion and located within a sturdy compartment. Safety valves and pressures must be checked continuously. Unauthorized people must be prevented from interfering.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
13	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of insulating mat suitable for panel voltage in front of the electrical panel	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Insulating mats of appropriate width should be placed in front of the panels, and work should be carried out on the mats.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
14	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Damaged and scattered extension cables in the working area	Injury/death due to electric shock, tripping, or falling	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Damaged extension cables should not be used in the workplace, and cable extensions should not be scattered on the floor. Worn cables with exposed ends should not be used.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
15	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Use of non-original fuses bypassed with wire	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Non-original fuses that have been bridged with wire should not be used.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
16	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of labels indicating controlled areas on fuses, switches, and circuit breakers on the panel or board	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Labels indicating the location controlled by the insurance switches and keys on the table or panel must be provided.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
17	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in electrical work	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Personal protective equipment must be used and monitored when working with electricity.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
18	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of basic electrical safety training for all employees	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	All employees must be informed about the dangers, risks and actions to be taken in emergency situations during electrical work.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

19	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Performing maintenance on live electrical installations	Injury/death due to electric shock	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Repairs should never be carried out on electrical installations while they are alive. Maintenance and repairs should be carried out after disconnecting the main power supply, and there must be a locking system in place at the main power switch, or a person must be assigned to monitor it.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
20	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Use of electric water heaters, stoves, etc.	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The cables of heaters, stoves, etc. used in the workplace must have proper insulation, the plug must be unplugged at the end of work, and electrical installations that have not been tidied up must not be used.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
21	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Generation of static electricity	Injury/death due to electric shock, fire, or explosion	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Systems that prevent static electricity build-up should be installed in the workplace.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
22	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Inability to intervene in fire due to lack of fire extinguisher	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire extinguishers will be completed and inspected. The electrical panel room must have a CO2 fire extinguisher, and the kitchen area must have a CO2 or foam fire extinguisher.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
23	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Inability to intervene in fire due to the fire extinguisher not being filled	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire extinguishers must be inspected monthly, and periodic inspection dates must be tracked to ensure that they are refilled and tested.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
24	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Delayed fire response due to materials placed in front of the fire extinguisher	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire extinguishers should be kept clear of obstructions and monitored accordingly. They shall be hung at a maximum height of 90 cm above the floor. Fire extinguishers shall be numbered and the number and instructions for use shall be displayed in a visible place.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
25	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to number fire extinguishers, create a list, and maintain regular tracking, resulting in delayed fire response	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire extinguishers will be numbered, and a list will be created.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

26	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of signage showing the location of fire extinguishers, causing employees not to know their locations, leading to delayed fire response	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Missing information signs shall be installed.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
27	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Inappropriate type of fire extinguisher for area of use (e.g. Dry Powder, CO ₂ , Halocarbon), resulting in failure to extinguish the fire and its spread	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The control mechanism to be established will ensure that fire extinguishers are of the appropriate type for their area of use.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
28	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Insufficient number of fire extinguishers for the relevant hazard class, preventing effective intervention	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Once the list of fire extinguishers has been compiled, calculations will be made to determine whether the number of extinguishers is sufficient for the existing workplace area. If it is not sufficient, then necessary additions will be made.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
29	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Fire extinguishers not mounted at appropriate height on the wall	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire extinguishers weighing more than 2 kg and less than 12 kg shall be mounted on the wall at a maximum height of 90 cm from the floor.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
30	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of signage showing the location of fire hose cabinets, causing employees not to know their locations, leading to delayed fire response	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Any missing information signs must be completed. Instructions for use of the fire extinguishing system must be posted. Firefighting equipment must be inspected at least once a year by an authorised person or institution. Any deficiencies identified in the report must be rectified immediately. Thereport must be archived in the OHS file.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
31	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Materials placed in front of fire cabinet, causing delayed fire response	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Materials in front of the fire extinguisher cabinet will be removed, and this will be maintained on an ongoing basis.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
32	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Absence of fire alarm button and siren causing delay in communicating emergencies to other employees	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	A fire alarm button is available. In case of malfunction, it should be repaired immediately and checked periodically.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

33	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to inspect and report fire alarm button and siren periodically, causing them not to work when needed	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Periodic inspections should be carried out by authorised people at intervals specified in the standards and should be recorded.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
34	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to post fire-related instructions in required areas	Injury/death due to delayed fire response	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Fire safety instructions should be posted in the appropriate places and be easily accessible.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
35	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Absence of fire detection and alarm systems	Injury/death due to delayed fire response	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Fire detection systems must be installed in accordance with building fire protection regulations.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
36	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Absence of fire blanket	Injury/death due to delayed fire response	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	There should be a fire blanket in the kitchen, and it should be located in a place that is easily accessible to kitchen staff.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	15	7.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
37	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to have ventilation system inspected	Injury/death due to delayed fire response	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	The ventilation system must be inspected at least once a year. Any deficiencies identified in the report must be rectified and the report must be archived in the occupational health and safety file.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	15	7.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
38	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Failure to conduct fire drills and provide fire safety training	Injury/death due to fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	A fire drill was conducted as an emergency drill. Emergency drills must be conducted at least once a year.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	15	7.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
39	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Presence of unprotected moving parts in machines	Injury / death caused by moving machine parts	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Machine guards should be installed where possible, and trained personnel should be assigned to work with appropriate personal protective equipment where this is not possible. Belts, pulleys and chain systems should not be exposed. Hands and arms should not be inserted.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

40	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Machine guards are not fixed and can be easily removed.	Injury / death caused by machine guards being disabled	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Before starting the machines, check the guards and make sure they are securely in place.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
41	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Material falling into the moving parts of the machine while it is operating	Damage, injury, or death caused by material falling onto a moving part	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The area around the machines must always be kept clean and tidy, free of unnecessary materials, and this must be maintained on an ongoing basis.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
42	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Machine maintenance has not been done	Injury / death due to problems in machines that are not maintained	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Machine maintenance should be carried out at regular intervals and recorded using machine maintenance forms. The power should be turned off during machine maintenance and repairs and should not be turned on until maintenance and repairs are complete.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
43	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of operating instructions for machinery and equipment	Injury, limb loss	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The instructions for use of machinery and equipment must be written. Employees must be trained on the hazards and risks that may arise during the use of machinery, and training records must be kept.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
44	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Switches and controls operate the machine spontaneously and with impact effect.	Injury / death	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Switches and control buttons shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they cannot be activated accidentally or by impact and shall be located in a position that is easily accessible to the worker.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
45	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	There is no machine emergency stop button	Injury / death	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Emergency stop buttons must be installed on machines to enable intervention in emergency situations, and these buttons must be in working order. Personnel must be informed about the emergency stop buttons.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
46	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of a spotter along with the personnel responding to the machine malfunction	Injury / death	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	After any malfunction, workers who enter the machine to intervene should be monitored by a guard to prevent the machine from starting, and the necessary warning signs should be posted.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

47	WORKING IN THE ENVIRONMENT	Lack of adequate warnings and instructions on the production side	Injury / death	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The necessary warnings and instructions should be posted in the production area to inform employees about this matter.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
48	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	The chemicals used in stain removal do not have a material safety data sheet (MSDS)	Lack of knowledge of first aid measures	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	MSDSs for the chemicals used must be requested from the supplier. Employees must be informed. MSDS forms must be posted in the stain room.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
49	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	Lack of specific personnel for stain removal	Occupational disease	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The person who will be working on the transaction must be determined on a permanent basis.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
50	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	Lack of training and awareness of the person/people responsible for stain removal	Occupational disease / explosion and death	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The person or people who will be working on stain removal must be trained.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
51	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	Failure to provide personal protective equipment to the standards specified in the material safety data sheet of the specific chemical substance to be used to prevent exposure to the chemical.	Occupational disease	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Personal protective equipment that meets the standards specified in the material safety data sheet should be selected and its use by employees should be monitored.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
52	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	Failure of the employee to use personal protective equipment such as a breathing mask, glasses and gloves during the stain removal process.	Occupational disease	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Personal protective equipment must be used during the stain removal process; work must not be carried out without it.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

53	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	Inadequate ventilation (aspiration system) conditions during the stain removal process	Occupational disease, fire, explosion, death	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	A room must be set up for the stain removal process. This room must be ventilated using appropriate aspiration.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
54	STAIN REMOVAL PROCESS	The aspiration ventilation final exit system of the stain removal room is given to the other working area.	Occupational disease, fire, explosion, death	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	It is essential that the exhaust air from the aspiration ventilation system in the stain removal room is discharged outside.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
55	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	Improper use of the machine	Needle stick, needle remaining in the skin	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	*When threading the machine needle, make sure that the machine is turned off. *Do not keep your foot on the pedal when changing the bobbin and shuttle. *Keep your hands away from the machine needle while sewing.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
56	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	Finger guards are not available, they must be disabled or the guard must be adjusted to a higher level.	Needle stick, needle remaining in the skin	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Finger guards must be attached to the machine. While attached, the finger guards must be close to the needle.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
57	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	While working, hair should be long and messy, not tied, loose clothing should be worn, and a scarf with a hanging end should be used.	Occupational accident / near miss	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Female employees must tie their hair back. They should be reminded to wear loose-fitting clothing and to ensure that the ends of their headscarves are not too long.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
58	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	The machine must be turned on when threading and changing the bobbin.	Limb loss, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	When threading the needle or changing the bobbin, make sure that the machine is turned off.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
59	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	Keeping fingers close to the machine needle or blade while sewing	Limb loss, injury, superficial injury, cut	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Machine operators should be warned and trained to keep their fingers away from the sewing machine needle and blade during operation.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

60	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	The thread scissors used are not connected	Fall, puncture, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Scissors should be properly secured to the machine with a cord.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
61	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	Maintenance or repair of the flat machine during operation	Injury, limb loss, electric shock	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The power supply, also known as the energy source, of the flat machine to be repaired or maintained must be shut off. Other employees should be informed that maintenance is in progress.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
62	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	During the sewing process, do not engage in other activities, such as talking, using a mobile phone, etc.	Limb entrapment / cut injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	While working, no tasks other than the main job should be undertaken, and distractions should be avoided during the work process.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
63	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	Not cutting off/shutting down the power of the machine when not in use	Occupational accident / fire	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	When machines are not in use, their power supply must be cut off/turned off. Employees should be warned about this.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
64	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	The operator who will use the machine does not have any knowledge about the machine.	Limb loss, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The operator who will use the machine must be trained in the machine's operating principles and potential hazards.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
65	STRAIGHT STITCH MACHINE	The needles of the machine are broken and the needle tip is not facing the right direction.	Needle ricochet, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees should be provided with PPE appropriate for the chemicals they use, and its proper use should be monitored.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
66	OVERLOCK MACHINE	While working, hair should be long and messy, not tied, loose clothing should be worn, and a scarf with a hanging end should be used.	Occupational accident / near miss	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Female employees must tie up their hair. They should be reminded not to work in loose clothing and to ensure that scarf ends are not long.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

67	OVERLOCK MACHINE	Improper use of the machine	Limb entrapment / cut injury	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	15	135	Significant Risk	No sudden interventions should be made to the machine during operation. The employee should be trained in the machine they are using.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
68	OVERLOCK MACHINE	Improper use of the machine	Needle stick, needle remaining in the skin	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	When threading the sewing machine needle, make sure that the machine is turned off. Do not keep your foot on the pedal while changing the bobbin and shuttle. Keep your hands away from sewing machine needle during operation.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
69	OVERLOCK MACHINE	The machine must be turned on when threading and changing the bobbin.	Limb loss, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	When threading the needle or changing the bobbin, make sure that the machine is turned off.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
70	OVERLOCK MACHINE	Finger guards are not available, they must be disabled or the guard must be adjusted to a higher level.	Needle stick, needle remaining in the skin	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Finger guards must be installed on the machine. While in place, the finger guards should be positioned close to the needle.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
71	OVERLOCK MACHINE	The thread scissors used are not connected	Fall, puncture, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Scissors should be securely tied to the machine with a cord in a proper manner.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
72	OVERLOCK MACHINE	The scissors threads used are long	Fall, puncture, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Scissors should be attached in a way that they do not touch the machine or the floor and do not extend above knee level.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
73	OVERLOCK MACHINE	Overlock machine operating at high speed	Needle ricochet, injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	The sewing machine needle should be inspected periodically, considering the machine's operating speed.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

74	OVERLOCK MACHINE	When changing the needle on the machine, turning off the machine from the threads	Needle burst, needle ricochet injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	During these procedures, the machine's power supply must be shut off.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
75	OVERLOCK MACHINE	Putting the wrong oil into the machine	Needle burst, needle ricochet injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Machine oil that meets the specified standards should be used, and the machine should be lubricated at regular intervals.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
76	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	Keeping your hands under the snaps while using the snap machine	Crushing of fingertips, finger injuries	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees should be reminded to keep their hands away from the machine's point of operation while using the snap machine.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
77	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	Lack of hand sensor on the sewing machine	Crushing of fingertips, finger injuries	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	A finger detection sensor must be provided and kept in active working condition.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
78	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	Pressing the foot pedal while placing the upper and lower parts	Crushing of fingertips, finger injuries	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Snap machine operators should be reminded to remove their feet from the pedals when placing the upper and lower snaps. Employees should be warned and informed about maintaining proper hand-eye-foot coordination in this process.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
79	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	Among the causes of work accidents; human-induced absent-mindedness	Injury	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	To help prevent employees from becoming distracted, they should take periodic eye rest breaks.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	3	7	10,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
80	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	The operator who will use the machine does not have any knowledge about the machine.	Injury, limb loss	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The operator who will use the machine must be trained in the machine's operating principles and potential hazards.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

81	SNAP BUTTON MACHINE	Maintenance or repair of the notching machine during operation	Injury, limb loss, electric shock	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The power supply, also known as the energy source, of the machine to be repaired or maintained must be shut off. Other employees should be informed that maintenance is being carried out.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
82	USE OF STEAM IRON	Improper use of steam irons	Occupational accident	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	* Care should be taken to ensure that the hoses connecting the boiler to the cleaning tank are in good condition. Worn or torn hoses must be replaced immediately. All connections of the boiler cleaning tank must be tightly secured. The water tightness of the cleaning tank, which is generally made of plastic, should be ensured. Due to heat from steam, breakage, cracking, or bursting may occur. Boiler cleaning should be carried out step by step, and the valves should not be opened fully at once. The cleaning tank should always contain about 5 cm of cold water. The cleaning water should only be drained after it has cooled down. The cleaning tank should have air vents to release excess pressure. Hands should be kept away from this area.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
83	USE OF STEAM IRON	Formation of high steam pressure during cleaning of steam boilers	Explosion, occurrence of burns	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees should be informed about the dangers of steam pressure, and caution must be exercised during cleaning.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
84	USE OF STEAM IRON	The hoses connected to the boiler's cleaning container are not intact and old and torn hoses are used.	occurrence of burns	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Care should be taken to ensure that the hoses connecting the boiler to the cleaning tank are in good condition. Worn or torn hoses must be replaced immediately.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
85	USE OF STEAM IRON	Lack of periodic checks on the leaks of steam iron boilers	Explosion, occurrence of burns	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Annual periodic inspections of steam boilers must be carried out regularly. Their sealing conditions should be checked, and if any leakage is detected, work must be stopped immediately, and the boiler must be replaced.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

106	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Presence of pregnant and breastfeeding women	Stress, occupational accident, injuries	Pregnant employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	Pregnant and breastfeeding employees may not be employed for more than seven and a half hours a day.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
107	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Failure to provide thermal comfort conditions	Distraction, fatigue, miscarriage, occurrence of bleeding	Pregnant employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	The working areas of pregnant employees must comply with thermal comfort conditions. Work areas should not be excessively cold or hot. For sedentary work, the temperature should not be below 20°C; for standing work, not below 17°C, and for very heavy work, not below 15°C. Airflow speed should not exceed 0.3–0.5 m/s, and relative humidity should be between 30% and 80%.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	15	7.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
108	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Not under medical supervision	Distraction, fatigue, risk of miscarriage, occurrence of bleeding	Pregnant employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Pregnant employees should work under the supervision of a physician and must work in accordance with the duration and manner deemed appropriate by the physician.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
109	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Finding an elderly employee	Workplace incidents involving falls or collisions with equipment resulting from balance loss, fainting spells, blackout episodes, or seizures	Elderly employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees whose mobility is found to be severely impaired according to the workplace physician's report should not be employed in work areas where dangerous machines are present.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
110	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Finding an elderly employee	Injury risk from failing to lift or accidentally dropping loads as a consequence of diminished muscle strength and limited joint mobility	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees should not be allowed to work in the same positions for prolonged periods. They should take breaks to rest and change their body positions.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
111	WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Infectious diseases (Hepatitis B)	High fever, fatigue, and diffuse body aches	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	1	3	40	120	Significant Risk	Vaccination records will be regularly monitored by the workplace physician.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	40	60	Possible Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

112	CALISMA OWORKING ENVIRONMENT AMI	Infectious diseases (Flu, cough)	Lethargy, elevated temperature, and reduced productivity	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Employees with contagious illnesses, such as the common cold, should be provided with a mask.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
113	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Young workers not getting enough rest	Occupational accident resulting in injury	young employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	The weekly rest period for children and young workers must not be less than forty consecutive hours.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
114	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Inadequate rest breaks for young employees	Tiredness	young employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	For work lasting more than two hours but less than four hours, a 30-minute break must be given; for work lasting from four hours up to seven and a half hours, a one- hour break must be provided in the middle of the working period.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
115	PRESENCE OF SPECIAL RISK GROUPS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT	Lack of awareness of young employees' working hours	Overwork and tiredness	young employee	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Children who have completed the age of 15 may be employed for up to 8 hours a day.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
116	SHUTTLE VEHICLES	Failure to comply with the maximum legal speed limits of service vehicles	Accident involving the service vehicle resulting in injury and fatality	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Vehicle drivers must comply with the legal speed limits, and in this regard, some training signs will be requested by the company providing the transportation service.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

117	SHUTTLE VEHICLES	Inadequate knowledge and inexperience of the driver	Road traffic collisions, deaths, and severe injuries	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	Drivers must possess the ***SRC 2 - Domestic Passenger Transportation Professional Competence Certificate*** and the***Psychotechnical Evaluation Certificate***. Drivers must meet the qualifications required for the service they are responsible and authorized for. They must not have been convicted, even if pardoned, of crimes specified in Articles 103, 104, 109, 188, 190, 191, and 227 of the Turkish Penal Code, and Article 35 of the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326. They must have held an **E Class Driver's License** for at least 3 years or a **B Class Driver's License** for at least 5 years. Their **criminal record must be clean**.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
118	SHUTTLE VEHICLES	Exceeding passenger capacity	Road traffic collisions, deaths, and severe injuries	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The number of passengers carried in service vehicles must not exceed the number specified in the motor vehicle registration certificate.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
119	SHUTTLE VEHICLES	Hot/cold weather	Breathing difficulties and uncomfortable conditions	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	* The service vehicle must have an air conditioning system.* Fresh air circulation inside the vehicle must be ensured.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
120	SHUTTLE VEHICLES	Failure to perform periodic vehicle checks	Accident and death	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	40	120	Significant Risk	The vehicle should undergo periodic inspections, and the records should be kept.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	40	20	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

121	DELIVERY	Slipping and falling due to loss of footing during loading	Minor harm, harm	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	During loading, personnel should use a ladder when attaching straps or receive assistance from another staff member.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
122	DELIVERY	Loading in a dark environment	Crushing incidents and resultant harm	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	When loading is to be carried out in a dark environment, the area must be sufficiently illuminated.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
123	DELIVERY	Absence of reverse alarm systems on the vehicles involved in loading operations	Light hand burns and skin irritation	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Vehicles arriving for loading must have a functioning reverse gear warning system.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
124	WORKPLACE	Incidents of physical aggression or altercations between workers	Injuries and legal proceedings	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Communication among employees should be improved.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
125	PERSONNEL FILE	Employer's non-compliance in maintaining individual personnel files for all employees	Imposition of administrative penalties and lack of access to employees' records when required	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	3	27	Possible Risk	The employer shall prepare a personnel file for each employee. In this file, the employer must keep the employee's identification information along with all documents and records that they are required to prepare under this Law and other laws, and must present them to the authorized officers and authorities upon request.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	3	4.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
126	ANNUAL LEAVE	Employees not being allowed to take their entitled annual leave	Exhaustion, distractibility, and decreased efficiency	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees must take the statutory leave granted to them in accordance with the Labor Law.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

127	EMPLOYEE INSURANCE	Employees not being registered for social security/insurance	Employees and their families not receiving necessary medical care	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Employees must not start work without being registered for social insurance. **Social Insurance Law**	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
128	SICK LEAVE DURATION	Ensuring that employees are granted sufficient rest breaks	Lack of attention leading to reduced productivity	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	According to Labor Law No. 4857, employees must be given a rest break of 15 minutes for work periods of less than 4 hours, 30 minutes for work periods between 4 and 7.5 hours, and 1 hour for work periods exceeding 7.5 hours.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
129	FABRIC DUST	Respiratory exposure to fabric particles in the environment	Work-related illnesses and a range of respiratory ailments	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	An adequate aspiration system should be established in accordance with working conditions, considering the elements specified in the legislation. Employees should be provided with dust masks as a precaution against fabric dust generated during cutting or other fabric processing operations. Employees with fabric dust allergies should be assigned to different departments whenever possible; if it is mandatory for them to work in dusty areas, they must be required to wear a dust mask. Employees should be informed about the hazards of occupational diseases.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
130	EMERGENCIES	Absence of OHS signs	During emergencies, evacuation and intervention are hindered, and workers cannot be alerted or educated on preventing workplace accidents and occupational illnesses.	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Health, safety, warning, information, emergency exit, and first aid signs prepared in accordance with legal provisions must be placed in adequate numbers and in visible locations within the workplace environment.	Employer	One Month	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
131	CLEANING CHEMICALS	Chemicals used in dishwashing, surface disinfection, and general cleaning operations	Can lead to allergic reactions, irritation, and dermatological conditions	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Employees responsible for dishwashing and general cleaning should be trained in the occupational disease risks they may face and the hazards of the chemicals they use. They should also be informed about how to protect themselves from these hazards.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

132	WORKPLACE	Potential toxins arising from food contamination due to pest contact	Toxic exposure	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	The most common characteristic of pests is their rapid reproduction. To eliminate the damage caused by these adaptable creatures, effective pest control measures should be implemented. It is advisable to receive periodic services from a professional pest control company. The use of state-of-the-art electronic pest repellent systems may also be beneficial.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
133	WORKPLACE	Absence of gas detectors in critical zones	Blast and fire	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Gas leak detectors should be installed in the boiler room and kitchen area. Their functionality should be checked at regular intervals.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
134	WORKPLACE	Employee commencing work without prior training provided by the occupational safety expert and the employer	Occupational accidents and a range of work-related illnesses, injuries, and fatalities	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Within the scope specified by the regulation, employees must receive training from the occupational safety specialist and workplace physician according to the annual training plan. For employees in the low-risk category, the required training duration is a total of 8 hours, consisting of 6 hours from the specialist and 2 hours from the physician. The employer shall provide the necessary venue for the training. No employee should be allowed to start work without receiving Basic Occupational Safety Training from the occupational safety specialist and workplace physician.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
135	WORKPLACE	Lack of knowledge regarding exceedance of established noise exposure limits	Impaired hearing	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Environmental measures should be conducted to determine the level of noise exposure. Measures should be planned according to the noise level. If necessary, earmuffs or earplugs should be provided to employees and assigned to them through proper documentation.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

136	LIGHTNING STRIKE	Lack of grounding installation against lightning strikes and electrical faults	Musculoskeletal system disorders and psychosocial hazards	All employees / visitors	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	To protect buildings against the danger of lightning, the requirements of the relevant regulations and standards must be met. Adequate connections must be provided to ensure that the electrical charge can be conducted to the ground without creating a risk to the structure or any other installation within it, and grounding termination must be provided, network must be established.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	1	15	7,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
137	WORKPLACE	Utilization of ergonomically inappropriate work tools/equipment	Musculoskeletal system disorders and psychosocial hazards	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	In implementing health and safety requirements, the employer must fully consider employees' postures, working methods during the use of work equipment, and ergonomic principles.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
138	EXITS	Emergency escape and exit routes not being properly marked, obstructed, or lacking direct access	Failure to ensure safe evacuation of occupants in the event of a fire	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	All exits and access routes must comply with the following requirements: Exits and access routes must be clearly visible or highlighted with symbols indicating their location and must be kept free of obstacles at all times to ensure they can be used whenever needed. In a building or its floors, each occupant must have direct access to an exit or exits without having to pass through rooms or spaces used by other occupants.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
139	CANTEEN / DINING HALL	Absence of a properly equipped dining facility that ensures sufficient space, appropriate thermal comfort, hygiene conditions, and adequate furnishings for employees who are required to eat at the workplace	Unsuitable eating area conditions and their impact on human health	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	For employees who must eat their meals at the workplace, a dining area of adequate size and comfort shall be provided, equipped with sufficient equipment and utensils, and meeting appropriate thermal comfort and hygiene conditions. If no more suitable location is available in the workplace, rest areas may be used as dining areas, provided that the necessary conditions are met. The employer may also provide the opportunity for employees to eat outside the workplace, provided that the specified conditions are fulfilled.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	3	7	10,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

140	USE OF WATER DISPENSER	Drinking water	Communicable diseases	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	1. Biological and bacterial tests of mains water and water dispensers should be conducted every 3 months and kept on record in the workplace.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
141	CANTEEN / DINING HALL	Lack of meal inspection through retained samples and deterioration/spillage of food and beverages	Toxic exposure, epidemic illnesses, and mortality	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Food samples should be stored in appropriate containers at the proper temperature for 48 hours. The date on which the meals were prepared should be written on the containers. In the event of a possible mass food poisoning incident, these samples, along with carrier (portör) examination records, should be reviewed.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	3	7	10,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
142	WINDOWS	Improper window layout and design posing health and safety risks	Lacerations and injuries caused by impacts	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	In workplaces, windows and skylights shall be designed to open, close, and adjust safely. When open, they shall be positioned so as not to pose any danger to employees.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
143	AIR POLLUTION	Lack of a smoking ban in confined or indoor workspaces	May lead to respiratory illnesses and stress	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Smoking should be prohibited in enclosed areas, and the relevant warning sign should be posted in a visible location within the workplace.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	3	7	10,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
144	WORKPLACE	Lack of order in the workplace	Physical hazards (trip and fall incidents, objects falling), biological hazards (inadequate hygiene conditions), psychosocial hazards (lack of a comfortable, organized workspace preventing employees from performing their duties comfortably)	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	The workplace should be organized in a way that does not create health and safety risks and allows employees to perform their work comfortably.	Employer	Continuous	0,5	3	7	10,5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

145	CANTEEN / DINING HALL	Absence of necessary training and hygiene certification for catering staff	Diseases and foodborne poisoning	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	A service contract should be made with the catering company, and a copy of this contract should be kept in the workplace. Employees of the catering company must have job-specific vocational training and then necessary hygiene training.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
146	LOCKERS / CHANGING LOCKERS	Absence of individual, secure, and appropriately sized lockers in staff changing rooms for employees to store their clothing during work hours	Contaminated garments creating health and safety hazards for workers	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	In changing rooms, each employee shall be provided with a lockable locker of sufficient size to store their clothes during working hours. In workplaces that are damp, dusty, dirty, or involve hazardous materials and similar tasks, a double-compartment locker or two separate lockers shall be provided to store work clothes and personal clothes separately. In workplaces where a changing room is not required, a suitable place shall be designated for employees to store their clothes.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
147	TEA STATION AND CANTEEN	Lack of cleanliness in the tea preparation area, kitchen, cafeteria, and rest areas	Lack of hygiene may cause a range of illnesses and contagious diseases	All employees	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	The tea station, sink, cafeteria, and rest area should be inspected and cleaned at regular intervals every day, and the necessary hygiene materials for cleaning should be readily available. Storage areas for cleaning materials should be kept away from food and locked.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
148	INADEQUATE TOILETS AND WASHBASINS	Poorly maintained and unhygienic toilet and washroom areas	Biological risks, unpleasant smells, and psychosocial hazards	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	In locations close to workplaces, rest rooms, changing rooms, showers, and washing areas, a sufficient number of toilets and washbasins shall be provided separately for male and female employees, with adequate ventilation, lighting, thermal comfort, and hygiene conditions. Necessary cleaning supplies must be available in the toilets and washbasins.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
149	FLOOR	Unsuitable workplace floor conditions	Injuries due to slip, trip, and fall incidents	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	In workplaces, floor coverings and surfaces should be solid, dry, and as flat, non-slip, and level as possible. If the floor becomes wet during cleaning, a "Caution: Slippery Floor" warning sign should be posted.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

150	WORKPLACE	Presence of obstacles on walking paths designated for emergency evacuation	Occupational accidents, hindered emergency building evacuation, and stampedes	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	Walkways must always be kept clear. In emergencies, there should be no objects or equipment obstructing escape routes.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
151	WORKPLACE	Horseplay	Occupational accidents, injuries, and deaths	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Employees should be warned not to engage in horseplay involving physical objects, sharp or pointed tools, whether physically or psychologically. Necessary training should be provided to ensure they understand the seriousness of the work and the workplace.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
152	WORKPLACE	Tasks performed in unsuitable environmental temperatures	Unsuitable workplace temperatures negatively impact workers' physical and mental well-being	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	7	63	Possible Risk	The workplace should be maintained at temperature conditions appropriate to the nature of the work performed.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	7	10.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
153	WORKPLACE	Employees with long hair not keeping it tied back during work	Hazard of entanglement and stumbling	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	Personnel with long hair should keep their hair secured under an appropriate cap or in a hairnet to prevent the risk of entanglement or snagging in work equipment.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
154	WORKPLACE	Prolonged standing without the use of anti-fatigue (anti-varicose) mats, especially for employees engaged in ironing tasks	Joint ailments, vascular circulation impairments, and musculoskeletal conditions	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	15	90	Significant Risk	For personnel who stand for long periods (such as ironing staff), anti-fatigue mats should be placed under their feet. Employees should be informed about using these mats, and their usage should be monitored.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	15	15	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
155	TOILET, WASHBASIN, SHOWER, AND REST AREAS	Poor hygiene standards in restroom, shower, and rest facilities	Outbreak diseases, bacterial and parasitic infections, and unpleasant smells	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	3	27	Possible Risk	In locations close to workplaces, rest rooms, changing rooms, showers, and washing areas, a sufficient number of toilets and washbasins shall be provided separately for male and female employees, with adequate ventilation, lighting, thermal comfort, and hygiene conditions. Necessary cleaning supplies shall be available in the toilets and washbasins.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	3	4.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

Workplace Accidents in the Ready-Made Textile Sector and the Determination of Necessary Precautions Using the Fine-Kinney Method

156	WORKPLACE	No first aid cabinet available with essential medical supplies	Due to the lack of first aid in emergencies, the injured individual's condition can deteriorate	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	A first aid cabinet or kit, equipped to allow for emergency interventions in the workplace, should be available, and the materials should be recorded in a schedule with their expiration dates and quantities tracked.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
157	WORKPLACE	Stacking of materials	Risk of injury from objects dropped from heights and shifting materials	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	1	15	45	Possible Risk	Materials should not be stacked on shelves, and protective barriers should be installed in front of shelves. If there are no shelves, stacking above 3 meters is not allowed; precautions should be taken to prevent materials from falling, and stacking rules should be followed. Heavy materials should be stacked on lower levels. Materials should not be placed in walking and working areas; walkways, workspaces, and areas between machines should be kept clear. Materials should not be left on top of cabinets. Employees should be trained in loading and unloading. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used by employees. No materials should be left in front of doors, emergency exits, or electrical panels. "No open flames" signs should be posted, and smoking should be prohibited. Materials should be grouped before stacking.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	1	15	7.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
158	WORKPLACE	Improperly stored or stacked materials blocking pathways, stairways, emergency exits, and access to fire safety equipment	During emergencies, panic and delayed evacuation may exacerbate the severity of accidents and injuries	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	3	27	Possible Risk	Materials should not be placed or stored in passageways. Stored materials should not block the use of doors.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	3	4.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
159	WORKPLACE	Lack of a designated breastfeeding room	Negative impact on work efficiency caused by insufficient breastfeeding accommodations for female employees	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	2	7	42	Possible Risk	Regardless of their age or marital status, in workplaces employing 100-150 female employees, the employer is required to establish a breastfeeding room for nursing employees to feed their children, separate from the working areas and located no more than 250 meters from the workplace.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	2	7	7	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.

160	WORKPLACE	Improper stacking of materials that block access to walkways, stairways, emergency exits, and fire protection equipment	During emergencies, panic and delayed evacuation can lead to more severe accidents and injuries.	Staff member	Occupational Health and Safety Law	3	3	3	27	Possible Risk	Materials should not be placed or stored in passageways. Stored materials should not obstruct the use of doors.	Employer	Continuous	0.5	3	3	4.5	Low Risk	This risk value will not be reduced further, and controls will continue to be maintained.
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