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ASSESSMENT FOR THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS DURING WORK USING THE MAXM METHOD

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Abstract: The purpose of the paper is to provide a new perspective in the evaluation of occupational safety and health risks of workers, since protecting employees in every aspect related to professional activity is a key factor in ensuring decent and sustainable working conditions for all workers. The authors are applying the new proposed calculation method for the evaluation of hazards for occupational safety and health (MAXM). Work process demands, when they involve significant job demands that do not match the worker's skills, information and needs, especially when the worker has no control over his work and does not receive adequate support to cope with the demands (considered stressful), are a potential risk factor. There is no single risk assessment method suitable for all areas of activity.

Key words: occupational safety, risk assessment, probability, accidents, MAXM.

1. INTRODUCTION

An effective occupational health and safety assessment is essential to protect employees and to "ensure a safe working environment and conditions"[1]. Prior analysis of all risk exposures, identification of risk sources is a proactive and continuous process of identifying and assessing these hazards. The implementation and design of measures focused on the identification of possible risks, before they materialize and produce unfavorable consequences on the established objectives and activities, have the result of reducing the frequency and severity of possible unwanted events. By implementing a rigorous occupational safety and health assessment process, organizations can create a "safe, healthy and productive work environment" [2] for all their employees.

The general objective is the identification and development of methodological, procedural, organizational and/or technical solutions to minimize the risks to which workers are exposed. Work accidents and occupational diseases are dysfunctions of the work system, generated by the irregularities, qualities, intrinsic properties, etc., of its constituent elements.

Often a risk assessment will use a risk scoring system to assign a numerical value to each risk based on its severity and likelihood of occurrence. A risk assessment matrix consists of a two-dimensional grid with adverse effect categories on one axis and likelihood or probability categories on the other axis. Grid cells are used to indicate risk [3].

Assessing work processes and identifying potential critical points are crucial to developing an effective occupational health and safety risk assessment plan. The stages proposed for the evaluation method are:

- Identification of work processes (job description, questionnaires);
- Identifying critical points;
- Risk analysis;
- Planning measures to eliminate or reduce the risk;
- Recording findings, monitoring and reviewing the risk assessment and updating when necessary. Risk supervision).

In the last column of the control list, only the non-conformity is noted, the code of the preventive measure and the code of the planned actions are recorded, taken from the framework lists of preventive measures and planned actions, they are maintained when we have the

compliance fulfilled compliance to maintain the situation appropriate

In the last column of each control list, for each danger-risk factor identified as non-compliance, the code of the preventive measure and the code of the planned actions, taken from the framework lists of preventive measures and planned actions, are recorded, and for the dangers-risk factors identified as compliance, as appropriate, to maintain the appropriate situation, the code of the preventive measure and the code of the planned actions are recorded, taken from the same framework lists with preventive measures and planned actions.

In data analysis, the use of evaluation matrices with different reporting axes (Multiple Axes Matrix - MAXM) can be essential to obtain a detailed investigation of the performance of a model or method. For each hazard / risk factor identified, the highest consequence of the possible solutions is established according to exposure / frequency as in Fig. 1.

	M3	M2	M1						
frequency of previous incidents	duration of exposure	probability		3	4	4	5	5	
				3	3	4	4	5	
				2	3	3	4	4	
				1	2	3	3	4	
				1	1	2	3	3	
			M1	SEVERITY					M1
			M2	R1					M2
			M3	SEVERITY					M3

Fig. 1. Impact probability matrix.

The assignment for probability and impact (on a scale of 1 to 5, each risk event is placed in one of the categories of the matrix. This generates five distinct risk areas:

1. Minimal risks: events with low probability and impact that may require only routine attention;
2. Moderate risks: no action is required, but the hazard must be monitored (eg worker training);
3. Significant risks: actions are needed and at least medium-term measures must be implemented;
4. Major risks: actions are needed, but work can continue if at least organizational measures have been taken;
5. Critical risks: immediate actions and the cessation of work are required until the severity and/or probability of the risk is reduced by technical measures.

$$R = (R1 + R2)*R3 \tag{1}$$

where R is the total risk;

R1 – the risk determined using the matrix with the axes: severity / probability;

R2 – the risk determined using the matrix with the axes: R1 / time scale (represents the effective working time in the area / areas with maximum risk);

R3 – risk determined using the axis matrix: frequency of unwanted events / duration of exposure.

After we have decided the probability of the occurrence of the risk, we determine the potential level of impact if it materializes, we take note of its corresponding number, because we will use it for the next step, which is to complete the job evaluation sheet

$R = (R1 + R2)*R3$										
R3	R1 + R2									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Fig. 2. Risk assessment matrix.

V	critical risks - immediate actions and cessation of work are required until the severity and/or probability of the risk is reduced by technical measures;
IV	major risks - actions are required, but work can continue if at least organizational measures have been taken;
III	significant risks - actions are needed and at least medium-term measures must be implemented;
II	moderate risks - no action is required, but the hazard must be monitored (e.g. worker training);
I	minimal risks - events with low probability and impact that may require only routine attention or light management;

Fig. 3. Color coding for the risk assessment matrix.

By establishing the risk categories that have been assigned to the identified hazards, the assessment team has information regarding the need to implement measures and actions. We consider the centralized results from the evaluation sheet, we will detail only the risks that have significant, major or critical values (those that have a numerical value greater than 2) for the indices: gravity (R1), exposure (R 2) and frequency (R3). For the total risk (R) we analyze the values of the specific risk indicator that are not found in the relative safety zone (minimal or moderate risks). For each hazard or risk factor identified and recorded in column 1, preventive measures are proposed in column 6. In columns 2 - 5, the level of risk determined using the MAXM matrix is recorded, and in column 7, we record the actions planned to achieve measures to reduce the consequences. From the risk assessment sheet, the data recorded in columns 1, 6 and 7 are transposed into the prevention and protection plan.

Implemented preventive measures to reduce the risks that have been prioritized regarding the mode of exposure. These measures may include the provision of adequate protective equipment, conflict management training, but also the establishment of clear protocols for responding to emergency situations. For each risk identified, a set of measures will be proposed to prevent injury to exposed workers, which will be incorporated into a prevention and protection plan approved by the employer.

2. ASSESSMENT FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY USING THE MAXM METHOD

The Local Police is established for the purpose of exercising the duties regarding the defense of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the person, of private and public property, the prevention and discovery of contraventions and crimes, in the following areas: public order and tranquility, as well as the protection of assets; traffic on public roads; construction discipline and street display; environment protection; commercial activity; records of persons; other areas established by law.

Considering the proposed evaluation procedure and taking into account the need to

continue to ensure adequate protection, in accordance with the hazards / risk factors identified within the work processes (taking into account each component of the work system, respectively worker, task work, work equipment and work environment) and after identifying the critical points (even if the work stations are different, certain dangers and preventive measures may be identical), we will evaluate the following categories of exposed workers: civil servants holding general public positions - General direction; civil servants who hold specific public positions as local police officers - Urban Control Directorate.

The identification of the work processes is carried out with the help of the job description, and questionnaires completed by the workers.

Identifying critical points - Stages/places within each process that present significant danger of electrocution by direct or indirect contact when using the electrical equipment provided; contact with viruses; contact with bacterial cultures; assuming the execution of some operations outside the workload.

The previous incidents - Unstable positioning (unsecured) of furniture items (due to the incident that happened 11 months ago - a coat hanger came out of stability and hit a worker); manual handling of masses - incident occurred 7 months before the evaluation.

Hazards highlighted in the checklists completed by the workers - medium frequency electromagnetic radiation; difficult decisions in a short time (the executor's obligation regarding the way to fulfill the legal objectives). Finally the risk analysis took place and the job evaluation sheet is filled up.

As seen in Table 1, for each hazard/risk factor identified and recorded in column 1, preventive measures are proposed in column 6. In columns 2 - 5, the level of risk determined using the MAXM matrix is recorded, and in column 7, we record the actions planned to achieve measures to reduce the consequences.

From the risk assessment sheet, the data recorded in columns 1, 6 and 7 are transposed into the prevention and protection plan. Implemented preventive measures to reduce the risks that have been prioritized regarding the mode of exposure.

The risk assessment sheet.

RISK ASSESSMENT SHEET							
Date				Sheet no.			
Company name and address:			Evaluation committee: (names of persons)				
Job: (name)			Workers' representatives: (from the workplace)				
N no .	Dangers - own risk factors (nonconformities / factors): Executor (E) / Workload (Sm) / Production environment (Mp) / Work environment (Mm).	Risk assessment (risk level)				Preventive measures (Categories of measures: T = technical; O = organizational; Ig. san. = hygiene-sanitary) / Deadline	Actions planned to achieve the preventive measure.
		R1	R2	R3	R		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
..							
Name / signature of the persons performing the risk assessment:							
Name / signature of the representative of the workers at the workplace:							

3. THE METHOD

The Local Police is established for the purpose of exercising the duties regarding the defense of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the person, of private and public property, the prevention and discovery of contraventions and crimes, in the following areas: public order and tranquility, as well as the protection of assets; traffic on public roads; construction discipline and street display; environment protection; commercial activity; records of persons; other areas established by law.

Considering the proposed evaluation procedure and considering the need to continue to ensure adequate protection, in accordance with the hazards/risk factors identified within the work processes (taking into account each component of the work system, respectively worker, task work, work equipment and work environment) and after identifying the critical points (even if the work stations are different, certain dangers and preventive measures may be identical), we will evaluate the following categories of exposed workers: civil servants holding general public positions - General direction; civil servants who hold specific public positions as local police officers - Public Order Directorate; civil servants who hold specific public positions as local police officers - Urban Control Directorate.

3.1 Evaluation of safety and health at work of civil servants employed by the local police

The evaluation results are centralized in Tables 2 and 3. The main steps of the evaluations are:

- The identification of the work processes is carried out with the help of the job description questionnaires completed by the workers;
- Identifying critical points, stages/places within each process that present significant risks (proposed by the evaluation team): danger of electrocution by direct or indirect contact when using the electrical equipment provided; contact with viruses; contact with bacterial cultures; assuming the execution of some operations outside the workload;
- The previous incidents: unstable positioning (unsecured) of furniture items (due to the incident that happened 11 months ago - a coat hanger came out of stability and hit a worker); manual handling of masses - incident occurred 7 months before the evaluation;
- Hazards highlighted in the checklists completed by the workers: medium frequency electromagnetic radiation; difficult decisions in a short time (the executor's obligation regarding the way to fulfill the legal objectives);
- Risk analysis and Job evaluation sheet;
- Planning measures to eliminate or reduce the risk.

Table 2

Risk calculation between hazard and risk				
Hazards-risk factors checklist	R 1	R 2	R 3	R
fall from the same level by tripping due to the pavement;	2	2	3	12
minimizing the risk of injury by workers with more than 20 years of work experience;	2	2	2	8
assuming the execution of some operations outside the workload;	2	2	3	12
negative attitude towards work and collective;	2	2	2	8
inappropriate attitude towards work security;	2	2	2	8
manual handling of masses;	2	2	3	12
physical or verbal aggression from the people with whom he comes into contact;	2	2	2	8
assigning executors with inadequate professional training to jobs;	3	5	1	8
establishing an inappropriate work rhythm;	2	3	1	5
the workload is carried out predominantly in a sitting position;	2	4	1	6
minimal dynamic physical effort;	2	4	2	12
difficult decisions in a short time (the executor's obligation towards the way of fulfilling the legal objectives)	2	3	2	10
travel by means of transport (including travel to/from work);	3	2	2	10
uneven surfaces (loose cables on the floor, non-flatness of the floor);	1	4	1	5
overturning objects (shelves, other specific objects);	2	5	3	21
danger of electrocution by direct or indirect contact when using the supplied electrical equipment;	3	3	1	6
contact bacterial cultures;	2	3	2	10
contact viruses;	2	3	2	10
electromagnetic radiation in the frequency band 27 MHz - 400 MHz;	1	5	1	6

Table 3

Evaluation sheet for public officers holding General public offices							
EVALUATION SHEET FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS HOLDING GENERAL PUBLIC OFFICES							
Company name and address:			Evaluation committee:				
Work:			Workers' representatives:				
No. crt.	Dangers - risk factors taken from the annexes: 1/E - 1/S - 1/Mp and 1/Mm)	Risk level				Preventive measures * / deadline	Actions planned to achieve the preventive measure.
		R 1	R 2	R 3	R		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	fall from the same level by tripping due to the pavement;	2	2	3	12	1.EO4 3 months	pavement repair; occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control;
2	assuming the execution of some operations outside the workload;	2	2	3	12	1.EO10 3 months	safety and health at work training and information; work activity control;
3	manual handling of masses;	2	2	3	12	1.EO13 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control;
4	assigning executors with inadequate professional training to jobs;	3	5	1	8	1.SO 4 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; correct assessment of the risks associated with human behavior and performance;
5	minimal dynamic physical effort;	2	4	2	12	1.SO16 6 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control;
6	difficult decisions in a short time (the executor's obligation towards the way of fulfilling the legal objectives)	2	3	2	10	1.SO19 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; correct assessment of the risks associated with human behavior and performance;

7	travel by means of transport (including travel to/from work);	3	2	2	10	1.Mp.O. 1 3 months	full occupational health and safety information and training regarding the risk of injury; maintaining control measures; presentation of examples of accidents;
8	overturning objects (shelves, other specific objects);	2	5	3	21	1.Mp.T.7 3 months	insurance of furniture bodies to prevent the exit from the state of stability; purchase, equipped with appropriate work equipment; training and information on safety and health at work;
9	contact bacterial cultures;	2	3	2	10	1.Mp.Ig. breast..12 3 months	provision of hygienic-sanitary materials; occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control;
10	contact viruses;	2	3	2	10	1.Mp.Ig. breast..13 3 months	provision of hygienic-sanitary materials; occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control;
11	electromagnetic radiation in the frequency band 27 MHz - 400 MHz;	1	5	1	6	1.Mm.T.10 12 months	purchasing / equipping with work equipment that has low emissions of electromagnetic radiation; maintaining control measures;

The main categories of measures are T = technical; O = organizational; Ig. breast. = hygiene and sanitation. Recording findings, monitoring and reviewing risk assessments and updating them when necessary.

The risk management and review report clearly consist of two parts: exposure to high or extremely high risks that may affect the achievement of the objectives specific to the organizational structure and the phase of implementing preventive measures on the reporting day. Periodic reporting of risk conditions includes:

- Monitoring risk changes caused by the implementation of risk control measures and environmental changes that lead to the emergence of risks;
- Analyze the effectiveness of risk management and determine the need for future measures.

3.2. Civil servants holding specific public positions as local police officers - Public Order Directorate

The evaluation results are centralized in Tables 4 and 5. The main steps of the evaluations are:

- The identification of the work processes is carried out with the help of the job description questionnaires completed by the workers;
- Identifying critical points;

- Stages/places within each process that present significant: lack of participation in physical training conducted at the level of the institution; exposure to extreme weather conditions; incorrect use of the weapon and ammunition provided (unnecessary and unjustified use of the weapon) other than those justified by the legal provisions;
- Previous incidents: physical aggression - events that happened since the last assessment;
- Hazards highlighted in the checklists completed by the workers: medium frequency electromagnetic radiation; difficult decisions in a short time (the executor's obligation regarding the way to fulfill the legal objectives); aggressive dogs.
- Risk analysis;
- Recording findings, monitoring and reviewing risk assessments and updating them when necessary.

Occupational safety and health risks for police officers are not static and can evolve depending on changes in the external environment and the crime scene. It is therefore important to monitor and constantly review protection strategies and measures to ensure they remain relevant and effective.

Table 4

Job evaluation sheet				
Hazards-risk factors checklist	R 1	R 2	R 3	R
not using the individual protective equipment provided;	2	3	3	15
lack of participation in physical training;	2	5	3	21
assuming the execution of some operations outside the workload;	2	3	2	10
momentary voluntary effort;	2	3	2	10
chronic psychological stress and professional burnout;	2	3	2	10
use of force (critical decision-making) during an intervention;	2	3	2	10
accidental communication;	2	3	2	10
incorrect use of the weapon and ammunition provided (unnecessary and unjustified maneuvers of the weapon) other than those justified by the legal provisions;	3	5	1	8
physical or verbal aggression from the people they encounter;	3	4	3	21
assigning the performer with psycho-physiological incompatibilities to the requirements of the job;	2	5	2	14
assigning executors with inadequate professional training to jobs;	2	5	2	14
tolerance of deviations from compliance with work safety instructions to the execution of the work task;	2	4	1	6
confrontations with armed persons;	2	3	2	10
intervention in emergency and disaster situations;	2	3	2	10
foot patrol at night;	2	2	3	12
contact with dangerous animals;	2	2	3	12
the workload is carried out predominantly in an orthostatic position;	2	4	1	6
exposure to extreme weather conditions;	2	4	2	12
traffic accidents during patrolling and road interventions;	2	4	3	18
electromagnetic radiation in the frequency band 27 MHz - 400 MHz;	2	5	1	7
exposure to pollution and toxic substances in the urban environment;	2	4	1	6
mental stress related to the danger of aggression from criminals;	2	4	1	6
exposure to traumatic and violent situations;	2	3	2	10

Table 5

Planning measures to eliminate or reduce the risk.

EVALUATION SHEET OF THE SPECIFIC PUBLIC FUNCTION OF LOCAL POLICE OFFICER PUBLIC ORDER DIRECTORATE							
Company name and address:			Evaluation committee: <i>(names of persons)</i>				
Job: <i>(name)</i>			Workers' representatives: <i>(from the workplace)</i>				
No.	Dangers - risk factors taken from the annexes: 2/E; 2/S; 2/Sq.m.; 2/Mm)	Risk assessment (risk level)				Preventive measures * / deadline	Actions planned to achieve the preventive measure.
		R 1	R 2	R 3	R		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	not using the individual protective equipment provided;	2	3	3	15	2.EO4 3 months	assessing the types of incidents to which police officers are exposed and implementing appropriate protection, such as personal protective equipment and training in safe intervention techniques;
3	lack of participation in physical training;	2	5	3	21	2.EO5 2 months	occupational safety and health training and information; continuous monitoring of the performance and effectiveness of control measures; measures and recommendations for health promotion, stress management and healthy eating; presentation of examples of accidents;

4	use of force (critical decision-making) during an intervention;	2	3	2	10	2.EO13 6 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; provision of appropriate protective equipment, training in self-defense techniques and effective communication techniques;
5	accidental communication;	2	3	2	10	2.EO14 2 months	assessment of the work environment and the context in which police officers carry out their activities and the implementation of appropriate measures for effective communication (safety and surveillance protocols);
6	incorrect use of the weapon and ammunition provided (unnecessary and unjustified maneuvers of the weapon) other than those justified by the legal provisions;	3	5	1	8	2.EO15 1 month	adequate training in the handling and use of weapons and equipment, the implementation of clear and verifiable procedures for the management and maintenance of equipment, as well as close monitoring of incidents related to the use of weapons and equipment; establishing, maintaining and developing skills for the effective and efficient performance of tasks (theoretical and practical shooting sessions);
7	physical or verbal aggression from the people with whom they come into contact;	3	4	3	21	2.SO 1 3 months	equipped with personal protective equipment and training in safe intervention techniques; establishing procedures and models of action to resolve situations of violence, abuse and harassment at work;
8	assigning the performer with psycho-physiological incompatibilities to the requirements of the job;	2	5	2	14	2.SO4 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; correct assessment of the risks associated with human behavior and performance
9	assignment of executors with inadequate professional training to workplaces;	2	5	2	14	2.SO5 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; establishing specific risk indicators of the field of activity;
10	confrontations with armed persons;	2	3	2	10	2.SO9 6 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; simulating emergency scenarios and assessing their impact on safety and health at work;
11	foot patrol at night;	2	2	3	12	2.SO12 3 months	compliance with safety rules and use of appropriate protective equipment to prevent accidents and minimize risks associated with interventions; presentation of examples of accidents;
12	contact with dangerous animals;	2	2	3	12	2.SO14 3 months	full occupational health and safety information and training regarding the risk of injury; maintaining control measures;
13	exposure to extreme weather conditions;	2	4	2	12	2.Mm.O.1 3 months	providing adequate equipment for protection against extreme weather conditions and implementing protocols to manage exposure to such conditions.

14	traffic accidents during patrolling and road interventions;	2	4	3	18	2.Mm.O.2 3 months	granting the service uniform; occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; deploying artificial intelligence technology to analyze data and make predictions about potential risks based on identified patterns and trends; implementing appropriate safety measures, such as defensive driving training and the use of safety equipment in vehicles;
15	electromagnetic radiation in the frequency band 27 MHz - 400 MHz;	2	5	1	7	2. Ms. T. 8 3 months	purchasing/equipping with work equipment that has low emissions of electromagnetic radiation; maintaining control measures;
16	mental stress related to the danger of aggression from criminals;	2	4	1	6	2.Mm.O.17 3 months	implementation of adequate protection (body protection equipment) and training in safe intervention techniques; helping programs and psychological support, as well as facilitating access to counseling and mental care services.
17	exposure to traumatic and violent situations;	2	3	2	10	2.Mm.O.18 3 months	occupational safety and health training and information; work activity control; psychological support and stress management programs to help police officers cope with traumatic situations and prevent negative mental health effects;

4. CONCLUSIONS

Local police and contract staff often must work in shifts and irregular schedules. Currently, each unit develops its own replacement model based on factors such as service needs, number of officers and local geography. In the shift system implemented by the police, each structure regularly rotates its work schedule, taking turns in the day shift, the afternoon shift and the night shift, achieving continuous coverage 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This continuous coverage is essential because policing involves a range of proactive and reactive responses to factors including crime trends and public demand for services. When not responding to specific incidents, police officers are often on the ground around the clock, patrolling crime "hot spots" or other targeted areas.

The MAXM method is a method that involves the classification of risks according to the probability of occurrence and the severity of the consequences, the duration of exposure in high-risk areas and the frequency of previous incidents.

Considering the proposed assessment procedure and taking into account the need to continue to ensure adequate protection, in accordance with the hazards / risk factors identified within the work processes (taking into account each component of the work system, respectively worker, task work, work equipment and work environment) and after identifying the critical points (even if the work stations are different, certain dangers and preventive measures may be identical), we will evaluate the following categories of exposed workers: civil servants holding general public positions - General Directorate, civil servants who hold specific public positions as local policemen - Public Order Directorate, civil servants who hold specific public positions as local policemen - Urban Control Department.

The main advantages of this method include:

- Simplicity and accessibility: the risk matrix is easy to understand and apply, even for those without advanced technical training in risk assessment;
- Speed in assessment: compared to other methods, the risk matrix allows a quick assessment of risks;

- Clear visualization of risks: the risk matrix provides a clear visual representation of the level of risk associated with each activity or situation;
- Flexibility: the risk matrix can be easily adapted to different fields of activity and types of risks. This allows the evaluation to be customized according to the specifics of the organization and the activities carried out;
- Precision and accuracy: the method provides precise and detailed results based on objective data. This allows for a deep understanding of risks and the factors that influence them;
- Rigorous assessment: the use of mathematical and statistical models ensures a rigorous risk assessment that can be replicated and verified. This is essential for activities with a high degree of complexity and significant risks;
- Continuous monitoring: the method allows continuous monitoring of risks and updating the assessment as new data is collected; this facilitates proactive risk management and rapid adaptation to changes in the work environment;
- Low cost: risk assessment using the risk matrix involves fewer resources. Extensive data collection and analysis is not required, which reduces the cost and time required for evaluation;
- Employee involvement: the simplicity of the risk matrix facilitates employee involvement in the evaluation process; this promotes a safety culture in the organization where employees are

aware of risks and actively contribute to their management;

- Adaptability: the risk matrix can be applied quickly and efficiently in various situations, from assessing risks in new projects to reacting to unexpected incidents.

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Evaluarea sănătății și securității lucrătorilor în timpul lucrării utilizând metoda MAXM

Lucrarea de cercetare se bazează pe evaluarea riscurilor specifice folosind metoda MAXM, unde prin analiza frecvenței incidentelor anterioare în diferite zone sau pentru diferite activități unde organizațiile pot identifica riscurile specifice și pot prioritiza măsurile în funcție de gravitate. S-a ales ca și studiu de caz evaluarea riscurilor pentru funcționari publici care dețin funcții publice generale - Direcție generală și funcționari publici care dețin funcții publice specifice în calitate de polițiști locali - Direcția Control Urban. S-a folosit metoda MAXM, metoda ce poate fi adaptată în diferite domenii, astfel se obține o îmbunătățire a gravității evenimentului.

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