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ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND UNSAFE AREAS IN A CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MARKETING COMPANY

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Abstract: This project is the result of an investigation based on the analysis of a safety standard within a company dedicated to the marketing of construction materials in Orizaba, after observing some irregularities in working at heights, lack of interest in the use of personal protective equipment, as well as the lack of information about the standards that apply to them corresponding to NOM-009-STPS-2011 and NOM-017-STPS-2008. For this, the result of the study is presented before and after the application of the standards, which arises from the collection of data through a SWOT analysis, as well as a layout for the areas identified as unsafe; In addition, the most common unsafe and human acts within the company are listed, with the purpose of publicizing the areas of opportunity that the company has with respect to the safety standards that apply to it. Keywords: Layout, SWOT, risks, conditions, standards.

INTRODUCTION

This project shows the analysis of the Official Mexican Standards: NOM-017-STPS-2008 and NOM-009-STPS-2011, carried out at a construction materials marketing company located in the city of Orizaba, Ver., which reflects the real conditions in which it found itself in terms of security.

The result obtained consisted of leaving the elements required to continue complying with the corresponding standards, in a way that allows you to make decisions based on the care of the worker with the intention of improving their performance, generating a positive impact on the development of the company.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

To carry out this project, industrial engineering techniques were used such as layout, which according to (Platas & Valencia, 2014), this term is an English word that can be interpreted as a layout or plan to capture and represent on a plane the different areas that make up a plant or business, whether raw material reception, warehouse, operation, quality control and inspection, maneuver yards, parking and others. To prepare a layout it is necessary to have a preliminary inventory of all the areas that make up the company; This must include the dimensions of the areas, surface and height.

Another tool used was the SWOT analysis, which corresponds to an acronym that comes from the English acronym SWOT Weaknesses, Opportunities, (Strengths, Threats), which in Spanish refer to Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats. The SWOT analysis consists of carrying out an evaluation of the strong and weak factors that, together, diagnose the internal situation of an organization, as well as its external evaluation, that is, the opportunities and threats. It is also a tool that can be considered simple and that allows obtaining a general perspective of the strategic situation of a given organization. (Thompson, 1998)

Finally, the Mexican Standards established in the Official Gazette of the Federation, such as NOM-009-STPS-2011, which is an official Mexican standard on risk prevention related to work at heights or vertical work. Its compliance is mandatory within the Mexican national territory. Likewise, NOM-017-STPS-2008 establishes the minimum requirements for the employer to select, acquire and provide its workers with the personal protective equipment necessary to protect them from agents. of the work environment that may harm your physical or health.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSONNEL WHO WORKS WITHIN THE WORK CENTER

The first thing that was carried out was the identification of the personnel who work in the company, there being 20 workers of whom a list was made with their name and number of years in the company, as shown in Table 1. It is worth mentioning that they work in 3 various work areas, where the analysis was done to identify the most concurrent unsafe acts within said areas. Due to confidentiality of information, the name of the collaborators is not presented, only an ID and the number of years in the company.

No.	ID	seniority in the company
1	SA	1 year
2	RL	l year
3	RD	7 months
4	AD	1 year
5	AF	3 years
6	AJ	14 years
7	PD	10 years
8	AX	2 years
9	SS	24 years
10	WG	18 years
11	AL	10 years
12	AV	24 years
13	LT	24 years
14	RG	14 years
15	JM	6 months
16	LR	4 years
17	AL	25 years
18	AA	15 years
19	HA	14 years
20	NT	8 months

Table 1 List of collaborators and their seniority in the company

PREPARATION OF THE COMPANY LAYOUT

layout of the company was created, shown in Illustration 1, which specifies the areas of high and low danger, being identified with red as those areas of high danger and green as those of low danger.



Illustration 1 Layout with identification of danger areas

IDENTIFICATION OF UNSAFE ACTS IN EACH AREA

With the layout and identification of the company's risk areas, the most recurrent unsafe acts were observed, obtaining the results of Table 2.

VERIFICATION OF THE USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

As a complement to the analysis of unsafe acts, the use of PPE was verified both in work at height and on the floor, noting that while the collaborators felt under supervision, they wore almost complete PPE, but when supervision disappeared, the use of PPE decreased, therefore, the data were taken considering the lack of supervision in order to demonstrate the reality of the situation. The results obtained are shown in Table 3, which is an example for a collaborator.

Complete PPE	It is not used	It is used
Helmet		x
Gloves		x
Vest	х	
Boots		x
Wad of bills	х	
Harness		x
Glasses	х	

Table 3 Verification of PPE for each employee

CONDUCTING THE SWOT ANALYSIS

In order to carry out the SWOT analysis of both the workers and the company with respect to NOM-017 and 009, the format shown in Illustration 2 was designed.

This format allowed us to collect the necessary information from the evaluated worker as well as the evaluator, the corresponding SWOT number, to keep track of all workers and be able to carry out the subsequent analysis.

Analisis FCDA			
Empresa:		Evaluador:	
Fecha:		No.de FODA.	
Personal a Evaluar:			
Fortaleza.		Debilidades	
10000000000			-iamfumfu
0	portunidades.	Amenazas.	
	Firma	del Evaluador.	

Illustration 2 Format for SWOT analysis

The format was applied in the first instance to the company, thus obtaining the unsafe acts and human factors as shown in Illustration 3.

Unsafe acts in these areas:					
Upper floor	Armex	Steel			
To adopt incorrect postures when loading the material.	Adopting inadequate postures during work, especially during manual handling of loads.	To use inappropriate or defective tools or equipment.			
To play pranks in the workplace	To distract the attention of another employee	To use protection device.			
To omit any necessary PPE in the work area	Not to wear PPE.	To work at speeds that could be dangerous.			
To perform the work, unsafe conditions of the area	To overload and install equipment improperly.	To carry out maintenance or cleaning work on equipment that is in operation.			
To load the material in an inadequate way	To carry out maintenance or cleaning work on equipment that is in operation.	To adopt inappropriate postures while performing work, especially during the handling of loads.			

Table 2 Unsafe acts in each area

Recurring unsafe acts		
To load material improperly	29%	
To adopt incorrect postures during or after work	17%	
To perform work, unsafe conditions in the area	17%	
To drink sugary drinks	13%	
To make jokes in the workplace.	8%	
To skip any necessary PPE in the work area	4%	
To overload and improperly installing equipment	4%	
To work at speeds that could be dangerous	4%	
To use inappropriate or defective tools or equipment	4%	

Table 4 Recurrent unsafe acts

Recurring unsafe acts



Illustration 5 Graph of Recurrent Unsafe Acts

Human factors		
Little empathy	25%	
The employee works unmotivated	19%	
Fear of changes	16%	
Intolerance	13%	
The employee is not creative	6%	
Reluctance	6%	
The employee is not multitasking	6%	
The employee is pessimistic	3%	
Negative attitude	3%	
The employee is elderly	3%	

Table 5 Human Factors





Illustration 6 Human Factors Chart

			NCM609-STPS/2011	. Se cuent	ta con el lo ?
			Sistemas personales para trabajos en altura	-	
			Requiritor generales	51	No
			Se debusé supervisar, en trelo memerie, al waliwe tabayos en altura, que el sistema personal para trabajos en altura se use combines a lo establicado en las instrucciones del fibricante.		×
			So the net would are quest for a statement processing or easily in the statement of componential, we can also be exclusive a statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the transmission of the statement of the law memory of the law produced solve Materializing of Neuronboostics, are considering as a component of the law memory of the law produced solve Materializing of the statement of the		×
			Si la terman de ren trice lán		
			Los sie tennas de ses luissión debenín empleares únicamente para limitar la distancia de des plassemento del trabajador horis exalport fonde poligiero donde posita cerum rura cada. Es te tipo de si terms no debenín empleares para determiente de cadas.		×
			Bit of two of the to be the main day not intercifying as debryis furth and a distinguish as sequences interaction of a new means of a distinguish of the distinguish of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operations of the provide the sequences of the distinguish of a distinguish of the distinguish of the operation. The distinguish of the distinguish of the operation of the operations of the distinguish of the d		×
			Sistemas de posicionamiento y ascenso descenso controlado		
			Let us a some de pois se construction or de pois services de la construction de la const		×
NOM017-8 TPS-2008	¿S e cuen	a con ello?	Sistemas de protocción personal para intercunpie caidas de altura		
Equipo de protección personal			El uro de ristemas de protección per onal para intenumpir oxidas de altura, debení cerobligatorio exambo maliene trabajos en altura cobre:		
Requisitos generales	S1	No	a)Bortiss de aveiras, humans, mundores galerias o estudentes filos elevadas, al gual que en desturas como petifonciones, pous, cibos y túneko verticales, donde no sea posible la colocación debaneras filos o protecciones latendes o perimetrales, o no se empleos sistemas.		
Identificar y analizar los riesgos de trabajos a los que están espuestos los trabajadores per sada puesto de trabajos y aras del centro laboral. Está na información dels regutaras e y conservarse actualizada mentras no se modifiquen los implementos y procesos de trabajo, con al menos los siguentes datos: tipo de actividad que desarrolla eltrabagados, tipo de trabajo		x	by 25 montainer (1997), and a set of the set		×
identificado, región anatómica por proteger, puesto de trabajo y equipo de protección person al requendo. Determinar el equipo de protección person al que deben utilizar los trabajadores en función de los			conformalies, segura aplique al celere en encies, al mensos por a) A miles de compositor b) Inno de vella d) Do por livro ab nobelectoro de energía.		×
mergos de trabajo altos que puedan esta espuestos por las actividades que desantillas o por las acres en donde se encuentran. En caso de que en el analísica de negos e establecas las necesidad de utilizar ropa de trabajo con características de portección, ésta será considerada equipo de protección personal.		x	a)Distance of all positives of a mechanism of a		~
Proporcionar a los trabajadores equipo de protección personal que cumpla con las siguientes condiciones: a) Que atenie la esposición del trabajador con los agentes de nesgo b) Que, en su caso, seu de uso personal.		x	• Stockes and priorite dissociation descendences of the induced one of the dissociation, all we all no defensions of the dissociation of the di		
O Que este acorde a las características ficicas de los trabajadores d) Que cuente con las inducciones, las instrucciones o los procedimentos del fabricante para su uso, revisión, reposición, limpieza, limitaciones, mantenimiento, resiguardo y disposición final			Utilizar en un la se planda e la Gras contintes en colde metalises en las lineas de vela, value de segundad y demos compositos e contintes e a enformar, Considerer en la metaleción del testerme 13 de deciso pendoalas: 3 de deciso pendoalas: 3 de aprocessito de lineas decisions e mengadas:		×
Comunicar alos trabajadores los neegos de trabajo alos que están espuestos, por puesto de trabajo o área del centro laboral, con base a la identificación y an álisis de nesgos.		×	Al omplear e istemes a b ar o de linear do vida honzontalas, so deborá aŭtos talar y operas el sistemo constituire a las es prodificaciones del libriconste. b)Constituir que las seportes constituires do nas el tensa especiala.		
Comunicar al contratista los nesgos y las reglas de segundad del área en donde desarrollará sus actividades.		x	Decentradar la desensa da la constata den sensi en del cable homental. Decentradar la du lancas local de aconstata, como stanando la du sareas de des phagues del despositivo abondor de energia y la deficiencia o caloritaria entres a necesa de sension en una calerda o cable en ando en el a pole por una desenso o caloritaria de lanca homen oralizada de las elementas.		×
Los contratistas deben dar seguimento a sus trabajadores para que porten el equipo de protección perzonal y cumpla con laz condicionez de la prezente norma.		x	A lerrighter to terms a base de kinas de vida venticales, se deberá: a) his talar y operar el 2 si terms de contisunda d'on has operativaciones del fibricante b) Proveer a cada tas ajador de vina línes de vida vurit el aludopendiante, cu ando el sistema no orté diseñado para seguritar a rus de un traba jador.		×
Proporcionar a los trabajadores la capacitación y adiestramiento para el uso, revisión, reposición,			Andamios tipo torre o estructura		
lampieza, instacionez, mantenimiento, rerguardo y disposicion fin al del equipo de protección personal, con base en las indicaciones en strucciones o procedimientos que elabore el Eborcante de tal equipo de protección personal.		×	B) is installed of a box and ansies they to see o estaction, so debusis complexion by expressions a) its table y can and be ad and amount of mediants of proceed minority one para table. These is a hope, addressed on the set of the second second comparison of the second se		×
Supervizar que, durante la jornada de trabajo, los trabajadores utilicen el equipo de protección person al proporcionado, con base a la capacitación y adiestramiento proporcionados previamente.		x	Photor que el andamie y sus componentes recistas al menos ocates veces la minime sarga a que sense constides, considerando al paro del parcenal, indenaies y terramentas autilias.		×
Identificar y señalar las áreas del centro de trabajo en donde se requiera el uso obligatono de equipo de protección personal. La señalización debe cumplir con lo establecido en la NOM-026- ETPE-1995.		x	Dis pome en el andamb de una ercakas u o tor medio riantar de accero reguno, mentor que laboran. a) Esta obisalos dentes del energe del antiane o forme parte del mismo sin afletar en britiseren a actor mento del em		L.
Participar en la capacitación y adiestramiento que el patrón proporcione para el uso, revisión, reposición, limpieza, limitacionez, mantenimento, rezguardo y disposición final del equipo de protección personal.		x	O E tar estendido: 30 cm o los a lipio de la plataform de indoar y so equindo: coma D Extra alguna flection e novemanto la bacada , canado e san meños D Extra alguna flection e novemanto la bacada , canado e san meños D Extra alguna flection e de canco u bacada a intervalor que no espedan los fonte- e) Contar con una plataforma de des canco u bacada a intervalor que no espedan los fonte-		
Utilizar el equipo de protección personal proporcionado por el patrón, de acuerdo a la capacitación que recibieron para tal efecto.		x	a) Processing of the second		
Nevicar antez de iniciar, durante y al finalizar su tumo de trabajo, las condiciones del equipo de protección personal que utiliza		x	erremente a d'acem erremente a d'acem contra en la construction de la construction de la construction de la construction metados y traves años de la construction en en encienciate y constala dal da enciencia de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción enciencia de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción constructor do en torres o an		×
Informar al patrón cuando las condiciones del equipo de protección personal ya no lo protejan, a fin de que se le proporcione mantenimiento, o se lo reemplace		x	evilar que el tablón se secona, és te deberá sobres als del andamo al menos 10 cm. Colorar una tagista que indigue la condición del mermo		×

Illustration 7 Summary of the company's analysis regarding NOM 017 and 009

Analisis FCDA				
Empresa:		Evaluador:	Ibañez Sanchez Luis Enrique. Granados Remirez Jasus Sebestian	
Fecha:	05/04/2022	No.de FODA.	1	
1	Fortaleza.	Debilidades		
Seguro	al trabajador.	Los trabajadores suficient	no se encuentran con la capacitacion e acerca de las NOM-007Y 009.	
Proporci ona EF	PP correspondiente	Hace que la empresa sea más insegura para el personal de trabajo		
Compromiso con Normas que se est	el cumplimiento de las ablecen en la empresa.	Nose cuenta con cara	un análisis Foda que respresente todas icterísticas de la empresa.	
Se tiene conocimie certificarse en algu están certifificados	nto acerca de los que es ina norma, en este caso con la norma de calidad 9001.	Si se llegara a correspondiente s encuentra certific	Si se llegara a sucitar un accidente, en la auditoría correspondiente se puede notificar que la empresa no se encuentra certificada respecto a las NOM+007 y NOM+009.	
Prioridad, en cuant normas para s	o sugerencias de nuevas er implementadas.	No cuenta cor	No cuenta con la idendificacion de área seguras e Inseguras.	
- ⁶ -+-2,	Oportunidades.	Amenazas.		
Pocos equipos de p des	roteccion personal esta gastado.	No hay supervisión , para los trabajos en al turas.		
Las supervisiones realizadas durante este trabajo pue de ser una oportunidad para mejorar la forma en la que se labora en la empresa, ya que se observaron las de hildades que estern dento de ella.		La empresa no cuenta con arnes de seguridad suficientes para los trabajos realizados en altura.		
El prestigio que tiene la empresa es una oportuni dad para mejorar su nivel de cuidado hacia sus trabajadores, ya que no sería conveniente que sus medidas de seguridad sean escasas.		Actos inseguros por parte de los trabjadores.		
Buena relación con proveedores y conocimiento de mercado para facíl comercialización de equipos de protección personal, como equipo para trabajos en altura.		Dificultades en el bienestar psicosocial de los trabajadores.		
		Puede ser multac	da la empresa por falta de certificación.	
Ibale z Sanche z Luis Enrique.		Grana	idos Ramirez Jesus Sebastian.	
Firma d	er Evaluatuor.		Firma dei Evaluadof.	

Illustration 3 SWOT of the company

Afterwards, the same format was applied to evaluate each of the 20 workers, thus obtaining the necessary information to identify unsafe acts and human factors that do not comply with the company's regulations. Illustration 4 shows an example of one of the SWOT applied to one of the workers. Due to confidentiality of information, the data of the evaluated worker was omitted.

Analisis FODA				
Empresa:		Evaluador:	Ibáñez Sanchez Luis Enrique	
Fecha:	04/05/2022	No.de FODA.	7	
Personal a Evaluar:	Personal a Evaluar:		10 años laborando	
Fortaleza.		Debilidades.		
Orden	ado.	No porta el casco.		
Identificación rapida del material.		No trabaja en equipo.		
Leal.		No tiene empatia.		
Acata las ordenes del gestor.		Toma posturas durante y despues del trabajo.		
Oportunidades.		Amenazas.		
*****		Caidas.		
Proact	ivo.	Resbalones.		
Cuanta con conocimiento tecnico.		Accidentes ergonomícos.		
Firma del Evaluador.				

Illustration 4 SWOT of a worker

DETERMINATION OF UNSAFE ACTS

Once the SWOT of all the workers were available, they were analyzed and processed to obtain the result as a company regarding the most recurrent unsafe acts, which are shown in Table 4 and Illustration 5.

In the statistical analysis, it is shown that the most recurrent unsafe act within the company is the loading of materials inappropriately with a value of 29%, having ergonomic impacts on the worker's health in the medium term. Likewise, the least recurrent unsafe acts with 4% are: the omission of some PPE, the carga improper installation and installation of equipment, working at dangerous speeds and the use of s inappropriate tools or equipment.

In addition to the unsafe acts, the human factors due to which the worker carries out losunconsciously were obtained. The results are shown in Table 5 and Illustration 6.

With respect to the analysis of human factors, it is found that the main factor why workers do not carry out their activities adequately is because there is little empathy, that is, each person sees for themselves without putting themselves in the other's place and understanding. from your perspective what you require to do your job properly; This has a value of 25%. On the other hand, the human factors with the lowest percentage of recurrence are: negative attitude, advanced age and the worker having a pessimistic attitude.

With the above it is observed that, in order to apply the rules within the company, you must work on human factors and wear your PPE at all times, this would aim to avoid falling into unsafe acts and causing accidents that can not only harm the health of a person, but also of the other colleagues who work within that same area.

COMPARISON OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE COMPANY WITH RESPECT TO NOM-017-STPS-2008 AND NOM-009-STPS-2011

The analysis of the current situation was carried out with respect to NOM 017, corresponding to personal protective equipment, and NOM 009, corresponding to personal systems for work at height. The general requirements were reviewed and, in the case of NOM 009, the restriction systems, controlled ascent/descent positioning systems and personal protection systems to interrupt falls from a height were also reviewed.

The results are shown in Illustration 7. As can be seen, the company lacks the general and specific requirements for both standards. The above corresponds to the real analysis of the current situation of the company, which, far from being a negative point, sets the precedent for them to know what they must comply with by regulations and even more so if they wish to be certified. In addition to the most important reason, which is the care of the physical integrity of the workers given the conditions in which they are found and the work they perform.

The analysis of the current situation regarding the NOM allows the company to become more aware of the need to take care of its workers and the way in which they must do so.

RESULTS

With this project it was achieved:

- Design the layout of the danger zones.
- Carry out the SWOT analysis of workers regarding safety.
- Carry out the SWOT analysis of the company regarding security.
- Analyze the current situation of the

company with respect to the requirements of NOM-017-STPS-2008 corresponding to personal protective equipment.

- Analyze the current situation of the company with respect to the requirements of NOM-009-STPS-2011 corresponding to personal systems for work at height.
- Identify the human factors that intervene in unsafe acts.

• Identify unsafe acts.

CONCLUSIONS

The work carried out was not easy, since people when they feel under supervision usually change their way of behaving and one of two things: they comply with everything or they become careless; Therefore, the first challenge was to collect information as discreetly as possible and then to achieve trust to be able to carry out the SWOT analysis of each worker.

Therefore, the project carried out lays the foundations so that the company can work to comply with the requirements of NOM 017 and 009 with the objective that in the not too distant future they can seek the corresponding certification.

Likewise, the company had an axis to guide its efforts in the care of its collaborators so that they are aligned with the standards, modifying and improving all those elements that this work showed so that the company already has valuable information that allows you to make decisions to improve the safety of your workforce

RECOMMENDATIONS

The suggestion is made to implement NOM 017 and 009 in the company, since this gives greater credibility and security to the institutions by improving the trust of transactional relationships, as well as improving the company's ability to produce its goods or services, in addition to satisfying the demand of its potential or actual clients and also helps to achieve organizational objectives. In the same way, the function of rules within the company is to regulate the behavior of employees by establishing what is allowed and what is not allowed in the workplace, seeking at all times to safeguard their physical integrity.

In the future, it is intended to follow up on this project by applying everything necessary to comply with the applicable standards and safeguard its workers in the best way, this being an investment in time, resources and also supporting the maintenance of people. who work in the company.

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