

Pam Ahr Sr Safety Management Consultant



Agenda

- Safety Committee Requirements
- Inspection Processes
- Hazard Identification
- The Control of Hazards
- Documentation & Follow Up

Hazard Definition

"Any existing or potential condition in the workplace which, by itself or by interacting with other variables, can result in deaths, injuries, property damage or other losses."

- National Safety Council

Domino Theory (Modified)

5-Injury

4-Accident

3-Unsafe Act or Unsafe Condition

2-Worker Attributes, Abilities & Attitudes

1-Work Environment & Culture

The safety committee shall:

- (i) Establish procedures for workplace inspections by the safety committee inspection team to locate and identify safety and health hazards;
- (ii) Conduct workplace inspections at least quarterly; and
- (iii) Recommend to the employer how to eliminate hazards and unsafe work practices in the workplace;

OAR 437-001-0765 (d) (A)

Safety Committee Inspection Team

- All safety committee members
- Some safety committee members
- Designated individuals in each department
- Specifically designated team



Quarterly Inspections

- All inspection team members
- All areas
- Every quarter





Quarterly Inspections

- Split up team
- Assigned areas
- Every quarter

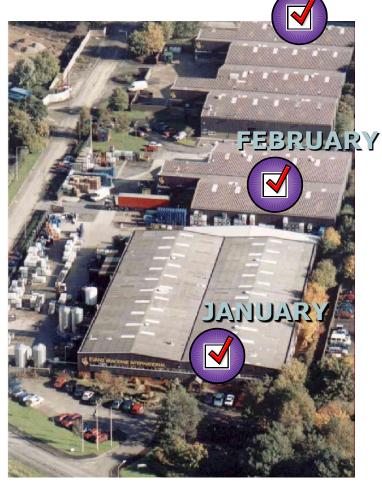




Quarterly Inspections

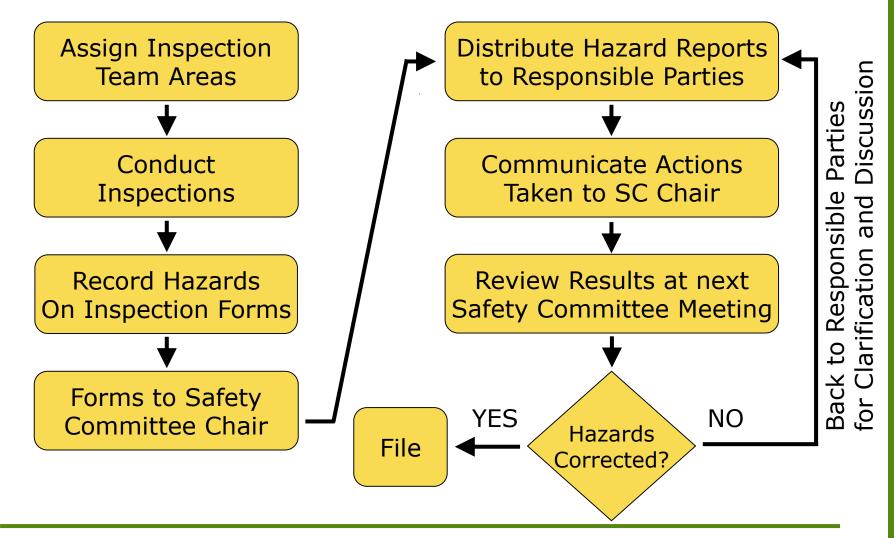
 Inspect 1/3 of facility each month





MARCH

Conducting Inspections



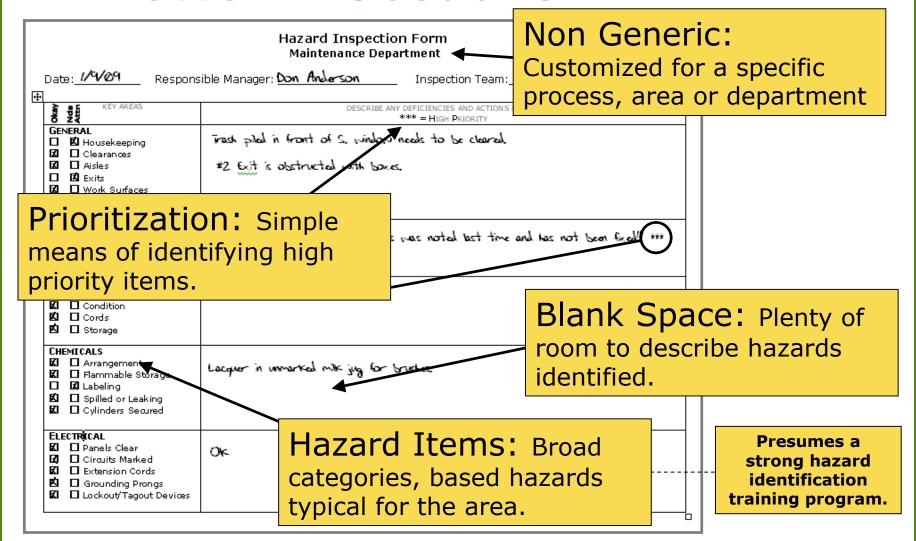
Safety Inspection Checklist

Date: 1/5/2009 Department: Wardouse
Person Performing Inspection: Garrie F.

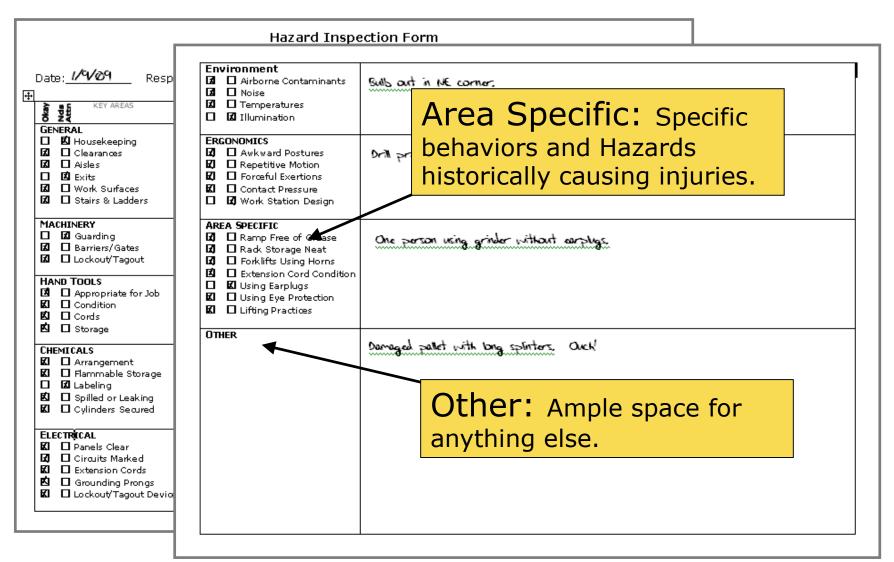
	YES	NO	N/A
Are exit ways clear of obstructions?			
Are extension cords ONLY used to supply			
temporary power to portable equipment (does			
not include power strips with built-in circuit			
breakers)?			
Are fire extinguishers charged with current			
(within 1 year) tags?			
Are first aid supplies readily available to			
employees in the area?	l l		
Is storage well organized with adequate, clear			
aisles?			
Is there at least 18 inches of clearance			
between the ceiling and stored materials?			
Are stored materials clear (at least 24 inches)			
from lamps, heaters, hot pipes, etc.?	l l		
Is furniture over 42 inches tall attached to the			
floor or wall to prevent tipping in an			
earthquake?			
Are emergency phone numbers posted			
prominently?			
Are power, telephone, and computer cables			
arranged and routed so as not to be a trip			
hazard?			
Are self-closing fire doors in good operating			
condition and not held open with wedges or			
other means?			
Are doors which are blocked on one side			
clearly marked on the opposite side: "No	\		
Access Through This Door"?			
Are doors, passageways or stairways, that are			
neither exits nor accesses to exits and which			
could be mistaken for exits, appropriately			
marked with, "Not An Exit", "To Storeroom",			
etc.?	•		
Other:			

- A good place to start an inspection program, but should be viewed as a learning tool.
- Easy and tempting to just mark "Yes"
- Usually provides little or no ability to elaborate or explain.
- Rarely addresses unsafe behaviors.
- Helps focus inspection effort, but may result in important hazards being missed.

A Better Procedure

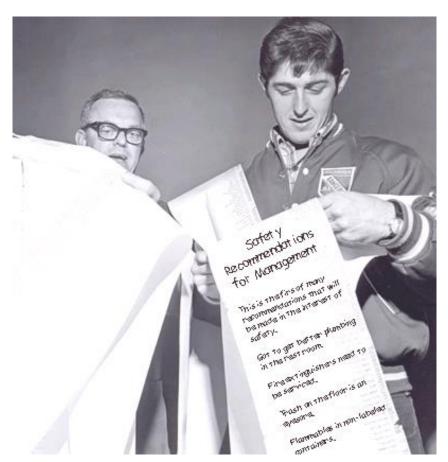


A Better Procedure



Making Hazard Recommendations to Management

If you want your recommendations to be given due consideration, they must be legitimate and prioritized.



Probability vs. Severity

MEDIUM HIGH **HIGH PRIORITY PRIORITY PRIORITY** Probability robable **MEDIUM MEDIUM HIGH PRIORITY PRIORITY PRIORITY MEDIUM MEDIUM LOW PRIORITY PRIORITY PRIORITY Moderate Serious Minor** Severity

Probability vs. Severity

IMMINENT DANGER

"A Condition, Practice or Act which exists in any place of employment and could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by the act."

HIGH PROBABILITY AND HIGH SEVERITY POTENTIAL

OR-OSHA Definition

Recommendations to Control Hazards

Engineer the Hazard Out – Change the process or material so a hazard no longer exists or is significantly reduced.

Guard the Hazard - Isolates the hazard so that employees cannot reach it.

Wear Protective Equipment – Isolate the employees so the hazard cannot reach them.

Train to Avoid the Hazard – Educate employees on how to safely perform the task.

Follow-Up

	XYZ CORPORATION Safety Committee Report	
	March 7, 2005	
	To: John Pullman Re: Safety Inspection of 3/5/2005	
	During the safety committee inspection of your area on the above date, the following and/or unsafe behaviors were observed. Please review and respond, noting actionactions, by April 1, 2005.	ng hazards ns or intended
	Yours in safety	
414	Alice Berton, Safety Manager	
	Actions:	Date Completed
		Completed
	Item: 95-2 Loose guard at end of Inspection Line #1.	
	Actions:	Date Completed
	Item: 95-3 Broken rung on ladder to Batch Tank #3 CR	ITICAL ITEM
	Actions:	Date Completed
	Date Signature	

- Submit identified hazards and recommendations to responsible management
- Establish a means for responsible personnel to provide the status of the items noted
- Safety Committee retains a running list of outstanding recommendations and follows up on them at subsequent meetings

Identifying Hazards

"What could happen if ... ?"

- Personal knowledge of the processes and hazards
- Industry Standards (ISO, Industry Associations)
- Regulatory requirements (OSHA, EPA etc.)
- Company accident history

Accidents



It takes a **hazard** and someone **exposed** to the hazard to produce an **accident**.

Hazard + Exposure = Accident



Types of Hazards



Work Surfaces & Walkways

Machinery

Electrical

Chemical

Environmental

Ergonomic

Behavioral



Key Concerns for Work Surfaces & Walkways

- Obstructions
- Clutter
- Slipperiness
- Damage
- Falls from Elevations

Work Surfaces & Walkways

Work Surfaces & Walkways

Obstructions & Clutter





Key Concerns for Machinery Hazards

- Guarding for any part of a machine that produces hazards from:
 - Point of operation
 - In-running nip points
 - Rotating motion
 - Flying chips & sparks
- Lockout/tagout

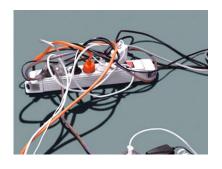
Machinery

MachineryHazards

Lockout / Tagout

Energy Sources

- Electricity
- Hydraulic Pressure
- Pneumatic Pressure
- Spring Pressure
- Hot Water & Steam
- Chemicals in Lines
- Gravity (elevated objects)



Key Concerns for Electrical Hazards

- Clear Access to Electric Panels
- Labeling of Electric Circuits
- Condition/Use of Extension Cords
- Grounding of Cords & Devices



Electrical - Hazards

Blocked Electrical Panels

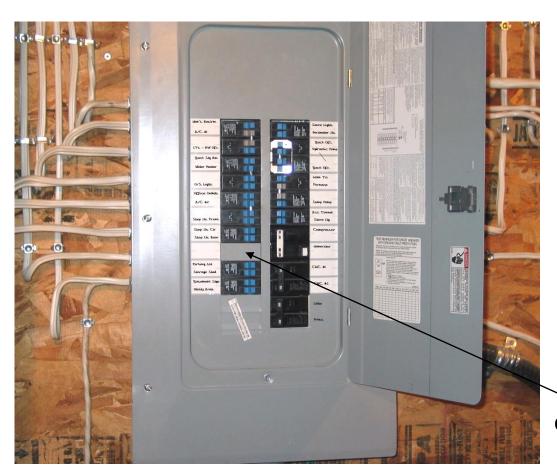




Electrical panels need to have direct access and at least 30" clear space in front of them

Electrical Hazards

Electrical Panel Labeling



Each Circuit Clearly Labeled

Any open slots covered with "blanks"

Electrical - Hazards

Extension Cords



Cords should be free of damage and splices



Never used for permanent power source



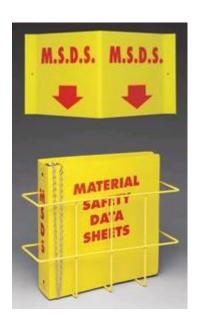
Key Concerns for Chemical Hazards

- Material Safety Data Sheets
- Container Labeling
- Storage of Chemicals



Chemical - Hazards

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)



MSDS's need to be available for all hazardous substances in the workplace

HC-12a HC-22a	Compressed Gas - Flammable NOS Liquefied Petroleum UN 1954 Class 2		24-Hour Emergency Telephone Number (208) 755-3087			
Section 1:						
Manufacturer's Name	Emergency Telephone Number (208) 687-7000					
OZ Technology, Inc.		Talephone Number for	Number for Information 298) 687-7000			
10278 N. Church Rd. Rathdrum, ID 83858, U.S.A.		Date Prepared April 11, 2002				
		Signature of Preparer (Optional) Not Applicable				
Section II: Hazardous Ingredie	nts / Identity In	formation				
Mazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Namo(s) Trade Secret - HC-12a/HC-22a		OSHA PEL ACGIH	Other Linits Recommende		etional)	
Compressed Hydrocarbon Mixture		TWA/PEL OSHA Asphyxiant	1800 Mg	10	00%	
Section III: Physical / Chemic Bolling Point HC-12a: -29.0° F / HC-22a: Vapor Pressure (PSIG) HC-12a: 72 @ 70° F / HC-	-40°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) 0.552 Melting Point				
Vapor Density (Air = 1)		Not Applicable Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) Not Available				
Solubility in Water Soluble		Ignition Temperature (Method used: Heated Metal Burface) 1490 ² F.				
Appearance and Odor Colorless gas with natural	gas odor	Auto-Ignition Temperature 1627° F.				
Section IV: Fire and Explosion	Hazard Data					
Flash Point (Method Used) Not Determined		Flammable Limits % Upper 8.5; % L	ower 1.9	N/A	MEL N/A	
Extinguishing Media Use a water spray to cool fi Special Fire Fighting Procedures Shut off source of flow. Do gas or vapor and to protect	not extinguish fire i	gas source cannot be shu		to dispe	rse	



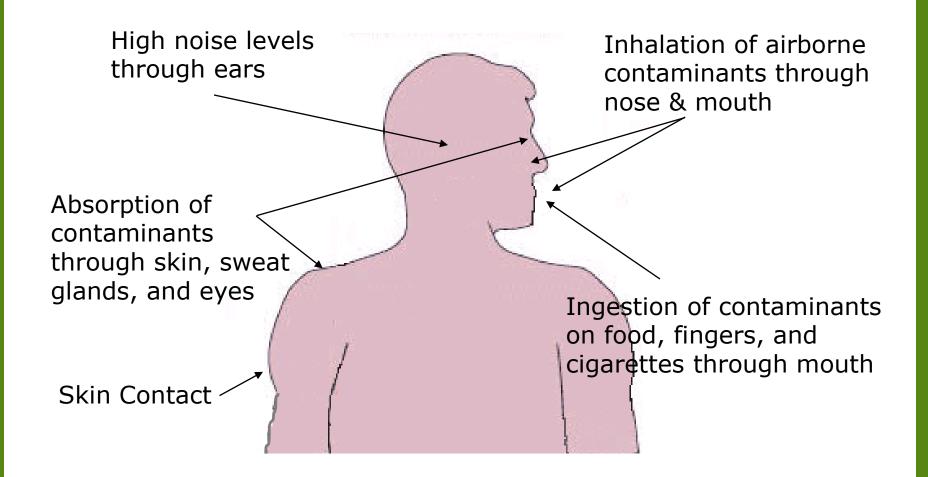
Key Concerns for Environmental Hazards

- Routes of Exposure
- Types of Contaminants
- Noise & Other Contaminants
- Environmental Controls



Environmental Hazards

Routes of Entry



Environmental Hazards

Other Environmental Hazards









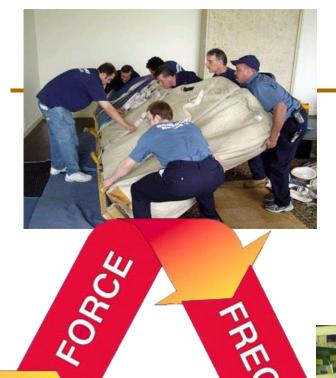




Key Concerns for Ergonomic Hazards

- Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD's)
- Force
- Frequency
- Posture



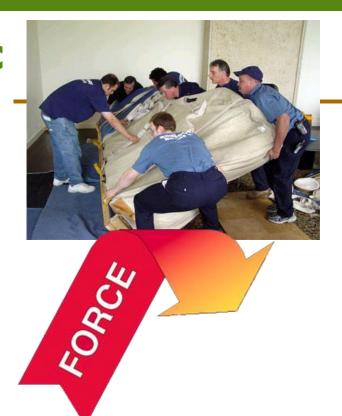




MSD[']

POSTURE





Forces should Ideally be kept to 35 lbs or less

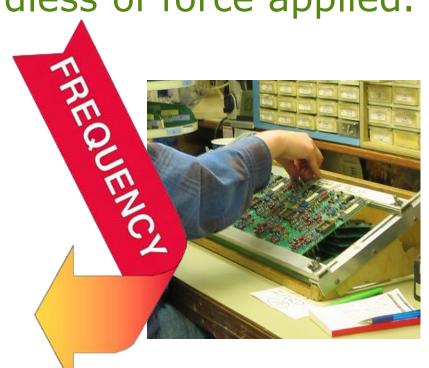
Reduce the load by:

- Purchase in smaller sizes
- Team lifting
- Increase load then use lifting equipment

Any joint or muscle, if flexed enough times without rest, will experience fatigue, and possibly injury – regardless of force applied.

Reduce frequency by:

- Cross training & job rotation
- Task automation
- Work cells where employees perform multiple tasks



Work should be done with "Neutral" postures to reduce the possibility of MSD's



- Use neutral postures
- Work in the "green" leverage zone
- Avoid risk factors

Risk Factors



Bent Back



Bent Wrists



Elbows Out



Over Reaching

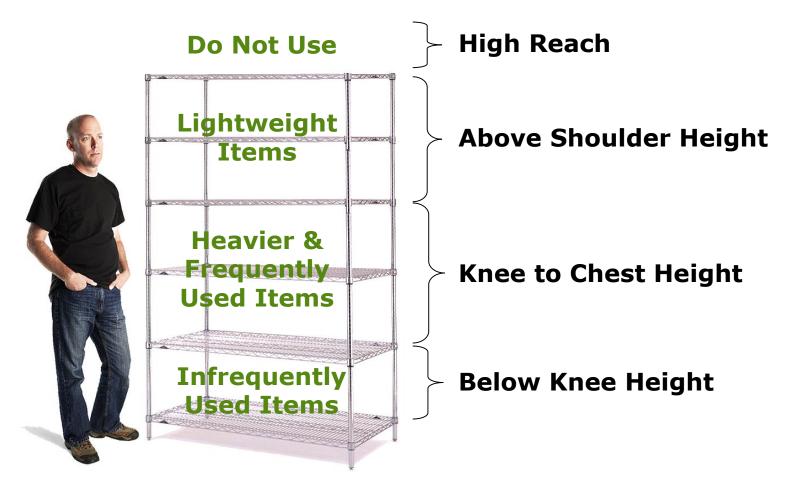


Upper Body Twisting



Working Outside Comfort Zone

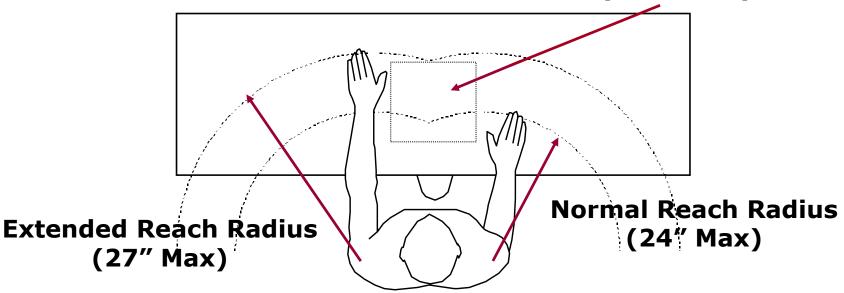
Common Solutions for Overreaching



Common Solutions for

Comfort Zone

Optimum Work Area (10" x 10")



Arrange workstations so the majority of work is performed in the "Optimum Work Area". Frequent side tasks should be within the "Normal Reach Radius" and infrequent side tasks within the "Extended Reach Radius".



Key Concerns for Unsafe Behaviors

- Treat unsafe behaviors the same as unsafe conditions
- Record area and actions, but not names
 - Horseplay
 - Improper tool use
 - Unsafe lifting
 - Bypassing safety devices
 - Not using PPE

Behavioral

