HAZARDS AND RISK AT THE WORKPLACE

Identification, Prevention and Rectification

DEFINITIONS
- **HAZARD** - A hazard is anything that can cause harm (e.g. chemicals, electricity, working at height etc)
- **RISK** - Risk is the chance or probability of harm actually being done.
- **DANGER** - Danger is the relative exposure to hazard. A hazard may be present but there may be little danger because of control measures taken.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
- Critical appraisal of all activities
- Complete understanding of the working situation.
- Methods of identifying workplace hazard include: develop checklist, inspections & audit, job safety analysis, consulting with employees, observation, advice from specialist etc.

HAZARD IN THE WORKPLACE
1. PHYSICAL
2. CHEMICAL
3. BIOLOGICAL
4. PSYCHO-SOCIAL
5. ERGONOMIC

IDENTIFYING HAZARD
- WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS
- JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS [JSA]
- AUDIT
- RISK ANALYSIS
- ACCIDENT HISTORICAL DATA
- FEEDBACK FROM EMPLOYEES

RISK ASSESSMENT PROSES
- Gather information about each hazard identified.
- Use the information to assess the likelihood and consequence of each hazard and produce a qualitative.

LIKE HOOD
Likelihood:
- very likely - could happen frequently
- likely - could happen occasionally
- unlikely - could happen, but only rarely
- highly unlikely - could happen, but probably never will

CONSEQUENCES
- fatality
- major injuries (nomally irreversible injury or damage to health)
- minor injuries (nomally reversible injury damage to health requiring days work)
- negligible injuries (first aid)

QUALITATIVE RISK TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSEQUENCE</th>
<th>VERY LIKELY</th>
<th>LIKELY</th>
<th>UNLIKELY</th>
<th>HIGHLY UNLIKELY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatality</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Injuries</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Injuries</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible injuries</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIRARU
OHSAS 18001 : 2007 (Clause 4.3.1)
Routine and non-routine activities
Activities of all persons having access to the workplace
(including constructors and visitors)
Human behavior, capabilities and other human factor

Hazard Prevention and Control Measures
MS 1722 : 2005 (Clause 3.3.4.1)

Risk Life Cycle
Risk is present in every aspect of the life cycle of facilities. Therefore it requires us identify the risk in every phase of the life cycle and develop methods to manage them. While life cycle risk management of sorts has been practiced for many years, the adoption of the integrated approach to life cycle risk management is yet to become a standard practice in the industry.

Sensible Risk Management
Is not About:
Creating a totally risk free society
Generating useless paperwork mountains
Scaring people by exaggerating or publicizing activities for individuals where the risk are managed
Reducing protection of people from risk that cause real harm and suffering

How to assess the risk in your workplace
1. Identify the hazard
2. Decide who might be harmed and how
3. Evaluate the risk and decide or precaution
4. Record your findings and implement them
5. Review your assessment and update if necessary
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