SAFE WORK SYSTEM

LEGAL
GENERAL REQUIREMENT
OSHA 1994
- Section 15 (1) - Duties of Employer
  - To ensure the safety, health and welfare of his employees
- Section 24 (1) (c) - Duties of Employee
  - To wear or use at all times any protective equipment or clothing provided by the employer for the purpose of preventing risk to his safety & health

LEGAL
Eye Protection : Regulation 32 (c), SHW Regulation 1970.
Ear Protection : Regulation 32 (d), SHW Regulation 1970, Regulation 17 (2), Noise Exposure Regulation 1989; Regulation 17 (c), Noise Exposure Regulation 1989
Respiratory Protection : Regulation 32 (c), SHW Regulation 1970; Regulation 15 (1) (USECHHI) 2000, Regulation 16 (USECHHI) 2000; Regulation 17, Lead Regulation 1984; Regulation 20, Lead Regulation 9, 10 - 18, Asbestos Process regulation 1986
Hand & Arm Protection : Regulation 32 (f), SHW Regulation 1970
Foot & Leg Protection : Regulation 32 (a)(v), SHW Regulation 1970; Regulation 15 (2), BOWC 1986
Fall Protection : Regulation 32 (c), SHW Regulation 1970;

HAZARDOUS ENERGY
- HEAT : HOT WATER, BURNING PYRE
- COLD : LIQUID NITROGEN
- CORROSIVE CHEMICAL : CAUSTIC SODA, ACID
- IMPACT ENERGY : VEHICLE, HAMMER
- POTENTIAL ENERGY : SPRING, PRESSURE
- BIOLOGICAL : ANIMALS, INSECTS
- PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL : SAWS, DRILLS
- ELECTRICAL, RADIATION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
HAZARD CONTROL
Hierarchy
- Elimination
- Substitution
- Isolation
- Engineering
- Administration
- Personal Protective Equipment

LIMITATIONS TO PPEs
- May be not suitable for continuos use
- May not be always worn properly
- May transfer hazard to another location

SAFE WORK SYSTEM
- Before we can “reduce the risk”, we have to identify what are the hazard
  - Then we can have to assess the risk, to see if the risk needs to be reduce or not :
    - Are current controls adequate?
    - Can we accept the consequences?
  - Finally, we have to see how we can “Reduce the risk”

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT PPEs
Assessment - Understand the environment
  Most important step in PPE compliance be both Open-minded and realistic.
  Should not fall solely on one person or even one part of the organization-Collaboration
Selection - Match PPE to the hazard
  First decide if PPE is the proper and only solution
Ask the following questions :
  - Can the hazard be removed by substitution or elimination of an ingredient or task?
  - Can the hazard be mitigated by guards or redesign of the equipment?
  - Can work practices, procedures or administrative controls be put in place to solve the problem

TRAINING - PROPER WEAR, CARE and DISPOSAL
The employer must communicate the decision to effected employees...then, worker must be properly sized and trained.
Training start with ensuring that employees know what PPE is required and when, how to don, doff, adjust and wear PPE.
Limitations of PPE, proper care and maintenance, usefull life and disposal of training.

VERIFICATION - MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE
Employers must verify that employees know, understand and follow their PPE training
Retain an employee if there is a change in work assignment, change in PPE or if improper use is detected

WHY NON-COMPLIANCE?
The main “Why” was “uncomfortable” PPE, according to 62 percent of respondent who had observed noncompliance in the workplace. This was followed by : workers thinking PPE was not necessary the task, PPE was “too hot”, PPE fits poorly, or was “unattractive looking”

COMFORTABLE + TRENDY

From survey of attendees at the National Safety Council (NSC) Congress