What is an induction?



Contribute to OH&S Processes

Types of Induction

- New Employee Induction
- Site Inductions
- Equipment Inductions

What is a Hazard?



Session 2

Contribute to OH&S Processes



A **hazard** is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.

Basically, a hazard can cause harm or adverse effects; •to individuals

- to property or equipment
- •or to the environment

Session 2

Hazard Factors to Consider

Factor 1:The same hazard can often *affect people differently.*

Factor 2:The *potential* to cause injury/illness can be different for different hazards.

Factor 3:Not all hazards take the *same time* to cause injury/illness.

Factor 4:People often have *different perceptions* of potential hazards and the damage the hazards can cause.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY



Hazard Classification

Generally hazards can be classified into five groups:

- Physical
- Mechanical
- Chemical
- Biological
- Psychosocial



Physical Hazards

A physical hazard is defined as "A factor within the environment that can harm the body without necessarily touching it. Vibration and noise are examples of physical hazards".

Physical hazards include but aren't limited to electricity, radiation, pressure,

noise, heights and vibration amongst many others

Heat Lighting Noise Vibration Dust Electricity



Mechanical Hazards

Mechanical hazards are created by the powered operation of apparatus or tools. The applied power may be electrical or human.

Plant Machinery Tools Equipment Vehicles Tractors Mowers Chainsaws Quad bikes



Chemical Hazards

Chemicals in the workplace are substances, mixtures and materials that can be classified according to their <u>health</u> and <u>physicochemical</u> risks and dangers.

<u>Health hazards include skin irritants, carcinogens or respiratory sensitisers that have</u> an adverse effect on a worker's health as a result of direct contact with or exposure to the chemical, usually through inhalation, skin contact or ingestion.

<u>Physicochemical hazards generally result from a substance's physical and chemical</u> properties, as is the case with flammable, corrosive, oxidising or explosive

substances.	
	Herbicides
Acids, alkalis	Insecticides
Metals	Fungicides
Non-metals	Pesticides – animal
Gases	baits & fumigation
Organic compounds	Surfactants
Dusts	Fertisilers
Vapours	Soil additives
	Herbicide additives



Biological Hazards

Biological hazards are organic substances that pose a threat to the health of humans and other living organisms. Biological hazards include pathogenic micro-organisms, viruses, toxins (from biological sources), spores, fungi and bio-active substances.

Viruses Pathogenic organisms – disease spreading organisms Spores Fungi Insects – bees, wasps, ants Snakes Spiders

Aggressive dogs & people



Psychosocial Hazards

Psychosocial hazards include but aren't limited to stress, violence and other workplace stressors.

Bullying Workplace harassment Sexual harassment Poor design of work or jobs Poor communication Poor interpersonal relationships Aggression May arise from personal life Fatigue

Risks to psychological health due to work should be viewed in the same way as other health and safety risks.



Hazard Sources

Hazards can arise from:

- workplace premises
- work practices and systems
- plant and equipment
- •workplace environment.



Hazards Identification

Chemical Ingestion -Skin/Lungs Communications Cuts & Injuries Electrocution Eye Damage Falling Objects Falls /slopes Height

Fire

First Aid- Emergency Response Induction & Supervision Manual Handling Noise Public Safety Sharps/Biological hazards Traffic Trip Hazards Weather Exposure Wild Things Working on water Working in the heat Fire Danger – Total Fire Ban

Tools for Hazard Identification

JSA Job Safety Analysis

SWMS Safe Work Methods Statement

RISK ASSESSMENT & CONTROL

F-3 SEEDS Job Safety Analysis Worksheet version 1-Jan 2014

Site Name:	Site	Supervisor	Signe	ed:
Project:	Dat	es:		
Site Location/Address for I	Emergency Purposes:		SITE INFO SHEET P	RESENT & REVIEWED?:
			Yes	No
			WEATHER CONDIT	TION Temp:
Employees & signatures:			Wind- 🗆 High 🗆 M	Nedium 🗆 Low
Employee Name	Signature	Employee Nan	ne	Signature
				1

Activity	Hazard/Risks	Risk Control Measures	Discussed
Preparation	Untrained/uninducted staff	 Initial employee induction task specific induction 	
travelling to and from and	Unsecured items on vehicle	 Check toolboxes and other equipment are secured & inaccessible to public 	
accessing site	Manual Handling - loading vehicle	Training & Induction Correct lifting technique	
	 Safe access to site – parking of 	 Check jobsheet/site info sheet re access 	
	vehicle & pedestrian access, 4WD	Park vehicle safely off road appropriate signage	
	required.	safe fence/gate/creek crossing as per training	
	Traffic hazards – working on	Traffic mgt plan if required appropriate signage	
	roadsides	high visibility vests	
Working in the	Lack of communication – for	□ supervision □work closely together at least 2	
Bush	emergencies & between staff on site	people together mobile phone SPOT for sites with poor reception	
	Emergency response	□First Aider □ First aid kit □ phone reception or SPOT	
	Weather Exposure – working in	PPE Sunscreen Monitor Weather Conditions	
	heat/wet/cold, total fire ban days	□ Consultation with Crew □ Adequate fluid intake □Early starts & working in the shade	
	Manual Handling	□ Training & Induction □ Use correct lifting technique □ Rotate repetitive activities □ PPE □ Site Inspection	
	Eye Damage	□ Safety glasses □ Site Inspection □First Aider □ First aid kit	
	Cuts & Injuries	PPE Site Inspection First Aider First aid kit tool induction	
	 Slips, trips & falls – logs, vegetation, holes 	□ PPE □ Site Inspection □First Aider □ First aid kit	

	Slopes & heights – working on	PPE Site Inspection First Aider First aid kit	
	inclines	Avoid steep areas Duty of care taken	
	Falling objects –tree limbs	PPE Site Inspection First Aider First aid kit	
	Site access – Tences, gates & creek	Site inspection in Check Jobsheet/site into sheet re	
	crossings	training	
	□Wild things – bees wasns sniders	PPE Site Inspection Eirst Aider Eirst aid kit	
	and snakes, poisonous plants	Carry snake bandages over summer	
	□Unidentified Cultural heritage	Check jobsheet/site info sheet for Cultural	
		Heritage significance Do not remove or disturb	
		potential artefacts/sites Report to client	
	Disease Spread	□ Check jobsheet/site info sheet □ Phytoclean boots,	
		tyres and tools where necessary	
Weed Control	Manual Handling	Training & Induction Use correct lifting	
		technique Rotate repetitive activities PPE	
	Use of hand tools	Training & Induction PDF Site Inspection First	
		Aider First aid kit	
	Negative impact on habitat and/or	□check site info sheet for significant species □□ Site	
	significant species	Inspection Plant Identification training	
	Erosion potential	Site Inspection Training & Induction	
	Fire risk/weed burning	□ Site Inspection □ Training & Induction	
	Public Safety	□ Site Inspection □ Appropriate Signage	
– chemical			
	Cnemical exposure	Iraining & Induction PPE Site Inspection First	
	Chemical Spill Risk	Training & Induction PPE Spill Kit	
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Off-target sprav damage	□ Training & Induction □ Site Inspection □check site	
		info sheet for significant species	
- mechanical			
	noise & vibration	Training & Induction PPE	
(brushcutters,			
chainsaw, hedge	equipment induced injury	□ Training & Induction □ Rotate repetitive activities	
trimmer, chipper)		PPE Site Inspection	
Revegetation &	Manual Handling	□ Training & Induction □ Use correct lifting	
Seed Collection		technique Rotate repetitive activities PPE Cite Inconsting	
	equipment induced injury		
Other			
ould			
	I		

ALL STAFF MUST BE INDUCTED IN THE USE OF EQUIPMENT & ACTIVITIES FOR THE JOB.



Risk is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard. It may also apply to situations with property or equipment loss.



Risk assessment is the process where you:

- •identify hazards,
- analyze or evaluate the risk associated with that hazard, and
- that hazard, and
 - •determine appropriate ways to eliminate or control the hazard.

Risk Assessment Video





Elimination – the hazard is completely removed

e.g. not working on steep slopes, not using chem where possible

Substitution – replacing a hazardous substance or work process with a non-hazardous or less hazardous option

e.g. choosing low schedule rated chemicals



Engineering Controls– an effective option for controlling risk – includes physical modification and improvements to tools and equipment

e.g- improved harnesses on knapsacks – guards on brushcutters

Administrative Controls – introducing work practices which reduce risk. This limits or controls exposure to risk

e.g. Rotating jobs – manuals to follow - safe work procedures – training – signs and labels



Personal Protective Equipment– least effective control measure – consider all other options in the hierarchy of controls first. May be used in combination with other controls

e.g- protective clothing, boots, gloves – use of sunscreen and sunglasses – masks and respirators

Measure of Likelihood

(What is the realistic likelihood of the unwanted event, accident or circumstance occurring)

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTOR	LEVEL
May occur only in exceptional circumstances	Rare	A
Could occur at some time	Unlikely	В
Might occur at some time	Possible	C
Will probably occur in most circumstances	Likely	D
Is expected to occur in most circumstances	Almost certain	Е

Measure of Consequence or Impact (What is the most probable consequence should the unwanted event or accident occur)

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTOR	LEVEL
No damage or injury, low financial loss	Insignificant	1
Minor damage/injury, on-site release immediately contained, medium financial loss	Minor	2
Moderate damage/medical treatment, on-site release contained with outside assistance, high financial loss	Moderate	3
Extensive damage/injuries, loss of production capability, off- site release with no detrimental effects, major financial loss	Major	4
Death, toxic release off-site with detrimental effect, huge financial loss	Catastrophic	5

Risk Analysis Matrix

(Likelihood X Consequence = Risk Level)

	CONSEQUENCE										
LIKELIHOOD	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5						
A = Rare	L	L	М	H	H						
B = Unlikely	L	L	М	H	E						
C = Possible	L	М	H	E	E						
D = Likely	M	Н	Н	E	E						
E = Almost certain	Н	Н	Е	E	Е						

LEGEND

= Extreme risk; = High risk; = Moderate risk; = Low risk;

- Immediate action needed.
- Senior management attention needed.
- Management responsibility must be specified.
- Manage by routine procedures.

Priority of Risk Treatment Options

1. Elimination		Complete elimination of the risk.
2. Substitution		Replacement of material, process, substance etc.
3. Engineering	1	Designing risks out or isolation of risks.
4. Administrati	ve	Adjusting the time or conditions of risk exposure, including training options.
5. Protective E	quipment	Provision of protective equipment where other options are not practicable.

Risk Matrix

F-2 SEEDS Safe Work Methods Statements (SWMS)

Site Name:	Site Supervisor			signed			
Project:	Date/s						-
Staff name:	Activity/s				Site Eme	Location/Addre rgency Purpose	es for es

Activity List the tasks required to perform the activity in the sequence they are carried out.	Hazards/Risks (See over for a list of Hazards) Against each task list the hazards that could cause injury or environmental damage	Likelihood of the unwanted event or circumstance (A- rare to E-almost certain)	Neasure of the Consequence of the event 1 insignificant to 5- Catastrophic	Risk Score – Low Moderate High Extreme	Risk control measures List the control measures required to eliminate or minimise the risk of injury arising from the identified hazard	Who is responsible? to implement the control measure identified	Residual likelihood	Residual Consequenc	Residual Score

Remember: Each SWMS must be site specific and may change during the job.

Activity List the tasks required to perform the activity in the sequence they are carried out.	Hazards/Risks (See over for a liet of Hazards) Against each task list the hazards that could cause injury or environmental damage	Likelihood of the unwanted event or circumstance (A- rare to E-almost certain)	Measure of the Consequence of the event 1 insignificant to 5- Catastrophic	Risk Score – Low Noderate High Extreme	Risk control measures List the control measures required to eliminate or minimise the risk of injury arising from the identified hazard	Who is responsible? to implement the control measure identified	Residual likelihood	Residual Consequenc	Residual Score

All staff / Subcontractors must be inducted in the use of equipment and activities for the job. If staff not inducted then do so before the job commences

	Environmental Hazards		
Chemical Ingestion -Skin/Lungs	Fire	Traffic	Chemical Spill Risk
Communications	First Aid- Emergency Response	Trip Hazards	Disease spreading
Cuts & Injuries	Induction & Supervision	Weather Exposure	Erosion Potential
Electrocution	Manual Handling	Wild Things	Habitat destruction
Eye Damage	Noise	Working on water	Off target Spray damage
Falling Objects	Public Safety	Working in the heat	Weed Spread Risk
Falls /slopes Height	Sharps/Biological hazards	Fire Danger – Total Fire Ban	

Version 3-Jan 2014

PPE



Personal protective equipment (PPE) is clothing and equipment worn by employees, students, contractors or visitors to protect or shield their bodies from workplace hazards.



Foot protection

Hearing protection



Earplugs

Earmuffs & Accessories





Disposable Coveralls



PVC Aprons

I



Rain Gear

Safety Vests



Welding Gear

Eye protection









Safety Glasses

Visor Accessories

Safety Goggles

Face Shields

Disposable

Respirators



Flat Fold Masks



Half Mask Respirator & Accessories

Head protection

Respiratory protection

Hard Hats





Bump Caps



Sun Hats



Hard Hat Accessories

http://www.prochoice.com.au/Protective Eyewear/Safety Glasses.aspx







ProMesh Masks

Hand protection



Disposable Gloves



Cotton Gloves



Leather General Purpose Gloves



Riggamate Leather Gloves





Stinga Gloves



PVC Gloves



Synthetic Latex Gloves



Synthetic Leather Gloves





Synthetic PU Gloves

Synthetic Nitrile Gloves





Chemical Gloves

Glove Accessories



Synthetic Cut **Resistant Gloves**