**Occupational Health and Safety**

**Risk Assessment Assignment**

**HRMN – 1006 OHS**

**Risk Assessment for Quality Inspector**

A person wearing a hard hat and overalls holding a tool

Description automatically generated

**Team Member:**

* **Gurwinder Singh – 200557497**
* **Manpreet Kaur – 200554128**
* **Sukhminder Kaur - 200582090**

Introduction to the Role of a Quality Inspector

A Quality Inspector at Honda Manufacturing plays a critical role in ensuring that the vehicles produced meet the highest standards of quality and safety. This position involves meticulously examining various vehicle components, including engines, transmissions, and body parts, to identify any defects or deviations from specifications. Quality Inspectors use precision measurement tools to verify dimensions and tolerances and conduct functional tests to ensure components perform correctly.

Their work is essential for maintaining the reputation of Honda's products and ensuring customer satisfaction. By identifying potential issues before vehicles leave the manufacturing facility, Quality Inspectors help prevent costly recalls and enhance the overall reliability of the vehicles.

This role requires keen attention to detail, technical skills, and a thorough understanding of manufacturing processes and quality standards.

Safety Hazards Being Assessed

1. Repetitive Strain Injuries (RSIs):

* Continuous inspection activities, such as visually examining parts and conducting repetitive measurements, can lead to repetitive strain injuries. These injuries are caused by repetitive motions and prolonged physical exertion, potentially resulting in chronic pain and decreased productivity.

2. Eye Strain:

* Prolonged visual inspections and extended periods of working with computer screens can cause eye strain. Symptoms include headaches, blurred vision, and eye discomfort, which can affect the inspector's ability to perform tasks accurately.

3. Musculoskeletal Injuries:

* Repeated use of precision measurement tools and the physical demands of handling and moving heavy or awkwardly shaped vehicle parts can cause musculoskeletal injuries. These injuries include strains, sprains, and back pain, which can result from improper lifting techniques or overexertion.

4. Cuts and Punctures:

* Handling sharp tools and components poses a risk of cuts and punctures. These injuries can occur if inspectors are not using tools correctly or if safety measures are not adequately followed.

5. Electrical Hazards:

* The use of powered measurement equipment exposes inspectors to potential electrical hazards. Faulty equipment, improper grounding, or electrical malfunctions can lead to electric shocks or burns.

6. Crush Injuries:

* Handling large or heavy vehicle components carries a risk of crush injuries. These injuries can occur if parts are dropped or if proper lifting and handling procedures are not followed.

7. Slips, Trips, and Falls:

* Cluttered workspaces, improperly stored parts, and wet or uneven floors can cause slips, trips, and falls. These accidents can lead to various injuries, including fractures, bruises, and concussions.

8. Stress:

* The need to maintain accuracy and attention to detail while recording and reporting inspection results can lead to stress. High levels of stress can affect the inspector's mental and physical health, reducing overall job performance.

Risk and Assessment Evaluation

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| Date: May 26, 2024 |
| Assessors:  Gurwinder Singh  Manpreet Kaur  Sukhminder Kaur |

**Topic: ** Ergonomics Emerg. Preparedness/  Eyewashes

Evacuation

**** Violence in the **** Bloodborne Pathogens  Other:

Workplace

**** Confined Space **** Chemical/Hazardous

Entry Substances

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| **POSITION AT RISK:** **Quality Inspector** |
| **ACTIVITY PROCESS/PROCEDURE** |
| 1. **Inspecting Vehicle Components:** Quality inspectors are responsible for examining various vehicle components, such as engines, transmissions, and body parts, to ensure they meet the required quality standards. This process involves visually inspecting parts for defects, measuring components to ensure they meet specifications, and conducting functional tests. |
| 1. **Using measurement tools and equipment:** Inspectors use a variety of precision measurement tools, such as calipers, micrometers, and gauges, to check the dimensions and tolerances of vehicle components. These tools require precise handling and repeated use. |
| 1. **Handling and Moving Parts:** Inspectors must often lift, carry, and position vehicle parts for inspection. This can involve moving heavy or awkwardly shaped components, which poses a risk of physical strain. |
| 1. **Recording and Reporting Inspection Results:** After inspecting the components, inspectors must accurately record their findings and report any defects or deviations from specifications. This involves using computer systems or paper forms to document the results. |
| 1. **Working Near Automated Machinery:** Quality inspectors often work in close proximity to automated machinery used in the manufacturing process. This machinery can include robotic arms, conveyor systems, and other automated equipment. |

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| **HAZARD PROFILE** |
| 1. Repetitive strain injuries (RSIs) from using measurement tools |
| 2. Musculoskeletal injuries from lifting and handling parts |
| 3. Exposure to hazardous substances |
| 4. Accidental collisions with automated machinery |
| 5. Electrical hazards from inspection equipment |
| 6. Crush injuries from heavy components |

**FREQUENCY (OF TASK)**

Rare  Unusual  Occasional  Frequent  Continuous 

**PROBABILITY**

Unusual  Conceivable Inconceivable Possible  Expected 

#### SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL INJURY

#### Reporting Only First Aid  Minor  Moderate  Major  Fatality

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| **TOTAL (FxSxP):** **6 x 6 x 30 = 1080** |

**Risk and Assessment Evaluation (Part 2: Controls)**

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| **CONTROL MEASURES (Existing)** |
| 1. Ergonomic Training: Training for proper tool use and lifting techniques to prevent RSIs and musculoskeletal injuries. |
| 2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Use of PPE such as gloves and safety glasses to protect against cuts, punctures, and eye strain. |
| 3.Maintenance and Safety Measures: Regular maintenance of inspection equipment, clear marking of hazardous areas, and noise reduction measures in areas with high machinery use. |

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| **RECOMMENDED CONTROL MEASURES** | | | | | |
| **ENGINEERING:**   * Enclosure  * Guarding * Segregation * Ventilation * Local exhaust * General | **ADMINISTRATIVE:**   * Safe work procedures * Adequate supervision * Training/Education * Scheduling/Shift rotation * Purchasing standards * Information (signs & labels) | | | **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**   * Eye * Hearing * Head * Face * Respiratory * Foot * Gloves * Other | |
| **CONTROL MEASURES (Recommended)** | |  | Possible Action Date | | Complete or Not |
| * Elimination: Automate certain inspection tasks to reduce human handling. | |  |  | |  |
| * Guarding: Install safety barriers around automated machinery to prevent accidental collisions. | |  |  | |  |
| * Ventilation: Improve ventilation to reduce exposure to hazardous substances. | |  |  | |  |
| * Safe Work Procedures: Develop detailed SOPs for inspection tasks. | |  |  | |  |
| * Adequate Supervision: Implement regular supervision and safety audits. | |  |  | |  |
| * Training/Education: Conduct safety and ergonomic training sessions. | |  |  | |  |

**FREQUENCY (OF TASK)**

Rare  Unusual  Occasional  Frequent  Continuous 

**PROBABILITY**

Inconceivable  Conceivable  Unusual  Possible  Expected 

#### SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL INJURY

#### Reporting Only First Aid  Minor  Moderate  Major  Fatality

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| **TOTAL (FxSxP): 3 x 3 x 20 = 180** |

**Professional HR Reporting**

**Reflection on Learning and OHS Legislation:**

Through conducting this risk assessment for a quality inspector at Honda Manufacturing, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the importance of systematically identifying and mitigating workplace hazards. This exercise highlighted how the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) legislation, such as the Occupational Health and Safety Act, plays a crucial role in guiding employers to provide a safe working environment. Regular risk assessments, implementation of control measures, and fostering a culture of safety are mandated by the act.

This assignment emphasized the need for continuous improvement in safety practices, including ergonomic assessments, training, and proper use of PPE to protect workers. The detailed documentation and clear communication required in this process are essential to ensure that all safety protocols are followed, leading to a safer and more efficient workplace.

By working through this risk assessment, we have learned the value of proactive safety management and the importance of adhering to OHS legislation to protect the well-being of employees. This experience has reinforced our commitment to promoting a safe and healthy work environment through diligent risk management and compliance with safety standards.