

PROGRESS CHECK ANSWERS:

① What is industrial hygiene?

* It is a discipline within occupational safety and health of anticipating, recognizing, evaluating and control physical, chemical, biological and ergonomic hazards in the working environment with the objective of protecting worker's health and well-being and safeguarding the community. It also used strict and rigorous scientific methodology and requires professional experience and judgement in determining the potential for hazard, exposure or risk in the workplace and recommend appropriate control measures for hazard abatement.

② What are the classifications of health hazard?

- * CHEMICAL
- * PHYSICAL
- * BIOLOGICAL
- * ERGONOMIC

③ Define TLV-TWA, STEL, MSDS, GHS and WEM.

1. TLV-TWA (Time-Weighted Average) is the time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday or 40-hours for workweek to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse health effects.
2. STEL (Short-term Exposure Limit) is the maximum concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for 15 mins. without suffering from irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage, and narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury.
3. MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) is also known as SDS (Safety Data Sheet) which is a summary of important health, safety and toxicological information on the chemical or the mixture ingredients.
4. GHS (Globally Harmonized System) is a system of classification and labeling of chemicals. It is an international standard for classifying chemicals and communicating its hazards. It is a basis for establishing a comprehensive national chemical safety program, and a comprehensive approach to defining and classifying hazards and communicating information on labels and safety data sheets.
5. WEM (Work Environment Measurement) refers to the sampling and analysis carried out in respect of the atmospheric working environment and other fundamental elements of working environment for the purpose of determining actual conditions therein.

④ Give examples of physical hazards.

- * Extreme temperature

- * Heat stress / cold stress

- * Radiation

- * abnormal air pressure

- * illumination

- * excessive vibration

- * noise