OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

WHAT ARE THE most common HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE?

The six main categories of hazards in the workplace are;

Physical

Biological

Chemical

Ergonomic

Psychosocial

Physical Factors

Physical hazards are **environmental factors** that can harm an employee.

They are the conditions or situations that can cause the body physical harm.

* **Noise**
* **Vibration**
- **Radiation**
- **Lighting**
- **Extremely high/low temperature**
- **Extremely high/low air pressure.**

Biological Factors

Infectious diseases - those caused by infectious agents, known as pathogens

4 types of Pathogens:

- **Viral** Hepatite B, C, HIV virus, Corona virus
- **Bacterial** Charbon, tuberculosis, brucella, tetanus, typhoid
- **Fungal**
- **Parasites**

Chemical Factors

caused by exposure to **chemicals** in the workplace. Can cause breathing problems, skin irritation or burns.

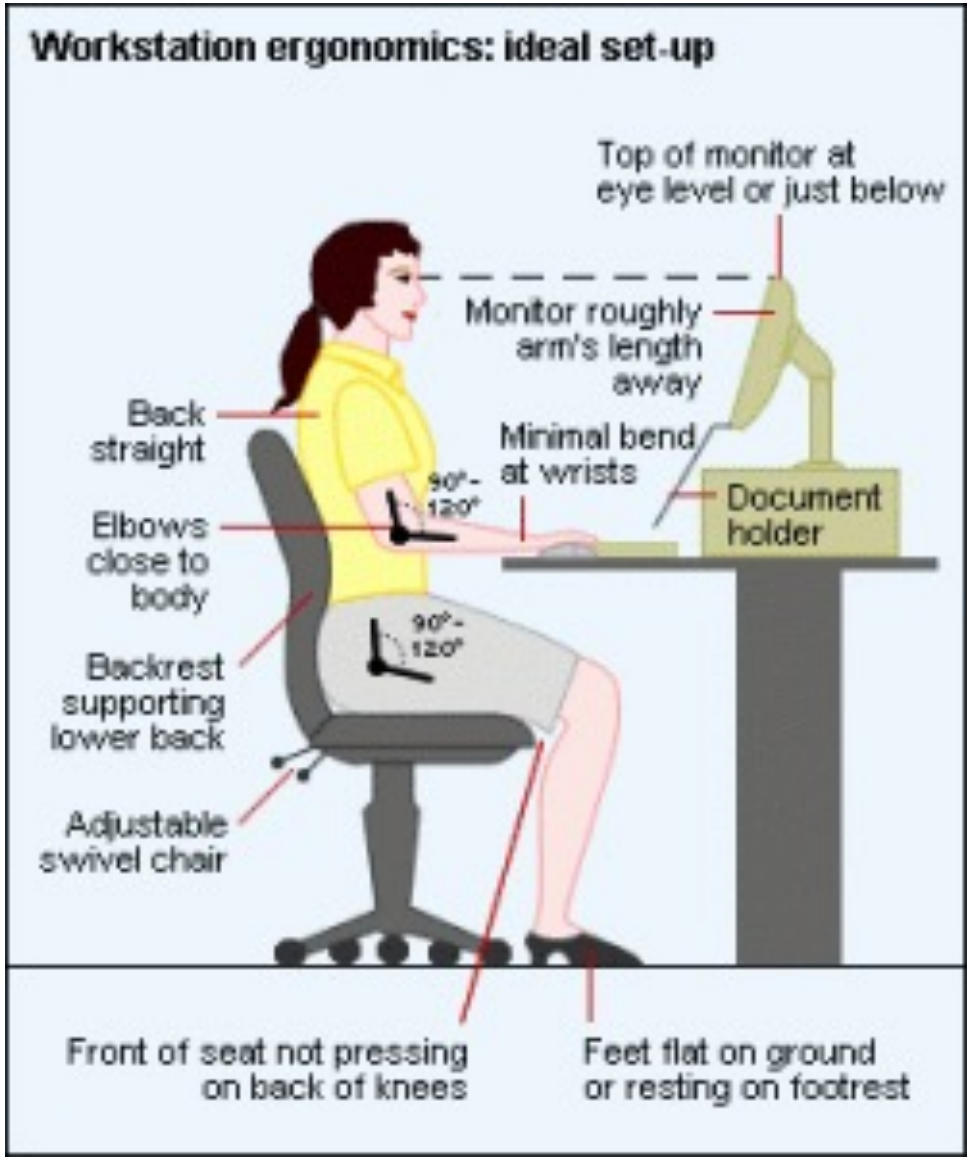
* **Flammable chemicals**
* **Explosive**
- **Radiation**
- **Toxic**
- **Oxidizing**
- **Mutagenic**
- **Corrosive**
- **Irritant**
- **Allergic**
- **Carcinogenic etc.**

Ergonomic Factors

a result of physical factors that can lead to musculoskeletal injuries.

Manuel lifting heavy loads
Repetitive work & hand movements
Body posture

Ergonomic Factors



Psychosocial Factors

Tensions at the workplace may distrupt the concentration and mental health of the worker

Examples of Tensions at the workplace

- **Monotonous work**
- **Excessive work and overtime**
- **Poor work relationships with colleagues and supervisors**
- **Shift work**
- **Remuneration and annual leave issues**
- **Sexual harassment**

UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

- Horseplay and jokes

- Smoking in a non-smoking area.

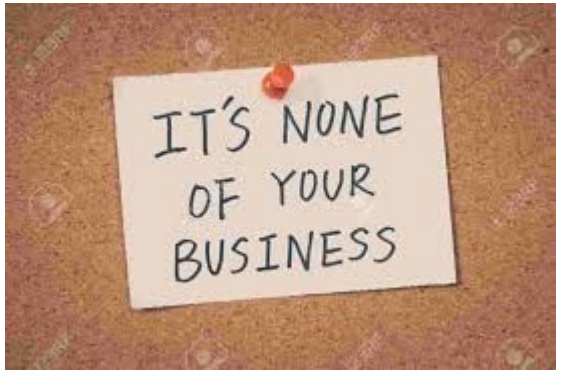
UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

- Bullying

- Fighting

UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

- Assaulting, threatening or interfering with other employees



- Abuse, damage or destruction of property

UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

- Failing to adhere to safe operating procedures.

- Being under the influence of drugs or alcohol while working

There are 3 types of workplaces based on the hazards :

1) less hazardous workplaces

2) hazardous workplaces

3) very/highly hazardous workplaces

Examples of Less Hazardous Workplaces

Examples of hazardous workplaces

Wood manufacturing factories

Manuel mine extraction

Oil transport via pipeline

Welding

Sugar refineries

Porcelain manufacturing

Clay-sand-gravel pits

Match production

plastic raw material manufacturing

Cologne and cosmetics

Examples of Much Hazardous Workplaces


Building sites


coal mining operation


Underground construction


Chemistry labs


Firefighting

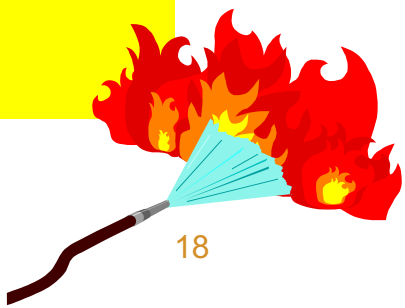

Radiation rays


LPG filling operations


Chimney cleaning

To whom (C) Class OHS Certificate is given?

Engineers, architects or technical staffs who have participated in (C) class OHS trainings and who are successful in the (C) class OHS exam by OSYM.



To whom (B) Class OHS Certificate is given?

Engineers, architects or technical staffs who have worked for at least three years with (C) class OHS certificate and who have participated in (B) class OHS trainings and succeeded in the (B) class OHS exam by ÖSYM.

To whom (A) Class OHS Certificate is given?

An engineer, architect or technician who has worked for **at least four years** with a (B) class OHS certificate and who has attended the (A) class OHS trainings and also succeeded in the (A) class occupational safety exam by ÖSYM.

Roles and Responsibilities of Occupational Health and Safety Experts

- **Consultancy;**
- **Risk assessment;**
- **workplace surveillance;** Periodic maintenance, control, measurement planning, Prepare an emergency plan such as fire
- **education, information, registration;**
- **Cooperation with relevant units;**

Aim is;

- to ensure all work activities are done safely.

- A safe working environment : to remove or reduce the risks to the health, safety and welfare of all workers, and anyone else who may be affected.

- Information, training and supervision that is reasonably necessary to ensure that each worker is safe from injury and risks to health

- A commitment to consult and co-operate with workers in all Matters relating to health and safety in the workplace

- A commitment to continually improve our performance through effective safety management.

Working hours of OHS Experts

1

In less hazardous workplaces with 1000 or more workers, at least «1» occupational safety expert is employed for every 1000 workers.

If the number of workers are more than 1000, additional calculations must be made for others

2

In hazardous workplaces with **500** or more workers, **at least «1»** occupational safety expert is employed **for every 500 workers**.

If the number of workers are more than 500, additional calculations must be made for others

3

In highly hazardous workplaces with **250** or more workers, **at least «1»** occupational safety expert is employed **for every 250 workers.**

If the number of workers are more than 250, additional calculations must be made for others

Which of the following is true for the working time of the OHS expert who will be employed in a less hazardous workplace with 1200 employees ?

A) At least 2 occupational safety specialists must be assigned.
B) At least 1 «Class-C» and at least 1 «class B», totally2 OHS experts must be assigned.
C) at least 1 OHS expert must be assigned, additional calculations must be made for other 200 people.
D) at least 3 OHS expert must be assigned 36 hours per month and additional 5 minutes per workers.

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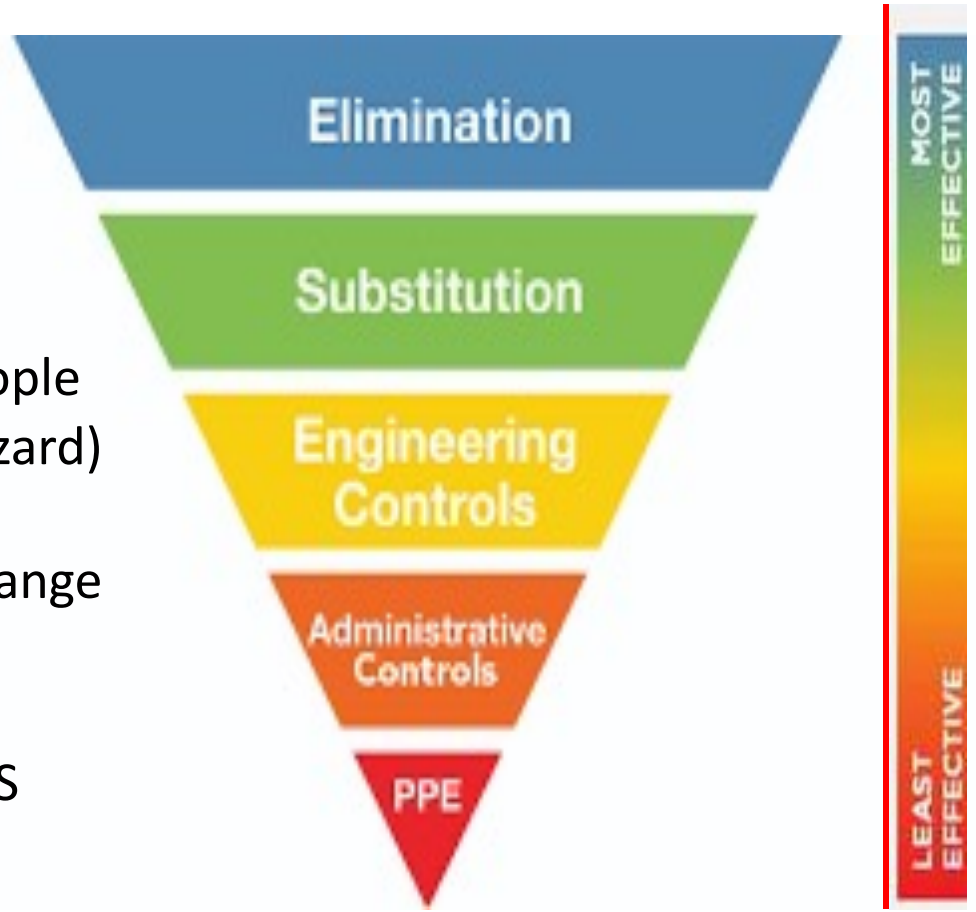
HIERARCHY of CONTROLS

The risk is reduced by taking the following measures according to the results of the risk assessment and **in order of priority**;

- ELIMINATION (remove the hazard)
- SUBSTITUTION (replace the hazard)
- ENGINEERING CONTROLS (Isolate people From the hazard)
- ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS (Change behavior)
- PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENTS



the big accidents
starts with the
small neglect

All "**little** things" if **neglected** will grow into **big** things