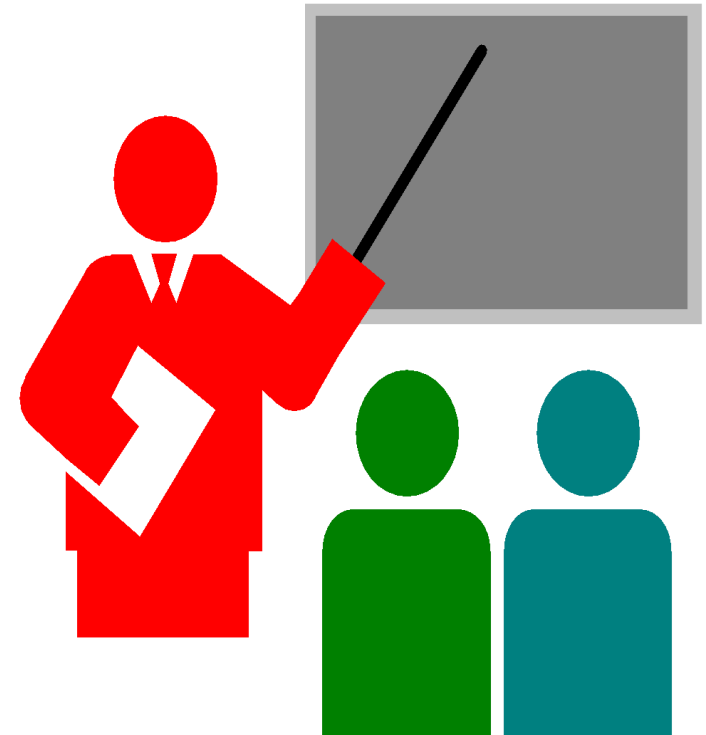


# WELCOME TO DTVS

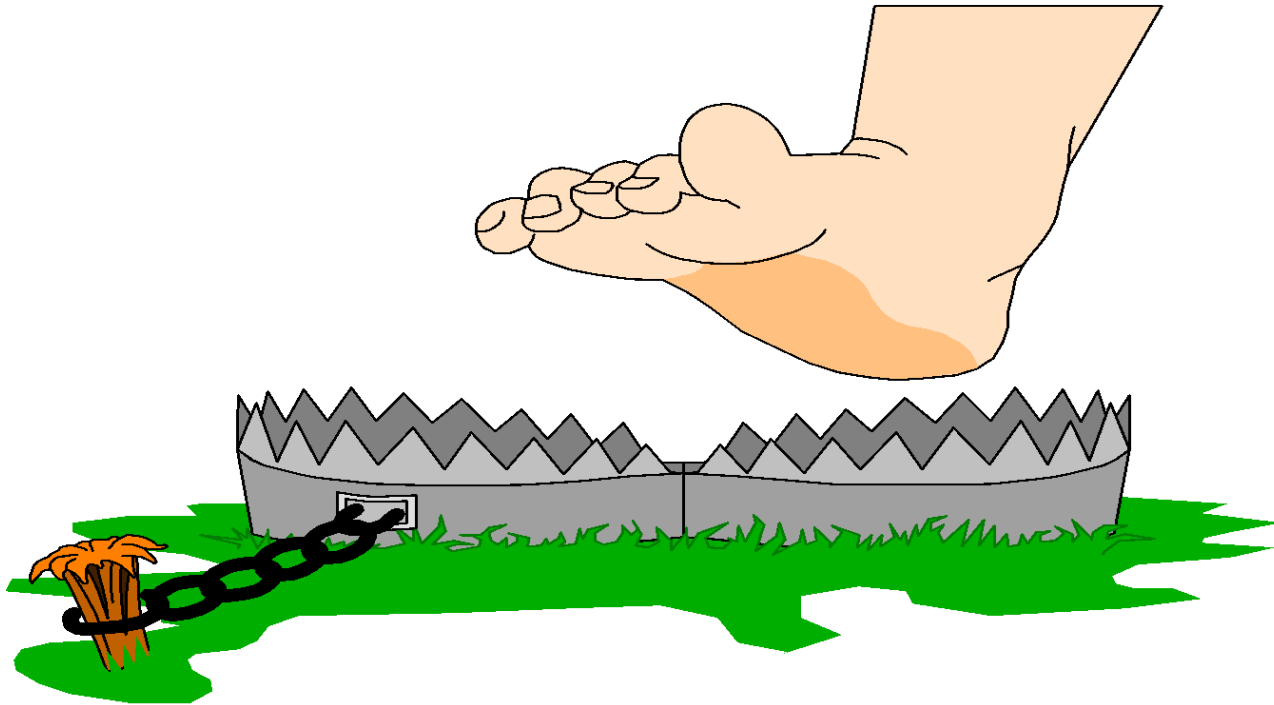
Purpose of this training is to educate all about

- INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS
- ACCIDENTS
- UNSAFE ACTS & UNSAFE CONDITIONS
- YOUR ROLE IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION
- INCIDENTS CASE STUDY



# WHAT IS A HAZARD ?

ANYTHING THAT CAN HARM US IS A HAZARD



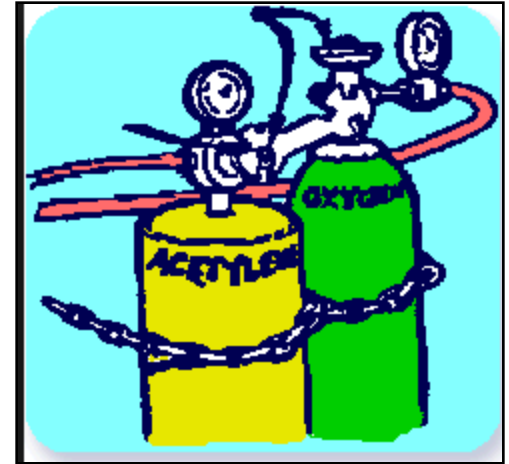
**THERE ARE HAZARDS IN EVERY TRADE THAT IS WHY SAFETY RULES ARE MADE.**



**CHEMICALS**



**FIRE & EXPLOSION**



**TOXIC GASES**

## INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS



**ELECTRICITY**



**MACHINERY**



**MATERIAL HANDLING**

## DIFFERENT CATAGORIES OF HAZARDS



**HAZARD EXISTS EVERYWHERE**

# HAZARDS A COMPARISON

**Hazards may be same but their harm varies with their Magnitude & Type**

HAZARDS AT HOME	INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS
<p>1. <b><u>Fire Hazard Low</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We will have 1 Or 2 LPG cylinders.</li><li>• Handled by all in the family.</li><li>• Will affect the home only.</li></ul>	<p>1. <b><u>High Fire Hazard</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large quantities of burning materials.</li><li>• Handled by experienced and trained.</li><li>• Will affect the areas outside also.</li></ul>
<p>2. Electricity is low voltage (220V AC )</p>	<p>2. Electricity will be to the tune of( 11KV)</p>
<p>3. Machines are less hazardous</p>	<p>3. Machines are dangerous.</p>
<p>4. Material handling is simple and manual</p>	<p>4. Material handling is more dangerous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heavy Machinery are involved in handling.</li></ul>
<p>5. No Gas cylinders of toxic nature</p>	<p>5. Toxic gases like ammonia may be used.</p>

**Hazards cannot be eliminated they can only be controlled**



## SPOT THE HAZARDS IN THE PICTURE – (Exercise -01)



( There are 8 hidden hazards in the picture below )

## SPOT THE HAZARDS IN THE PICTURE – (Exercise - 02)



( There are 8 hidden hazards in the picture below )

# Hierarchy of Control

Apply the highest level of control commensurate with the risk level— lower value controls may be used in the interim until long-term controls are implemented.



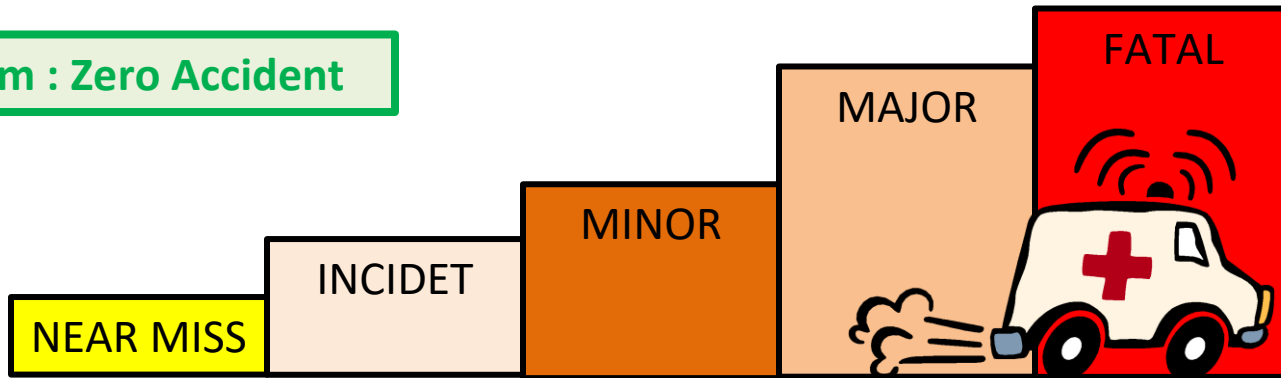
Increasing  
effectiveness  
and sustainability

Increasing participation  
and supervision  
needed



## TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AS PER FACTORIES ACT

**Our Aim : Zero Accident**

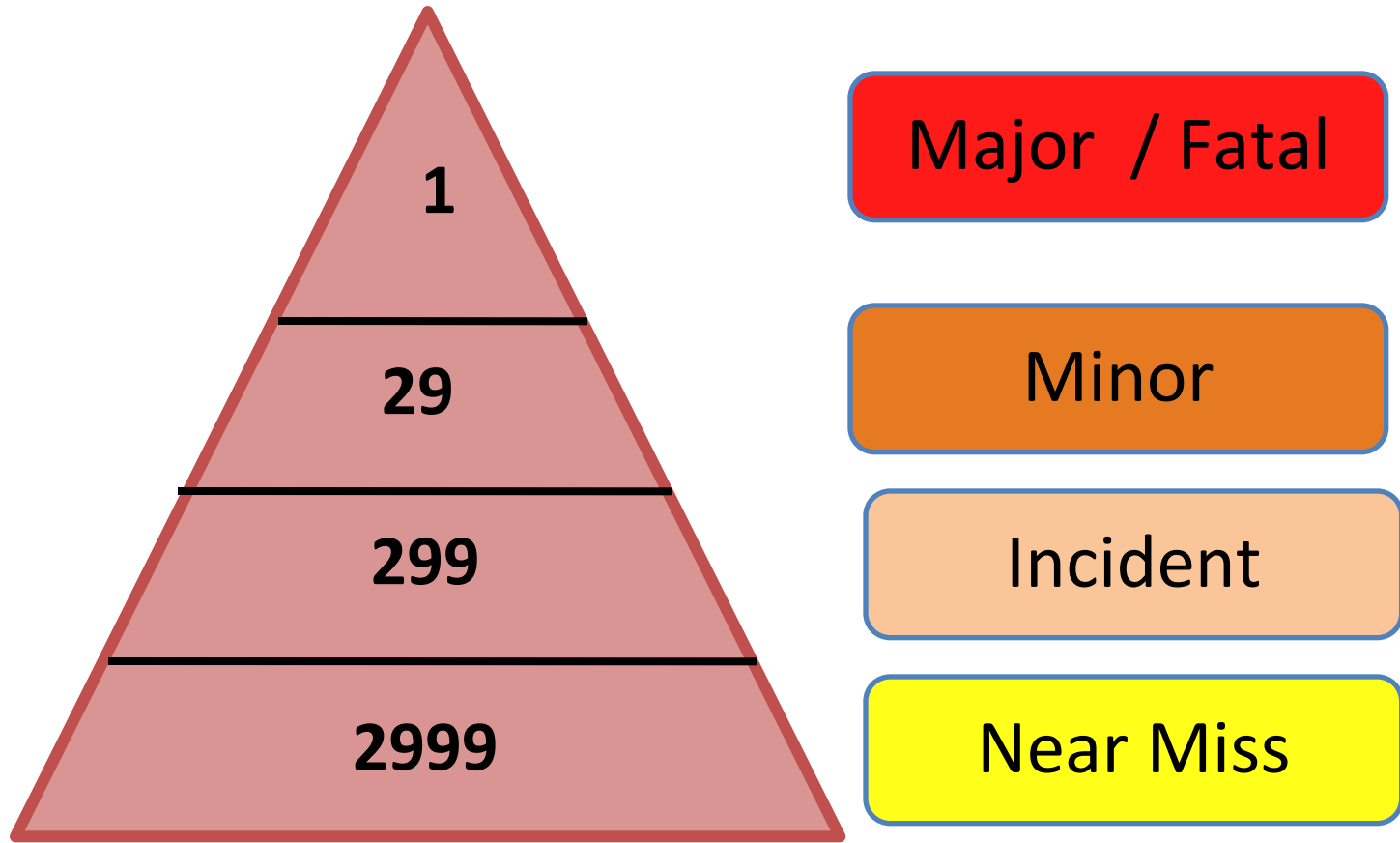


**ACCIDENTS CAN HAPPEN TO ANY TYPE OF EMPLOYEE, EVEN TO THE EXPERIENCED**

Type	Description
1. Near Miss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possibility of human injury but No Human injury ( Ex: Fan or any component falling to ground )</li></ul>
2. Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Return to work within few hour of the accident ( Requires rest and no treatment is required )</li></ul>
3. Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Return to work within 48 hours of the accident ( A small cut injury which requires a bandage &amp; rest )</li></ul>
4. Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Return to work within 21 days of the accident ( Fracture or deep cut injury which requires a surgery )</li></ul>
5. Fatal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Death or Permanent Disablement</li></ul>

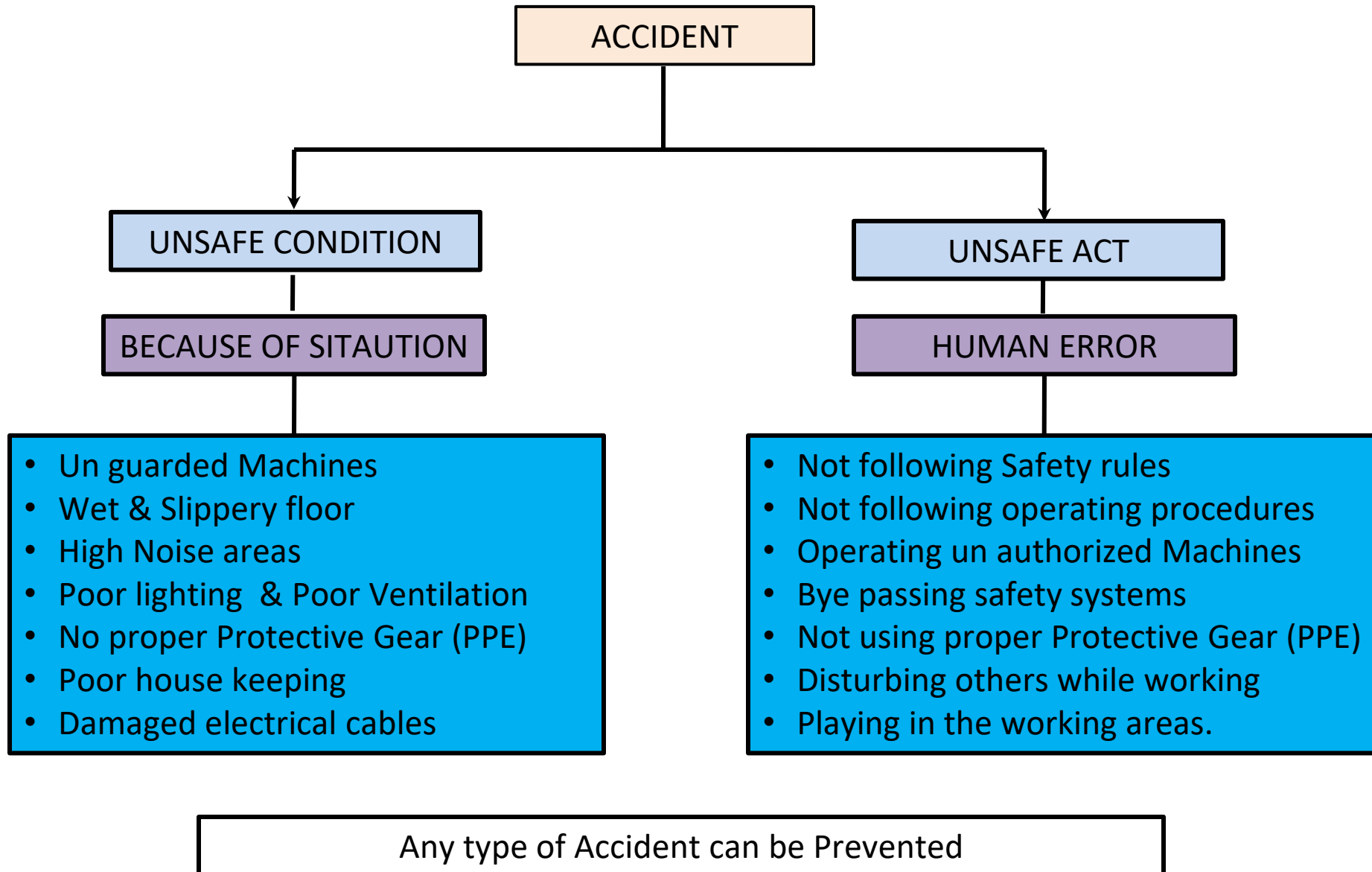
# HENRICH THEORY OF ACCIDENT

THIS THEORY IS APPLICABLE TO ALL TYPE OF INDUSTRIES BUT NUMBERS INDICATED MAY VARY



IDENTIFY ACCIDENTS AT THE EARLIER STAGE AND PREVENT MOVING UPWARDS

# Why Accidents happen ?

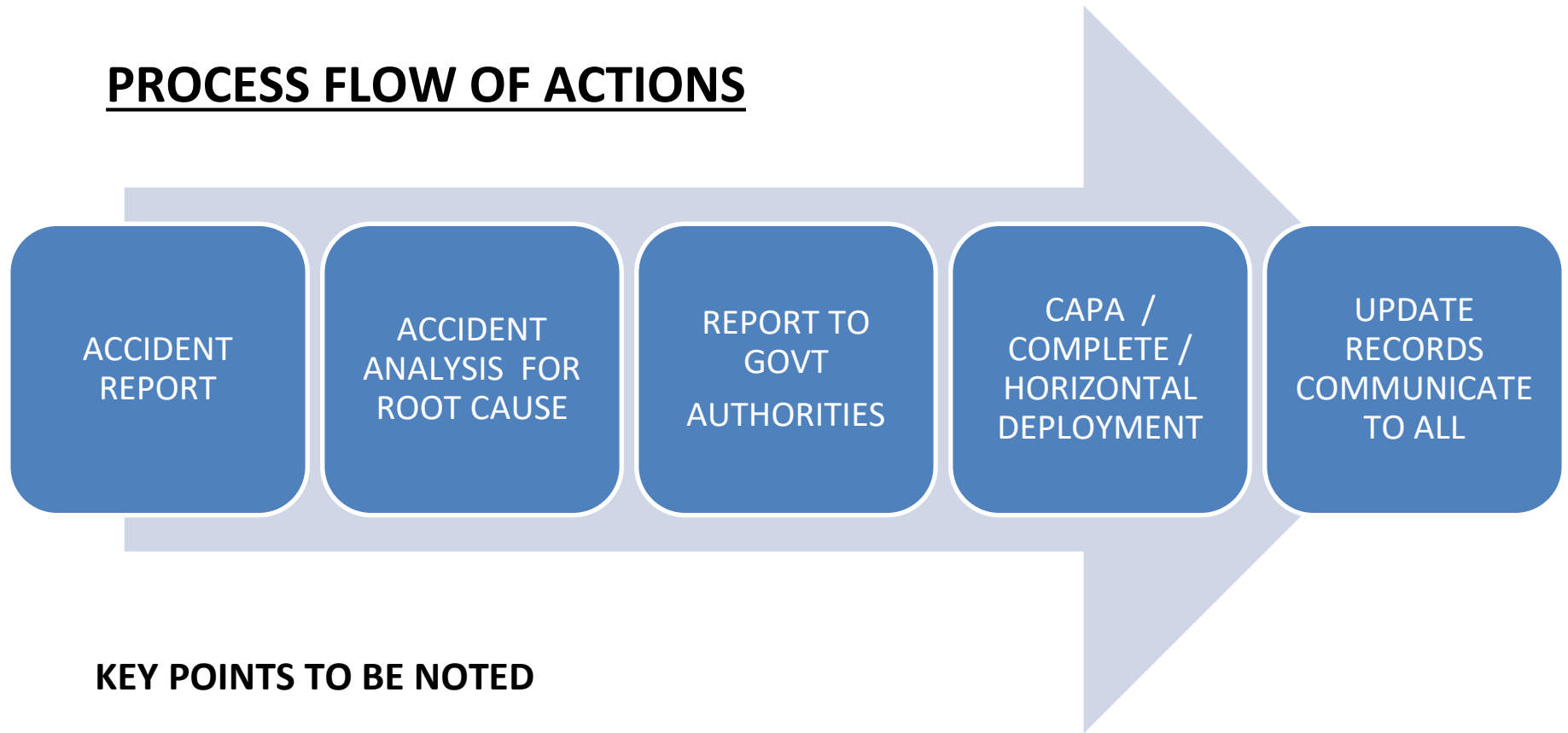


# Loss of Accidents

AFFECTED	DIRECT ( What you can see )	INDIRECT ( What you cannot see )
EMPLOYEE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pain of injury.</li> <li>2. Medical Expenses</li> <li>3. Loss of Earning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fear of recovery</li> <li>2. Fear of Punishment</li> <li>3. Fear of Job</li> </ol>
EMPLOYEE SOCIETY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interruption in their regular work.</li> <li>2. Expenses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Son going to work after discontinuing studies.</li> <li>2. House wife going for work.</li> </ol>
EMPLOYER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medical expenses</li> <li>2. Replacement of men &amp; repair of Machinery</li> <li>3. Idle wages to employee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Company reputation affected.</li> <li>2. Business interruption</li> </ol>
EMPLOYER SOCIETY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production cost Increase.</li> <li>2. Business of our Supplier / Contractor affected</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customer's business affected.</li> <li>2. Higher price for products borne by the consumers .</li> </ol>

# AFTER AN ACCIDENT

## PROCESS FLOW OF ACTIONS



## KEY POINTS TO BE NOTED

- ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES CLEARLY DEFINED
- TARGETS FIXED FOR EACH ACTION PLANNED
- PROPER FORMATS FOR CAPTURING DATA
- MAINTAIN RECORDS FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS

**ACCIDENT PREVENTION IS EVERYBODIES RESPONSIBILITY**