

OHS &

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Safer work, better lives.



SAFETY GOGGLES
MUST BE WORN
IN THIS AREA

NO
SMOKING
IN THIS AREA

At the end of this lesson you are going to learn;

What does OHS mean?

Conduct and acting risk management concept in your lifes

Where does the World go about OHS?

What are the safety-quality-environment management systems?

How do we applicate these systems to our work/life?

What does «**OHS SYSTEM**» do in workplaces?



At the end of this lesson you are going to learn;

What kind of **risk factors** at your surroundings – workplace chemical, biologic, ergonomic, physical, fire, explosion, radioactivity etc.. And how to prevent them

What does «**accident and occupational diseases**» and how to prevent them

What does «**positive safety culture**» mean?

The OHS Law No 6331





Canını başka birine emanet etmek...

A photograph of a man in a white shirt and dark pants climbing down a yellow wall of a building. Another man stands on the roof above him, looking down. The building has a blue sign that reads "İTİMI MERKEZİ" and "b.k12.tr". The sign also lists various departments such as "GİYİM ÜRETİM" and "TEKNOLOJİSİ ALANI".

Canını başka birine emanet etmek...

İTİMI MERKEZİ

b.k12.tr

GİYİM ÜRETİM

TEKNOLOJİSİ ALANI

- Avrupa -

- Sınav Ma -

- Türkçe -



**Umarım merdiven
kaymamıştır..**



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY has become necessary due to these examples.

Aim of Health and Safety

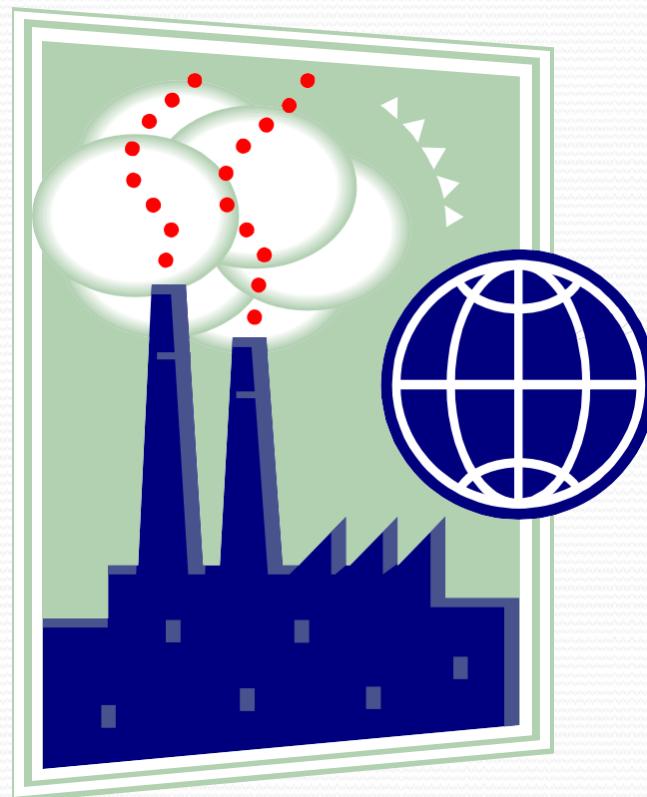


- * To preserve workers
- * To keep production safety (To prevent loss of workday)
- * To make a safe company

Because of lacking of H&S;

- Humans (physically and psychologically)..
- Environment..
- Production.. And
- Economy

will get harm.



Basic Concepts & Definitions



Health:

- The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as '***a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.***'



Safety

The word “**safety**” used to mean the older strategy of accident prevention through the use of hard hats, safety shoes, and a variety of rules and regulations. The main emphasis was on worker safety. Much more recently, “safety” has been replaced by “**loss prevention**”.

This term includes **hazard identification, technical evaluation, and the design of new engineering features** to prevent loss.



«Health and safety» definition

A multidisciplinary field concerned with the creation, design, implementation, communication and regulation of structures, systems, law, policy, procedures, processes and regulations that govern the health, safety and welfare of people.

«Health and safety» affects all people in every country and is concerned with the health, safety and welfare of every person. e.g. education, employment.



Briefly; **Systemic** and **scientific** efforts in order to get rid of hazardous conditions in workplaces during work.



Safety, *hazard* and *risk* are frequently-used terms in process safety. Their definitions are:

Safety or loss prevention: the prevention of accidents through the use of appropriate technologies to identify the hazards of a chemical plant and eliminate them before an accident occurs.

Hazard: a chemical or physical condition that has the potential to cause damage to people, property, or the environment.

Risk: a measure of human injury, environmental damage, or economic loss in terms of both the incident likelihood and the magnitude of the loss or injury.



ILO and WHO definition of Occupational Health

Since 1950, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have shared a common definition of Occupational Health

Firstly, according to this definition,
Occupational health should aim at:

the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of **physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations;**



the protection of workers from risks in their workplaces;

and, to summarize, the adaptation of work to man and adaptation of each man to his job".

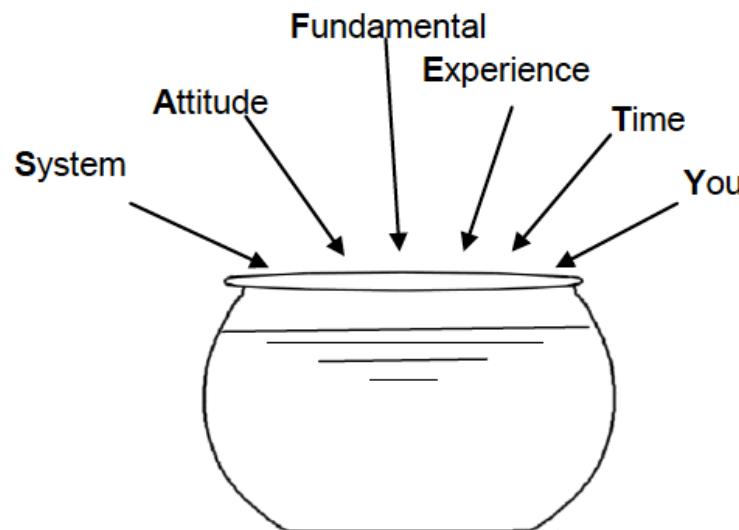


Definition : <http://www.whatishumanresource.com/occupational-health-and-safety>

Safety Programs

A successful safety program requires several ingredients, as shown in Figure 1. These ingredients are:

System
Attitude
Fundamentals
Experience
Time
You

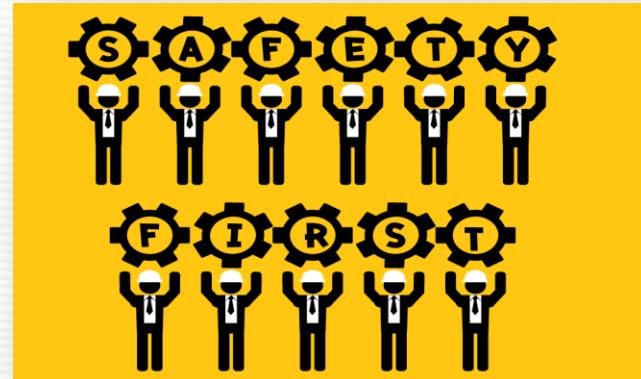


Safety Programs

It is important to recognize the distinction between a **good** and an **outstanding** safety program.

A **good** safety program identifies and eliminates existing safety hazards.

An **outstanding** safety program has management systems that prevent the existence of safety hazards.



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

- **Before the industrial revolution:**
- Production techniques and forms have also changed throughout the production process, *beginning with the first human.*
- The development of **stone and soil**, the development of **mining** techniques, the possession of **fire**, the increasing use of **steam** power, and the development of **work tools and production tools** have been significant influences.
- Studies to solve the problems brought about by the developments in the working life have been fundamental elements in the development of worker health and work safety.
- For this reason, the history of establishing a relationship between work and health depends on ancient times.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

OHS has emerged primarily in conjunction with the concept of the "working class." However, it may not have been formally named since ancient times, studies related to the health of workers have been conducted, and some diseases have been identified. These studies can be listed as follows:

- Ancient times
- Stone quarries, mines
- Bernardino Ramazzini
- Industrial revolution and subsequent years
- Today



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



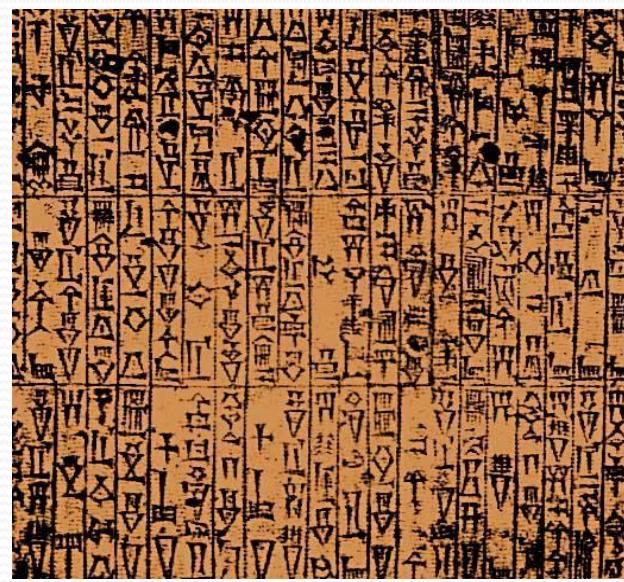
In ancient times, working life revolved around fulfilling basic needs such as finding food in nature, storing food, providing shelter according to natural conditions, engaging in activities like hunting for meat, etc., to satisfy hunger and sustain life.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN STONE QUARRIES AND MINES



People extracted stones and valuable minerals from the earth to meet their needs, crafting tools and instruments. Tasks included cultivating the land, building shelters, and creating transportation. The advent of mining increased Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) concerns. In ancient times, hazardous jobs often employed prisoners, slaves, and criminals. Illness, accidents, or fatalities were replaceable, and the well-being of workers did not draw significant societal attention.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



In the Babil period around 2000 BC, from the Hammurabi Code:

- If a contractor builds an unsound building that collapses, resulting in the death of the building owner, the contractor shall be sentenced to death.
- If the son of the building owner dies, the son of the contractor shall be sentenced to death.
- If the slave of the building owner dies, the contractor shall provide a slave of equal value to the building owner.
- If a solidly built building by the contractor collapses, causing damage to the property of the building owner, the contractor shall rebuild the building and compensate the building owner for all losses and damages.
- If a wall built without adhering to construction rules collapses, the contractor must reinforce that wall at his own expense.

This law is the first law in the area of OHS.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

In ancient times, most of the manual labor was performed by slaves. Slaves were unfortunately considered to be valuable capital assets.



Working in mining regions was so dangerous. So it was considered suitable **for only slaves**.



- **Pliney the Elder (AD 23-79):** wrote a book about the diseases of slaves.



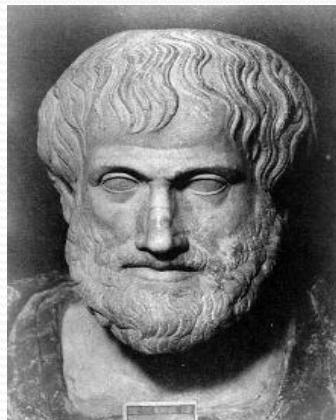
He recorded the danger of breathing of fumes and vapors to the miners.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



During the **ancient Egyptian period** (1500 BC), in order to ensure an adequate workforce for the construction of the pyramids, medical services were established.

- **Hippocrates (460-370 BC)** described lead poisoning.
- **Plato (428-348 BC)** identified problems arising from working conditions.
- **Aristotle (384-322 BC)** described certain issues observed in runners and outlined considerations for the nutrition of gladiators.
- **Roman Pliny (23-79 AD)** defined the risks of working in dusty places.



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Galen (2nd century AD) expressed the environmental factor in diseases (Miasma Theory).

Paracelsus (1493-1541) stated, "All substances are poison. There is nothing that is not a poison. The right dose differentiates a poison from a remedy." This statement became a part of medical history.



Galen.

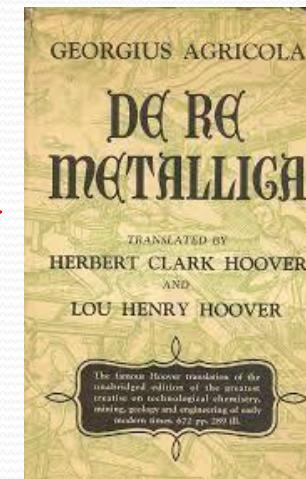
Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

- **Georgeius Agricola (1494-1555):**, the first known mineralogy scientist, published a book in 1530 “**De Re Metallica**” (based on the Nature of Metals)

It is about the state of the art of mining, refining, and smelting metals.



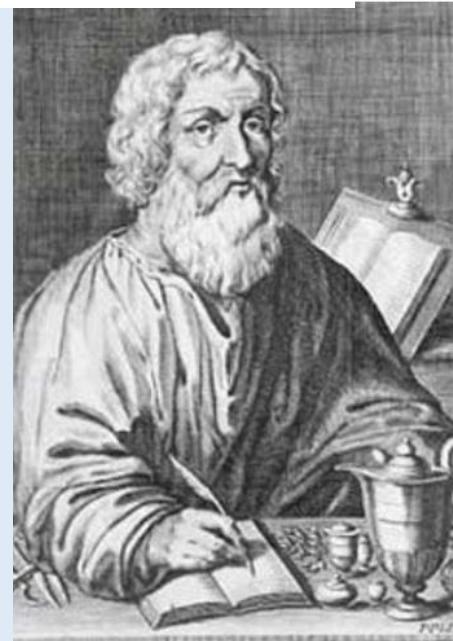
The book was an important chemistry text in the history of chemistry.



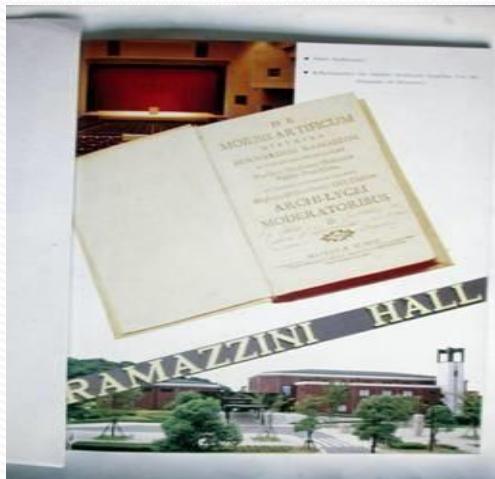
Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Hippokrates (B.C. 460-370)

He mentioned the harmful effects of
Lead (Pb) element
for the first time



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



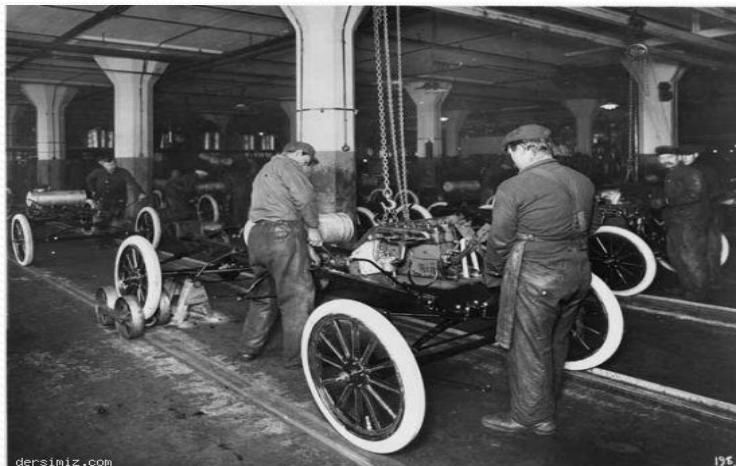
Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1714), the great Italian clinician, is considered the father of occupational health. He extensively studied occupational diseases in his work "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba," published in 1713. He advised physicians to "**always inquire about the patient's occupation.**"

Ramazzini became the first occupational physician. He questioned patients about their profession, took detailed work histories, and investigated the relationship between work and illness.

In his book "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba" (Diseases of Workers), he systematically addressed occupational diseases.

In 1986, in Japan, a statue of Dr. Ramazzini was unveiled in the garden of the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, and a conference hall was named after him.

Industrial Revolution and Aftermath



With the discovery of steam in 1761, factories emerged, drawing agricultural workers into industrial labor. As a result of migrations, families were separated.

Unhealthy living conditions, inadequate nutrition, long working hours, excessive fatigue, adverse environmental conditions, epidemic diseases, work accidents, and occupational diseases led to deteriorating health and deaths of workers.

Occupational health and safety (OHS) began to attract societal attention as a social issue.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

UNITED KINGDOM

Involvement in occupational health began with the acceleration of the Industrial Revolution. Sir Percivale Pott identified cancer among chimney sweeps in **1776**, marking an early recognition of occupational health issues.

Charles Turner Thackrah (**1795-1852**) contributed significantly by penning a comprehensive book on occupational diseases.

(**1802**), the "Health and Morals of Apprentices Act" was passed, globally groundbreaking with its limitation of working hours to 58 per week and emphasis on education.

(**1833**) "Factory Act," which set the minimum working age at 10 years and mandated pre-employment medical examinations, introducing the role of "Factory Inspectors."



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



France

The "Imperial Decree" published in **1810**

The "Labor Legislation" published in **1841**

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

USA

Cornell University's internal medicine professor, Gillmann Thomson, made a breakthrough by publishing the book "Occupational Diseases" in 1914.

In **1913**, the National Safety Council (NSC) was established in the United States.

In **1918**, a maximum 8-hour workday was accepted.

In **1970**, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) was enacted in the United States, leading to the establishment of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the American Society of Safety Engineers.



The period of industrial revolution OHS

1802: 'Health and Moral Acts of Apprentices In England

Fisrt law regulating the workin hours

No children & women , 58 hours/week

Some limitations to working hours in mining operations.

1833: Factory Regulations for Machine Guarding

- Can't employ children younger than 10
- Younger than 18 can not be employed more than 12 hours

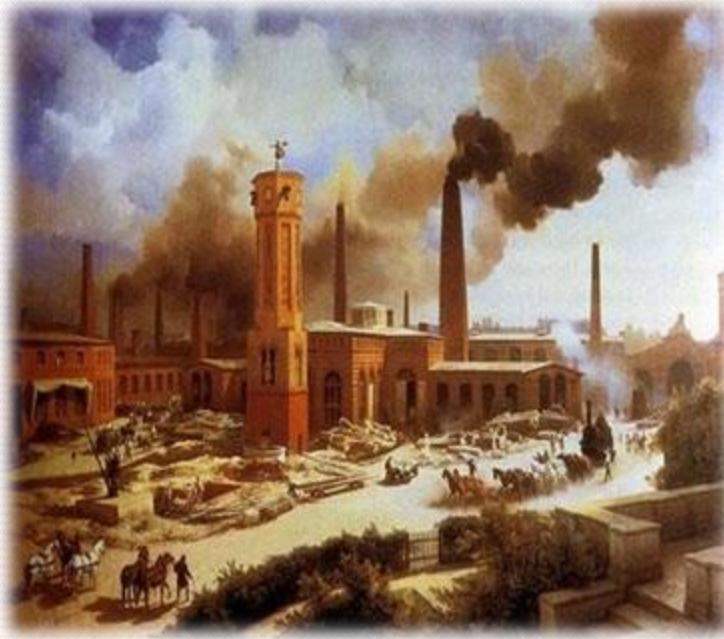
• **1847:** Employment Age regulated

- Max 10 hours working

1867: the law enacted for child workers.

There are other laws to regulate the working hours and to make arrangements for who can work in mining operations and how many hours they can work.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



In **1972**, the Occupational Health and Safety and Accident Research Center (Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Unfallforschung-BAU) was established in Dortmund.

In **1974**, a high engineering department related to Occupational Health and Safety was opened in Wuppertall.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union began to be extensively addressed from the **1980s** onwards. Directive 89/391/EEC on Occupational Health and Safety is considered a framework directive in the field of occupational health and safety. Subsequently, numerous individual directives were issued based on this framework directive.



In **1919**, the International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in Geneva. Since 1919, the International Labour Organization has introduced numerous conventions related to occupational health and safety. A significant portion of these conventions has been ratified and implemented by the Republic of Turkey.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology

In the **4th century BC**, Hippocrates mentioned the existence of substances that could cause occupational diseases.



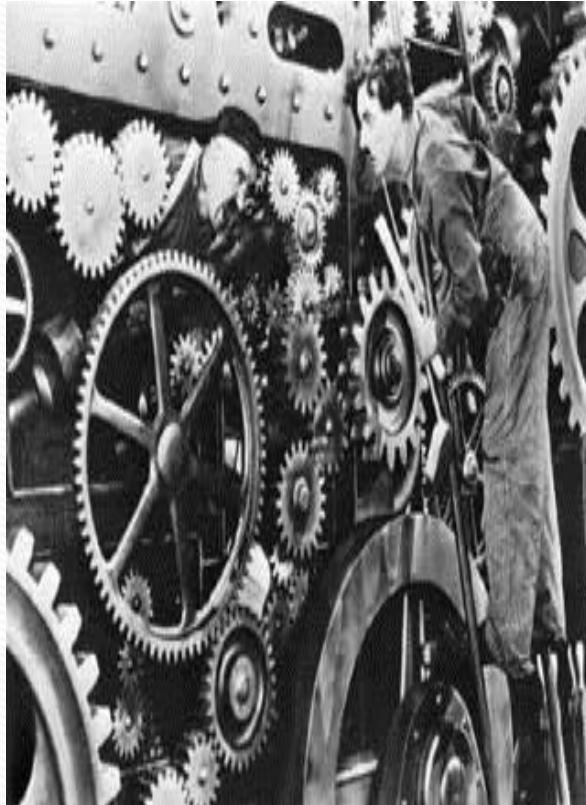
In **1531**, Paracelsus discussed the effects of mining (especially lead and mercury) on health.

In **1746**, Goldschmied invented the thimble to prevent needle pricks while sewing.

In **1785**, with the onset of industrialization (invention of the steam engine), the collection of accident data began.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology

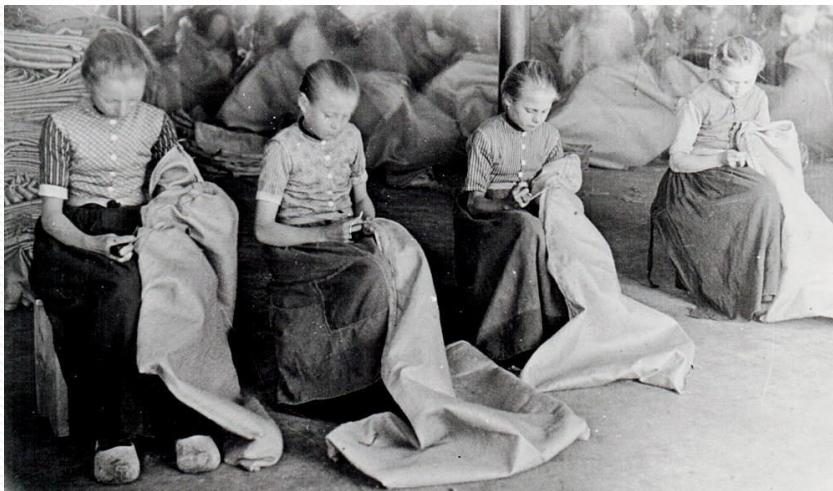


In 1776, the "Tea Makers' Agreement" was signed in Kütahya. This agreement defined the job descriptions, weekly working hours, and salaries for ceramic workers. It became the first collective agreement conducted under state arbitration.

In 1802, as industrialization accelerated in England (increased mechanization), the "Protection of Children Act" was enacted to address child labor. Children, as young as 4-6 years old, who were working 14 hours a day (due to their height not reaching the weaving machines, they were placed on a chair to work), were protected by this law. Later in the 1830s, the law was expanded to also protect women.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology

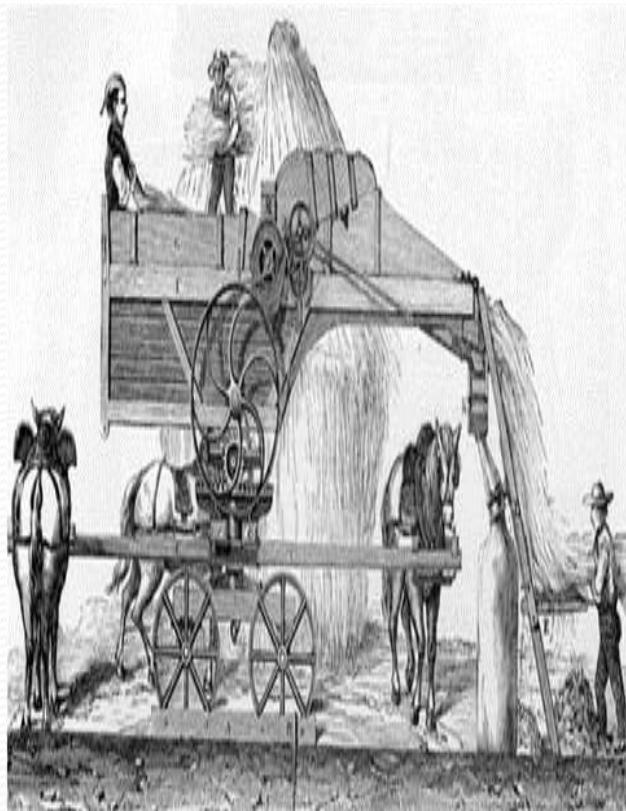


In 1802, the Factory Act was implemented in England, marking the world's first Occupational Health and Safety Law. It was named the "Health and Morals of Apprentices Act.»

In 1828, Prussian (German) General Kon Horn, facing difficulties finding healthy young men for the army, complained and requested the Prussian king to prohibit the employment of young child laborers in factories to prevent their injuries.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



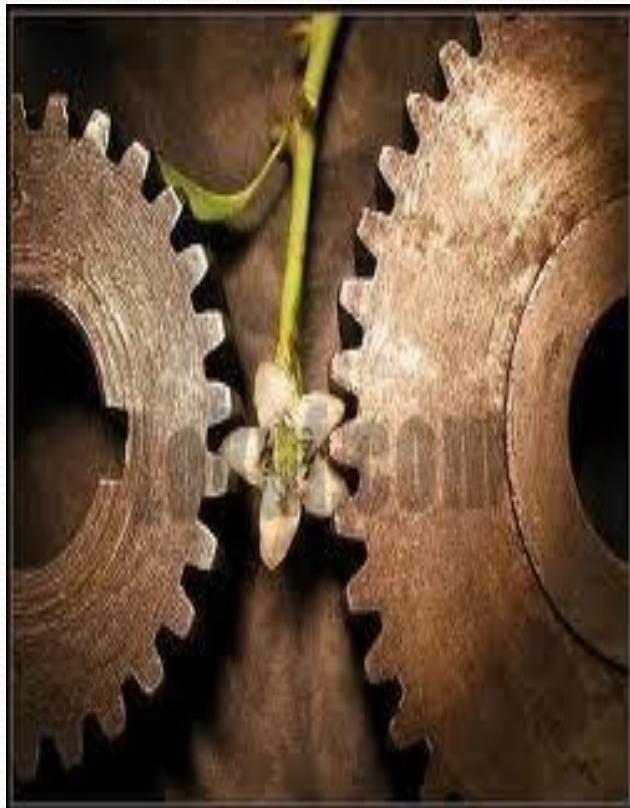
In 1831, the "Steam Boiler Inspection Regulations" were published to control steam boilers.

In 1833, an organization was established in England to determine the general conditions of workplaces and to provide state supervision.

In 1839, the Occupational Health and Safety Law was enacted in Prussia. The law prohibited the employment of children under 9 years old. For children aged 9-15, a maximum of 10 hours of work per day was established, night shifts between 21:00 and 05:00 were prohibited. The Ministry of Labor was established

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



In 1845, the Trade Association published a catalog specifying hazardous facility systems that required permission to establish

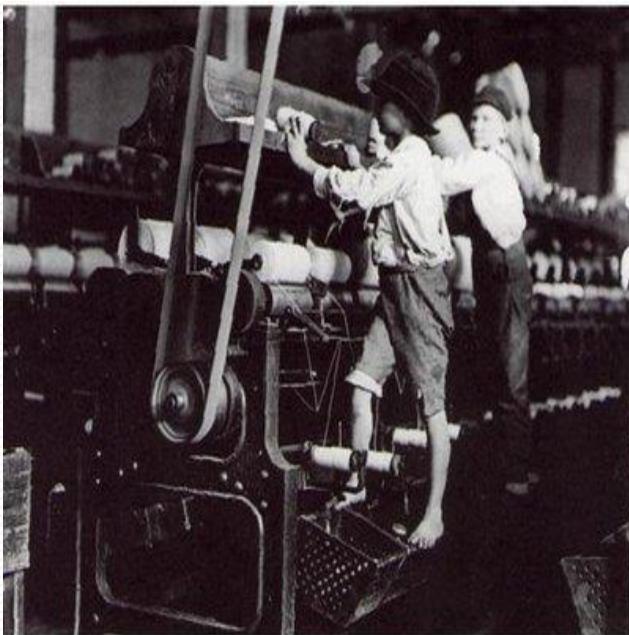
In 1853, a law was enacted prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years old, limiting the daily work hours of children aged 12-14 to no more than 10 hours.

In 1865, the Prussian Mining Law was enacted, leading to the establishment of the Mining Police Organization.

In 1865, in Türkiye, the Dilaver Pasha Regulation was issued to determine the working practices in the Zonguldak Coal Basin.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



Replacing bobbins on machinery

Kids At Work, Russell Freedman, Scholastic, 1994. Photo by Lewis Hine

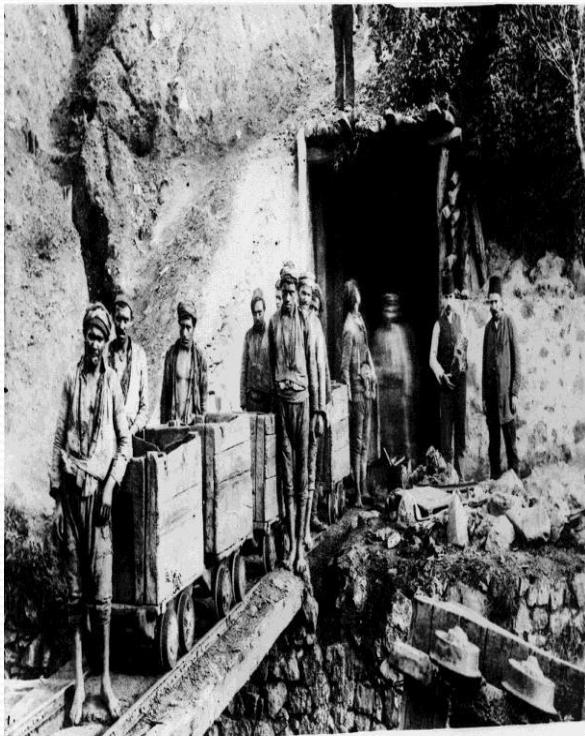
In 1869, the North German Industrial Association was founded, leading to the establishment of a Technical Occupational Health and Safety system in factories.

In 1884, the Accident Insurance Law was enacted, making it mandatory for employers to assume responsibility, fulfill obligations, and pay accident premiums.

In 1890, the first international conference was held to establish rules for occupational safety.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



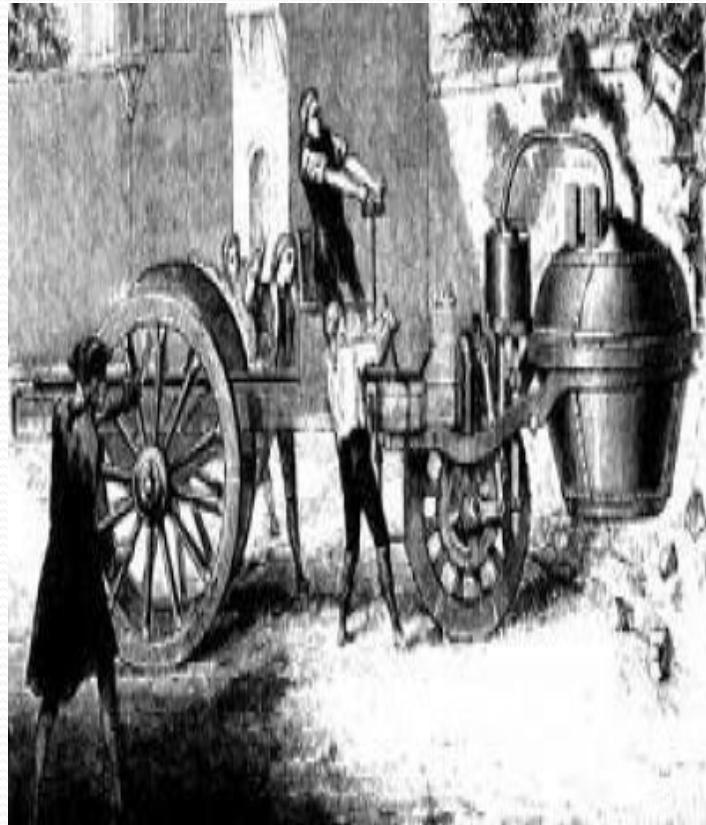
In 1891, a series of laws were introduced, the prohibition of Sunday work, the restriction of weekly working hours to 65 hours, the conversion of the factory inspection system into an industrial inspection system, the prohibition of child labor for those under 13 years old.

In 1906, laws were enacted addressing the use of white phosphorus in industry and establishing regulations for night working conditions.

In 1913, the National Safety Council (NSC) was established in the United States.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



In 1918, a maximum 8-hour workday was accepted.

In 1921, in our country, the Law related to the Legal Status of the Ereğli Havza-i Fahmiye Mine Workers came into effect.

In 1925, regulations were made in the insurance law, including the recognition of occupational diseases and road accidents as occupational accidents.

In 1946, the Ministry of Labor was established in our country.

In 1949, the Central Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (SOEST) was established.

In 1953, the first Occupational Health and Safety Congress was held in Germany.

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

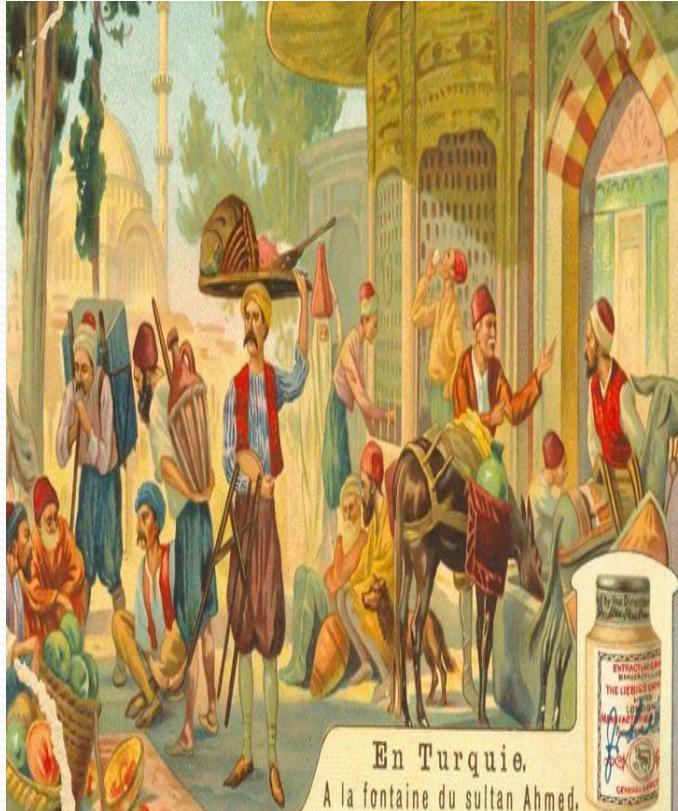
Chronology

In 1961, the Occupational Health and Safety Working Association was established in Boon.

By 1963, legal amendments mandated the presence of an Occupational Health and Safety officer in workplaces employing more than twenty individuals.

In 1964, Turkey established the Occupational Health and Safety Inspectorate Organization, subsequently followed by the establishment of the Occupational Health and Safety Center (İSGÜM).

In 1964, Law No. 506, the Social Insurance Law, was enacted in Turkey.



Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World

Chronology



In 1971, Turkey introduced the Labor Law.

In 1972, the Occupational Health and Safety and Accident Research Center (Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Unfallforschung-BAU) was established in Dortmund.

In 1973, a regulation was accepted according to the Occupational Health and Safety law, mandating the employment of workplace physicians and safety personnel.

In 1974, a high engineering department related to Occupational Health and Safety was opened in Wuppertall, Germany.

OHS Historical Development



International Organizations related to Occupational Health and Safety:

1. International Labour Organization - ILO (**1919**)
2. World Health Organization - WHO (**1948**)
3. The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work - OSHA (2062/1994, 1643/1995, and 1654/2003)

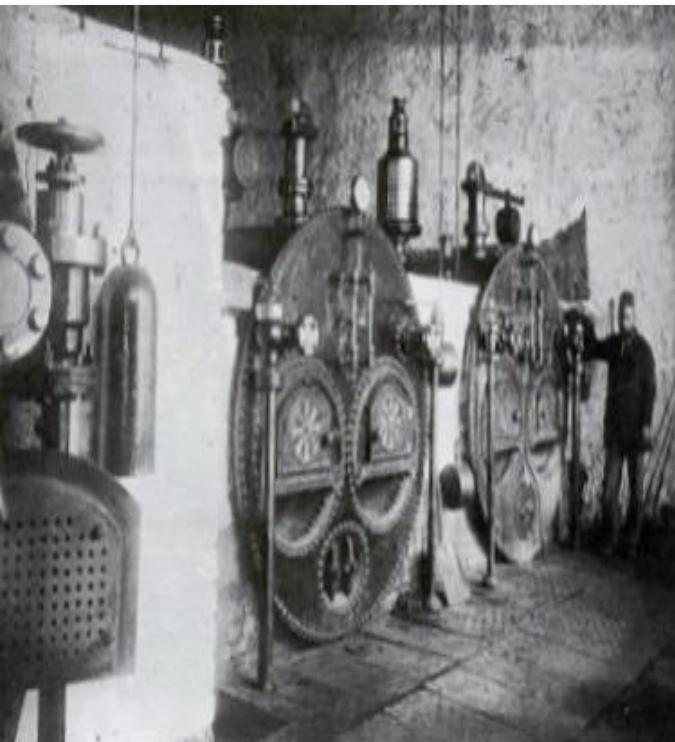
Development of Occupational Health & Safety in the World



The first laws related to Occupational Health and Safety in various countries were enacted as follows:

- Belgium: 1810
- England: 1833
- Germany: 1839
- Switzerland: 1840
- France: 1841
- United States: 1877

Development of OHS in Türkiye



Baruthane

Before Tanzimat Reform Era:

Guild (Middle Fund – Mutual Aid Fund)

During the Tanzimat and Constitutional Period

(**1865** - Dilaver Pasha Regulation (Havza-i Fahmiye Regulations)

1869 Mining Regulations

1871 Workers' Society

1895 Ottoman Workers' Mutual Aid Society

Development of Occupational Health & Safety in Turkey

Tanzimat Period:

1865: Dilaverpaşa Regulations (DİLAYERPAŞA NİZAMNAMESİ)

during II. Mahmut period.

The first legal regulation on OHS in Turkey!!



Dilaverpaşa Nizamnamesi





- According to Dilaverpaşa Nizamnamesi;

- 1) **Coal** employers should provide accomodation for workers
- 2) working hours were determined as maximum 10 hours.
- 3) A physician should work in the mine An obligatory !



Development of OHS in Türkiye



In 1776, the "Fincancılar Contract" was signed. This agreement, determined the job descriptions, weekly working hours, and salaries of ceramic workers.

The "**Dilaver Pasha Regulation**" addressed various aspects related to the rest and vacation times, accommodation, working hours, and health of workers in the Ereğli and Zonguldak coal basins. It is the first written document in our country.

The "Mining Regulation" is legislation that regulates various provisions concerning the safety of all workers in mines.

Development of OHS in Türkiye

Republic Period:



- Law Regarding the Legal Status of the Ereğli Havza-i Fahmiye Mine Workers (September 10, 1921)
- 1924 Law No. 394: Weekly Rest Day Act
- 1926 Code of Obligation
- 1930 Public Health Law (Articles 173-180)
- 1937 Law No. 2008: Labor Act
- 1946 Establishment of the Ministry of Labor

Development of OHS in Türkiye

Republic Period:



- 1964 – Law No. 506: Social Insurance Act
- 1969 – Establishment of the Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (İSGÜM)
- Following the Law No. 1475 on Labor, August 25, 1971, numerous regulations and directives related to OHS were implemented..
- 2003 Law No. 4857: New Labor Act
- 2012 Law No. 6331: Occupational Health and Safety Act

Regulations in Health and Safety in Turkey



Turkey's Occupational Health and Safety Law 2012 imposes new responsibilities on employers, and sets new rights for employees in the context of the right to participate in occupational health and safety decisions, the right to know about occupational health and safety issues, and the right to refrain from unsafe work. The degree to which this act will succeed depends on three core factors: commitment to its implementation, willingness to follow its provisions, and strength of inspection

***First
Labor
law:
TURKEY***



LAW NO 3008 in 1937



LAW NO 931 in 1967

LAW NO 1475 in 1971

LAW NO 4857 in 2003



Regulations in Health and Safety in Turkey

Turkey's Occupational Health and Safety Act 2012 (No. 6331) (hereafter the OHS Act) was **enacted by Parliament on June 26, 2012**, and entered into force on **June 30, 2012**. However articles 6 and 7 will enter into force gradually, on Jan. 1, 2014 (for moderate and very high hazard workplaces with less than 50 employees), and on June 1, 2016 (for low hazard workplaces with less than 50 employees, and government establishments).

Regulations in Health and Safety in Turkey

The purpose of the OHS Act is to provide a framework within which employees and employers can interact with respect to occupational health and safety.

The OHS Act extends the scope of safety regulations, and enforces the regulations for all workplaces including the public sector, and workers -- including apprentices and interns.

OHS

stands for

Occupational Health Safety

- **Labor Law No. 3008**, which can not respond to day-to-day requirements,



- **Labor Law No. 931** was issued in 1967.



- The **Labor Law No. 1475** was enacted in 1971 without any change on the procedural deterioration of the Labor Law No. 931.



The Labor Law No. 4857 is the most important law issued by our state in 2003.



In 2012 the Ministry of Labor and Social Security prepared

"Law on Occupational Health and Safety with Law number 6331."

Roots of the reform

The origins of the reform of occupational health and safety legislation can be traced back to **Labor Act No. 4857 of 2003**. This brought fundamental changes to the occupational safety system as part of the process for ensuring consistency between laws in the **EU and Turkey**.

Article 80 limited the role of employer in managing occupational health and safety issues, **ensuring that decisions of health and safety boards must be respected**. The act also required that employers appoint **occupational safety and health officers**.





First OHS LAW: 30 June 2012

OHS Law No 6331

6331 Sayılı İş Güvenliği
Kanunu

All employees are subject to Law
No. 4857.
This is Business/Labor Law.

Occupational Health and Safety
Law No. 6331 came in 2012.

Until this time, the OHS law was a
small paragraph in the law
numbered 4857.

A major OHS law was introduced
in 2012.

In addition, this act gave employees important rights with regard to occupational health and safety.

To cite several examples, the minimum working age was raised to **16 years from 15** and the term “**young worker**” was introduced for the first time. The working time for these young workers was limited to an **eight-hour day** and a **40-hour week**.

Compulsory maternity leave was extended to **16 weeks - split into eight weeks prior to birth and eight weeks after**. Paid annual leave was increased from 12 to 14 days.



Furthermore, workers were granted the right to suspend their work contract if the performance of the required task endangered the worker's health or life.



Responsibilities of employers

The obligations of employers in the context of the OHS Act may broadly be classified into two groups:

- 1. General and supervisory responsibilities**

- 2. Managerial responsibilities.**

Occupational health and safety officer

*According to OHS Act, an employer must have a certified occupational health and safety officer.

*The number and qualification level (A, B or C level) of these officers depends on the number of employees employed by the company and the perceived degree of accident risk.

*Their basic duties are to conduct the services required under the OHS Act, and to ensure the implementation of measures required to create a safer work environment.



Workplace physician

According to OHS Act, an employer must employ a certified workplace physician. The legislation establishes three functions for this role. The first is to take the necessary measures related to occupational health and safety issues. Second, they provide preventive medical services at the workplace. Finally, the physician is also responsible for urgent treatment of employees and first aid.



Fundamental principles of the OHS Act

The OHS Act provides three basic rights to employees:



The first is the right to participate in occupational health and safety decisions through the formation of joint employer/employee boards on health and safety.

The second is the right to know about occupational health and safety issues impacting the employee and how to safely handle these.

The last is the right to refrain from unsafe work, indicating that the worker may refuse to work if there is a serious and imminent danger to their health or safety.

The right to participate

The OSH Act contains three regulations relevant to the right to participate in occupational health and safety decisions.

These are:

- 1) gauging workers' opinion,
- 2) electing an employee occupational safety representative,
- 3) the establishment of an occupational health and safety board in the workplace.



Worker occupational safety representative

According to OHS Act, workplaces with more than two permanent workers must have an occupational safety representative.

*Elected by workers or appointed by the employer if election is not possible.

*The number of representatives varies between one and six, depending on the number of workers at the workplace.



Occupational health and safety board

According to OHS Act, workplaces with more than 50 regularly employed workers must form an **occupational health and safety board (OHSB)**.

This board should be composed of the **employer or their representative**, the **occupational health and safety officer**, the **workplace physician**, the **manager of human resources**, the **foreman** and **worker representatives**.



The main functions of OHSB is;

To define occupational health and safety procedures in the workplace, determine any risks in the workplace and define measures to be taken by the employer to mitigate these risks.

The board should also design and instigate health and safety training programs, and conduct relevant inspections. Any decisions by this board are binding on the employer.



Purpose of Occupational Health

Occupational safety encompasses systematic measures undertaken to shield individuals from hazards arising in the course of work and conditions that could pose risks to health within workplaces.

In the present era, occupational safety has matured into a technical discipline, integrating insights from diverse fields like engineering, social sciences, economics, statistics, sociology, psychology, and ergonomics. Beyond ensuring the well-being of employees, occupational safety plays a crucial role in securing the overall safety of operations and production within a business. Its ultimate aim is to proactively prevent accidents before they occur.