

# Safety 101

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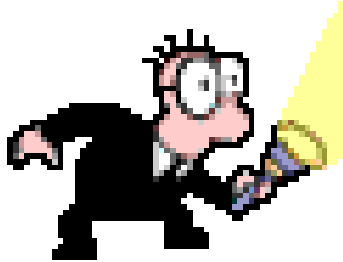


# What is Safety?

- Define it?
  - Can you buy it?
  - How can you achieve it?
- Simply defined safety means:
- The condition of being safe from, undergoing or causing hurt, injury or loss.



# Whose job is Safety?



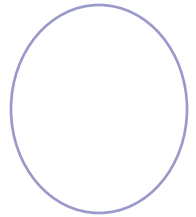
It is not my job:

Is it his?



# Short Cuts Kill

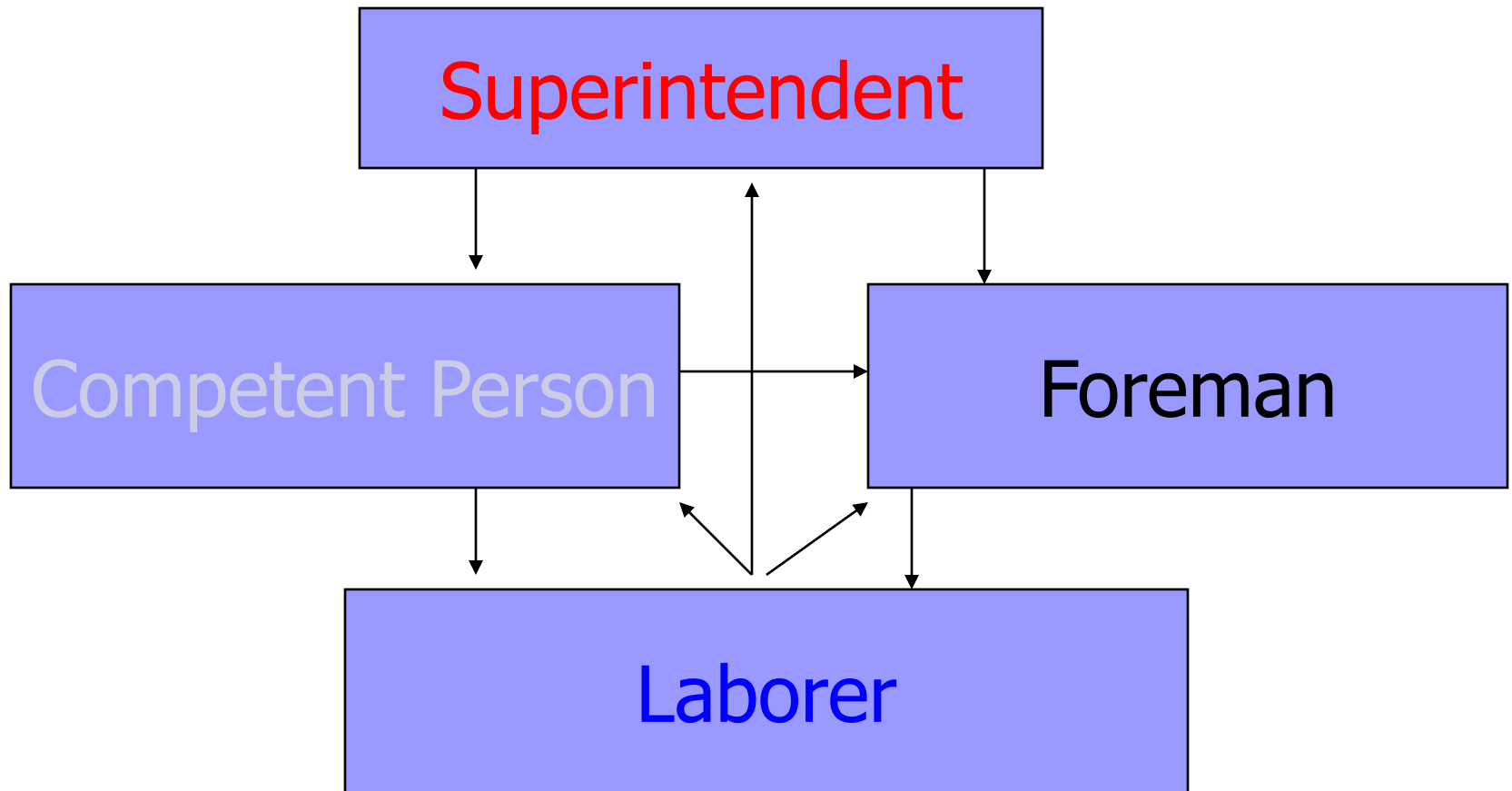
Sometimes  
all it takes is  
a simple  
distraction.



Safety is ever changing and constant

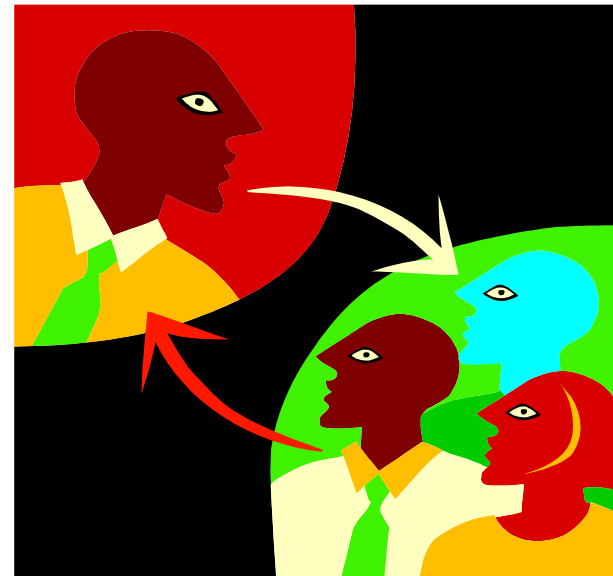


# Safety is Everyone's Responsibility



# What is my responsibility

- Upper management
- Middle Managers
- Field/Line Managers
- Employees, all levels



# Think about this

- How effective are we as managers & employees with regards to safety and Health?
- What can we do to enhance our programs?
- How do I ensure that I am doing my part.



# More importantly

- What happens if I do not live up to my responsibility?

New employee first day on the job, 1<sup>st</sup> hour of work. Dead!



Who is going to make sure things like this do not occur?



Who should have caught this one?



• If there are three people onsite which one is responsible?



This could easily be you



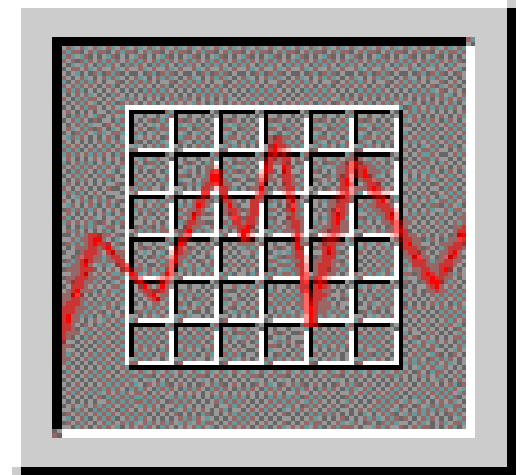


- Safety programs containing certain elements are an effective way of ensuring that you are meeting those responsibilities.

No one program is the best or most effective but the elements stay basically the same.

# Effective Safety and Health Programs

- It has been found that effective management of worker safety and health programs
  - Reduces the extent and severity of work related injuries and illnesses
  - Improves employee morale and productivity
  - Reduces workers' compensation costs

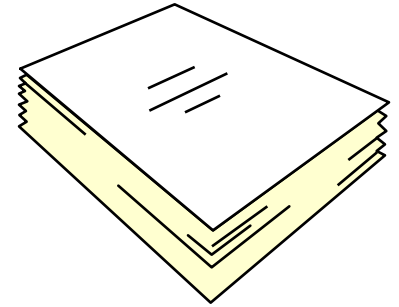


# Common Characteristics of Exemplary Workplaces

- Use of organized and systematic methods to
  - Assign responsibility to managers, supervisors, and employees
  - Inspect regularly for and control hazards
  - Orient and train all employees to eliminate or avoid hazards



# The Guidelines - General



- An effective program
  - Includes provisions for systematic identification, evaluation and prevention or control of hazards
  - Goes beyond specific requirements of the law to address all hazards
- Written program
  - “In writing” less important than its effectiveness
  - As size and complexity of worksite or process increases, so does need for written guidance

# Major Elements



- An effective occupational safety and health program will include the following four elements
  - Management commitment and employee involvement
  - Worksite analysis
  - Hazard prevention and control
  - Safety and health training

# Management Commitment and Employee Involvement



- Management commitment and employee involvement are complementary
- Management commitment provides the motivating force and resources for organizing and controlling activities within an organization
- Employee involvement provides the means through which workers develop and express their own commitment to s&h protection

# Worksite Analysis



- Worksite analysis involves a variety of worksite examinations, to identify not only existing hazards, but also conditions and operations where changes might occur to create hazards
- Effective management actively analyzes the work and the worksite to *anticipate* and prevent harmful occurrences



Safety inspections are done for a reason

# Hazard Prevention and Control



- Triggered by a determination that a hazard or potential hazard exists
- Where feasible, prevent hazards by effective design of job or job site
- Where elimination is not feasible, control hazards to prevent unsafe and unhealthful exposure
- Elimination or control must be accomplished in a timely manner

Obviously something is missing here



What?



# Guards have a purpose.



This  
employee  
bled to  
death in a  
few  
minutes.

# Safety and Health Training



- Addresses the safety and health responsibilities of all personnel, whether salaried or hourly
- Most effective when incorporated into other training about performance requirements and job practices
- Complexity depends on size and complexity of worksite and nature of hazards

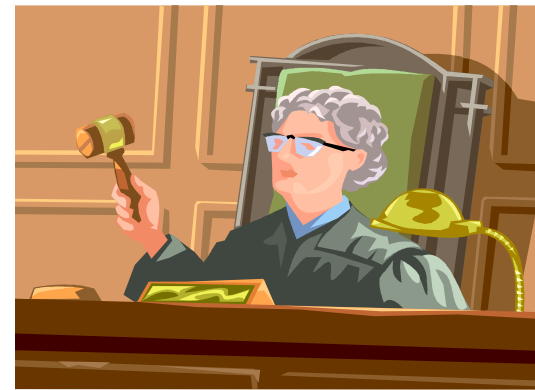
# Things that seem minor can suddenly become very major.



Something as simple as reading a label or MSDS would have prevented this accident.

# Enforcement

- Ensure that enforcement of safety and health programs is fair and consistent.
- Ensure that it applies across the board. i.e. management and hourly.
- Document and follow-up.



Training is a valuable tool but without enforcement it's worth very little.



# Incentives

- Do they work?
- When to use them ?
- Can they have a negative influence?



Now that we have discussed all these issues who is responsible?



What would you do if you saw this?



# Lessons Learned

- Safety is Constant
- It requires commitment
- Education
- Enforcement
- Overview
- Weak links cause accidents/incidents
- Can't afford no to be safe.



# Questions

