BASIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION and OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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OBJECTIVES:

- At the end of the session, the participants should be able to:
- 1. Explain the basic principles and practice of accident and disease prevention in the workplace;
- 2. Express commitment in preventing the occurrence and recurrence of accidents and diseases within their organization.

OUTLINE:

- I. Global and local updates
- II. Brief overview on
 - Industrial hygiene
 - Safety basics
 - Accident costs and consequences
 - Safety principles in workplaces

Do you know that due to work connected ailments or injuries there is an average of

6,000 people who die everyday equivalent to one every 15 seconds.



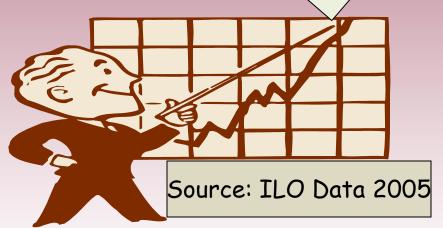
Source: ILO Data



Global Situationer

2.3 million deaths per year including 651,000 deaths from Hazardous substances and 160 million work-connected diseases each year.

more deadly than wars.

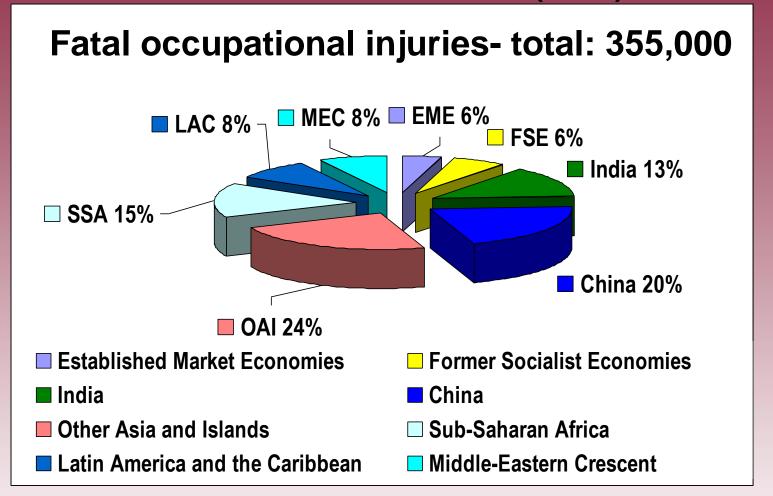






Global Situationer

Global Estimates (2005)



Source: The ILO Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment SafeWork



EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMISSION DATA

347,310 work-connected sickness, injury, death claims (2000-2010) or an average of 141,099 cases per year, 386 per day



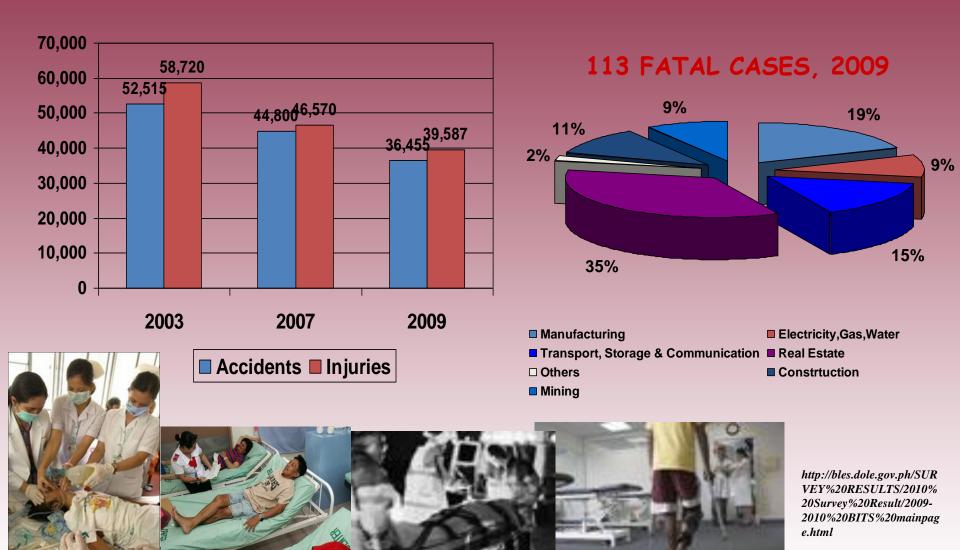
BUREAU OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AND STATISTICS DATA (BLES)

39,587 work-connected injuries and deaths in 2009:
17,713 with workdays lost
113 are fatal cases





Occupational Accidents and Injuries 2003 - 2009, BLES



Occupational Diseases 2007 - 2009, BLES



Diseases	2007	2009
1. Work-related MSD	13,296	28,574
2. Occupational Asthma	8,759	4,906
3. Tuberculosis		2,921
4. Other Infections	6,517	3,482
5. Essential Hypertension	6,152	9,101
6. Occupational Dermatitis	5,965	5,644
7. Peptic Ulcer	4,135	5,871
8. Cardiovascular Diseases	854	767
9. Heat stroke, Cramps, Exhaustion, Chilblain, Freezing	577	670
10. Cataract	284	140
11. Acute poisonings	189	192
12. Deafness	172	320
13. Others	334	9,306
TOTAL	47,235	71,894
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Diseases

2007

2009

http://bles.dole.gov.ph/SURVEY%20RESULTS/2010%20Survey %20Result/2009-2010%20BITS%20mainpage.html

SION

, Makati City

Industrial Hygiene











INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE is the science concerned with the anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of workplace environmental factors or hazards that may affect the health, and safety of the worker.

- Chemical Hazards
- Physical Hazards
- Biological Hazards
- Ergonomic Hazards

Chemical Hazards

- Gases
- Vapors
- Liquids
- Aerosols (dusts, fibers, fumes, mists, fogs)



- -Noxious or toxic
- Corrosive
- Allergens
- Irritants
- Asphyxiants
- Carcinogens
- Mutagenics
- Reproductive Toxicants
- Systemic Poisons



Physical hazards

- Noise
- Hot or Cold temperature
- Poor illumination
- Radiation
- Vibration





Examples of Typical Noise Levels		
Noise Source	dB	
Pneumatic chipper at 1 meter	115	
Textile room	103	
Newspaper press	95	
Power lawn mower at 1 meter	92	
Diesel truck 50 km/hr at 20 m	85	
Passenger car 60 km/hr at 20 m	65	
Conversation at 1 m	55	
Quiet room	40	



Biological Hazards

A. Infectious Agents

- workers in hospitals

and laboratories







B. Non-infectious Agents

- viable organisms
- biogenic toxins bacteria, molds and toxins that affect workers in cotton mill, sewage and sludge treatment, in silos
- biogenic allergens
 workers in agriculture



Ergonomic Hazards

A. Physical Ergonomics

- working postures, materials handling, repetitive movements, workplace layout
- work related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSD)

B. Cognitive Ergonomics

- mental workload, decision-making, skilled performance, human-computer interaction

C. Organizational Ergonomics

- working time, communication, staff resource management, work design, teamwork, participatory design, community ergonomics, cooperative work, new work paradigms, virtual organizations, and quality management



- Psychosocial hazards
 - Work demands
 - Inter-personal relationship and leadership
 - Work-family conflict
 - Job satisfaction
 - Job insecurity
 - Influence and development
 - Role ambiguity





Control measures

- Engineering Control
- Administrative Control
- Personal Protective
 Equipment





SAFETY BASICS







What Do We Believe or Perceive?

- Accidents and road deaths are unavoidable
- We very rarely make mistakes
- We exceed company expectations
- We never break the law

What is really happening?

- Accidents can be avoided
- We make many mistakes
- Our work performance can be better
- We don't follow the road laws we break the law

What do we have to do?

- We must accept that we need to change
- We have to change how and why we do change
- Mindset change is:
 - accepting there are better ways of doing things
 - accepting that individuals can make a difference
 - accepting that an individual is important
 - accepting that individuals can make a contribution

"Safety is not just signs and handrails, it is in people's minds."

Tony Smith
National Safety Council
2006, Turin, Italy

Vehicular Accidents



US accident statistics:

- 45% of all accidental deaths are workers

- 4.5% occur in the workplace

- 2.5% occur in non-vehicle work accidents

US: 97.5% are vehicle work accidents



EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Accident

Is an occurrence or event
 UNEXPECTED
 UNFORESEEN
 UNPLANNED
 UNWANTED



that

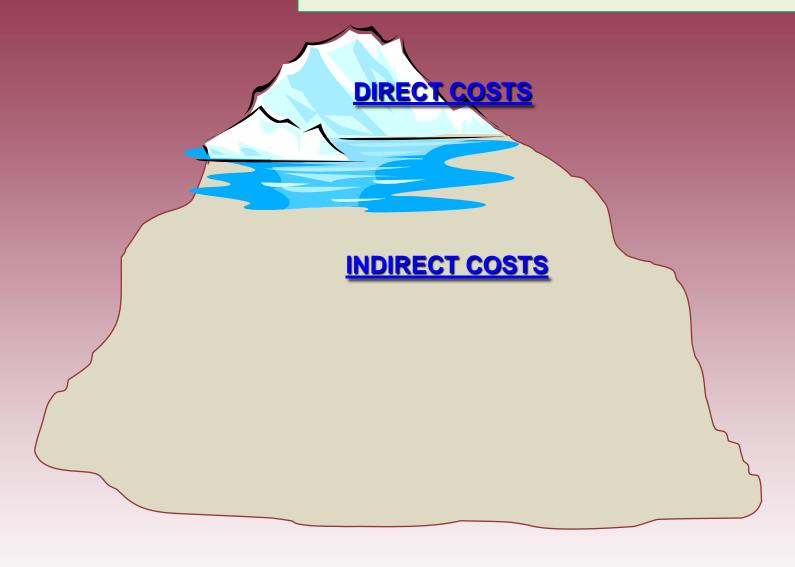
- interrupts or disrupts the normal and orderly progress of any activity
- Physical harm
- Damage to property
- Delay in operation



"If labor standards are costly, try an accident"

Written comment by an employer

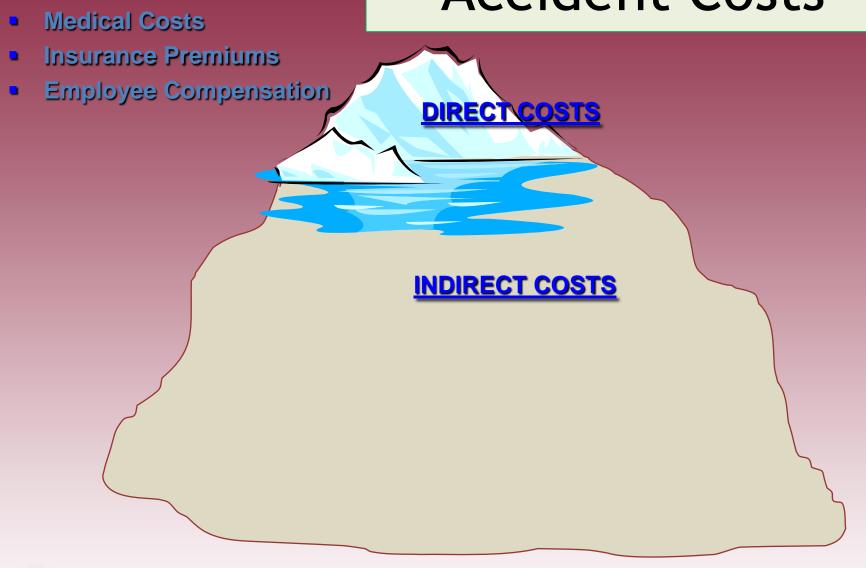
Accident Costs





EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Accident Costs



Accident Costs

- Medical Costs
- Insurance Premiums
- Employee Compensation

DIRECT COSTS

INDIRECT COSTS

- Inspect/repair/remove/replace admaged or destroyed equipment and materials
- Order replacement parts, materials or entire machines
- Rent temporary replacement machines/tools
- Pay overtime wages
- Absorb possible lost sales

- Hire and train new employee
- Investigate accident
- Complete written reports
- File workers' compensation or insurance claims
- Clean-up area
- Repair damaged work areas



Accident Consequences



- Near Miss
- Property Damage
- First Aid
- Lost Time
- Fatality





Safety Principles

Unit group of 330 accidents of the same kind, involving 1 person

MAJOR INJURY

29 MINOR INJURIES

300 NON- INJURY ACCIDENTS

UNSAFE PRACTICES ?000---000? UNSAFE CONDITIONS

Foundation of a Major Injury



EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Safety Principles

You only see the tip of the pyramid.

Incidents
and
Unreported
occurrences

Accidents



Accidents are due to:

- 1. Unsafe Conditions
- 2. Unsafe Practices





Unsafe Conditions

- Inadequate guards or protection
- Defective tools/equipment
- Congestion
- Substandard housekeeping
- Excessive noise
- Inadequate illumination or ventilation





Unsafe Practices

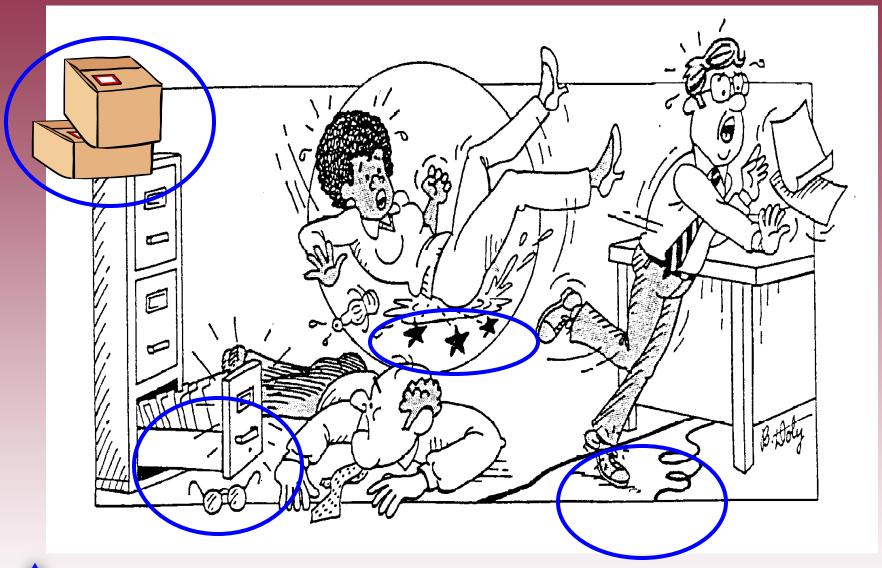
- Operating without authority or permit
- Failure to warn or secure
- Operating at improper speed
- Making safety devices inoperable
- Using defective equipment
- Using equipment improperly
- Failure to use personal protective equipment
- Improper loading or placement
- Improper lifting
- Taking improper position
- Servicing equipment in motion
- Horseplay
- Drinking or drugs

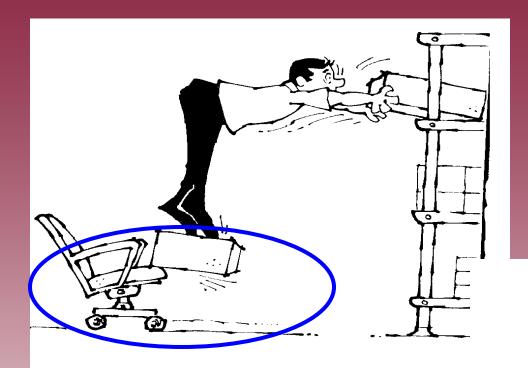






Office Safety



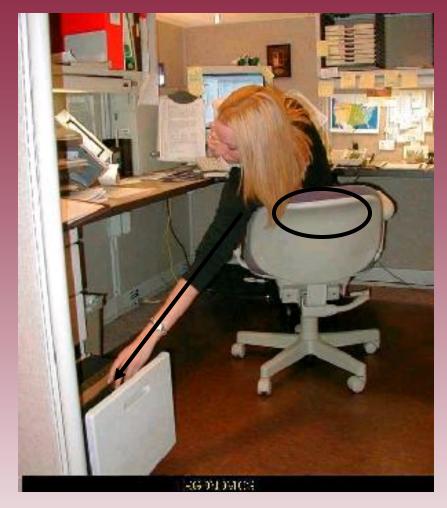


Safe Access And Fall Protection

Lifting Techniques (Ergonomi€s)



Ergonomics



Poorly Designed Work Station

- Awkward reaching creating a possible tipping hazard
- No upper lumbar support on chair could lead to CTD's



Ergonomically Correct Work Station

Safe Access

- 1. Unsafe lift. Blocked view and not using handrail.
- 2. Trash on stairs.
- 3. Foot protection. Employees must wear protective footwear when heavy items may fall on the feet.

Fire and Electrical Safety











EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

More workplace accidents that take place result to higher company insurance premium

and

Higher company premiums means lower profit on each product unit sold

Accident COSTS MONEY Safety SAVES MONEY

Philosophy of Accident Prevention

•Society as a whole has a moral responsibility to prevent needless destruction of life and health, particularly in the workplace

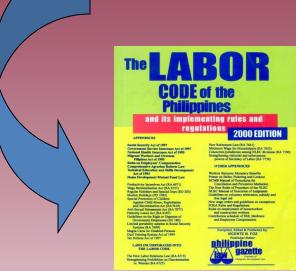
•The employer is primarily responsible for ensuring a safe, healthy work environment

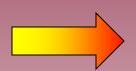
• Employees are held accountable for following prescribed safety standards and guidelines

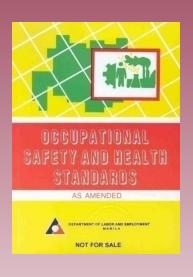
LEGAL BASIS

The Philippine Constitution, 1987

"labor shall be entitled to...humane conditions of work..."







Philippine Labor Code, 1974

Book IV is devoted to prevention and compensation of work-related injuries and illnesses OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH STANDARDS
A set of specific

rules on OSH



EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION



Rules of the OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

DEFAUTURENT OF LABOR AND BAPLOTMENT
WAS LE.

NOT FOR SALE

1000 General Provisions

1010 Other Safety Rules

1020 Registration

1030 Training & Accreditation

1040 Health and Safety

Committee

1050 Notification & Keeping of

Records of Accidents/Illnesses

1060 Premises of Establishments

1070 Environmental Control

1080 Personal Protective

Equipment

1090 Hazardous Materials

1100 Gas & Electric Welding &

Cutting Operations

1120 Hazardous Work Processes

1140 Explosives

1150 Materials Handling & Storage

1160 Boiler

1170 Unfired Pressure Vessels

1180 Internal Combustion Engine

1200 Machine Guarding

1210 Electrical Safety

1220 Elevators & Related

Equipment

1230 Identification of Piping

System 1240 Power Piping Lines

1410 Construction Safety

1420 Logging

1940 Fire Protection & Control

1950 Pesticides & Fertilizers

1960 OH Services

1970 Fees

1980 Authority of LGUs

1990 Final Provisions



EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Accidents are caused by either one or a combination of 3 factors:

- Unsafe conditions
- Unsafe acts
- Management failure

HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

WHY (MGT.) COMMIT TO SAFETY?



To fulfill the SOCIAL obligation

To fulfill the FISCAL obligation

To fulfill the LEGAL obligation

TO FULFILL LEGAL OBLIGATION



- o We must stay out of trouble
- o Do only what we have to

This is the least effective strategy

TO FULFILL FISCAL OBLIGATION



- We must save money Do what we have to
 - This is a better strategy



TO FULFILL SOCIAL OBLIGATION



- o We MUST save LIVES
- o Do whatever it takes

This is the most effective strategy



WHY (MGT.) COMMIT TO SAFETY?



To maintain GOOD EMPLOYER AND LABOR RELATIONS

To maintain GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS and PUBLICITY

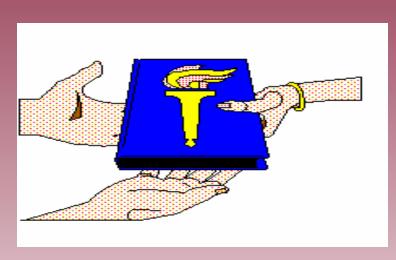
TO MAINTAIN GOOD EMPLOYER-LABOR RELATIONS



We must maintain worker efficiency and productivity



TO MAINTAIN GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY





We must keep our good reputation and company brand



THE LESSON...

We need to know WHO and WHERE we are to be more effective at WHAT we do.

"If things are done right the first time and every time, we have a safe operation but also an efficient, productive, cost-effective operation."

W. Edward Deming author of Total Quality Management

In Summary:

- Millions of work-connected illness, injuries and deaths worldwide each year
- Common health hazards are chemical, physical, biologic and ergonomic
- Hazards are controlled thru engineering, administrative and use of PPE
- Accidents can be avoided, mindset change is needed
- Direct and indirect costs of accidents
- Accidents are due to unsafe conditions and unsafe practices
- Management commit to safety in order to fulfil its legal, fiscal and social obligation

