

**More than
safety!**

KOMPLEX

OHS TRAINING

Working at height



Pay special attention to the dangerous factors that may arise in this types of processes

These include among others.:

- Working at heights and corresponding risks
- Working with machinery and electrical equipment that may cause a lot of injuries and threats
- Exposure to atmospheric factors



Working at heights

Working at heights belongs to work particularly dangerous.



Falling from height is a very common cause of accidents, usually serious or fatal. Eg. In 2002, according to the Central Statistical Office, the fall was the cause of more than 30% of all accidents at work, recorded in Poland. Therefore, during all kinds of construction work, maintenance, assembly performed at height, exceptional precautions due to the high degree of risk the health and lives of workers must be maintained..



Before proceeding to the execution of works at height,

Develop instructions showing the safe execution of the works. Direct oversight of works at heights lies within the responsibility of supervisor of assembly works.

Resulting from the responsibilities of the full responsibility for the safe performance of work at a height must take into account the technical measures that are currently available



There are two sets of measures: :

- collective protection measures,
- personal protection equipment.



The group of collective protection measures include, among others :

- protective scaffoldings
- work scaffoldings
- railings
- working platforms
- canopies
- ladders
- nets



The group of personal protective equipment include, among others:

- safety harnesses
- cords
- self-inhibiting device
- fall dampers
- Inertia belts



Structural construction of gantry crane requires special attention and preservation of indications from the project documentation. All work must be carried out on the stabilized and contoured ground with a drop enabling the outflow of the rainwater. The crane support must be anchored. In addition, the manager must pay special attention to the weather because if the wind speed exceeds 8 m / s work must be stopped. In addition, the whole area will be fenced with red warning tape so that no unauthorized persons can stay in the area of the work.



Remember to keep all necessary precautions



ACCIDENTS



ACCIDENTS

Accident at work

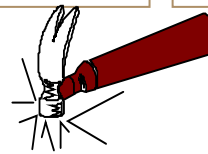
An accident at work is: - a sudden event caused by external factor, which took place in connection with the work, and which resulted in injury.

1. During or in relation to performance of ordinary activities or orders of superiors.
2. During or in connection with the performance by the employee activities in the interest of the workplace, even without command.
3. At the time the employee remains at the disposal of the workplace, in the way between the location of the workplace and the place of performance of the obligation arising from the employment relationship.

Accident equated to an accident at work

Equally with accidents at work - is treated - in terms of rights to benefits - accident, the employee suffered:

1. During a business trip, in circumstances other than those specified on the left side.
2. In relation to the serving in the company and departmental formations of self-defense or in relation to participation in mandatory or voluntary fire brigade operating in the workplace.
3. When performing tasks ordered by operating in the establishment professional organizations



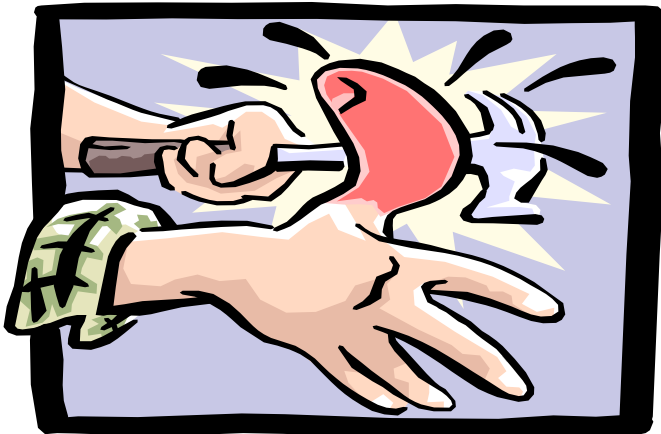
INJURY



ACCIDENT AT WORK

A fatal accident at work is an accident which resulted in the death at the place of the accident or within a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of the accident.

A severe accident at work is an accident which resulted in serious body injury, ie, loss of sight, hearing, speech, the ability to procreate, or other body injury or health disorder, affecting the basic functions of the body as well as incurable and life-threatening, durable mental illness, permanent, total or substantial inability to work in the profession or permanent serious disfigurement or disfigurement.



The collective work accident is an accident, as a result of which the same event, suffered at least two people



Causes of accidents at work

Technical factor

- Damaged machinery, equipment; their technical defects
- The use of moving machinery, equipment and parts, indoor transport, road, ladders, slippery floors,
- Lack of safe technical solutions, need to reside of the employee in the immediate danger zone,
- Inadequate protection of equipment and machinery,
- The threat of too high or low temperature substances or objects
- Traumatic threats by edges, sharp cutting parts,
- Risk of electric shock, fire, explosion, dust, gas,
- Lack or poor condition of equipment used to remove harmful factors of environmental and hazardous material work- flammable, explosive, highly toxic.



Organizational factor:

- Incorrect allocation of labor or tasks planning,
- No instructions how to use the equipment and machinery,
- Incomprehensible, incorrect commands of superiors,
- Tolerance by supervision of the deviations in terms of health and safety,
- Lack of supervision, inspection,
- Inadequate coordination of collective works,
- Inadequate adapting of the stand equipment to meet the needs of worker safety
- Inadequate professional preparation of an employee, improper selection of employees for a specific position,
- Improper positioning of the tools in the workplace,
- No personal protection or wrong selection of them,
- Inadequate passage and reach,
- Inadequate arrangement and storage of the objects of work (raw materials, products, semi products).



The Human Factor (The behavior of the employee)

Mistakes due to human disability (sensory disability, insufficient knowledge, experience, failure to comply with health and safety regulations), difficult, dangerous tasks, the characteristics of the physical and social environment.

- Lack of control over the threats and their behavior, activities in the zone of immediate danger.
- Mistakes, employee negligence.
- Hurry, facilitating the work, which cause health and life hazards.
- Conscious performing of hazardous tasks without the necessary safeguards, being sure to avoid an accident.
- Abnormal behavior resulting from the jokes, play, desire to annoy and other signs of behavior caused by emotional state, the weakening of discipline and compliance with rules of the workplace.
- Inaccurate response as a result of excessive fatigue

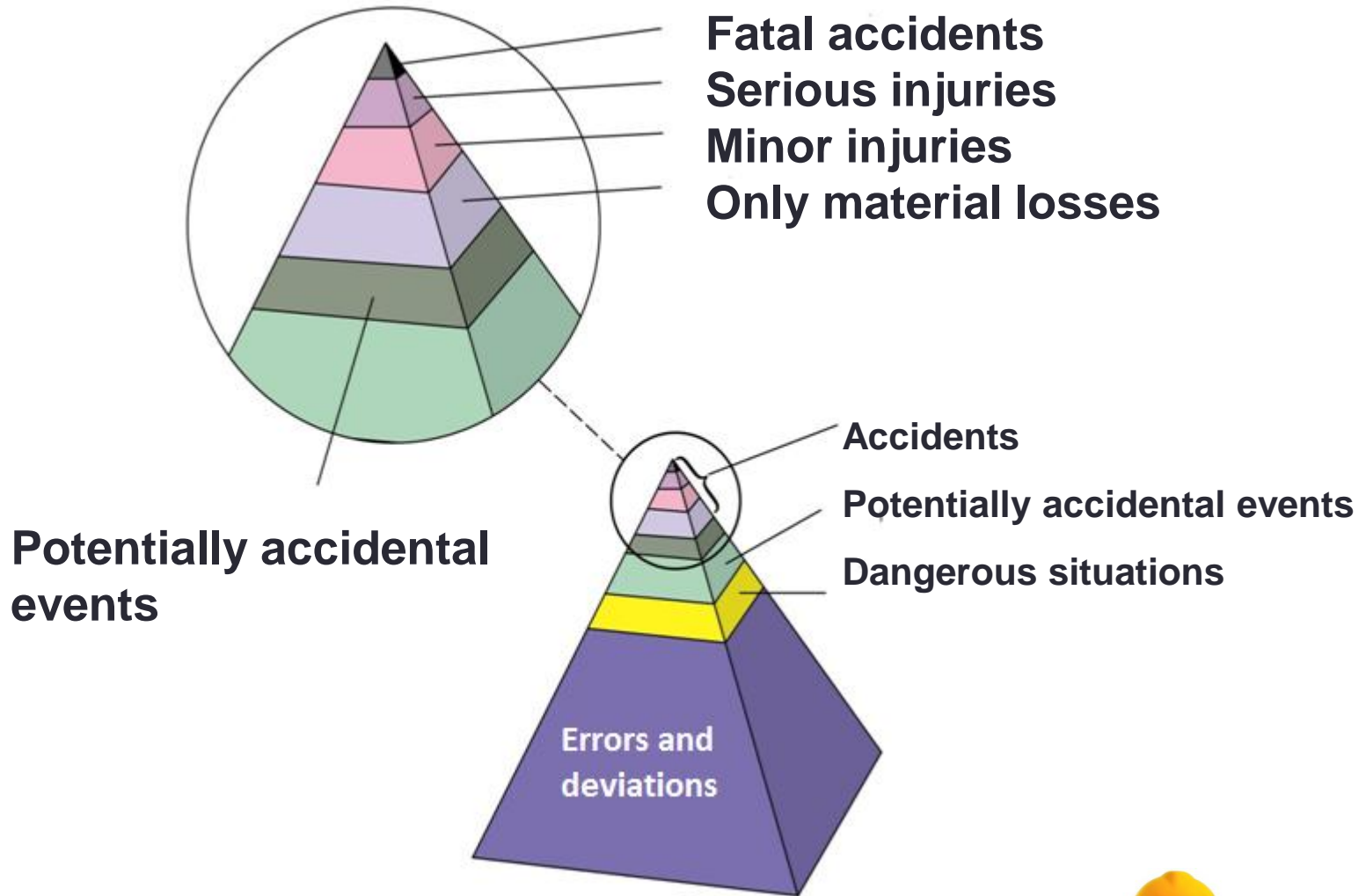


Improper behavior of supervision:

- Lack of interest in knowledge and practical skills of subordinate employees.
- No system of supervision and control over safety of work.
- No initiatives of accident prevention.
- Lack of control of the technical condition of machinery and equipment
- The command to perform task in conditions contrary to the provisions and principles of the OSH or tolerating the risk of accidents on the area entrusted to supervision.
- Conscious referral or admission to work in risk of accident conditions.
- There are no measures to limit the risk of an accident.
- At work and activities, with a certain risk of an accident, poor preparation for these activities, inadequate supervision during their performance.



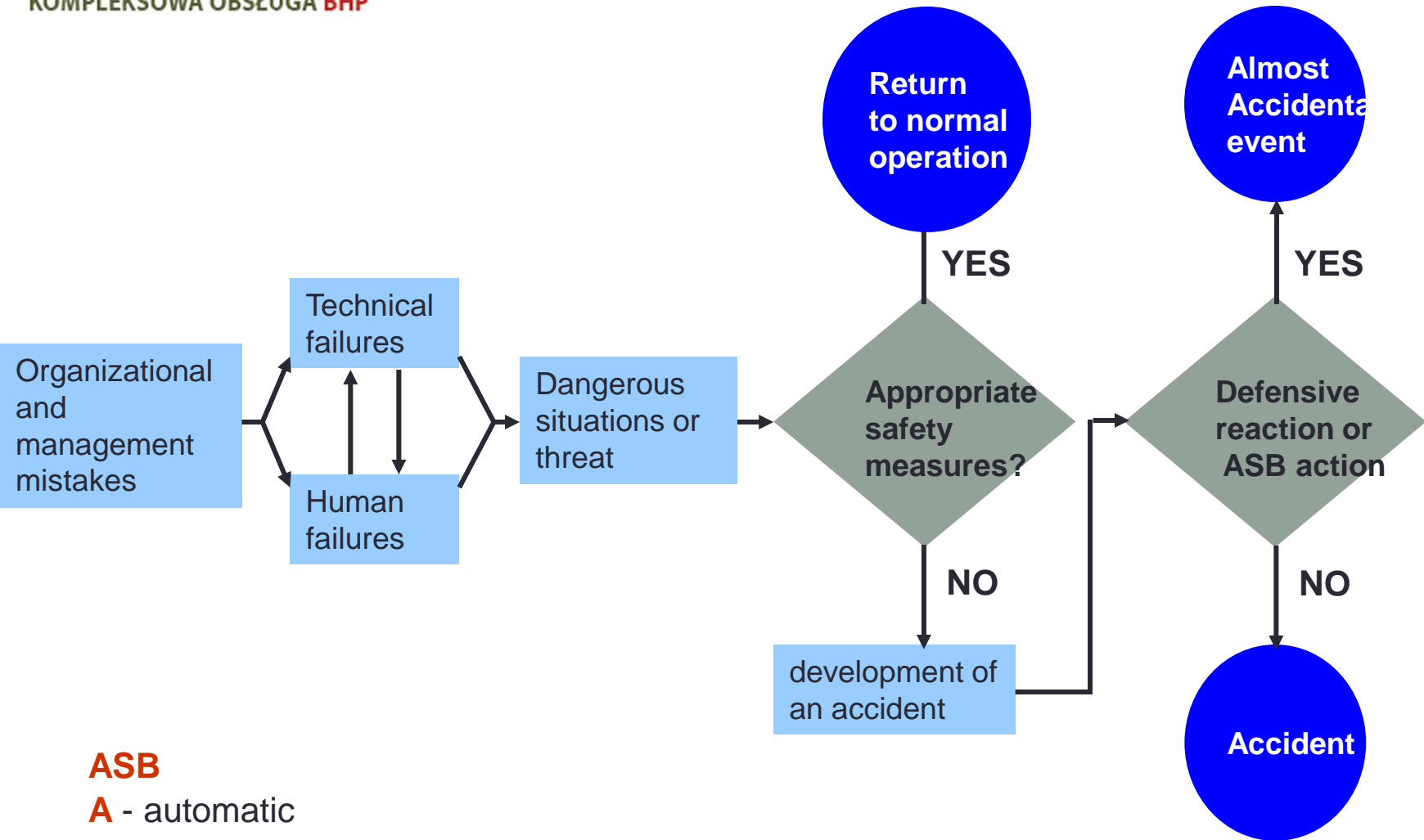
Accidental events pyramid by Heinrich



Potentially accidental events are those that did not result in injury, losses or damage only by lucky coincidence.



Accidental events creation model



ASB

A - automatic

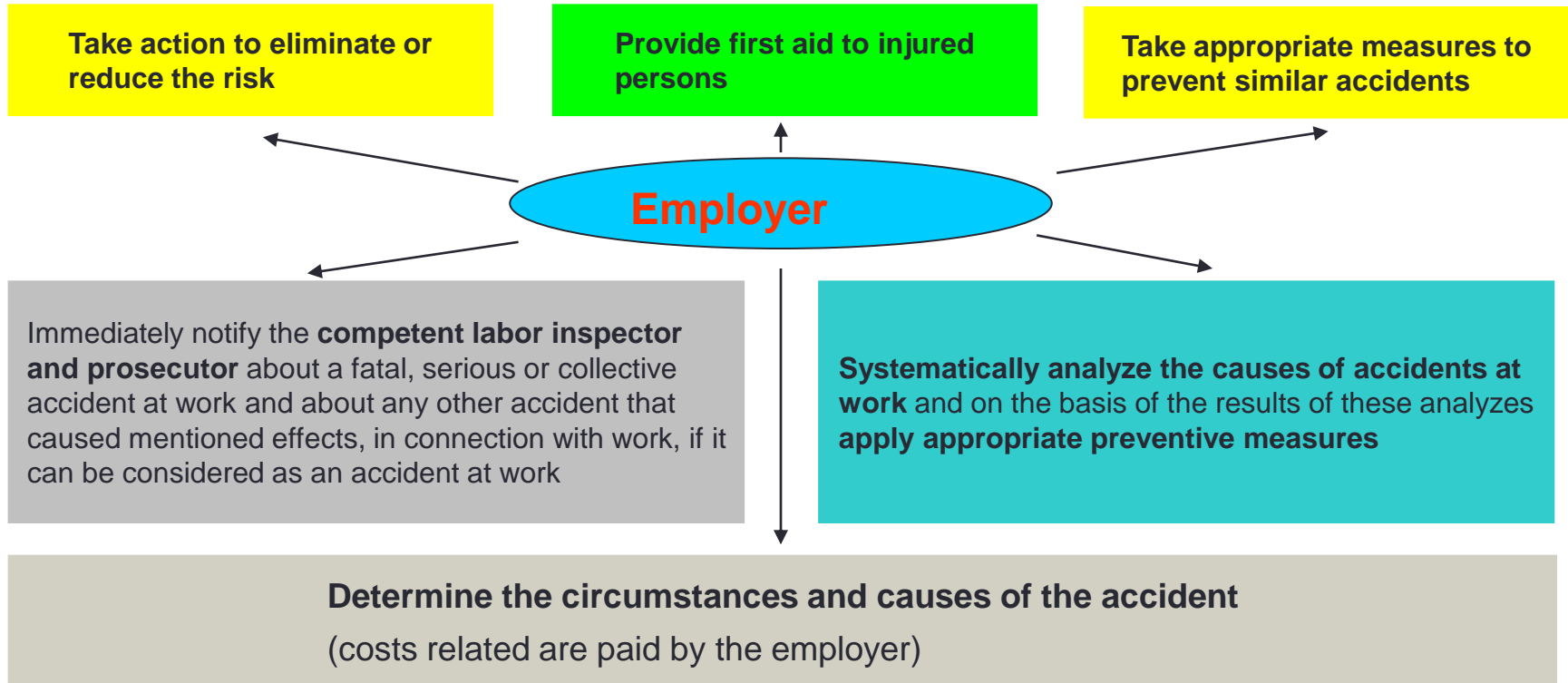
S - system

B - safety



Responsibilities of the employer in the event of an accident at work (1).

Art. 234 and 236 of the Labour Code and the Council of Ministers Ordinance of 21 April 1992. on determining the circumstances and causes of accidents at work (OJ nr37, poz.160)



No later than **14** days from the notification about the accident, the post accidental investigation team prepares "**Post accidental protocol**"



Responsibilities of the employer in the event of an accident at work(2).

Art. 234 and 236 of the Labour Code and the Council of Ministers Ordinance of 21 April 1992. on determining the circumstances and causes of accidents at work (OJ nr37, poz.160)

Employer

Determine the circumstances and causes of the accident

(costs related are paid by the employer)

No later than **14** days from the notification about the accident, the post accidental investigation team prepares "**Post accidental protocol**"

Accidental protocol shall be approved by the employer immediately, not later than **5 days** from the date of its preparation

Keeping a register of accidents at work

An injured worker receives approved accident protocol (family, in the event of death of the employee), together with the instruction on the method and cancellation mode

On the basis of the approved post accidental report, which stated that the accident is an accident at work, prepare a statistical accident at work card



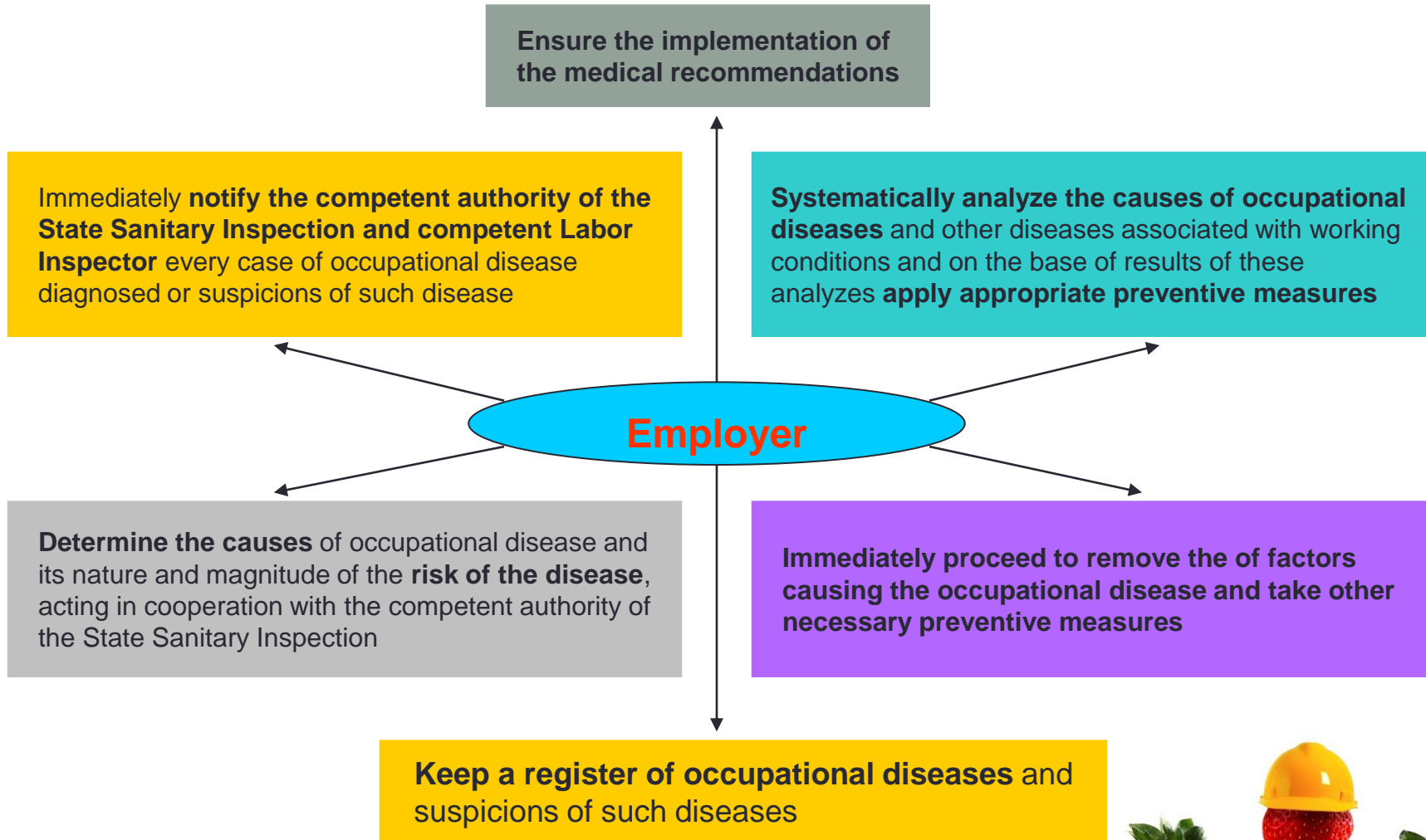
Register of accidents at work contains :

- Name and surname of the victim,
- Date and place of the accident,
- Information concerning the consequences of the accident for the victim,
- Date of preparation of the protocol post accidental,
- The number of days of incapacity to work,
- Determining whether the event is considered as an accident at work,
- The date of submission of application for benefits for an accident at work to the Social Security,
- Other information, non-personal information eg. The conclusions and recommendations of the post accidental prevention unit.



Responsibilities of the employer in case of occupational disease.

Art. 235 and 236 of the Labour Code



Cabinet of Ministers Regulation of 18 November 1983. concerning occupational diseases

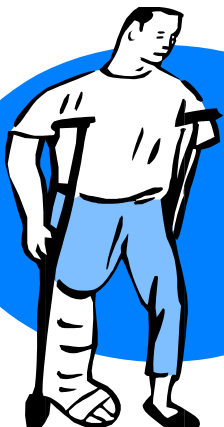
§ 1.1. Occupational diseases are considered to be the diseases specified in the list of occupational diseases if they are caused by the action of harmful factors occurring in the work environment.

§ 10. 1. Based on the decision and the results of additional epidemiological investigations, appropriate for the location of workplace health inspector issues a decision on finding of occupational disease or a decision with no basis for its statement.

Labor Code

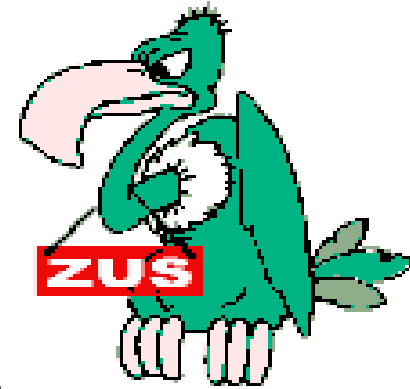
Art. 235. § 1. The employer is obliged to immediately notify the competent authority of the State Sanitary Inspection and competent Labor Inspector every case of occupational disease diagnosed or suspicions of such disease.

Art. 230. § 1. In case of the employee indicates the symptoms of occupational disease, the employer shall, on the basis of a medical certificate, the date and time specified in that decision, transfer the employee to another job not exposing him to the agent that caused these symptoms



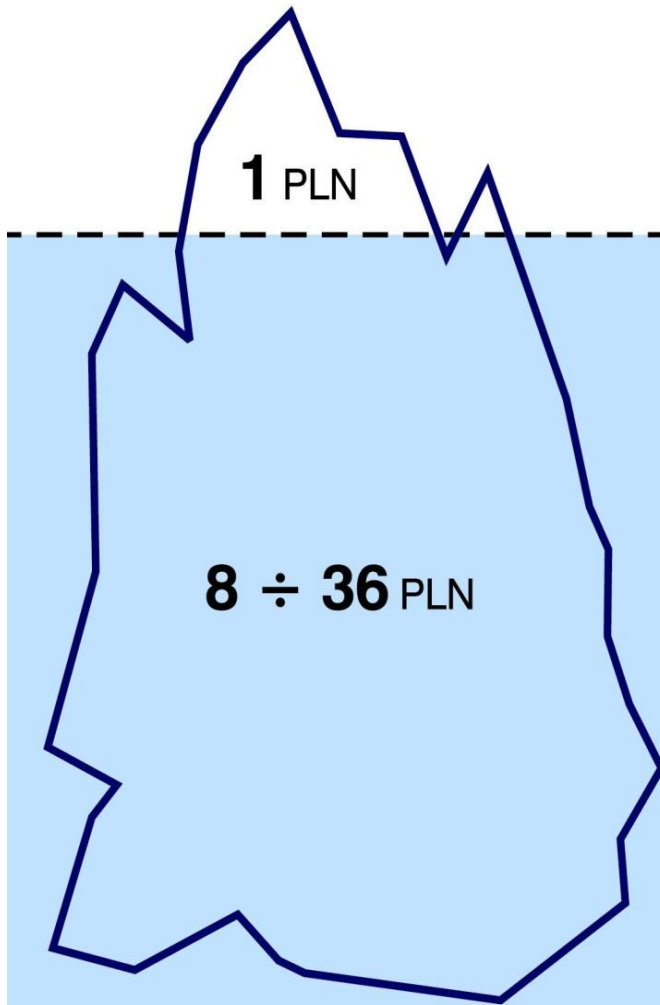
Benefits for accidents at work:

- one-time compensation - for an employee who has suffered a permanent or long-term loss of health;
- one-time compensation - for family members of the deceased employee or pensioner;
- compensatory benefits - for employees whose pay has decreased due to permanent or long-term loss of health;
- compensation for items lost or damaged due to an accident at work - for the worker or his family members;
- training pension for an employee in relation to whom was ruled a desirability of retraining due to the inability to work in current occupation;
- family pension - for family members of the deceased employee or pensioner;
- disability pension - for an employee who has become disabled person;
- free medical benefits, obstetric and rehabilitation, supply of medicines, orthopedic equipment, prostheses, auxiliaries and the right to professional training and other benefits in kind - for an employee or pensioner and the members of his family.



Costs of accidents

Hidden costs of accidents iceberg



Insured costs:

for employed, production, society, loss of health, wealth, environmental

Uninsured costs:

- damage to products and materials
- damage to buildings and installations
- damage to equipment and tools
- court expenses
- expenditure on rescue operation and repair damage
- manufacturing delay
- overtime and temporary hiring
- research time
- waste of superiors time
- interruption of office work
- penalties



Thank you for your attention, now I invite you to solve the test (click on the button below to start the test):

