

Topic

Hazards & It's types

Definition of Hazard:

A hazard is any object, situation, or behavior that has the potential to cause injury, ill health, or damage to property or the environment.

Health and safety hazards exist in every workplace. Some are easily identified and corrected, while others are necessary risks of the job and must be managed in other ways.

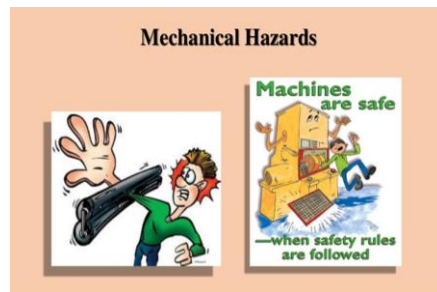
Most occupational hazards are inactive or have a low potential of actually occurring; however, employers must be prepared to deal with them since a hazard becoming active can generate an emergency situation.

Hazards can be classified as:

Physical Hazards: These are the most common hazards and they include extremes of temperature, ionizing or non-ionizing radiation, excessive noise, electrical exposure, working from heights, and unguarded machinery.



Mechanical Hazards: These are usually created by machinery, often with protruding and moving parts.



Ergonomic Hazards: Including considerations of the total physiological demands of the job upon the worker, even beyond productivity, health, and safety.



Chemical Hazards: These appear when a worker is exposed to chemicals in the workplace. Some are safer than others, but for workers who are more sensitive to chemicals, even common solutions can cause illness, skin irritation, or breathing problems.



Biological Hazards: These include the viruses, bacteria, fungus, parasites, and any living organism that can infect or transmit diseases to human beings.



Psychosocial Hazards: These may arise from a variety of psychosocial factors that workers may find to be unsatisfactory, frustrating, or demoralizing.



For overview of hazards summary, please go through annexure...

"Be Alert – Don't get Hurt"

విషయం

ఆపదలు & వాటి రకాలు

ఆపదలు యొక్క నిర్వచనం:

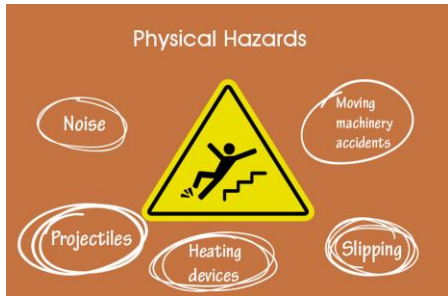
ఒక ఆపద అనేది ఏదైనా వస్తువు, పరిస్థితి లేదా ప్రవర్తన, గాయం, అనారోగ్యం లేదా ఆస్తికి లేదా హాని కలిగించే సామర్థ్యం కలిగి ఉండే సామర్థ్యం. ప్రతి కార్యాలయంలోనూ ఆరోగ్యం మరియు భద్రత ఆపదలు వుంటాయి. కొన్ని సులువుగా గుర్తించబడతాయి మరియు సరిచేయబడతాయి, మరికొన్ని వృత్తికి అవసరమైన నష్టాలు, వాటిని ఇతర మార్గాల్లో నివారించాలి.

చాలా వృత్తిపరమైన ఆపదలు క్రియారహితంగా ఉంటాయి లేదా వాస్తవానికి సంభావ్యత చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంటాయి; ఏమైనప్పటికీ, క్రియాశీలకమైన ఆపదలు అత్యవసర ప్రమాదకర పరిస్థితిని కలుగచేసే ఆస్కారం వుంది. యాజమాన్యం ఇటువంటి స్థితిని ఎదుర్కోవటానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉండాలి.

ఆపదలు వర్గీకరణ:

భౌతిక ఆపద:

ఇవి చాలా సాధారణ ఆపద మరియు ఇవి ఉష్ణోగ్రత యొక్క తీవ్రత, అయనీకరణం లేదా అయోనైజింగ్ రేడియేషన్, అధిక శబ్దం, విద్యుత్ ఎక్స్పోజర్, ఎత్తులో పనిచేయుట మరియు రక్షణ లేని యంత్రాలు.



యాంత్రిక ఆపద:

సాధారణంగా యంత్రాలచే సృష్టించబడతాయి, ఉదాహరణకు పొడుచుకు వచ్చిన మరియు కదిలే భాగాలు.



సమర్థతా ఆపద:

ఉత్పాదకత, ఆరోగ్యం మరియు భద్రతకు మించి కార్మికుల మీద ఉద్యోగం లేదా శ్రమ యొక్క మొత్తం శారీరక డిమాండ్లను పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకొనబడతాయి



రసాయన ఆపద:

కార్యాలయంలో ఒక కార్మికుడు రసాయనాలకు ప్రభావితము అయినప్పుడు ఇవి కనిపిస్తాయి సురక్షితులు, కానీ సున్నితంగా ఉన్న కార్మికులు సాధారణ రసాయనాలతో కుడా అనారోగ్యంనకు గురై, చర్మం చీకాకు, లేదా శ్వాస సమస్యలు కారణం కావచ్చు.



జీవ సంబంధ ఆపద:

వీటిలో వైరస్లు, బ్యాక్టీరియా, ఫంగస్, పరాన్న జీవులు మరియు మానవులకు వ్యాధులను సోకవచ్చు లేదా ప్రసారం చేసే ఏవైనా ప్రాణవాయువు ఉన్నాయి.



మానసిక సంబంధ ఆపద:

కార్మికులు అసంతృప్తికరంగా, నిరాశపరిచింది లేదా నిరుత్సాహపరిచేదిగా భావించే వివిధ రకాల మానసిక కారణాల నుండి ఇవి తలెత్తవచ్చు.

Psychosocial Hazards



- Don'ts
- -Let harassment slide
- -Bully or harass other employees
- -Go to work if you are stressed out or sick



ఆపదలు సారాంశం కోసం, దయచేసి ఆంగ్ల అనుబంధ సంచికను చూడండి ...

"హెచ్చరికగా వుండండి - గాయపడవద్దు"

Overview

Summary of Physical Hazards

Hazard	Health Effects	Mitigation Measures
Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prickly heat Physical fatigue Heat cramps Heat exhaustion Heat syncope Heat stroke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring by wet bulb Globe Temperature index Propose ventilation Shelters Work Rest Cycle Proper Clothing Adequate safe drinking water Training to identify early symptoms of heat stress.
Cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench Foot Frost bite Hypothermia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature monitoring Shelters Work rest cycle Proper clothing Training to identify early symptoms of frost bite and hypothermia.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary / hearing loss Permanent hearing loss Non-auditory effects such as fatigue, stress like response, communication interference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering measures such as isolation of process, shields, machine maintenance, proper base fixing etc. PPEs such as ear plugs, ear muffs. Periodic audiometry
Illumination, Insufficient or excessing light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye strain Fatigue Headache Stress Accidents Lower productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illumination monitoring Legal compliance Appropriate lighting system Measures to reduce glare Eye check-up
Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Musculoskeletal diseases Joint problems White fingers (in localized exposure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibration measurement Proper fixing of seal Cushioning Work rest cycle Anti-vibration gloves
Ionizing radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer Genetic damage Foetal malformations Skin ulcers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering measures Radiation measurement TLD badges for personal monitoring Regular health-check-ups
Non-ionizing Radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arc eyes Cataracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering measures PPEs
High Altitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute mountain sickness Pulmonary (lung) edema Cerebral (brain) pulmonary edema 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical examination Training Acclimatization Oxygen supplementation
Deep sea diving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barometric trauma Decompression sickness Osteonecrosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical examination Training Gradual ascent Supervision

Summary of Chemical Hazards

Target Organ	Mechanism	Health Effects	Mitigation measures
Skin	Direct exposure of skin to various chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical burns Occupational dermatitis Oil acne Skin cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering measures Appropriate PPEs Barrier cream Hand wash Training
Lungs	Inhalation of dusts, aerosols, fumes, smoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute effects Pneumoconiosis eg., silica, coal dust, cotton, asbestos Lung cancer eg., asbestosis, chromium Occupational asthma Lung tissue inflammation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational hygiene studies Engineering measures General and local exhaust ventilation Respiratory PPEs Training Periodic medical examination.
Brain, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Bones, Endocrine system, Reproductive system, Genes...	Entry of chemicals into blood stream through inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic damage Structural damage Functional damage Cancer Effect on developing fetus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational hygiene studies to assess exposure Engineering measures Appropriate PPEs Training Periodic examination.

Summary of Ergonomic Hazards

Mechanism of injury	Health effects	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetitive work Use of Force eg., lifting, pulling and pushing Awkward postures Static Postures eg., prolonged standing or sitting Contact stress Environment such as temperature, noise. Psycho Social eg., boredom, anxiety, depression, poor job satisfaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscular-skeletal disorders such as affection of bones, joints, muscles, ligaments, tendons. Affection of peripheral nerves Psychological effects Accident potential Low productivity Fatigue – Physical and mental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good design of workplace, work process and work environment considering potential ergonomic hazards Application of ergonomic rules Regular ergonomic evaluation Engineering measures such as automation, mechanical lifting of weights etc. Job rotations and work rest cycles Employee awareness training Training to identify ergonomic hazard Prompt referral of employee who exhibits early symptoms to the doctor.

Summary of Psycho-Social Hazards

Psychological Hazard	Health effects	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to adapt Sexual harassment Lack of job satisfaction Low wages Poor interpersonal interaction Deprivation of family life Inability to deal with new technology Frequent job rotations Job insecurity Changing job locations Responsibility but no authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress Addictions (though many times tension is just an excuse used for alcohol or tobacco abuse) Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases Malnutrition Increased accident potential Sickness absenteeism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness training for all Training to identify early symptoms Zero tolerance for alcohol or tobacco use at workplace. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms at workplace Counseling facilities Sexual Harassment committee

Note:

- This list is indicative and not exhaustive. You may add many more conditions.
- Unlike other workplace hazards, psycho-social hazards are not easily measurable and results of mitigation measures may not always be measurable and predictable.