

Safety in Numbers



- A web-based program to organize, explain, and improve your safety and health program

www.safetyinnumbers.ca

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Safework MB audit format

“risks must be
assessed”

Evaluation Criteria

- The effective identification, assessment and control of hazards are the critical functions of a safety and health management system. An effective hazard management system should use a comprehensive approach to identify hazards and should apply that approach to all aspects of the work being done.
- Hazards should be identified with consideration to:
 - the type of hazard (e.g., physical, chemical, biological, environmental, psychological, psycho-social or musculoskeletal) and,
 - all regulatory requirements (e.g., confined spaces, lock out, working at heights, working alone, workplace harassment, violence, WHMIS/GHS, etc.).
- Hazards should be identified using multiple methods (e.g., inspections, first aid records, joint committee input, air quality assessments, staff input, etc.).
- Risks should be assessed and prioritized. Corrective actions must be taken in a timely manner and according to risk.
- Hazards should be eliminated and risk controlled using the hierarchy of controls.
- Where work requires specialized training or certification, the person conducting the hazard assessment and developing the risk controls should have those qualifications.
- The hazard identification and control process should include worker input and a system to verify that hazard controls remain effective over time.

MB Confined Space Guideline

- Appendix A can be used to assist with the following:
 - a) identification of confined spaces,
 - b) identification and assessment of potential hazards or risks and
 - c) development of required safe work practices and procedures.
- Appendix A is a page with lines on it.
- Its like calling a blank piece of paper a map.

Appendix "A"

CONFINED SPACE WORK AREAS

[illegible]

- Imagine a program that walked you through the MB legislation.
- Explained what everything meant
- Gave you firm numerical direction
- Gave you tools to perform assessment

Assess the risk

- Other “systems” state:
 - Assess the risk
 - Perform an assessment
 - Where there is significant risk...
-
- Safety in Numbers gives you tools to do those assessments

When you have questions, we have answers

- When do I need an emergency shower rather than an eye wash station?
- How do I select the an “impervious” glove”?
- When do I need metatarsal guards
- At what temperature does a surface become a burn hazard
- How do I properly select footwear to prevent slips and falls?
- Example: what gauge extension cord do I need for 1/3 HP tool?

Selecting correct extension cord made easy

CRAFTSMAN

**INDUSTRIAL RATED
1/3 HP GRINDER
TOTALLY ENCLOSED
BALL BEARING
SPLIT PHASE MOTOR**



CAUTION: USE GRINDING WHEELS
RATED 3600 R.P.M. OR MORE

115 VOLTS 60 CYCLES **3.5 AMPS**
3450 R.P.M.

DESIGN C2371
MODEL 397.19580

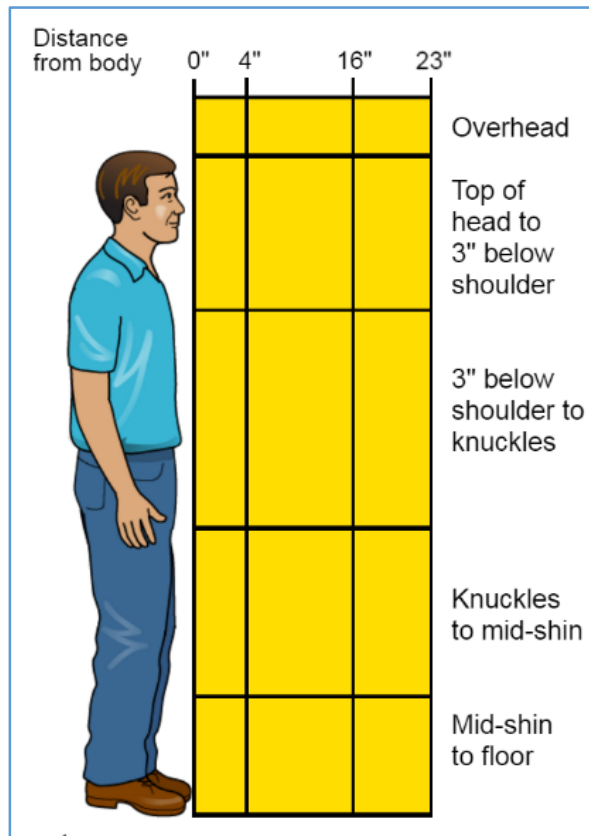
MADE IN U.S.A.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Amp Rating of Tool	Up to 25 Feet	Up to 50 Feet	Up to 100 Feet
Up to 3	18 gauge	18 gauge	16 gauge
3-4	18 gauge	18 gauge	16 gauge
4-5	18 gauge	18 gauge	14 gauge
5-6	18 gauge	16 gauge	14 gauge
6-8	18 gauge	16 gauge	12 gauge
8-10	18 gauge	14 gauge	12 gauge
10-12	16 gauge	14 gauge	12 gauge
12-14	14 gauge	12 gauge	10 gauge
14-16	14 gauge	12 gauge	10 gauge

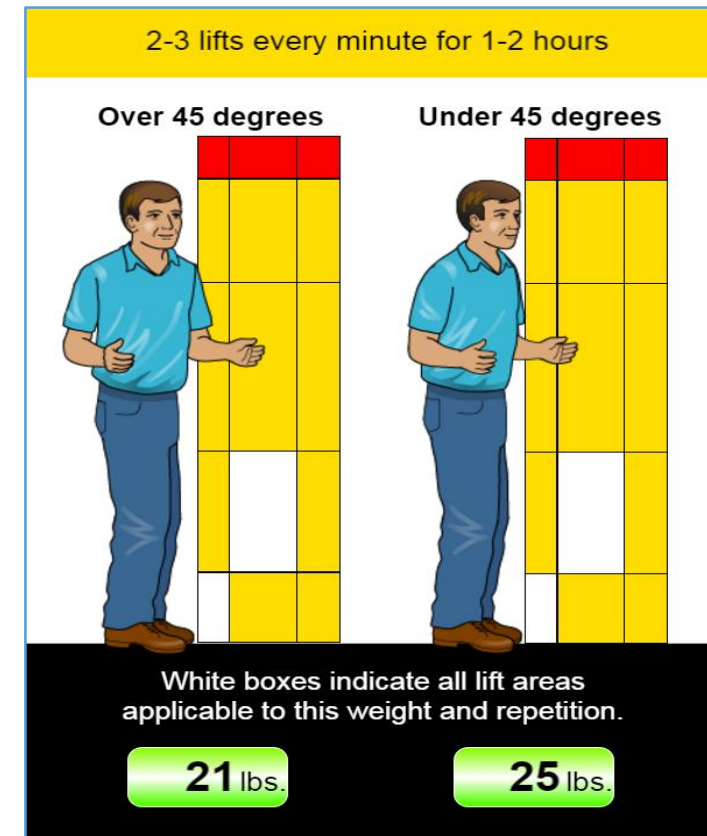
The Different Gauges of Wires



OSHA lifting APP vs “don’t lift too much”



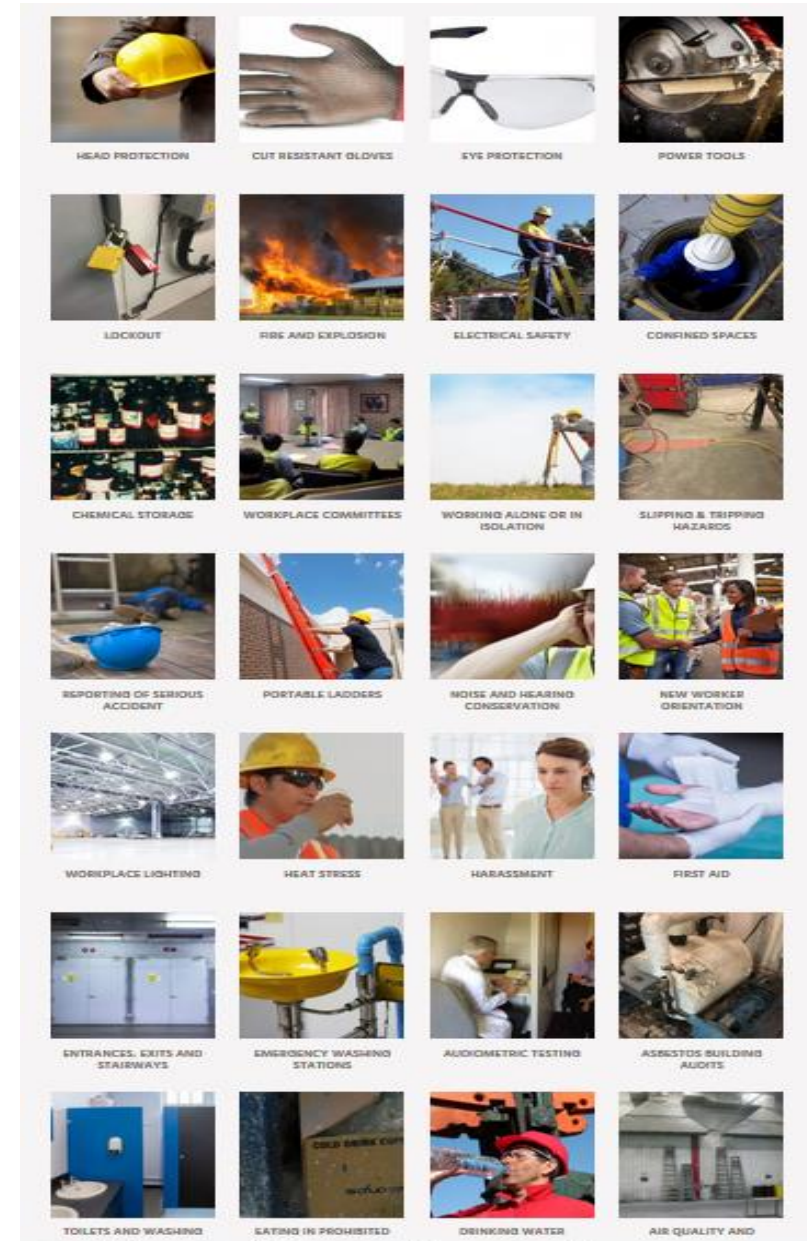
Lifts per minute	Hours of lifting per day		
	1 hr. or less	1-2 hrs.	2+ hrs.
1 per 2-5 min.			
1 per min.			
2-3 per min.			
4-5 per min.			
6-7 per min.			
8-9 per min.			
10+ per min.			










Covers all of the main
topics that relate to
manufacturing

Based on MB
legislation

Will mesh your
existing program



Walks you through each topic

Are spills cleaned promptly? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are cords, wires and materials out of the way where they will not present a tripping hazard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If tripping and slipping hazards are present in any areas, are steps taken to prevent workers from entering the area, such as blocking access or posting a conspicuous sign? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are visual inspections performed to ensure tripping and slipping hazards are cleared? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are uneven surfaces or damage on floors marked until they can be repaired?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is footwear selection based on a documented hazard assessment? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are employees provided with acceptable non-slip shoes OR provided with the information to buy acceptable shoes on their own? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floors washed, swept or vacuumed at least weekly? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are rubber mats used on floors that are constantly wet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a storage system or space to put equipment away to avoid clutter in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are different cleaning methods employed based on the situation? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Each topic comes with extensive resources to help you.

RESOURCES



LEGISLATION



BACKGROUND INFORMATION



VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR LUNCHROOMS



TYPICAL INGESTION HAZARDS



HOW TO TEST FOR SURFACE CONTAMINATION



BEST PRACTICES FOR EATING AREAS



PROPER HANDWASHING TECHNIQUE



SURFACE CONTAMINATION STANDARDS




EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLLING INGESTION THROUGH EDUCATION



REAL LIFE CASE STUDY

Resources are linked to the specific part of the legislation

.

Are employees provided with acceptable non-slip shoes OR provided with the information to buy acceptable shoes on their own? 



Ideally use 0.5 (coefficient of friction)

Walkway surface	Rubber heel		Leather heel	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
Concrete slab, ground with silicon carbide ^a	0.65	0.60	0.37	0.43
Cement-mortar topping, worn smooth ^b ..	.64	.28	.37	.19
Paving brick, worn smooth ^b.....	.68	.38	.27	.27
Terrazzo, worn smooth ^b.....	.53	.25	.35	.16
Terrazzo, containing alundum grit, worn smooth ^b.....	.74	.33	.44	.18
Quarry tile, worn smooth ^b.....	.69	.28	.31	.20

Potential for slip of floor and tread finishes (Source:BSI BS5395 Part 1)			
Surface Material	Potential for Slip		Remarks
	Dry and Unpolished	Wet	
Carpet	Extremely low	Low	Loose or worn carpets can present a trip hazard. Thick carpet is unsuitable for wheelchair movement
Cast Iron	Low	Moderate to low	If open treads are used, the potential for slip can be low in wet conditions
Ceramic Tiles (glazed or highly polished)	Low	High	No remarks
Ceramic Tiles (matte)	Low	Moderate to low	Wet slip potential is dependent on surface roughness. An Rz (din) value greater than 10 µm should be used for clean-water wet areas

Answer the questions and your program is scored.

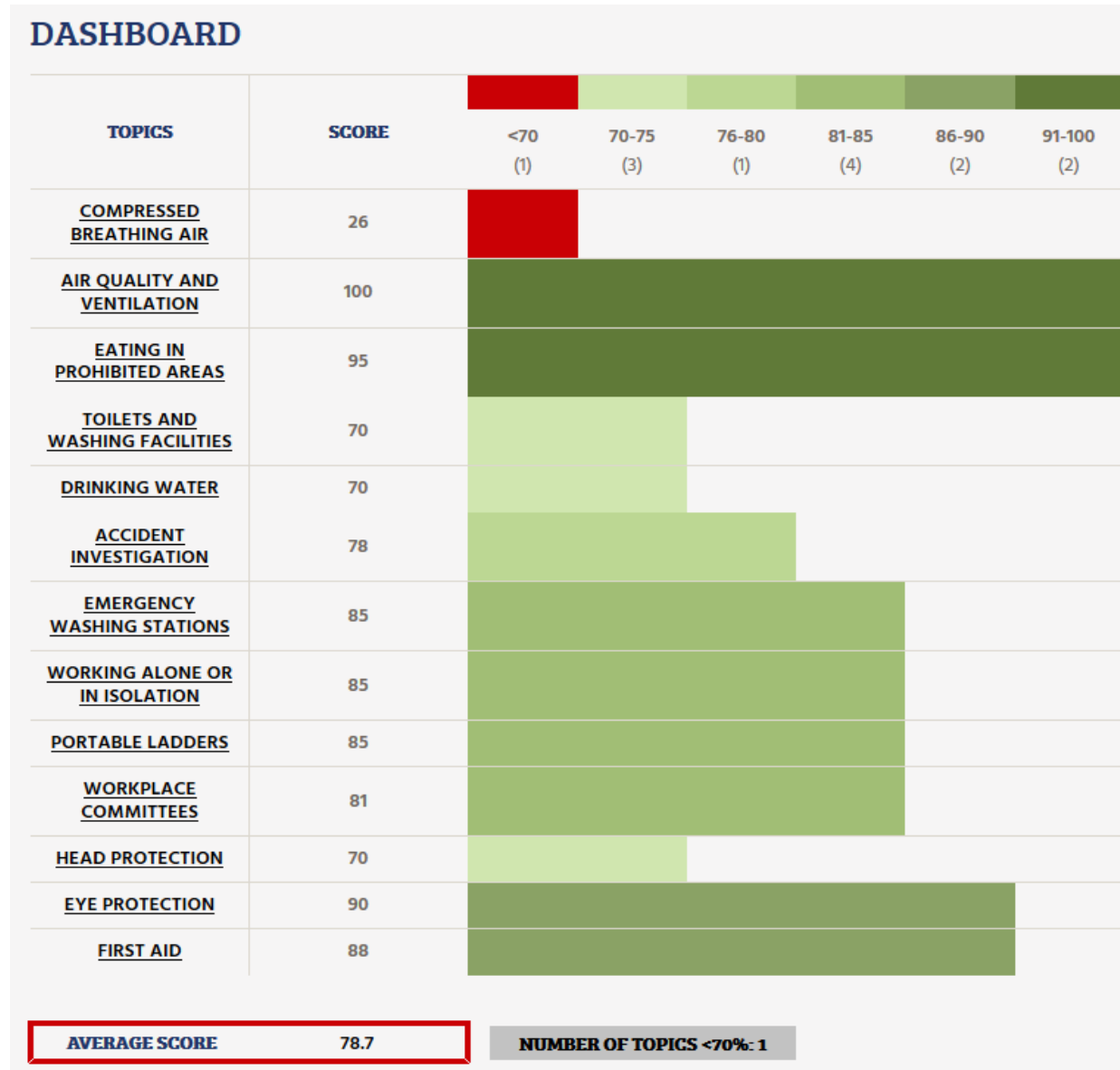
No work clothes, tools or materials stored in eating area?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No work products or materials stored in lunchroom or fridges?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lunchroom not used for other incompatible purposes?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Air tests for shop floor contaminants/air quality taken in the lunchroom?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Surface samples taken for high risk materials and meet standards provided? ?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Specific individual in charge of ensuring lunchroom is clean?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Need for handwashing and possible ingestion issues included in worker orientation? ?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Daily cleaning schedule for lunchroom posted and adhered to?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ventilation meets requirements for a lunchroom? ?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM CRITERIA?		YES
SCORE		95%

Required Ventilation Rate of Lunchroom provided

Standards for surface contamination provided (ug/100 cm²)

Based on your answers, your program is scored

Scores are summarized on Dashboard



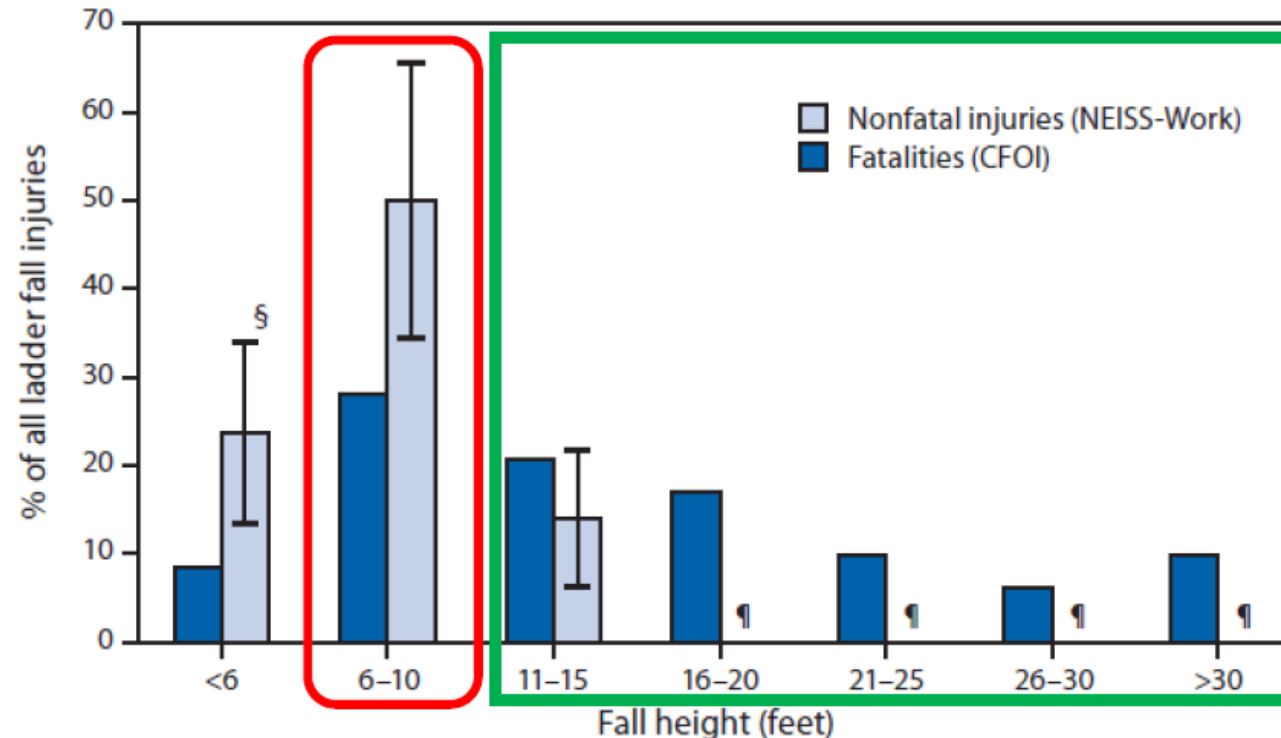
Hundreds of resource files

- Covers just about everything
- Explains things in manageable bites
- Explains things in clear language
- Follows / linked with legislation

Reasonable

- Looking for respectable program but not a Cadillac program
- Interpretations of required actions (dark colours) intended to mimic the minimum standard already set the Provincial Act.
- A company already in compliance with the current legislation will sail through.
- Additional good practices are provided but are not required to get a passing grade

Understanding fall protection standards



Effect of Lowering the Threshold for Fall Protection

Criteria	MB Legal Requirement	6 Feet Guideline
% of injuries prevented	27%	84%
% of fatalities prevented	67%	93%

Consistency

- The use of numerical resources and specific actions builds in consistency.
- If two companies do the same thing, they get the same score
- Two main advantages
 - A company would get the same score as an auditor
 - A program (with no changes) will get the same score every year regardless of who does the scoring.
- Scores between companies can be compared