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

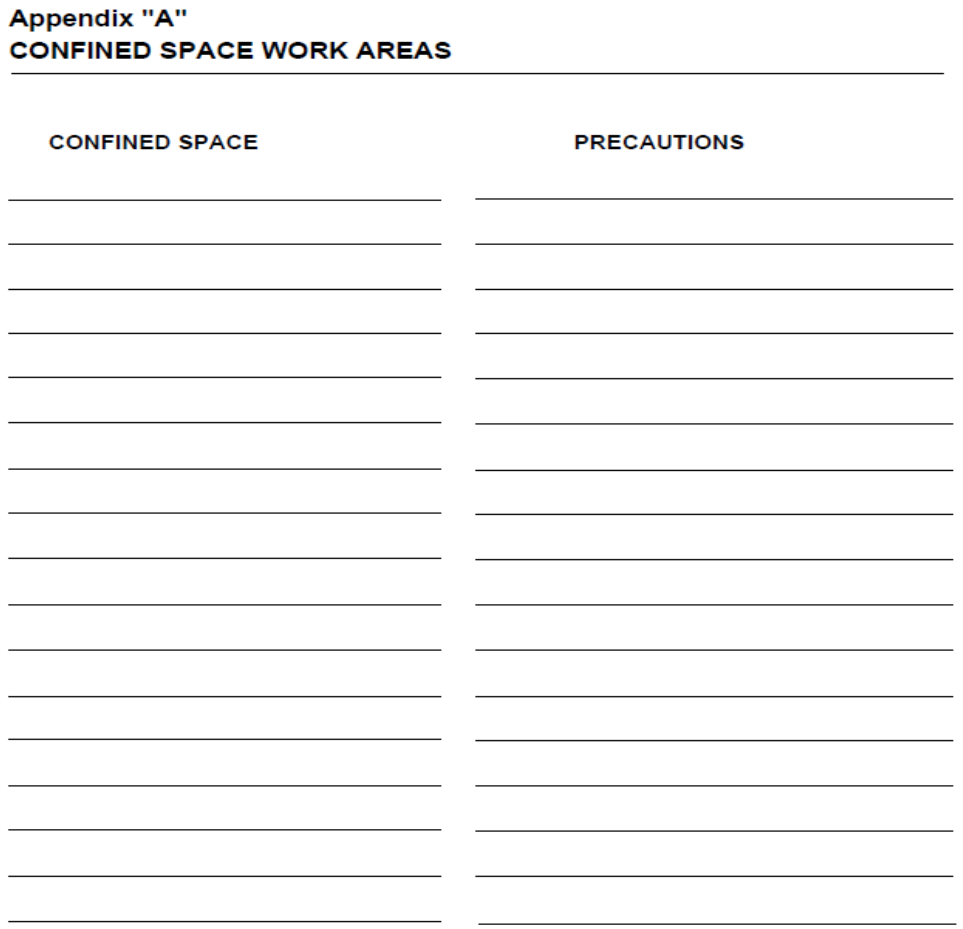
“risks must be assessed”

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

CONFINED SPACE	PRECAUTIONS

- 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?

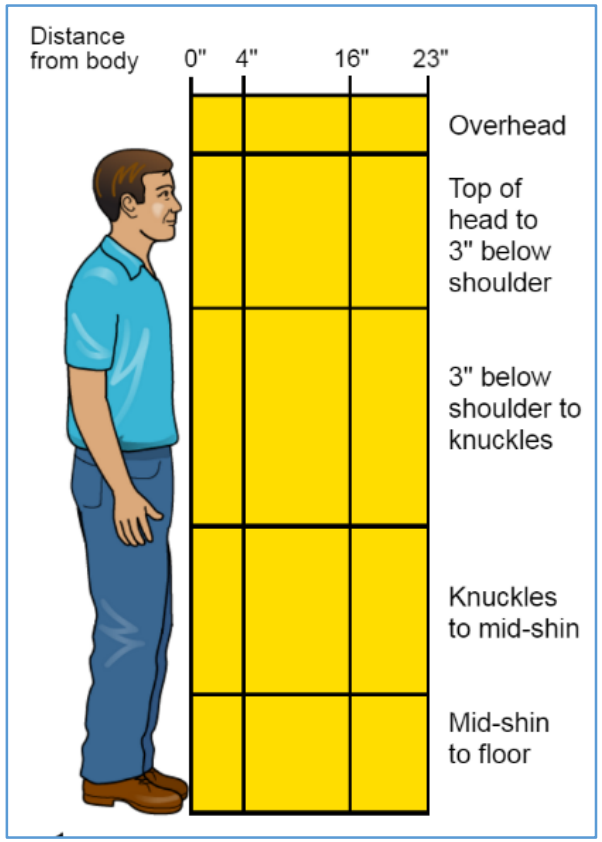
- Example: what gauge extension cord do I need for 1/3 HP tool?

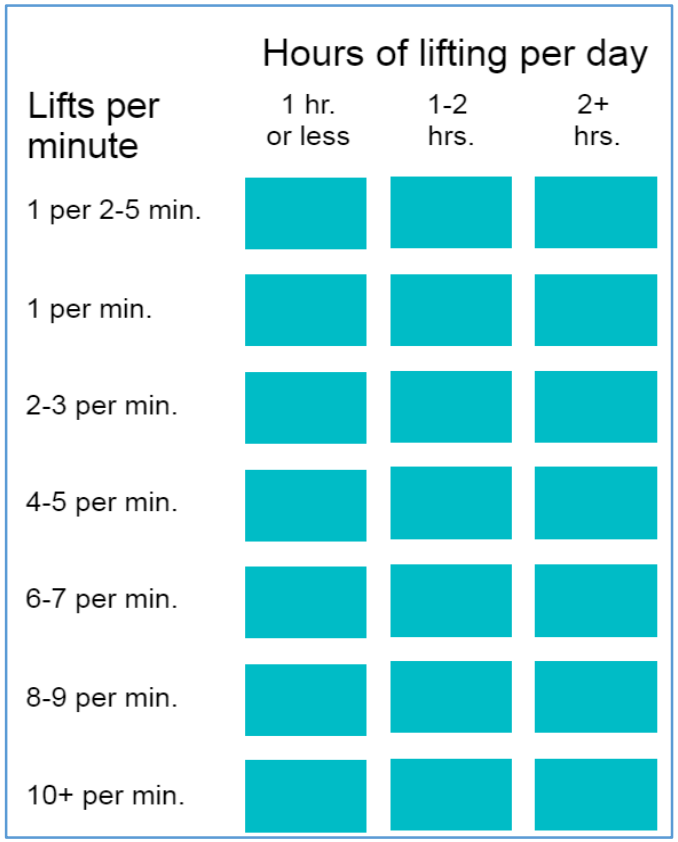
Selecting correct extension cord made easy

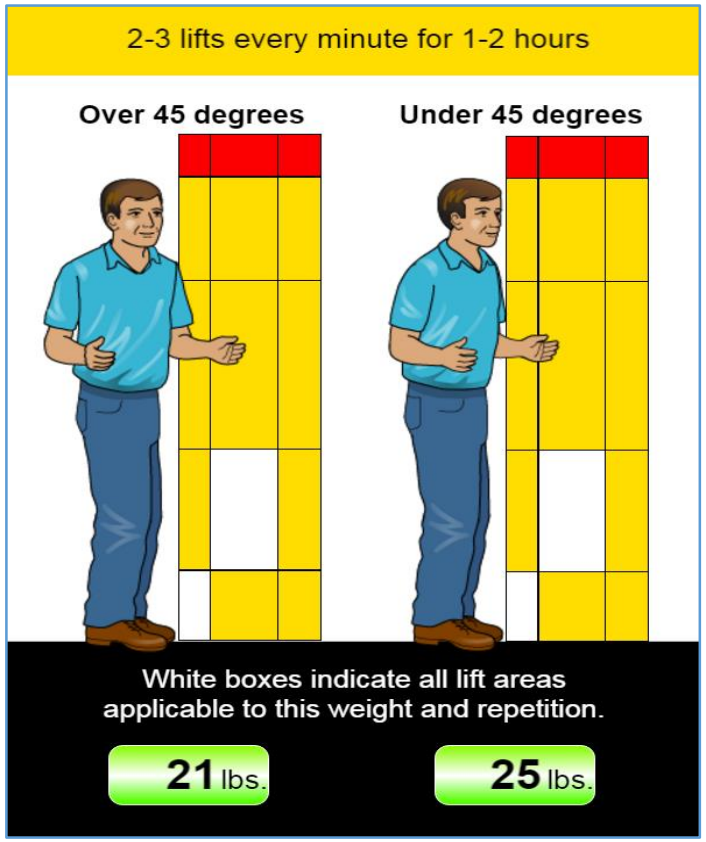
Amp Rating of Tool	Up to 25 Feet	Up to 50 Feet	Up to 100 Feet
Up to 3	18 gauge	18 gauge	16 gauge
3-4	18 gauge	18 gauge	16 gauge
4-5	18 gauge	18 gauge	14 gauge
5-6	18 gauge	16 gauge	14 gauge
6-8	18 gauge	16 gauge	12 gauge
8-10	18 gauge	14 gauge	12 gauge
10-12	16 gauge	14 gauge	12 gauge
12-14	14 gauge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



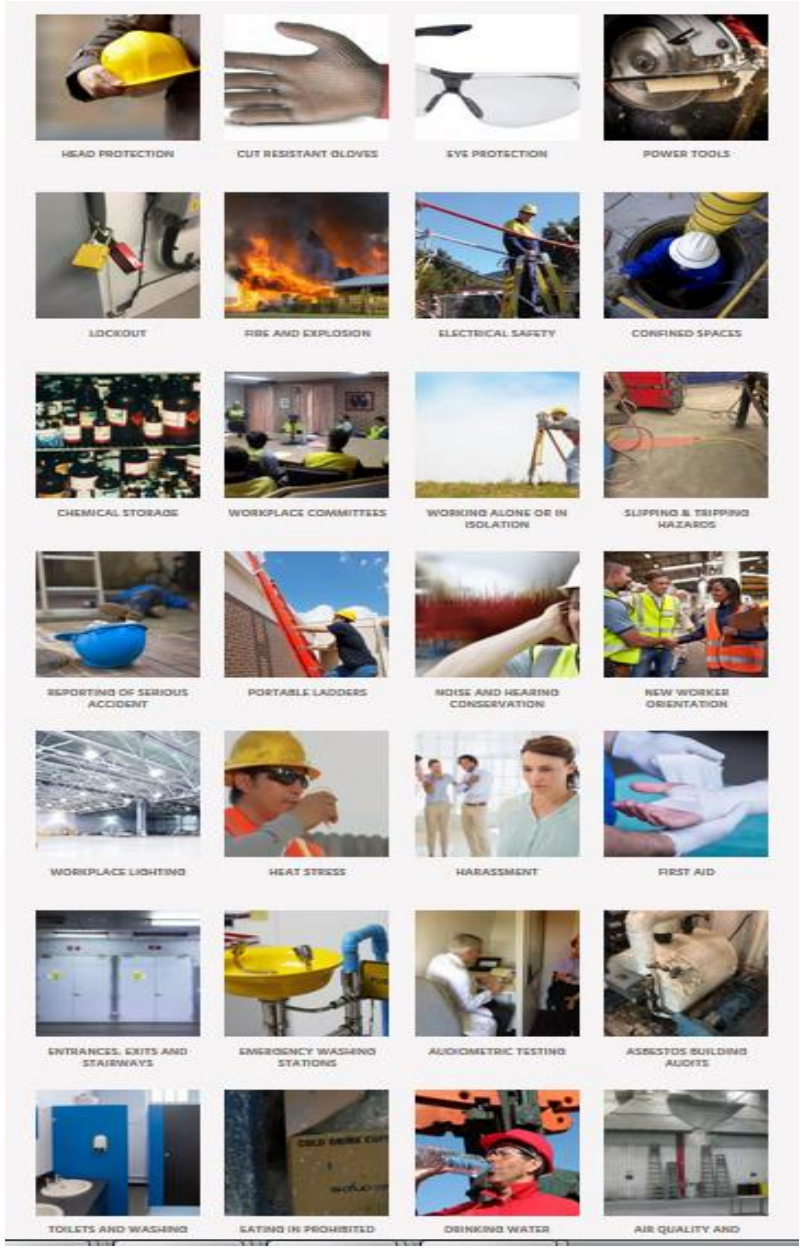




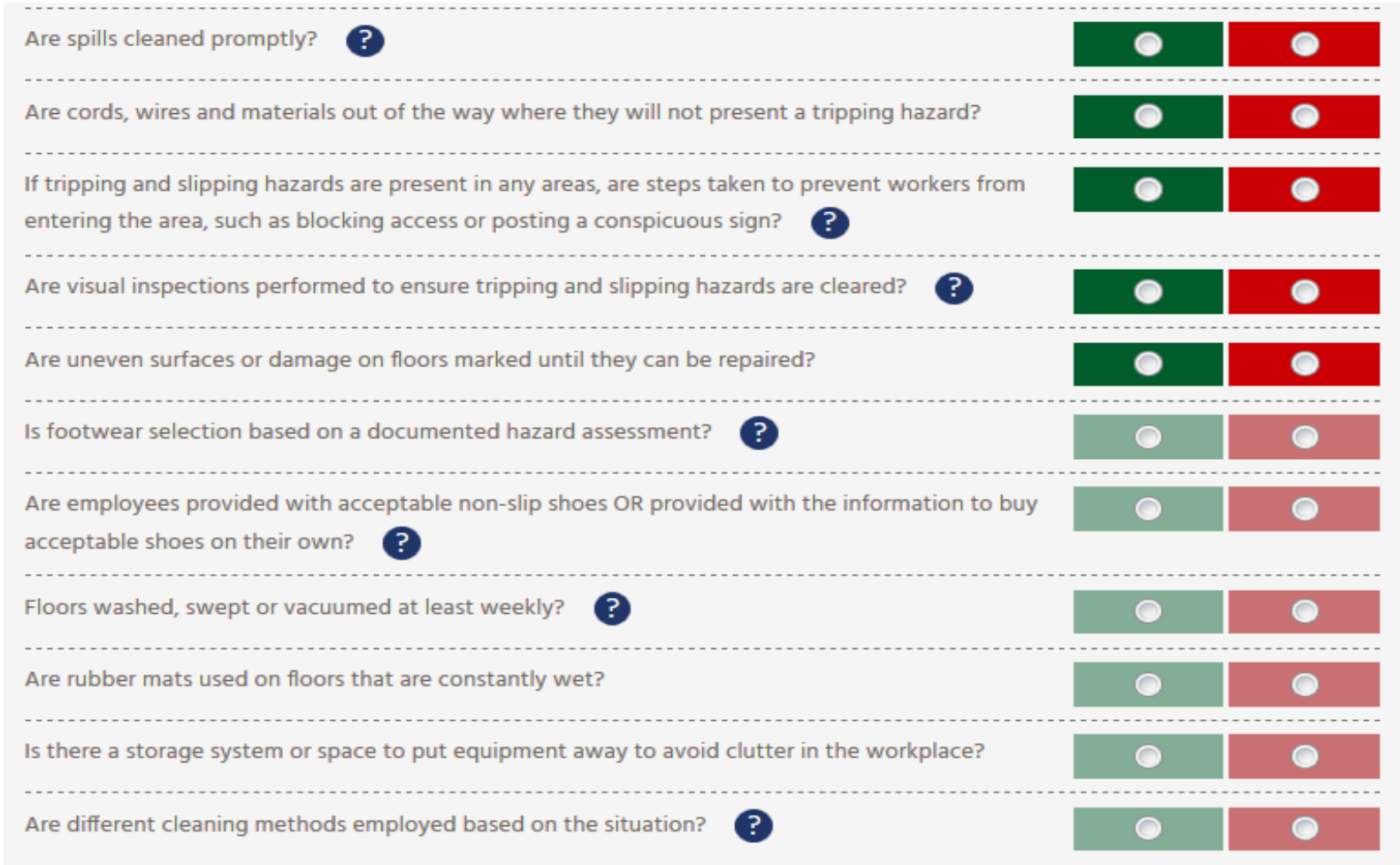
Covers all of the main topics that relate to manufacturing

Based on MB legislation

Will mesh your existing program

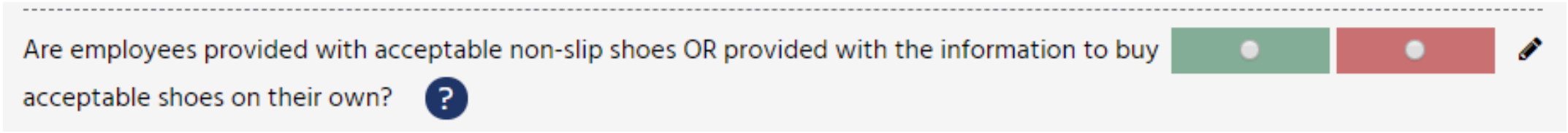


Walks you through each topic



Each topic comes with extensive resources to help you.

Resources are linked to the specific part of the legislation



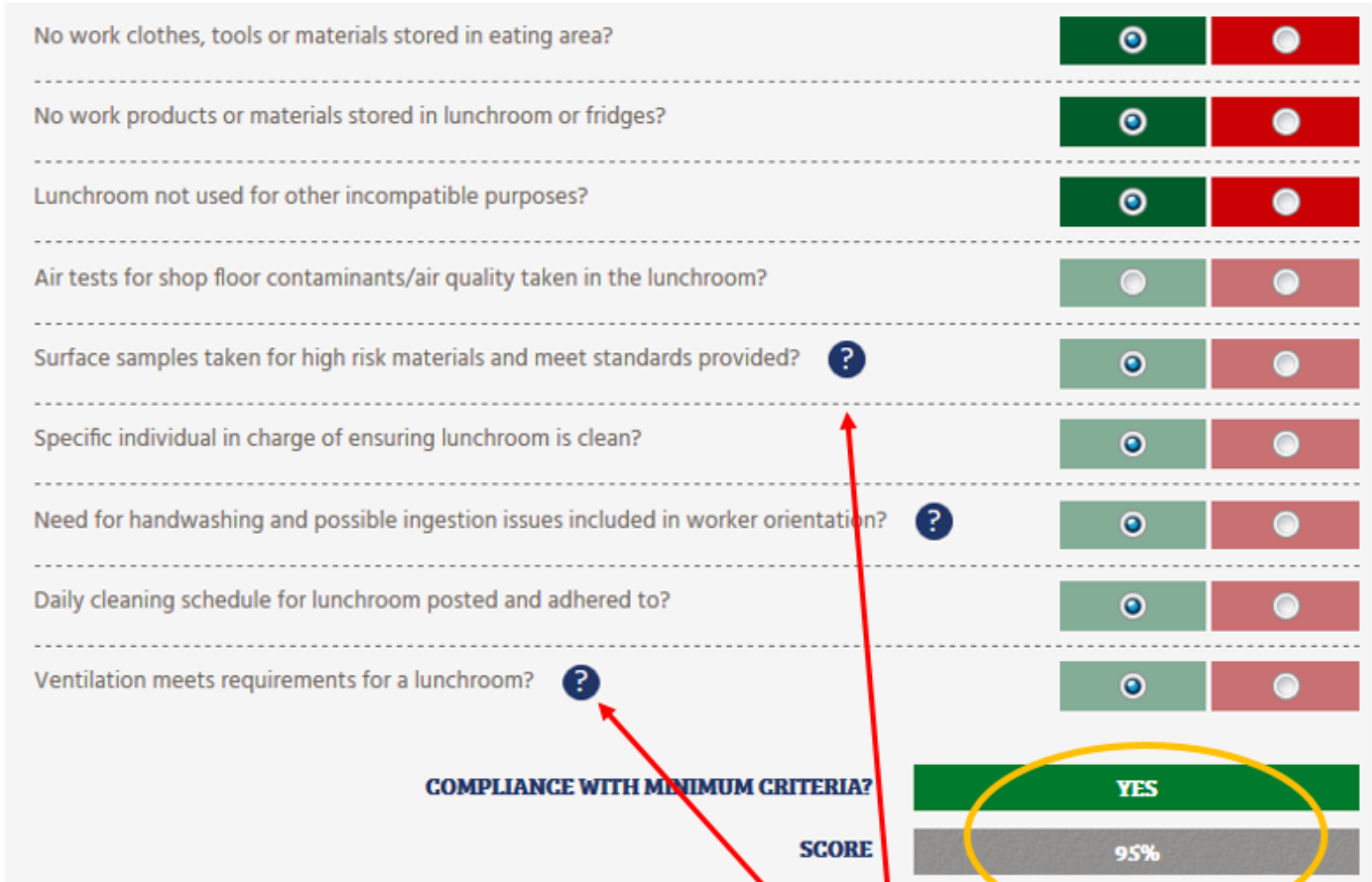
Ideally use 0.5 (coefficient of friction)

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.



Required Ventilation Rate of Lunchroom provided

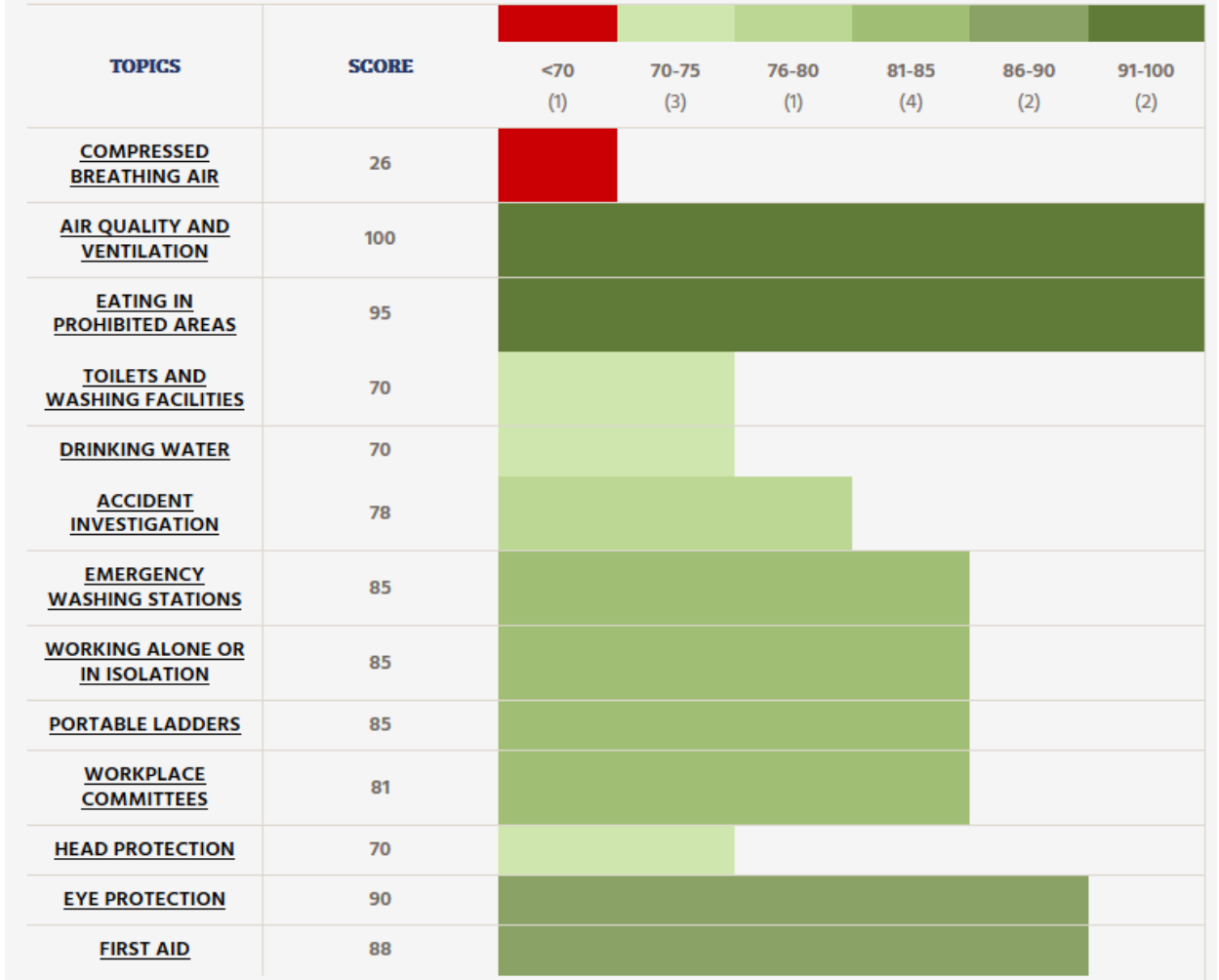
Standards for surface contamination provided (ug/100 cm^2)

Based on your answers, your program is scored

Scores are summarized on Dashboard

DASHBOARD

TOPICS	SCORE
COMPRESSED BREATHING AIR	26
AIR QUALITY AND VENTILATION	100
EATING IN PROHIBITED AREAS	95
TOILETS AND WASHING FACILITIES	70
DRINKING WATER	70
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION	78
EMERGENCY WASHING STATIONS	85
WORKING ALONE OR IN ISOLATION	85
PORTABLE LADDERS	85
WORKPLACE COMMITTEES	81
HEAD PROTECTION	70
EYE PROTECTION	90
FIRST AID	88



AVERAGE SCORE	78.7

NUMBER OF TOPICS <70%: 1

Hundreds of resource files

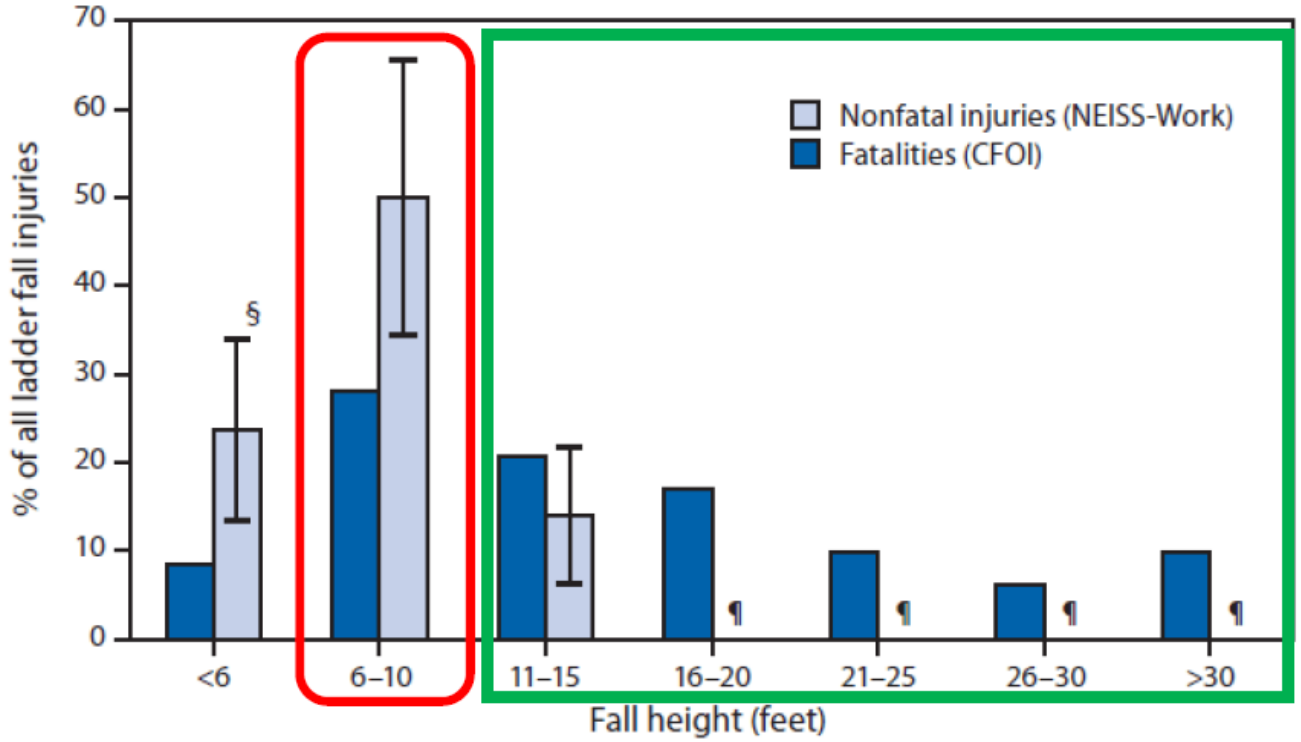
- Covers just about everything
- Explains things in manageable bites
- Explains things in clear language
- Follows / linked with legislation

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