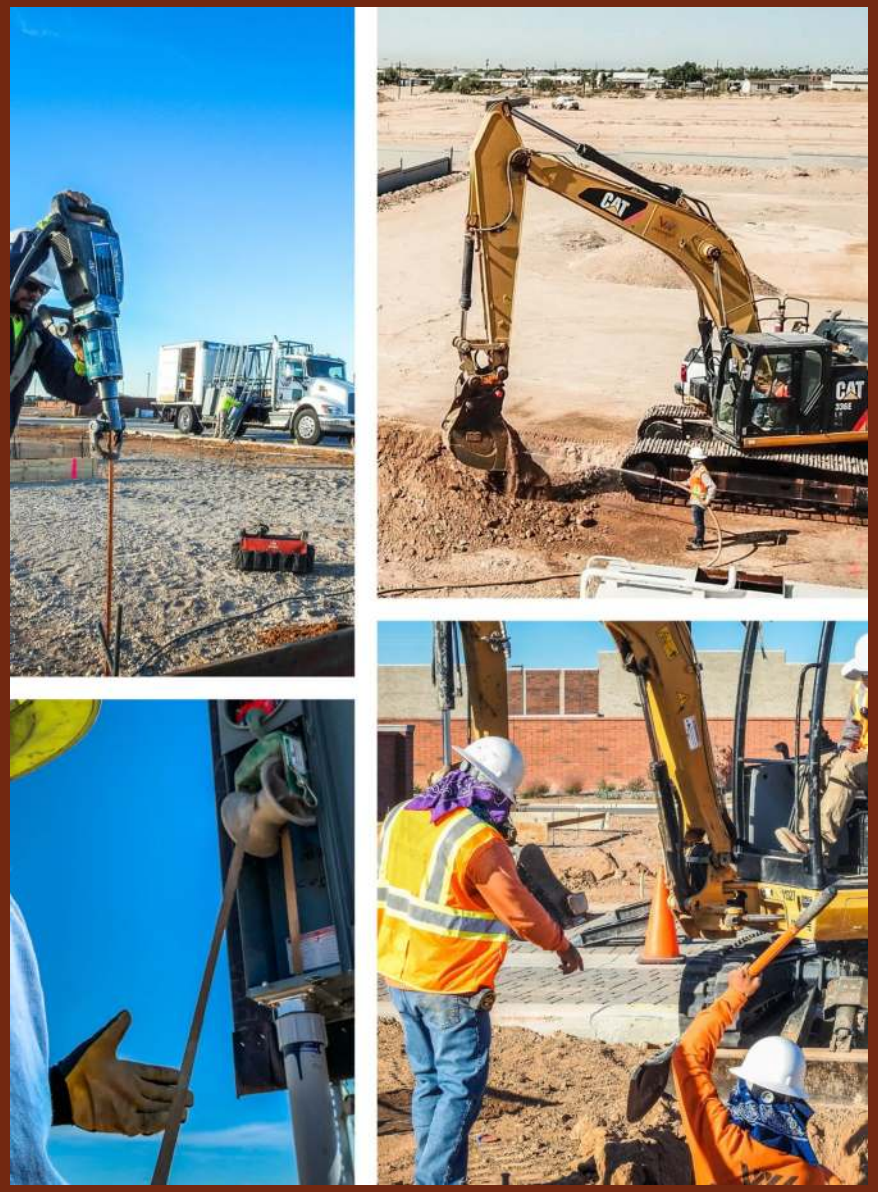


CONNECT

HAZARD RECOGNITION TRAINING

"The first duty of anyone at work is to inspect their workplace and equipment and make it safe."

No other work is more important than this.

DEFINITIONS

- "***Competent person***" is defined in CFR 1926.32(f) as one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
- "***Workplace***" is defined by CFR 1910.502(b) as a physical location (e.g., fixed, mobile) where the employer's work or operations are performed.

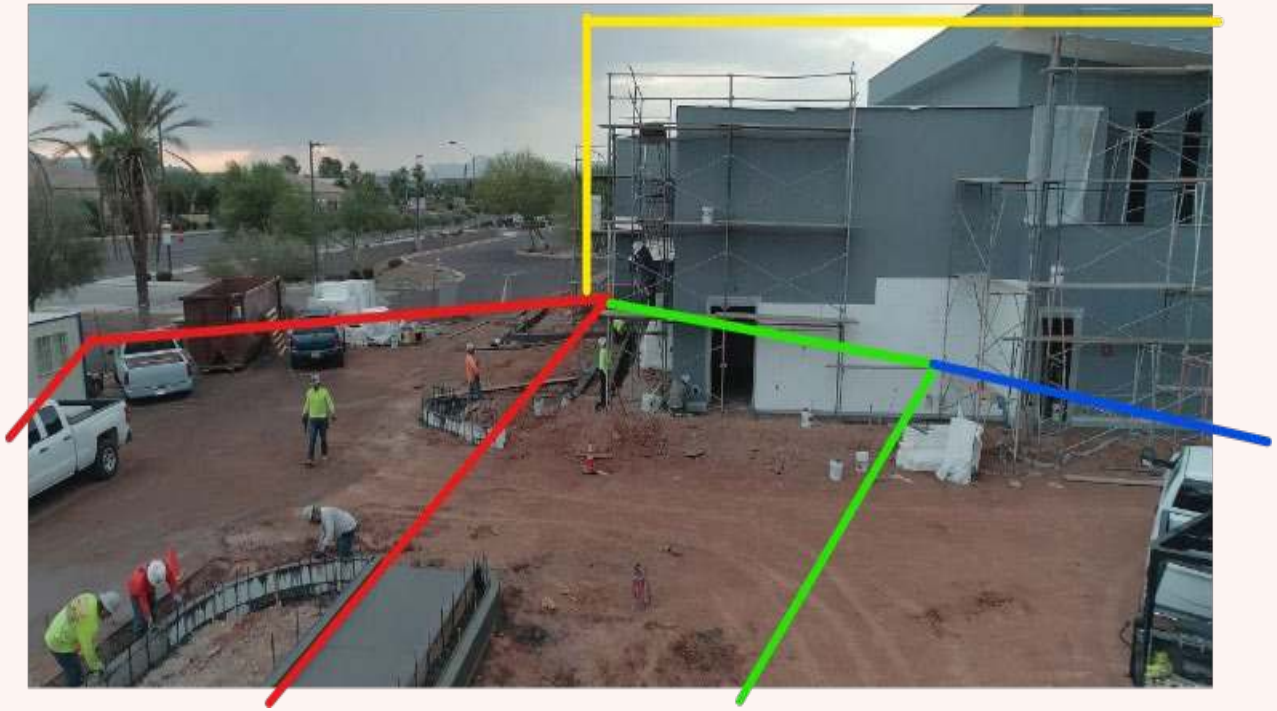
COMMON QUESTIONS

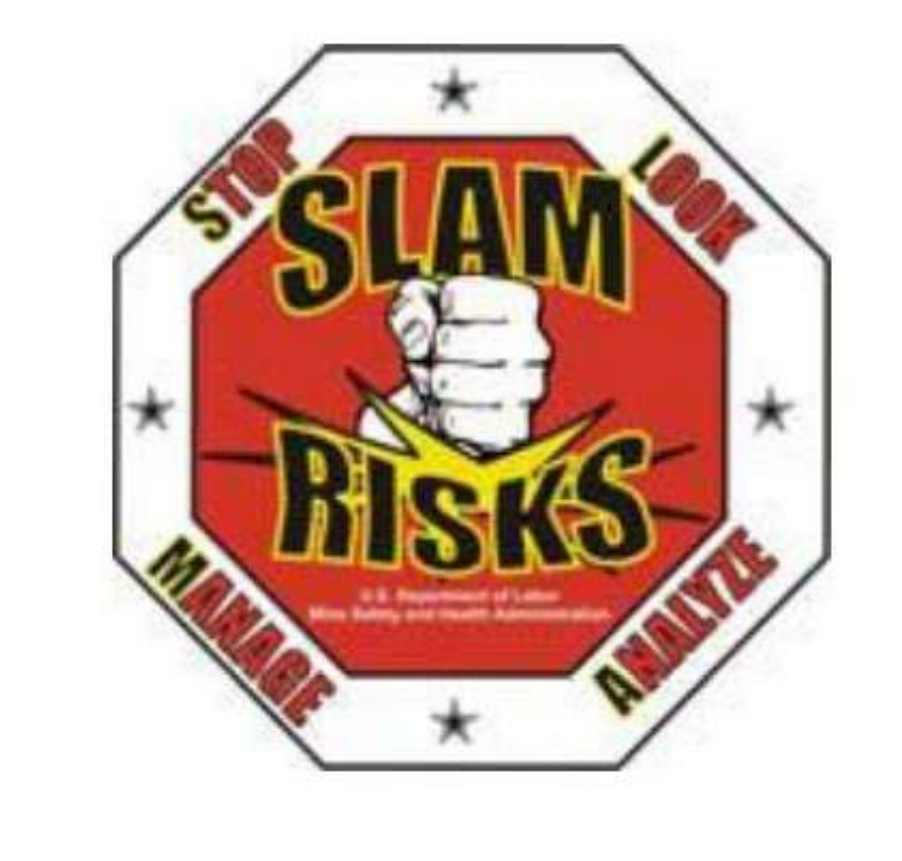
- How do I perform a workplace exam?
- How long should the exam take?
- What do I look for?
- What should I do when I find something wrong?

- Identify your workplace

PERFORMING THE EXAM

- Take time to acclimate yourself to the area
- Try to see the area as though it's your first time there.
- Use a system to look for hazards
  - Separate the area
  - Separate the hazards





Stop

Look

Analyze

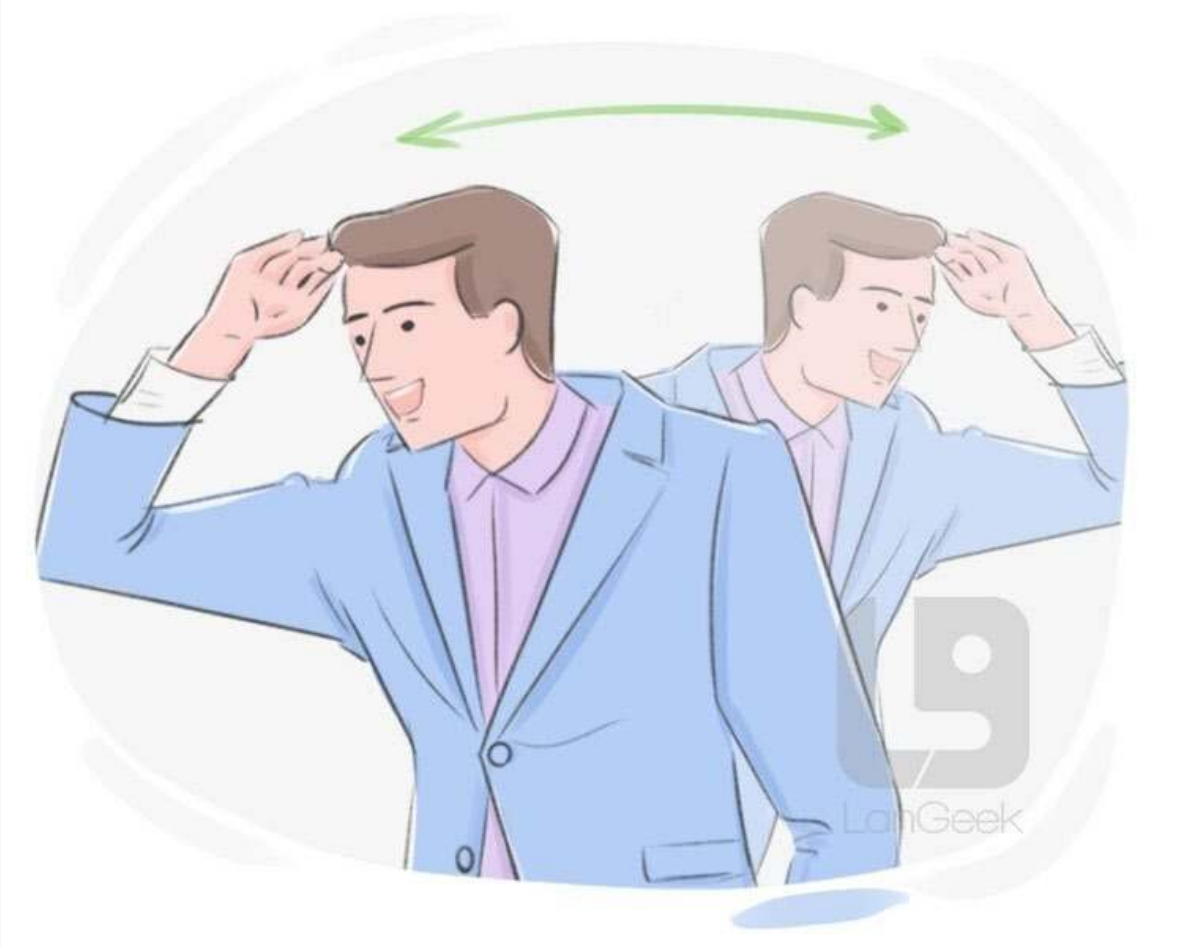
Manage

STOP & THINK THROUGH THE TASK!

- Think about the task in its entirety
- Can you do it?
- Do you have all the necessary training, knowledge, & skills to do this job safely?
- Will performance of this task affect others?

LOOK FOR THE EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS

- **Look around!**
  - Above, below, all around!
- **What if something:**
  - Falls, slips, breaks, spills, drops, shifts, doesn't fit, jams, etc…
- **What if they:**
  - Don't understand, let go, make an error, need help, etc…
- **What if it is:**
  - Too heavy, energized, pressurized, sharp, improperly labeled, etc…
- **What if I am:**
  - Wrong, confused, not strong enough, in need of assistance, etc…



ANALYZE THE HAZARDS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED

- **What could go wrong?**
- **How can the hazard affect me or others?**
  - Shock, pinched, smashed, etc…
- **Is everyone around you aware of the work being done?**
- **What are the procedures to do this job?**
- **What should be addressed?**

- **Take the necessary action to see the job is done safely**
- **Control the hazards by:**
  - Following procedures
  - Eliminating or controlling the hazards
  - Using appropriate PPE
  - Keeping guards, covers, handrails, etc. in place
  - Reassessing safety continually
  - Asking for help if you need it.
- **If you can't eliminate or mitigate the hazards, talk to your supervisor!**

- Once all the hazards have been identified, assessed, and managed you may begin/resume work. Watch for changing conditions and exposures.

- **As long as it takes you to identify the hazards!**
  - Usually, a proper hazard risk assessment can be complete in about 5 minutes.
- **Never rush through a workplace exam, that is how hazards are missed.**

- Recognize the hazard.
- Evaluate the hazard.
- Address the hazard.

Field Level Risk Assessment

WHAT IS RISK?

- Risk is the potential for a hazard to result in an undesirable event.

- A rattlesnake in your yard is a hazard, a rattlesnake coiled and ready to strike is a risk.

Risk

Hazard

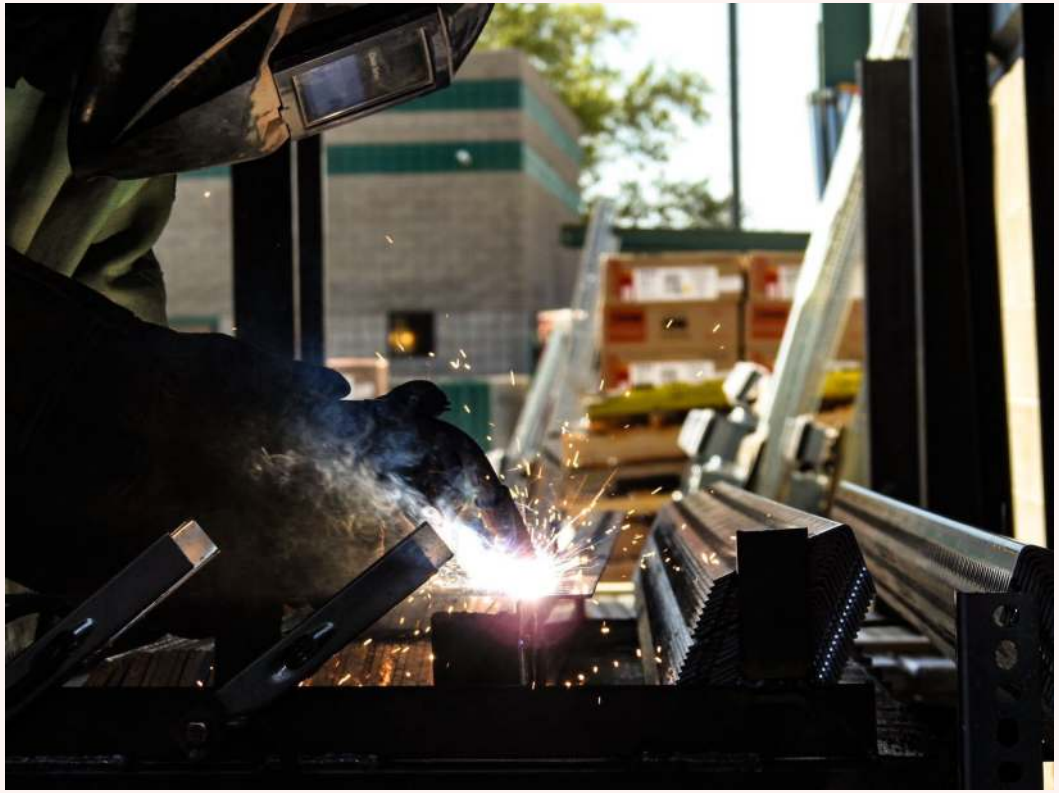
- Chemical
- Physical
- Biological
- Ergonomic

- **Chemical hazards include exposure to:**
  - Mists
  - Vapors
  - Gases
  - Liquids
  - Solids
  - Dusts
  - Fumes

Chemical hazards enter the body via:

- Inhalation
- Skin Contact
- Absorption
- Injection
- Ingestion

PVC Pipe Primer and Cement



Fumes from Welding Galvanized Steel

ANY OTHER EXAMPLES?

- Physical hazards transfer energy to the body by means of:
  - Struck by
  - Struck against
  - Fall to same level
  - Fall to lower level
  - Caught in
  - Caught between
  - Caught on
  - Contacted by
  - Contact with
  - Exposure

- Physical hazards include exposure to energy sources:
  - Gravity
  - Mechanical
  - Pneumatic
  - Hydraulic
  - Magnetic
  - Electrical
  - Radiation
  - Thermal
  - Noise
  - Vibration

Recognize the hazards:

1. Excavator is in a precarious position.
2. There are items within 2’ of excavation
3. Worker under the excavator.
4. Workers in a trench deeper than 5’ without protective system.
5. Worker without hard hat
6. No ladder for egress.

VW CONNECT'S TRENCHING STANDARDS

5) Trench Protection

- No one may enter a trench 5' or greater in depth unless it has been sloped at a ratio of 1.5' – 1' (33.5 degrees) per type C standards (All soil is considered "Type C" at VW Connect), or a trench box or shoring is in place.

VW CONNECT'S TRENCHING STANDARDS

4) Access & Egress

- No one may enter or occupy a trench 4' or greater in depth unless an earthen ramp at the ratio of 1.5' – 1' (33.5 degrees) or ladder is being used. The ladder may not be removed from the trench while workers occupy it, and workers cannot be more than 25' away from the ladder in the trench.
- The "4 to 1" rule applies to extension ladders and must be practiced as well as ensuring any ladder used has been properly inspected and has stable footing.

VW CONNECT'S TRENCHING STANDARDS

3) Ladders

- The ladder MUST extend 3' above grade, providing an ease of access and must be secure (not sliding or wobbling).
- 3 points of contact must be utilized while on a ladder.

VW CONNECT'S TRENCHING STANDARDS

2) Spoils, Tools, & Other Materials

- Spoils, tools, equipment, & ALL other materials MUST be AT LEAST 2' away from the edge of the trench. Heavy objects such as spoil piles and equipment cause undue stress on the trench wall which leads to trench collapse. Tools and all other materials can easily fall in to the trench & onto a worker when positioned within 2' of the edge of the trench.

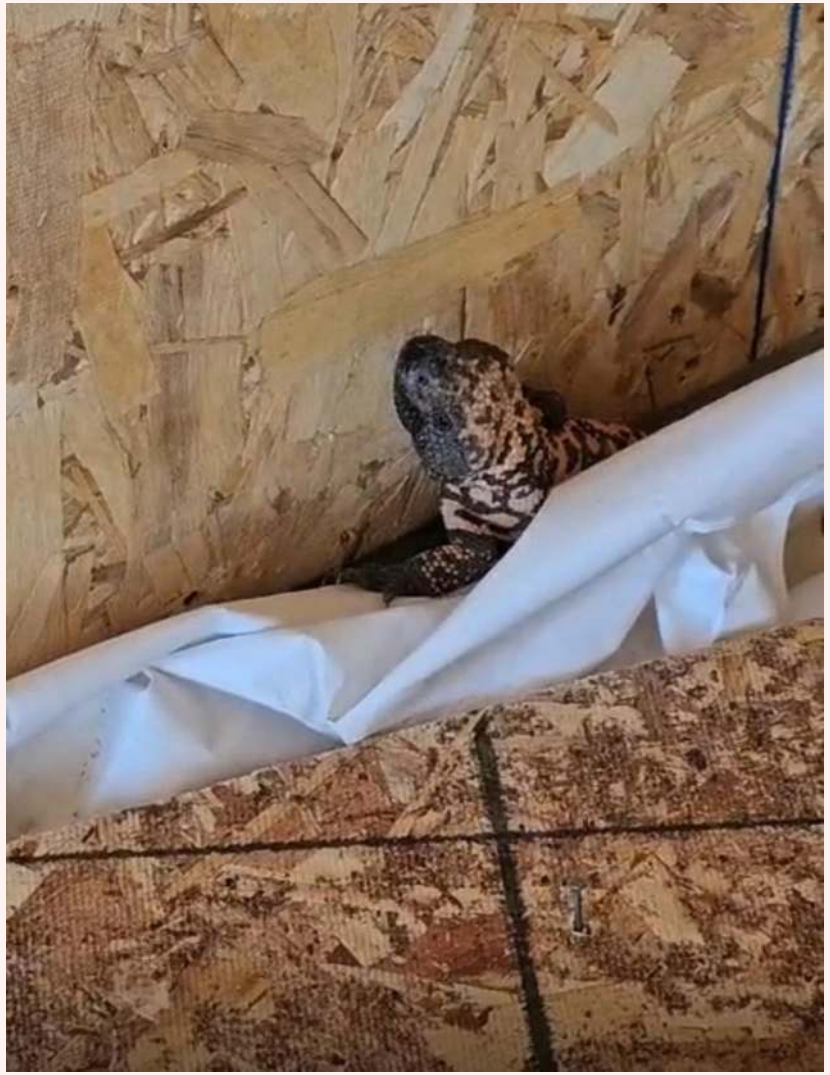
VW CONNECT'S TRENCHING STANDARDS

1) Competent Person(s)

- One Competent Person MUST be on-site at ALL TIMES while work is being performed. A competent person is anyone that has been through the competent person certification class at VW Connect, or is capable of identifying existing & predictable hazards and has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

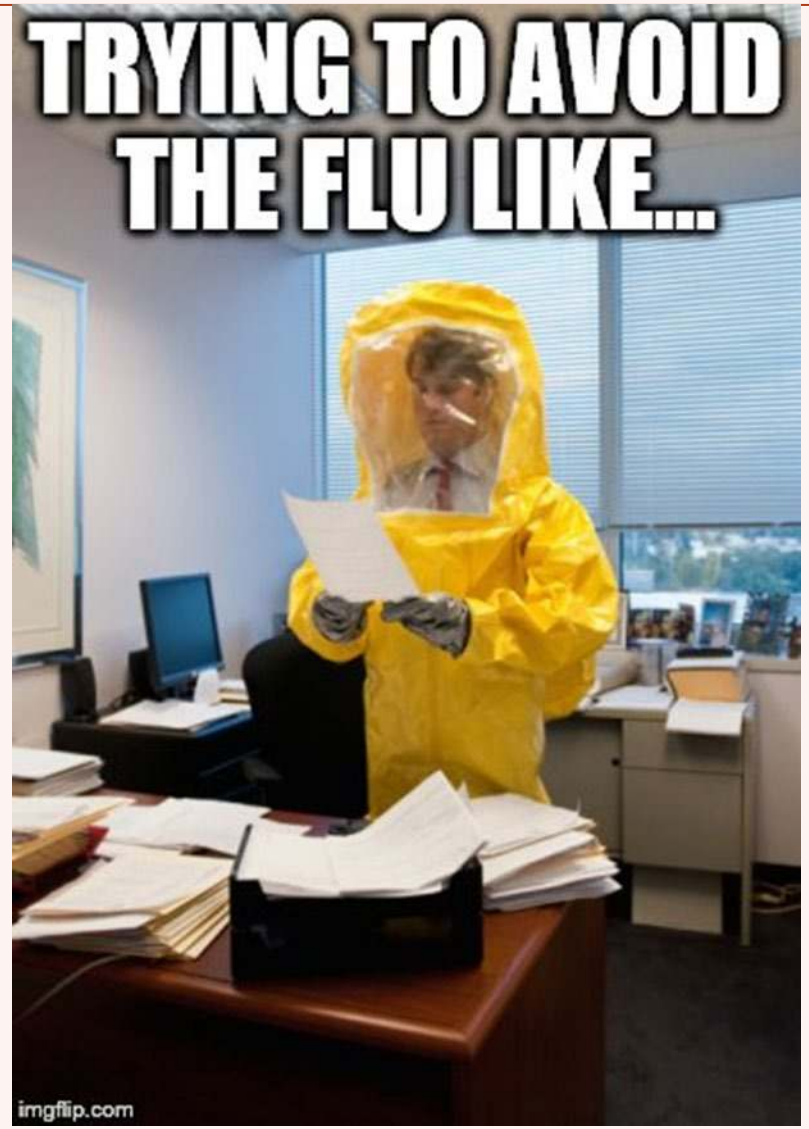
- Biological hazards include exposure to agents that cause:
  - Bloodborne Pathogens
  - Infectious disease
  - Animal disease
  - Insect disease
  - Plant & Insect Poison
  - Building- related illness
  - Mold
  - Water and Wastewater



EXAMPLES OF BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

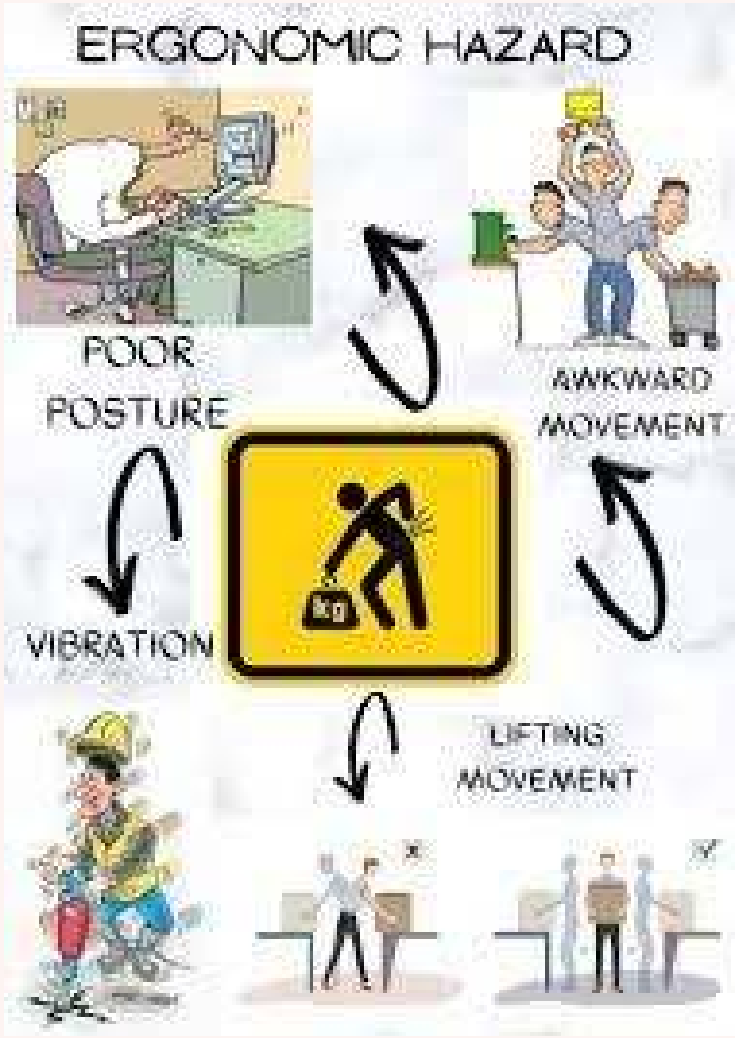
- Flu
- Rabies
- HIV

- Think back to when COVID was first going around. Remember the photos? Take a second to laugh about them.



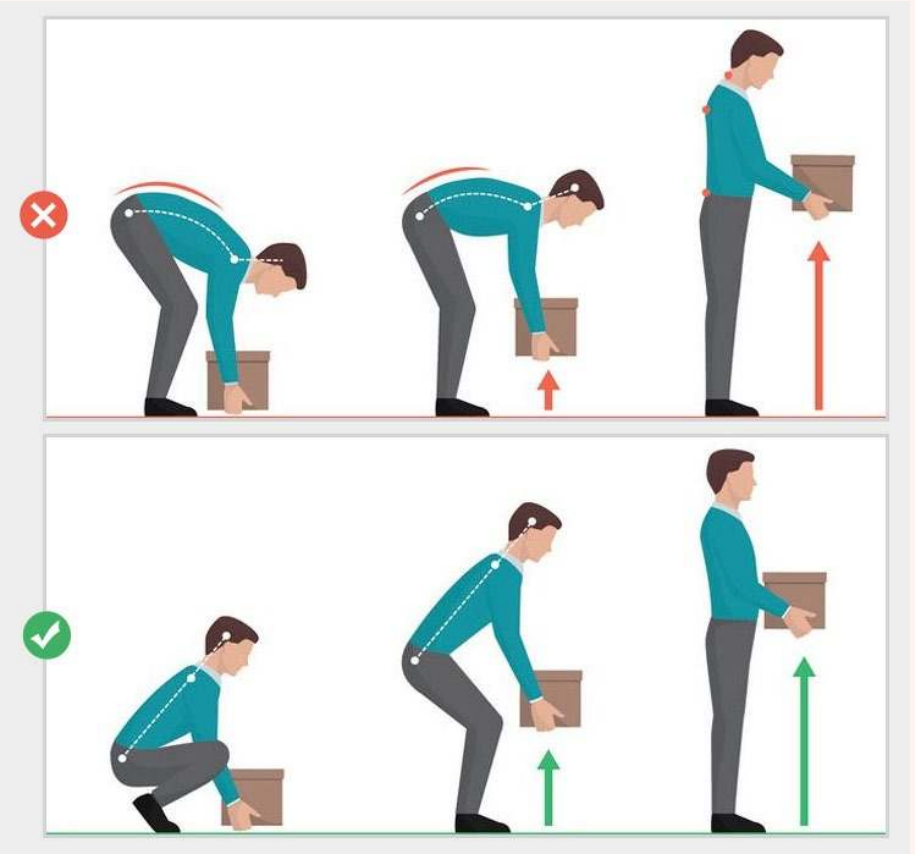
ERGONOMIC HAZARDS

- Ergonomic hazards develop from a mismatch between a worker's physical capacity and design of the job.
  - Repetition
  - Forceful Exertions
  - Awkward Postures
  - Vibration
  - Work Area Design
  - Tool or Equipment Design



EXAMPLES OF ERGONOMIC HAZARDS

- Twisting
- Improper Lifting techniques
- Repetitive motions such as hammering, shoveling, jackhammering, etc.



WHAT could go wrong?

HOW could it affect me or others?

HOW likely is it to happen?

- Consequences
  - Insignificant ⟷ Catastrophic
- Likelihood
  - Exposure: Remote ⟷ Continuous
  - Probability: Difficult to Imagine ⟷ Expected

WHAT can I do about it?

BEST

LOW RELIANCE ON PEOPLE

- **Eliminate** (by good design, different method etc.)
- **Substitute** (using less hazardous alternative)
- **Engineering Controls** (guards, barriers, ventilation, fail-safes, alarms, shut-downs, etc.)
- **Separation** (physical distance from hazard source, exposure time, independent control or monitoring)
- **Administrative Controls** (policies, work procedures, rules, training, management procedures, insurance, etc.)
- **Personal Protective Equipment** (PPE)
- **Emergency Response** (contingency plans)

LEAST EFFECTIVE

HIGH RELIANCE ON PEOPLE

- At the Source: BEST
- Along the Path: BETTER
- At the Worker: GOOD

THANK YOU

You can make the difference in your workplace!

For additional questions, please feel free to contact

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Safety & Compliance

Team.

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