HBACA Builder Safety Committee

Hazard Recognition Safety Initiative

September 2023

Initiative & Stand Down Kit

The HBACA is excited to announce that September is Hazard Recognition Safety Awareness Month. All builders and trade partners are asked to join us in our Valley wide Safety Stand Down the week of September 18, 2023. In addition, feel free to break out the training topics throughout the month.

Distribution Network

HBACA members field employees and at the discretion of each builder and their trade partners. Builders are encouraged to distribute these accordingly and organize brief safety meetings/discussion sessions throughout their communities.

Elements of the Kit:

Tool Box Talk #1 – **Hazard Recognition**

Tool Box Talk #2 – **Team Risk Assessment Example**

HBACA

Home Builders Association of Central Arizona

Learn more at www.hbaca.org

Hazard Identification/Assessment

Presented by VW Connects Health and Safety Department.

Introduction

One of the "root causes" of workplace injuries, illnesses, and incidents is the failure to identify or recognize hazards that are present, or that could have been anticipated. A critical element of any effective safety and health program is a proactive, ongoing process to identify and assess such hazards.

Hazards are an inherent component of the workplace whether we acknowledge them or not.

Some are easy to recognize and are known by almost all employees, other hazards such as chemical hazards, are not so easy to identify.

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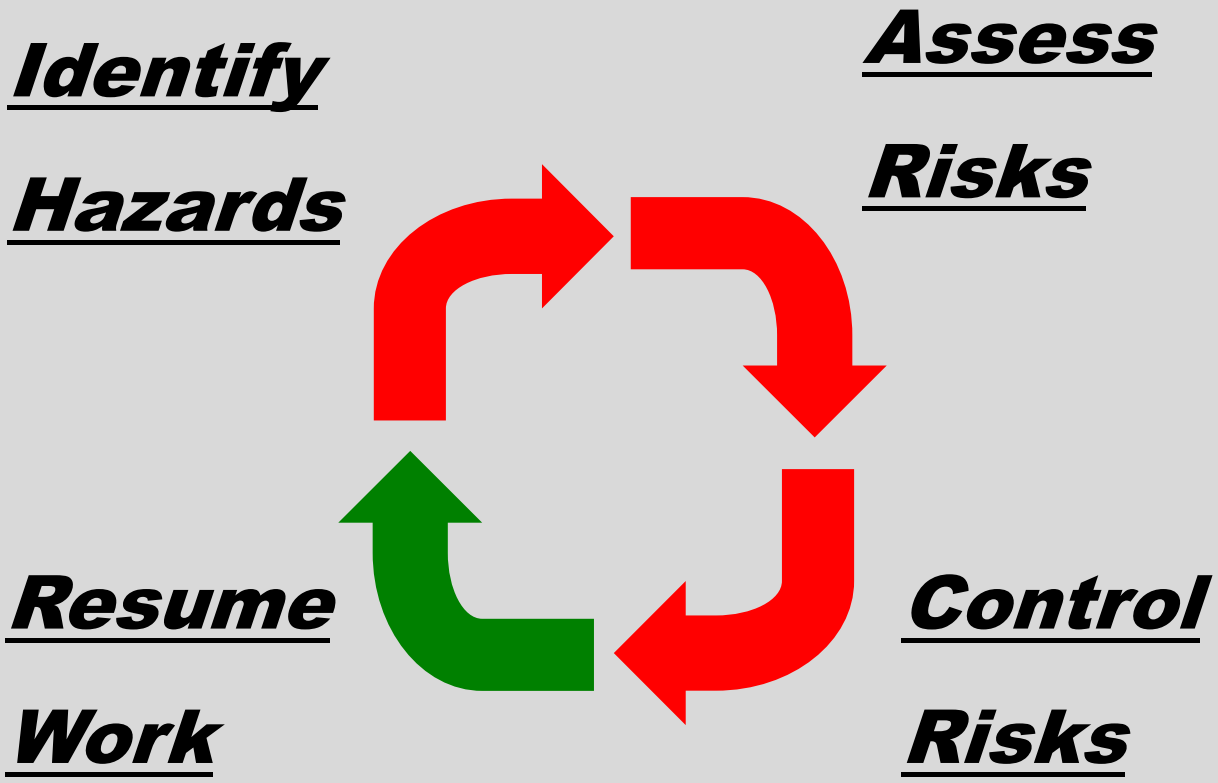
How to Identify Hazards



How to Identify Hazards

To identify and assess hazards, employers and workers:

- Collect and review information about the hazards present or likely to be present in the workplace.
- Conduct initial and periodic workplace inspections of the workplace to identify new or recurring hazards.
- Investigate injuries, illnesses, incidents, and close calls/near misses to determine the underlying hazards, their causes, and safety and health program shortcomings.
- Group similar incidents and identify trends in injuries, illnesses, and hazards reported.
- Consider hazards associated with emergency or nonroutine situations.
- Determine the severity and likelihood of incidents that could result for each hazard identified and use this information to prioritize corrective actions.

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Types of Hazards.

Physical Hazards

- Noise, Temperature, Extremes, Radiation, Natural Gas
- Slips, Trips, Falls, Faulty Equipment etc.

Ergonomic Hazards

- Repetition, Lifting, Awkward Posture

Biological Hazards

- Mold, Insects/pests, Communicable Diseases, Air Quality

Organizational Hazards

- Things that cause Stress!

Chemical/Dust Hazards

- Cleaning Products, Pesticides, Asbestos, Leak Soap

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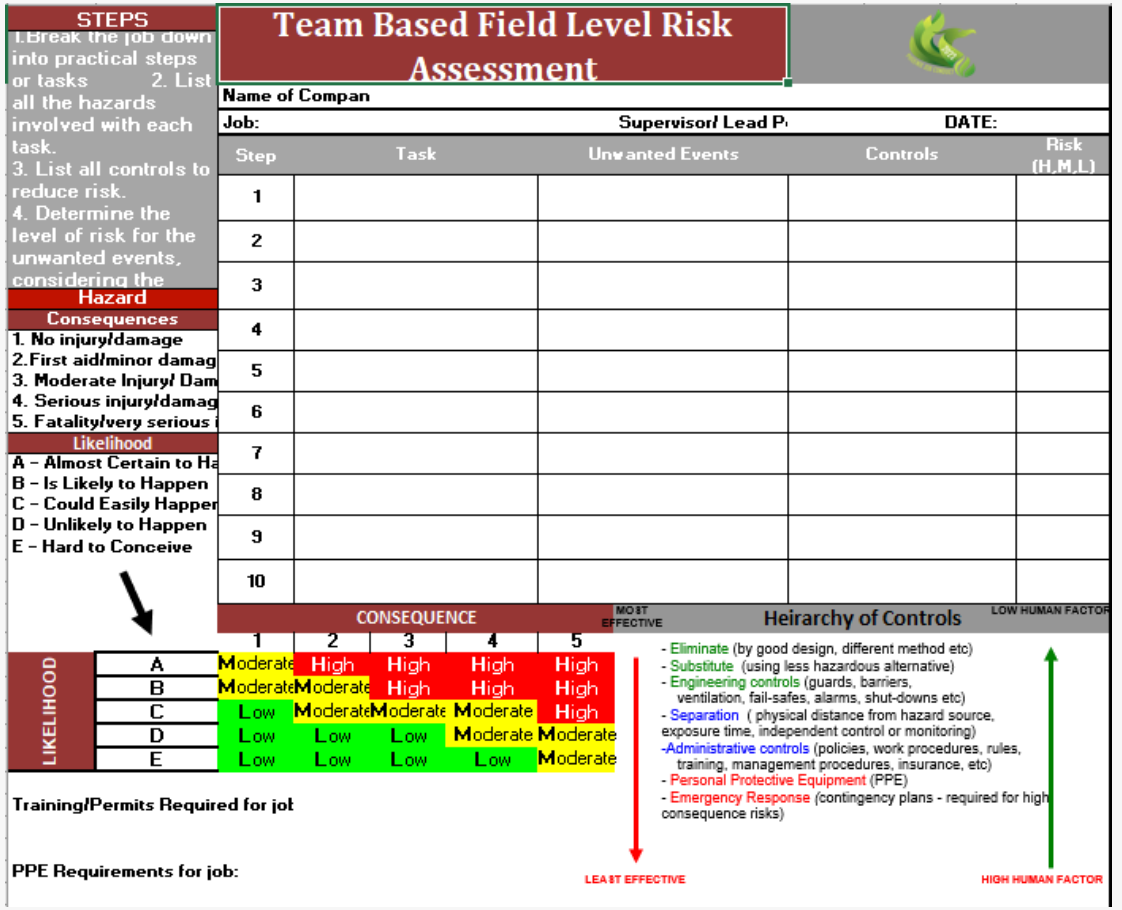
What is a Job Hazard Analysis?

A job hazard analysis is a technique that focuses on job tasks to identify hazards before they occur.

It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment.

Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level

VW Connects "JHA Card" is called Team Based Field Level Risk Assessment.



STEPS
1.Break the job down into practical steps or tasks 2. List all the hazards involved with each task.
3. List all controls to reduce risk.
4. Determine the level of risk for the unwanted events, considering the

Hazard
Consequences
1. No injury/damage
2.First aid/minor damag
3. Moderate Injury/ Dam
4. Serious injury/damag
5. Fatality/very serious i
Likelihood
A – Almost Certain to Ha
B – Is Likely to Happen
C – Could Easily Happer
D – Unlikely to Happen
E – Hard to Conceive

Team Based Field Level Risk Assessment

Name of Compan
Job: Supervisor/ Lead P DATE:

Step	Task	Unwanted Events	Controls	Risk (H,M,L)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

CONSEQUENCE

LIKELIHOOD	1	2	3	4	5
A	Moderate	High	High	High	High
B	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
C	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
D	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
E	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate

MOST EFFECTIVE — Heirarchy of Controls — LOW HUMAN FACTOR

- 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 - required for high consequence risks)

LEAST EFFECTIVE — HIGH HUMAN FACTOR

Training/Permits Required for job

PPE Requirements for job:

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Hazard Prevention

1. Collect Existing Information about Workplace Hazards

Collect, organize, and review information with workers to determine what types of hazards may be present and which workers may be exposed or potentially exposed. Information available in the workplace may include:

- Safety Data Sheet
- Patterns of Previous Injuries/Illness
- Results from Job Hazard Analyses
- Input from employees
- Inspection Reports

2. Inspect the Workplace for Safety Hazards

Setting aside time to regularly inspect the workplace for hazards can help identify shortcomings so that they can be addressed before an incident occurs.

- Conduct Regular Inspections of ALL Operations, Equipment, Work Areas and Facilities
- Document all inspection findings to later verify hazardous conditions that are corrected. Photos and Videos are great tools.

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Hazard Prevention

4. Characterize the Nature/Risk of Identified Hazards and Prioritize the Hazards.

Analyze the hazards that have been identified…

What Could Go Wrong in the Future?

How Could it Affect Me or Others?

How Likely is it to Happen again?

What is the Severity?

Is everyone around you aware of the work being done?

What are the procedures to do this job?

What should be addressed?

Consequence

- Insignificant ←→ catastrophic

Likelihood

- Exposure: remote ←→ continuous
- Probability: difficult to imagine ←→ expected

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Hazard Prevention

5. Managing Safety

Manage safety by developing & implementing controls
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, Cover, 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.

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The Hierarchy of Controls

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Recognizing Hazards

What Do You See?

Open Discussion

Recognizing Hazards

What Do You See?

Open Discussion

Recognizing Hazards

What Do You See?

Open Discussion

Recognizing Hazards

What Do You See?

Open Discussion

Recognizing Hazards

What Do You See?

Open Discussion

Question 1 :

What Does JHA stand for?

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

Question 2 :

What are the 5 types of hazards?

Chemical , Physical , Biological , Ergonomic and Organizational Hazards

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Question 3 :

What type of hazard is MOLD?

Mold is a *Biological Hazard*

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Question 4 :

What type of hazard is LIFTING?

Lifting is an *Ergonomic Hazard*

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Question 5 :

What type of hazard is Slips, Trips and Falls?

Slips, Trips and Falls are Physical *Hazards*.

Question 6 :

What are the 4 steps in identifying a hazard?

Identify , Assess , Control , Resume

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Question 7 :

What is VW Connect's Job Hazard Analysis called?

Team Based Risk Assesment

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Question 8:

In the Hierarchy of Controls, what is the most effective?

Elimination

Question 9:

In the Hierarchy of Controls, what is the least effective?

Emergency Response

Question 10:

Who is going to win the Superbowl this year?

To Be Determined….

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Conclusion

"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.

Hazards are an inherent component of the workplace whether we acknowledge them or not.

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Team Based Field Level Risk Assessment

STEPS

1.Break the job down into practical steps or tasks
2. List all the hazards involved with each task.
3. List all controls to reduce risk.
4. Determine the level of risk for the unwanted events, considering the controls in place (Use charts below).

Name of Company:

Job: **Supervisor/ Lead Person:** **DATE:**

Step	Task	Unwanted Events	Controls	Risk (H,M,L)
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Hazard Identification

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Likelihood

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LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE 1	2	3	4	5
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Training/Permits Required for job:

PPE Requirements for job:

Heirarchy of Controls

MOST EFFECTIVE

LEAST EFFECTIVE

LOW HUMAN FACTOR

HIGH HUMAN FACTOR

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Name (Print)	Signature	Date

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Comments:

Audit Checks: