

HAZARD ASSESSMENT & CONTROLS 101



Step 1

Stop & Think

Look around your work site. Do you see any potential or existing hazards?

Step 3

Assess the Hazards

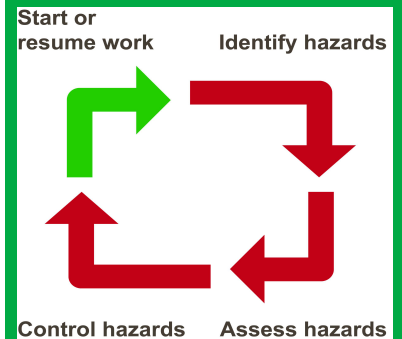
What could happen?
How likely is it to happen?
How bad could it be?

Step 5

Start or Resume Work

Decide not to resume work until you are sure that it is safe to do so. Repeat the hazard assessment and control cycle until you're satisfied the hazard has been controlled.

Hazard Control Assessment



Step 2

Identify the Hazards

What could go wrong?
Is there a hazard to myself and others?
Do I fully understand the tasks I need to do?
Can I get assistance if I need it?

Step 4

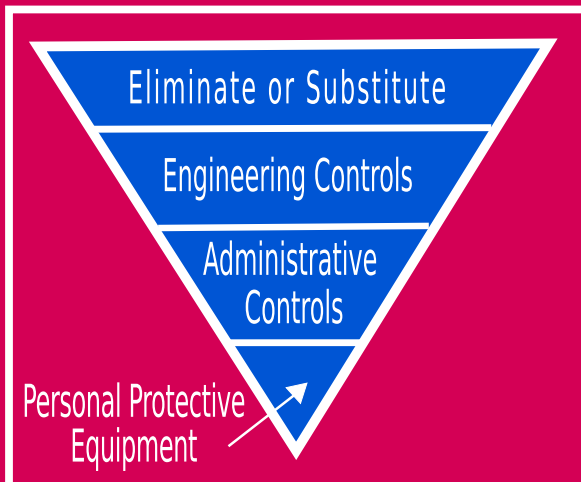
Control the Hazards

What can I do to control the hazard(s)?
Should I tell someone else?
Who should I ask for help?

A common way to classify hazards is by category:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Biological Include: bacteria, viruses, insects, plants, birds, animals & humans.</p> | <p>Psychosocial Stress, physical violence and working alone are considered psychosocial hazards.</p> |
| <p>Chemical Chemical hazards depend on the properties of the chemical. Refer to your Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)</p> | <p>Ergonomic Include repetitive movements and improper set up of your workstation.</p> |
| <p>Physical Examples of physical hazards are radiation, temperature, noise and air quality.</p> | <p>Safety Safety hazards are slipping, tripping, inappropriate machine guarding, equipment malfunctions or breakdowns.</p> |

What are the main ways to control a hazard?



First Choice: Elimination (including substitution): remove the hazard

Next Best Choice: Engineering Controls: Modifications or designs to equipment, systems and processes that reduce the worker's exposure to the hazard.

Next-Next Best Choice: Administrative Controls: Alter the way the work is done, including time of day, policies, rules and work practices such as operating procedures. These could include training, organization, maintenance and personal hygiene.

Last Line of Defence: Personal Protective Equipment: Any equipment worn by individuals to reduce exposure to a hazard, such as contact with chemical or exposure to noise.

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

KNOW THE JOB. KNOW THE HAZARDS. BE ALERT.

www.agriculture.alberta.ca/farmsafety