

Workplace Hazard	Proven Approaches to Prevention
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Incorporate safety devices on highway and construction equipment.</li> <li>■ Provide adequate staffing and barriers separating vehicles from workers on highways and other roadways</li> </ul> <p>See additional information : <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/motorvehicle/">www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/motorvehicle/</a></p>
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Many incidents are caused by outdated equipment. Machine guarding and safety devices need to be modernized to take advantage of current, safer technologies which incorporate fail-safe systems that protect workers from contact with moving parts.</li> <li>■ Management safety systems need to incorporate the latest concepts of hierarchy of control: First eliminating hazards where possible; then substituting safer equipment or practices; then engineering controls; then administrative controls; and use of personal protective gear as a final resort.</li> <li>■ Management systems that discourage worker reporting of injuries, illnesses or close calls must be stopped, since these programs drive health and safety issues underground with less opportunity to correct problems and prevent future disasters.</li> </ul> <p>See additional information: <a href="http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/machineguarding/">www.osha.gov/SLTC/machineguarding/</a></p>
<b>Falls to a lower level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Identify all high-risk jobs involving working at heights. Management must provide adequate protection, including guarded work platforms, harnesses and other fall arrest equipment.</li> <li>■ Fall prevention programs at all affected workplaces, with training and auditing to assure compliance.</li> </ul> <p>See additional information: <a href="http://stopconstructionfalls.com/">http://stopconstructionfalls.com/</a></p>
<b>Workplace Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Workplace Violence Prevention Program required in every worksite, including written protocols, training and protections to safeguard against, prepare for and reduce the risk of workplace violence.</li> <li>■ Specific measures include adequate staffing levels and protective safe barriers.</li> </ul> <p>See additional information: <a href="http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/">www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/</a></p>
<b>Exposure to harmful substances and environments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heat exposure, a major risk in agriculture and other environments, can be significantly reduced with cooling spaces, required rest breaks, access to fluids, education and acclimatization.</li> <li>■ Chemical exposures must be controlled to the lowest possible levels. Significant reduction from current levels of exposure is feasible in many workplaces, as is substitution of safer materials for known hazardous substances.</li> </ul> <p>See additional information: <a href="http://www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/index.html">www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/index.html</a></p>
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use of available, feasible technologies to control or eliminate combustible dust.</li> <li>■ Renewed emphasis to assure that all fire protection codes are in place, including NFPA Life Safety Code.</li> <li>■ Firefighting planning needs to include reduction of risk to firefighters.</li> </ul> <p>See additional information : <a href="http://www.osha.gov/dts/shib/shib073105.html">www.osha.gov/dts/shib/shib073105.html</a></p>