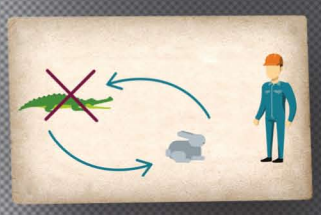
GREEN·JAKOBSEN

CONTROL THE HAZARDS

Utilising the principles of controlling hazards is a safe and effective approach when deciding on the appropriate control measures to use.

1 / ELIMINATION

Remove the hazard initially and completely from the workspace whenever possible. For instance, if you will do a job in a high location, the hazard (working aloft) can be eliminated by moving the object that you are supposed to work on to the ground.



2 / SUBSTITUTION

Use the safest option or alternative to replace the hazard. As examples, you can use brush painting instead of spray painting to reduce inhalation hazards; replace bottles with safety cans to store flammable liquids; and apply acrylic paints instead of lead-based paints

3 / ISOLATION

Switch off or fence off the hazard. For instance, if the identified hazard is electrical equipment, you can use the available tagging systems to isolate it.

4 / ENGINEERING

Be on the safe side by redesigning the equipment or the job process. For example, if your job will involve working aloft, you can use scaffolding or additional flexible ladder to reach more areas.

5 / ORGANISATION

Make the system work by using procedures, permits, and check lists. When necessary, you can limit access to highly hazardous areas; use preventive maintenance program to reduce potential hazards; and adjust work schedules.

6 / PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OR PPE

Regard this as the last priority. Suit up with complete and proper PPE. If possible, you can wear ear protectors or earplugs to reduce noise to an acceptable level; respirators to aid your breathing; and gloves to prevent the skin in contact with any hazards.

> “Therefore, it is important that you are familiar with all the principles of controlling hazards and knowledgeable about when as well as how these principles should be applied.

SAFETY DELTA
DIAGNOSIS DIALOGUE DEVELOPMENT