USS-2024 Quience

DATE: occupational health safety as what is the management? Provide examples of at least fine work places with possible assosciated exposure nisks. How an such exposure be minized controlled? CCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT-BRIEF INTRODUCTION Desupational health and safely management anizations like the International labour Organization reputate the dealings and requirements with all OSHM related policy on an international scale. Accordingly the ILOpas defined it as: "OSHM is a systematic approach to ... (a) identify (c) fredict . d) Reduce (b) Evaluate the harmful effects on the health hazardn; that has the potential the Jon the unit ace. " (120)



Accordingly the TOSH administration has identified the following Thazards in a workplaces Phylisical Hazands a Equipments, Physical nature of the hazard and no on (Nois, near) Biological Hazards 6) Microbes, Pathogens, Backers Vinuses and DO on. Chemical Hazards C) Chemicale Toxic Gares, Toxic Materials and so on d) Ergonomic Hazards Heavy lifting, repetitive motions, NORKPLACES WITH POSSIBLE XPOSURE RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES Steel Smelting / Caseng Mill 12) A steel Associated Risks for Hazard Enposure a) Steel mells are high labour, and intentsity



DATE : workal aces. The enus 0 are dealing capting and areas that is with slag also Pm 1000 °C. incen or associated with this work pl The hazards one given belower Physical Hazards and sources surrounding areas are The hornace > of has Mollen steel is continous misk 0 being transported and may injure someone also being brans ported inale dis posal eite isince these are + 1000°C instantly hill Some may into rebar/steel nods is done at Rolling + steel 0 600°C- 1000°C. During this process harm someone. hinshed possess riskof Final transportation of 4 , if the steel palls on to them Chemicals Hazards Exposure to SDL, NOL, VOCIVOIAtile organic (compounds), H2S and other toxic gapes. Ergonomic Hazardo Constant exposure to heat and heavy lipting of encible to smelling leasting areas



DATE : \_\_\_/\_\_/\_ b) Mitigation Measures D During transportation, no worker to let hear furnale or finished product PPE/Personel Protective Equipment) for Those who are actively working near furnace. Work shifts to should not be long asterposure to heat can harm son me Fire suppression and medical services to be 4) always available during operations. 2) Waste Disspal and Management a) Associated Risks of Exposure to hazards waste Disoposal and management is a nisky and hazendous gob. They are exposed to vaniety of hazards. Physical Hazards Rister of exposure to sharp and have objecto. Risks of exposure to of garbage balling on them dring transportation and storage. -> Risk of getting injured due to steel and associated materials. Biological Hazards High risks of exposure to bio-hazarde.(... Human waste, pathogen, vinuses)



DATE : \_\_\_ /\_\_\_ / while sorting garbage, risk of exposure to biological contaminents. Chemical Hazards Risk of exposure to toxic chemicals ( N20, HNOS, HCL, HILSOY) Decaying garbage may release toxic gases. M Ergonomic Hererds Repetitive Lifting during sorting of garbage, Heavy Lib Fing during garbage MITIGATION MELSURES PPE for those handlings garbage. tshould be passed under heavy magnets to remove sheel and metallic materials. Cut proof gloves and masks for those darding garbage Ventilation and air flow to be ensured ouring Londling. 3) Hospitals, Labortanies, Clinics These places have more biological and chemical nisks as they deal with human pluids, chemicals and no on Biological Risks Risk of exchange of infected material.



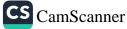
intravenous contact-DATE: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_/. disease from patient Risk of Contracting Risk of contracting vinus, pathogen from the patient. Risk of disease spreading through contact. Chemicals Exposure Risk of exposure to chemicals used disinpert the work place. Risk of enporure to anesthetics Risk of exposure to chemicals used doing Incoments. Ergonomic Hazards heavy lifting associated with medical Rick of equipment Delling Risk of equipment tippingouer over or over. Miligation Measures PPE for doctors performing operations. nated) wiste Proper disposal of hospital contam Proper ventilation in the hospital to be ensured Proper canitation to be in Transportation Depots (Air, Land, Sea) 42)



DATE : \_\_\_/\_ These places contain a variety of nisks constant loading of cargo freight and transport vervices Physical Hazards Risk of five during handling of fuel and refebling operations Risks of eargo topping over and fall Cargo might physically due its sharp or hand nature Risk of getting non over, or colliding The transport medium. Chemical Hazards -> Exposure to chemical fumes during startup refuelling and shutdown procedures Ergonomic Harando Heavy lifting and repetitive nature of -> the workers noc hazards jobe have expose Miligation Measures Gloves and masks to be worn during cango hardling operations



DATE : utions to be taken during Proper safety procea repuelling proced - down sharled be bri Start up to omo formes. avoid inhalation 0 Power Plants and Generating Stations (Thermal) 5) ULD MON Thermal power plants carry significant nisks as they are complex and delivate compentities. Physical Hazards - Risk of Firedue to fuel leahage or miscellaneous Coark Turbine and other machinery Lat rish of catching fine due torsuper sated fuel and its jumes getting leaking. Risk of Ju Junoine and oth machiner may explode Exposure to super heated steam Chemical Enposures Exposure to toxic jumes due to thermal combustion Exposure to toxic chemicals within the plant. Miligation Measures -> Scheduling routine maintainence and map checks of the exertice machinery



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	Tracking employees location while they	
	are pertonnire maintainance	14
	PPE for - those performing maintainance	Same -
->	Adequate time wiches between replacement of	
	parts and operation to allow for checks.	
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	CONCLUSION	all all
	OSHM is an important	-
	process that protects labour, workers and	
	propersionals from health and sapely hazands	Contraction of the second
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