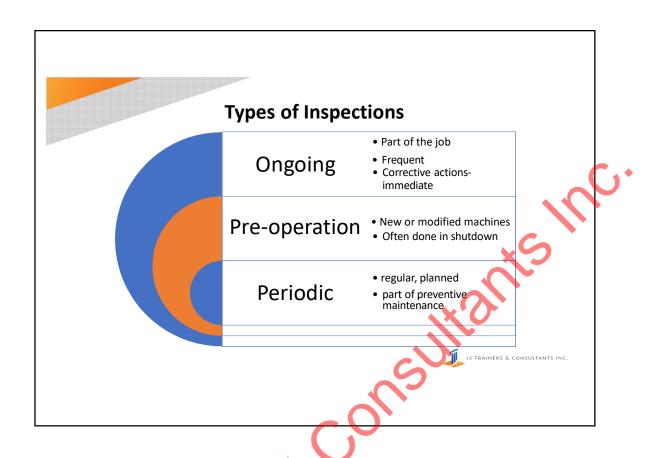


SAFETY INSPECTIONS HELPFUL in detecting potential causes of ACCIDENTS. However, INSPECTIONS alone causes of ACCIDENTS INSPECTIONS are most useful when integrated into the Company/s SAFETY/PROGRAM/







Inspection Teams



- q Maintain an attitude of firmness, friendliness and fairness
- Should be easily identified (by the badge or uniform they wear
- q Inspection is part of every phases of production
- q Regular element of the Standard Operating Procedures



Inspection Teams



- q Appointed from as many departments
- q No permanent status, reconstituted at regular intervals
- q As many workers are given opportunity to participate
- Inspections are planned part of the safety program



Objectives of inspections

Maintain safe work environment Ensure that workers follow procedures

Maintain product quality and profitability

Avoid accidents

Determine compliance with standards



Inspections: Planning, Timing & Preparation

When there is much opportunity to view operations at minimum Hinterruptions

Should be planned in advance.

Vary time and day to be able to check the widest possible variety of conditions

Review previous accidents that happened in the area

OUse the same checklist with previous inspections



What to inspect?





- q Damaged/worn-out surfaces
- q Slippery portion
- q Holes, undesired openings
- q Cracks, sagging, shrinking, material warping
- q Deteriorated parts



What to inspect?

STAIRWAYS



- q Treads & risers uniform and in good condition
- q Handrails secured
- q Generally, good condition
- q Lighting is sufficient
- q Free of clutters

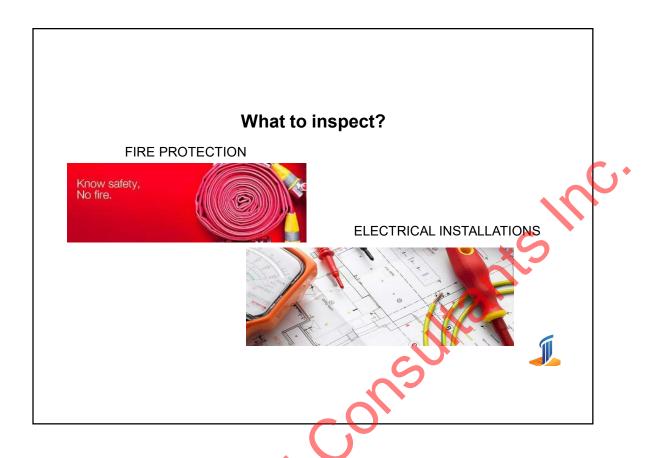


What to inspect?

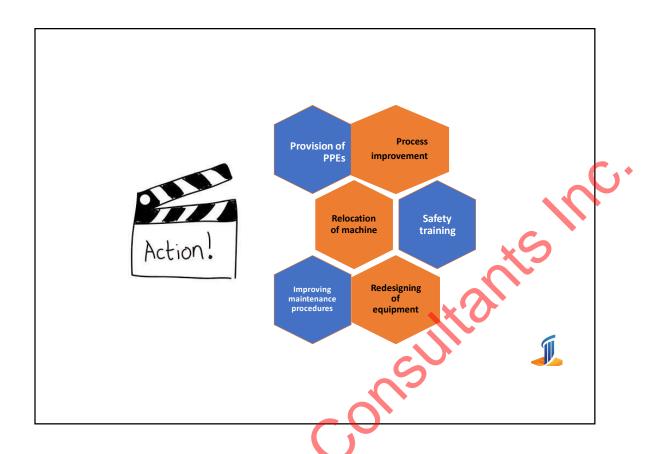
HOUSEKEEPING

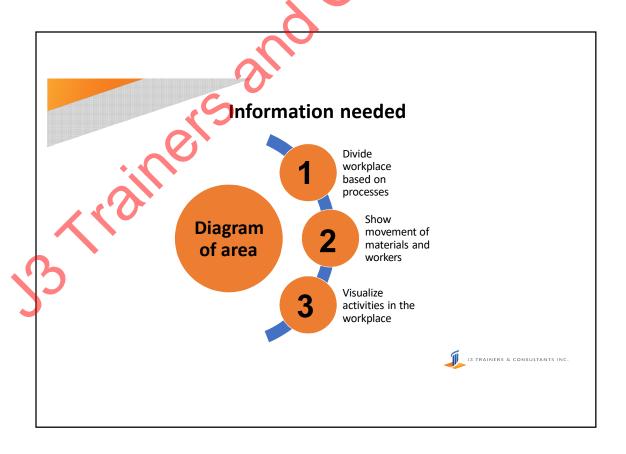


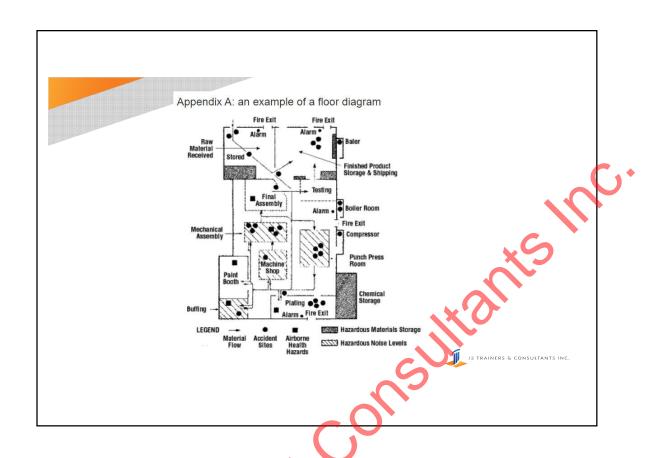




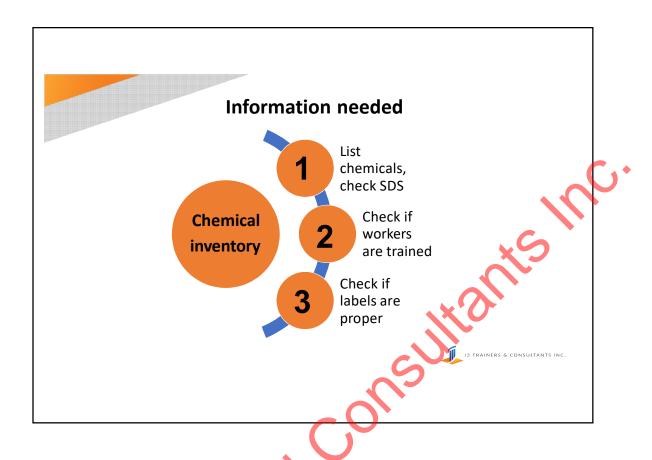




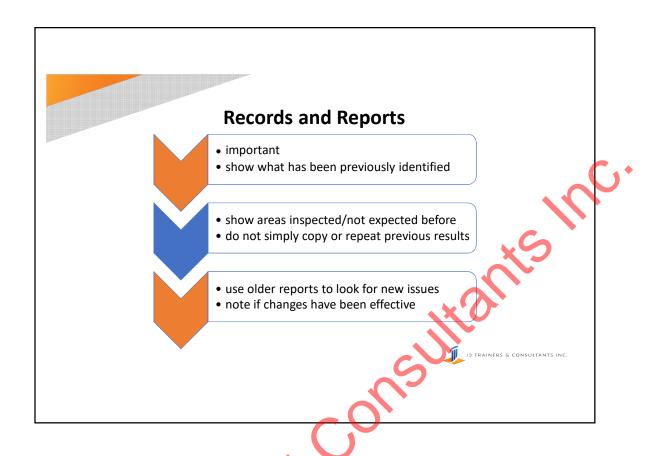


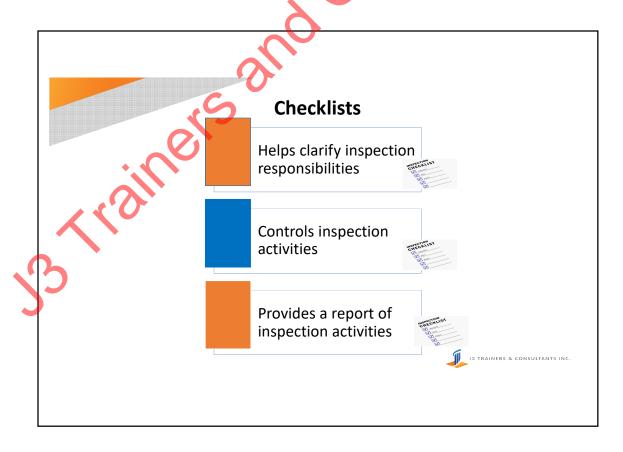










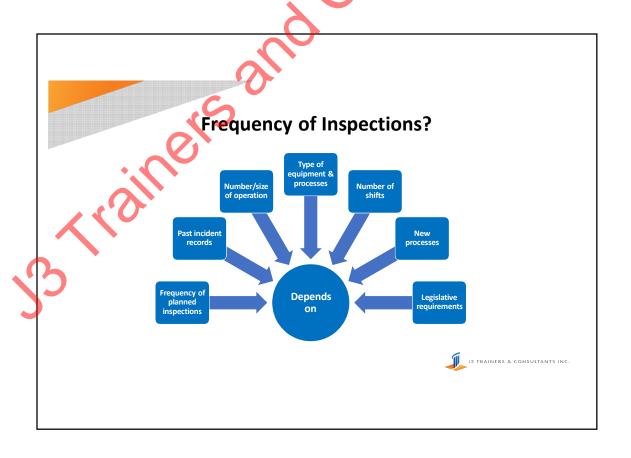


What to include in inspection checklist?

1	Environment	dust, gases, fumes, sprays, lighting, noise, ventilation
2	Buildings	windows, doors, floors, stairs, roofs, walls, elevators
3	Containers	scrap bins, disposal receptacles, barrels, carboys, gas cylinders, solvent cans
4	Electrical	switches, cables, outlets, connectors, grounding connections, breakers
5	Fire protection equipment	extinguishers, hoses, hydrants, sprinkler alarm systems, access to equipment
6	Hand tools	wrenches, screwdrivers, saws, power tools, explosive actuated tools
7	Hazardous products	flammable, explosive, oxidizing, gases under pressure, corrosive, toxic/health hazards, biohazardous infectious, environmental



	16	Protective guards	gear covers, pulleys, belt screens, work station, guards, railings, drives, chains
gar.	17	Safety devices	valves, emergency switches, cutoffs, warning systems, limit switches, mirrors, sirens, signs
	18	Controls	start-up switches, steering mechanisms, speed controls, manipulating controls
	19	Lifting components	handles, eye-bolts, lifting lugs, hooks, chains, ropes, slings
	20	Hygiene and first aid facilities	drinking fountains, washrooms, safety showers, eyewash fountains, first aid supplies, contact list for first aid responders, etc.
	21	Psychosocial hazards	discussion with or observation of employees who may mention work scheduling issues, workload (pace of work/too much/too little), hours of work, fatigue, issues that interrupt concentration, poor communication, conflicting demands, working in conflict with others, working in social isolation, or working alone
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Determine the planned route Area assignment of team "Huddle" before going to noisy areas Wear PPE when required or needed

Observation



Look for deviations from accepted work practices

Common poor practices

- ü Using equipment without authority
- ü Operating at unsafe speed
- ü Removing guards/safety devices
- ü Using defective tools
- ü Standing/working under suspended loads
- ü Overloading
- ü Improper lifting
- ü Poor housekeeping



Inspection Principles

- Ü Draw attention to the presence of any immediate danger - other items can await the final report.
- ü Shut down and "lock out" any hazardous items that cannot be brought to a safe operating standard until repaired.
- ü Do not operate equipment. Ask the operator for a demonstration.
- ü Look up, down, around and inside. Be methodical and thorough.
- ü Clearly describe each hazard and its exact location in your rough notes.

Inspection Principles

- ü Ask questions, but do not unnecessarily disrupt work activities.
- ü If a machine is shut down, consider postponing the inspection until it is functioning again.
- Consider factors such as how the work is organized or the pace of work and how these factors impact safety.
- Ü Determine, with the team, what corrections or controls are appropriate.
- ü Take a photograph if you are unable to clearly describe or sketch a particular situation.



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The Inspection Report

- ü write down the observed unsafe conditions and behaviors
- ü recommended methods of control
- ü Enter the department or area inspected, the date and the inspection team's names and titles on top of the page

Inspection Location: _____ Date of Inspection: _____ Department/Areas Covered: _____ Time of Inspection: _____

The Inspection Report

ü State exactly what has been detected and accurately identify its location.

Instead of stating "machine unguarded," state "guard missing on upper pulley #6 lathe in North Building."

ü Assign a priority level to the hazards observed to indicate the urgency of the corrective action required.

For example:

Α	Major	requires immediate action
В	Serious	requires short-term action
С	Minor	requires long-term action



The Inspection Report

- ü Report issues in a concise, factual way.
- ü Management should be able to understand and evaluate the problems, assign priorities and quickly reach decisions.
- ü After each listed hazard, specify the recommended corrective action and establish a definite correction date if possible and appropriate.
- ü Review for accuracy, clarity and thoroughness.





