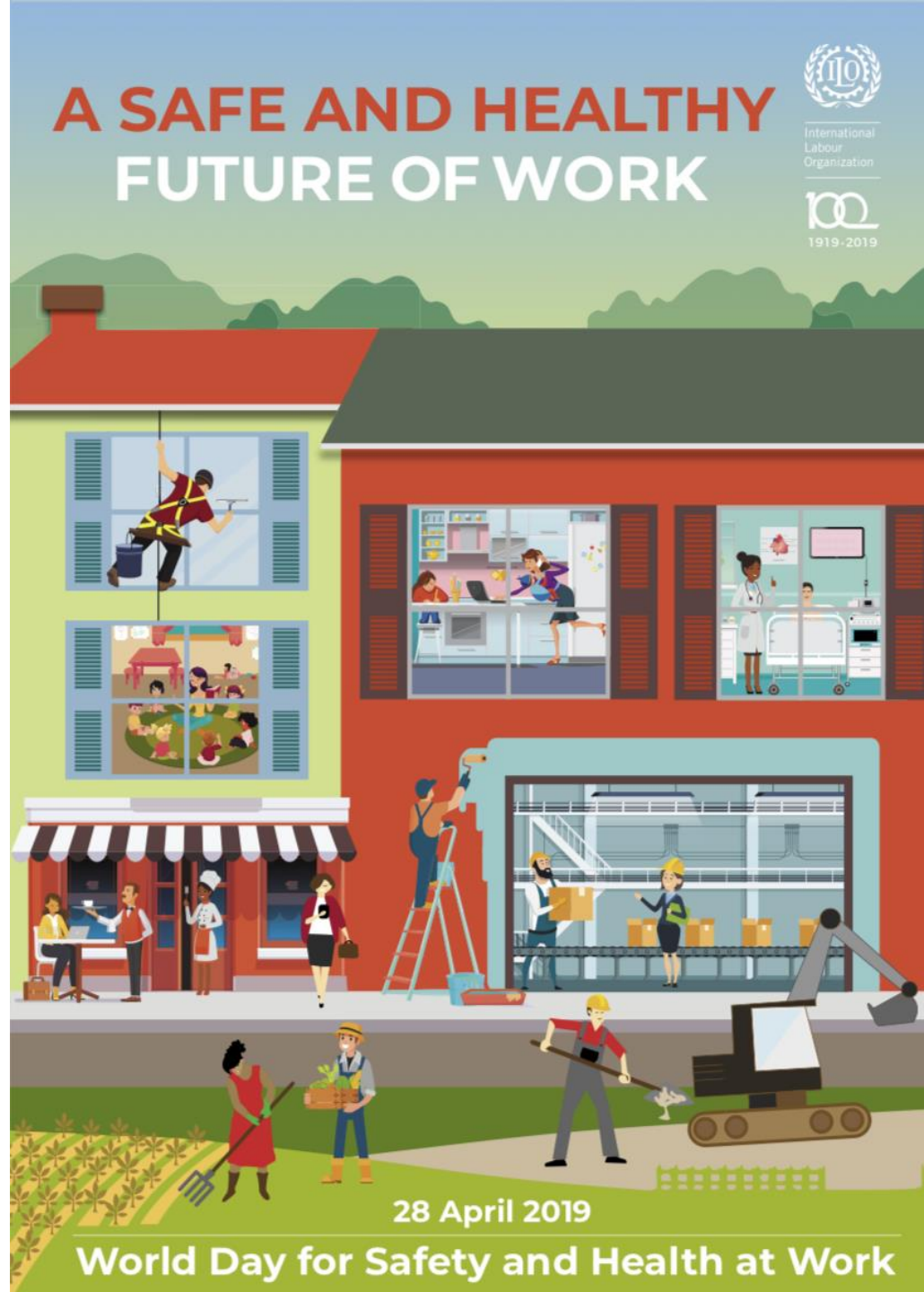


# Pause for Safety

*Supporting  
World Day for  
Safety and Health at Work*



# Pause for Safety

- ***Why Engage Employees?***

- Workplaces where employees are involved in taking decisions about health and safety are safer and healthier.
- Collaboration with your employees helps you to manage health and safety in a practical way by:
  - helping to spot workplace risks;
  - making sure health and safety controls are practical;
  - increasing the level of commitment to working in a safe and healthy way.

- ***For more information see***



Health and Safety  
Executive

## Ergonomics and human factors at work

A brief guide

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg90.htm>

# Health & Safety on the Site

## Potential Discussion Areas

Area	Risks & Consequences
Working at Height	Falls from any height can cause bruising, fractures, serious injury or death. Dropped objects can seriously injure someone below.
Slips & Trips	Workers and visitors may be injured if they trip over objects or slip on spillages.
Manual Handling	Workers risk injuries or back pain from handling heavy/bulky objects.
Excavations	Workers can fall into an excavation, an excavation could collapse trapping workers
Working in Confined Spaces	Workers can be overcome by fumes or gases either in the space or emitted by tools & products being used
Working with Chemicals	Workers can be injured by breathing fumes, spills onto bare skin, coming into contact with carcinogenic material such as asbestos
Electrocution	Workers get electrical shocks or burns by coming into direct contact with an energised power line, or energised equipment or damaged equipment.
Work Equipment	Staff suffer injury from moving parts of equipment or unbalanced equipment.

# Suggested Structure for Event

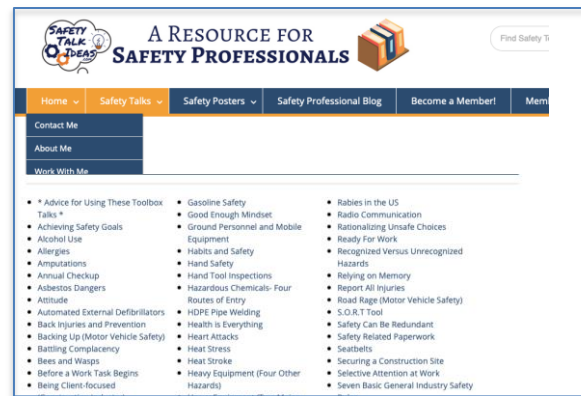
- Introduction - *5 mins*
  - why is the event being held
  - what do you want to get out of it
  - how can the employees help
  - area chosen from *Health & Safety on the Site* for discussion

Best practise is to record the names of attendees together with the discussion topic
- Structured Discussion - *15 mins*
  - If it's a large team (say more than 10), break them into groups of 5/6 for group discussions
  - Ask each group for their views on the topic
  - The employees should not only identify issues but also propose what they can do to help change the situation; eg what safety measures can be taken to eliminate or reduce the chance of injury related to the hazard.
- Report back – *10 mins (dependent on number of groups)*
  - Each group captures it's views & shares key points with all attendees
- Closure – *5 mins*
  - Choose one or two key findings & make a commitment what you will do about it, with a timeframe!
  - Thank employees for their time & contributions

# Additional Resources

- Safety Talks – ideas for many topics

<https://www.safetytalkideas.com/safety-talks/>



- Working At Height – Briefing Tool

<https://www.safequarry.com/home/toolbox-talks.aspx>

## WORKING AT HEIGHT - A Briefing Tool for Safety Leaders

### WORKING AT HEIGHT

Work at height is work in any place at, above or below, ground level, where a person could be injured, if they fell from that place. Access and egress to a place of work, can also be working at height.

Examples of working at height are:-

- Working on a roof
- Working from a ladder
- Work at ground level adjacent to an open excavation
- Work anywhere where there is a risk of falling
- Erecting and working from scaffolding
- Work near or adjacent to fragile surfaces e.g. skylights

### WHY MANAGE WORK AT HEIGHT

- Work at Height Regulations 2005
- 45 workers across industry died in 2007 as a result of falls from height and 3,750 suffered injury
- Biggest cause of workplace death
- One of the biggest causes of major injuries, 2/3rds of major injuries, caused by "low falls"

### LUCKY ESCAPE

A trapdoor was cut in a landing to give access to the top of tankers without having to climb the tank ladder. The possibility of someone falling through the hole, (see photo), was not considered so no hand railing was placed around the trapdoor. As a result an employee was lucky to escape with a broken shoulder when he nearly fell through the opening after the trapdoor was left open.



### CONTRACTOR KILLED IN FALL FROM ROOF

An overseas contractor died after falling 4 metres from a building roof at an aggregates quarry. The contractor was removing corrugated sheets from the building. At the time of the



### FALL RESULTS IN FRACTURE from

- Occupational Health – Jersey Safety Council Website

<https://www.jsc.je/resources/hazards-dangers/occupational-health>

