

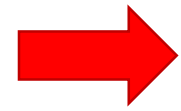
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY



Dr. Elif AKISKA



First Labor law:
TURKEY



LAW NO 3008 in 1937



LAW NO 931 in 1967

LAW NO 1475 in 1971

LAW NO 4857 in 2003

A wooden gavel with a dark handle and a light-colored head rests on a thick, cream-colored book. The book has a dark cover.

LAW



First OHS LAW: in 30 June 2012



OHS Law No 6331

Current OHS Law No. 6331

Objective of this law is,

to regulate duties, authority, responsibility, rights and obligations of employers and workers

to ensure occupational health and safety at workplaces

to improve existing health and safety conditions.



OHS Law No. 6331 consists of:

- ★ 36 regulations/bylaws (yönetmelik)
- ★ 4 rescript (tebliğ)

this is the labor law that we are responsible for.

According to this law:

- **ALL EMPLOYEES ARE PROTECTED WITHOUT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR DISCRIMINATION...**

Including:



Without the number limit,
Officer, employee, employer, apprentice, intern, all employees,
All public and private sector jobs and workplaces,
All businesses including agriculture etc.

Exceptions:



Turkish Armed forces (TSK), police officers, disaster response teams
(Afet müdahale ekipleri) , home services, self-employed workers



According to OHS Law No.6331;

Occupational health and safety services are prepared;

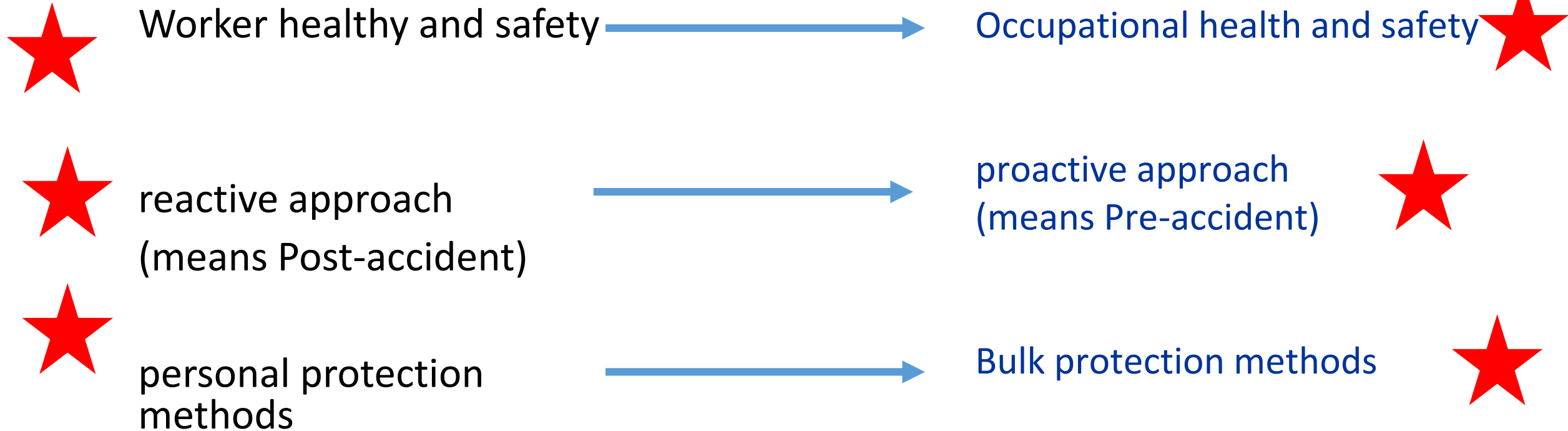
To carry out studies for the prevention and protection of occupational risks;
Occupational safety specialists, workplace physicians and other health personnel are assigned among the employees by their employers.



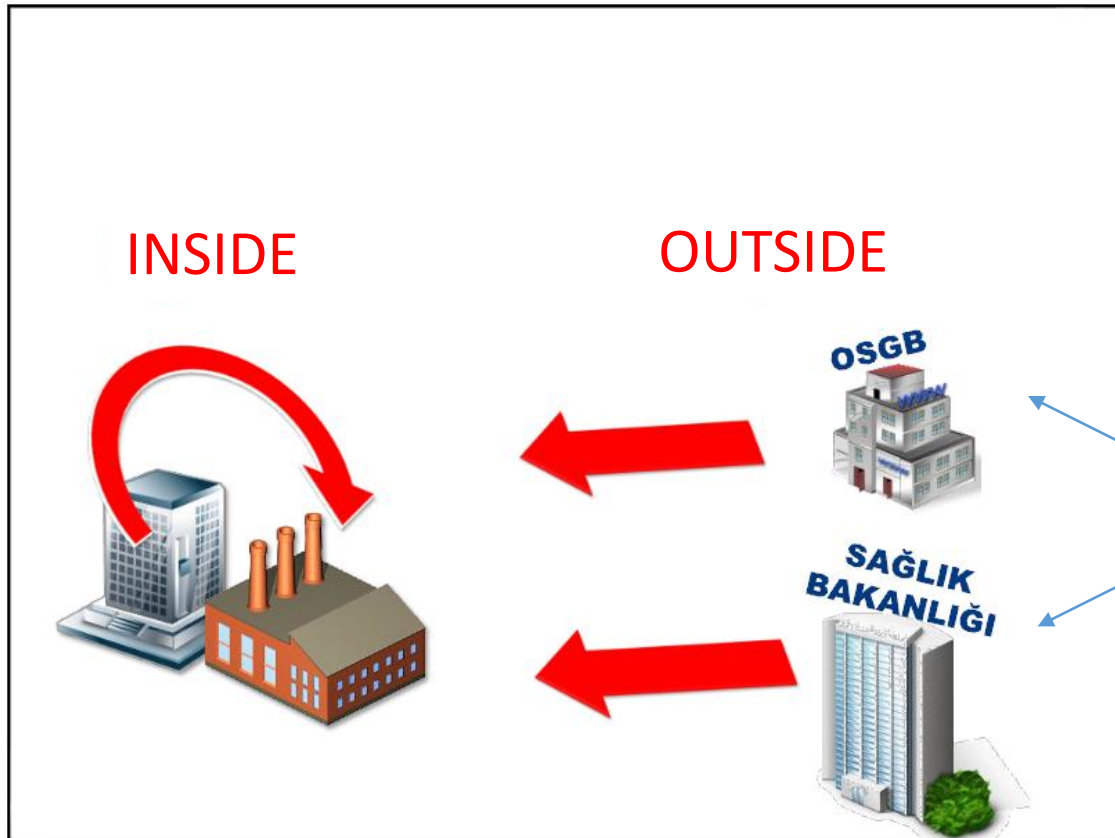
law no. 6331

Before

After



If there is no employee who has a OHS certificate; where the employer can find a specialist from?



- Outside of work place such as OSGB and Ministry of Health

OSGB: Ortak Sağlık Güvenlik Birimi
Public Health and Safety Unit

OSGB: Public Health and Safety Unit

- The unit authorized by the Ministry, which has the necessary equipment and personnel to provide occupational health and safety services to the workplaces.




Today, the law says;

- **If the number of employees in a workplace is between 1-9**
 - And
- **If the workplace is accepted as «hazardous» or «much hazardous»**
- **So;**
- **OHS services will be supplied by the government to that workplace.**



Evolution
Before and After

	2012 June	2014 February	Changing %
number of occupational safety specialists	8.665	89.719	1035
number of workplace physicians	8.446	21.073	250
Number of Public Health and Safety Unit	195	1.270	651
İş Güvenliği Uzmanlığı Sözleşmesi	1.754	99.793	5689
İşyeri Hekimliği Sözleşmesi	8.936	96.825	1084
Number of Educational Institutions	49	239	488
Number of Trainers	913	3878	425



If you are a OHS Specialist; you must:



1) Identify hazards

- (Ex. Mosquitos in workplace are hazards)

•2) Identify risks

- (Ex. allergy or taking germs into your body)





If you are a OHS Specialist; you must:

•3) Determine precautions: for this;

1) eliminate hazard at source (remove the all hazard)

ELIMINATED

Kill all of them?



2) replace hazardous substance with non-hazardous substance (Substitution,

Replace mosquitos with other insects

3) take engineering precautions (controls)

draining swamp

4) take administrative precautions

Caution signs



5) Use personal security equipments

Like mosquito net



If you are a OHS Specialist; you must:

•4) Educate the employees



•5) Prepare the first aid and fire fighting plans



•6) Check properly these studies



shutterstock.com + 287169842



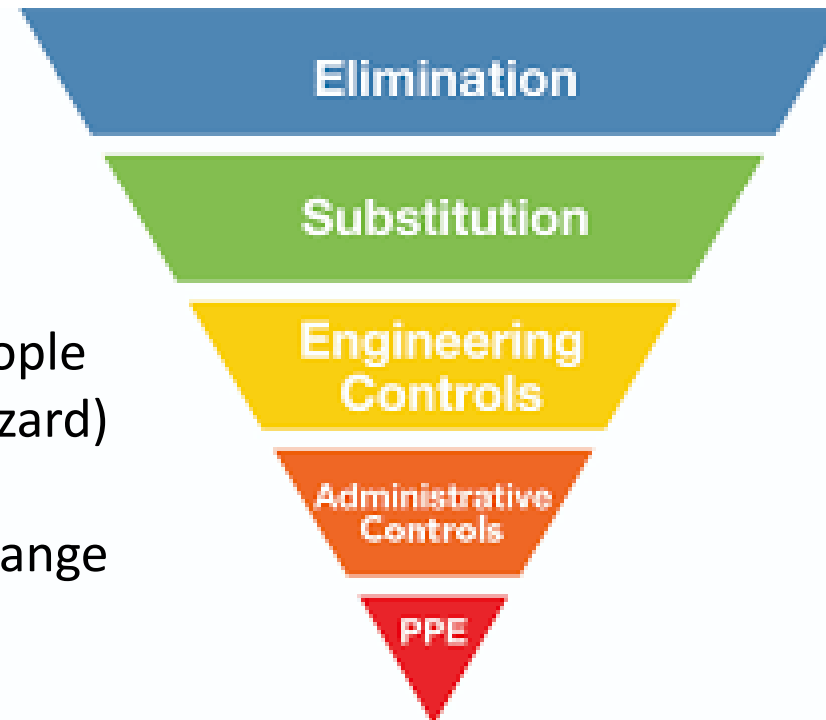
VectorStock

VectorStock.com/26852382

Control Hierarchy :

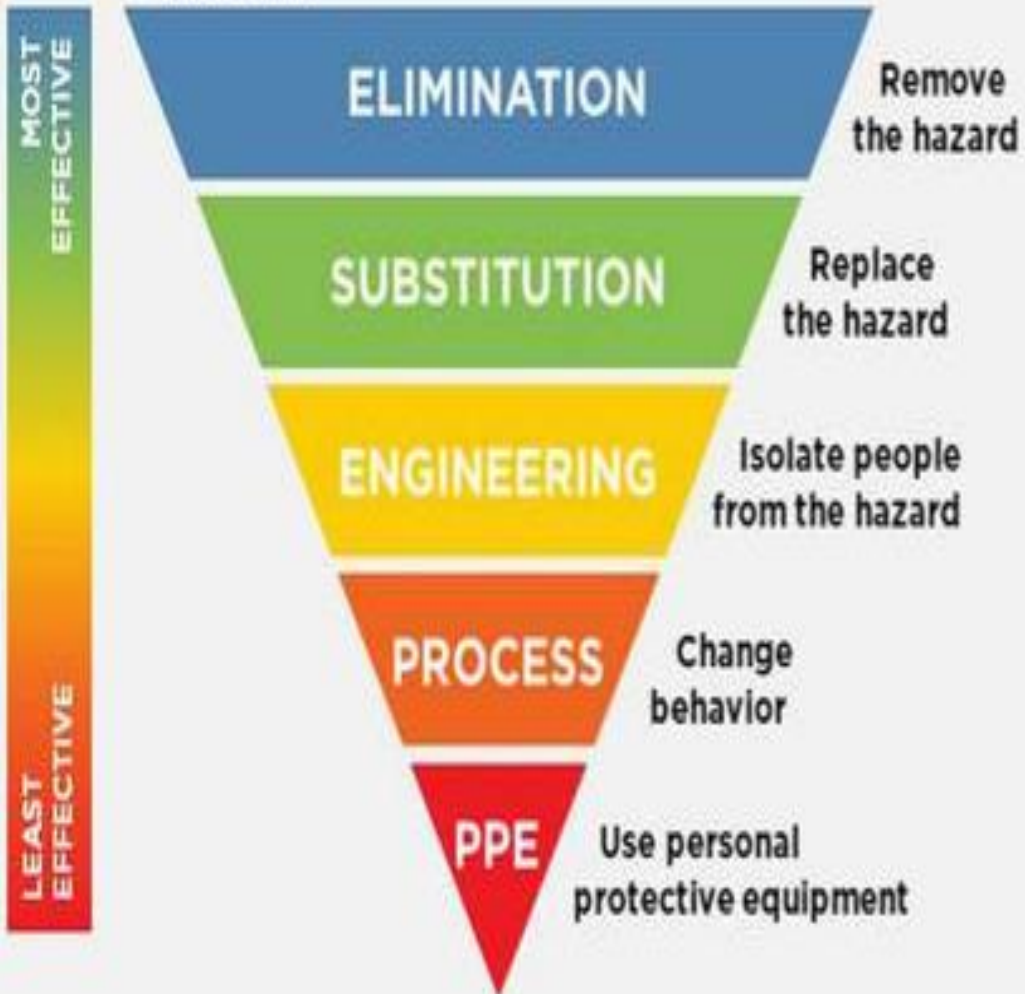
The risk is reduced by taking the following measures according to the results of the risk assessment and **in order of priority**;

- ELIMINATION (remove the hazard)
- SUBSTITUTION (replace the hazard)
- ENGINEERING CONTROLS (Isolate people
From the hazard)
- ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS (Change
behavior)
- PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENTS

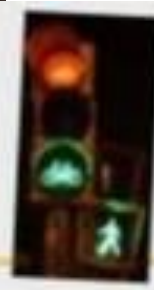


HIERARCHY of CONTROLS

CONCEPT:



CONCEPT APPLIED TO STREETS:



According to the Law No: 6331

Workplaces are classified as;

1) Less Hazardous (Az tehlikeli)

2) Hazardous (Tehlikeli)

3) Very Hazardous (Çok tehlikeli)



In very hazardous workplaces;



Only and only If you have Class (A) OHS certificate, you can work as an OHS specialist in very hazardous workplaces.

In hazardous workplaces;



If you have Class (B) OHS certificate, you can work as an OHS specialist in hazardous workplaces. But also, if you have Class (A) certificate you can work, too.

In less hazardous workplaces;



If you have Class (C) OHS certificate, you can work as an OHS specialist in less hazardous workplaces. Also, if you have Class (B) and (A) certificates you can work, too

Examples of very hazardous workplaces



Building sites



coal mining operation



Chemistry labs



LPG filling operations



Chimney cleaning

Examples of hazardous workplaces



Wood manufacturing & repairing factories



Manuel mine extraction works



plastic raw material manufacturing



Porcelain manufacturing

Examples of Less Hazardous Workplaces



Real estate agencies



a new career for engineers

- Occupational Health and Safety Specialist

- A class

- B class

- C class

- OHS Trainer

- ***For more information:***

- http://www.ttb.org.tr/mevzuat/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=709:-sai-ve-genle-k-tehle-siniflari-ltesteb1&catid=3:tebligenelge&Itemid=35

- <https://istanbulvizyonosgb.com/blog/isyeri-tehlike-sinifi-neye-gore-belirlenir/>