

## Hazards can arise from:

- **Workplace premises**
- **Work practices and systems**
- **Plant and equipment**
- **Workplace environment**



# EXAMPLE 1

## Work premises

Hazards can arise from the workplace design

including:

- Work premises layout;
- Condition of the work premises;
- Workstation design;
- Lighting within the work premises;
- Emergency situations such as earthquakes.



## EXAMPLE 2

Work practices and systems

**Hazards can arise from work practices  
and systems including**

- Shiftwork arrangements;
- Hazardous processes;
- Psychological hazards;
- Fatigue related hazards



## EXAMPLE 3

### Plant

Hazards can arise from plant including:

- Transport;
- Installation, erection, commissioning and use;
- Repair;
- Maintenance;
- Dismantling, storage and disposal

## EXAMPLE 4

### Physical working environment

Hazards can arise from the physical working environment including:

- Electrocution;
- Hazardous substances;
- Fire;
- Explosion;
- Slips, trips and falls;
- Exposure to heat;
- Biological organisms;
- Harassment.

## EXAMPLE 4

### Physical working environment

Hazards can arise from the physical working environment including:

- Electrocution;
- Hazardous substances;
- Fire;
- Explosion;
- Slips, trips and falls;
- Exposure to heat;
- Biological organisms;
- Harassment.

# IDENTIFYING THE HAZARD

There are a number of methods that are used for identifying hazards

- Observation - everyone keeping their eyes open for something that can cause harm and reporting it;
- Health and safety inspection conducted regularly in all work locations;
- Investigating incidents and injuries to see whether they have been caused by a previously unrecognized hazard, or the risk of the hazard not being properly controlled;
- Audits done by a person external to the work location – sometimes a fresh pair of eyes will see a hazard that has not been recognized before.

## IDENTIFYING THE HAZARD (CONTINUED)

When looking for hazards, for example when conducting a health and safety inspection or when walking through the University campus, think about all the potential hazards that were referred to in the previous slides and consider:

- The different steps of a task and what that involves;
- The systems of work comprising of: people, plant and equipment, work methods and procedures, materials, and the work environment;
  - Suitability of tools, equipment, materials and systems for the task;
  - How the tools, equipment and materials are used;
  - The experience of the persons, both those performing the task, or those in the vicinity, while the task is performed;
- Potential damages to persons if something goes wrong with any tools, equipment, materials or work systems;
  - How staff and other people may be affected by any hazards;
  - How staff and other people may be hurt by chemicals or other damaging energies.