

The image features the OSHA logo prominently in the center. The logo consists of a stylized 'O' with a blue and grey gradient, followed by the letters 'S', 'H', and 'A' in a white, serif font with a slight shadow effect. The background is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue.

# OSHA

adds value to business,  
work and life.

# Field Safety Hazards for Inspectors

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**2007 RCRA Inspector Training Workshop**



# Introduction

- Recognition of workplace hazards and some options in correcting and / or minimizing these hazards.
- Eliminating potential accidents/injuries

# What is a Hazard?

- A *Hazard* is the potential for harm. In practical terms, a hazard often is associated with a condition or activity, that if left uncontrolled, can result in injury or illness.

# How do I Identify the Hazards?

It's an exercise in detective work. Discover:

- What Can Go Wrong?
- What are the Consequences?
- How Could it Happen?
- What are other contributing factors?
- How likely is it to occur?

# How Can I Identify Hazards?

- Information from the company
- Information from my agency
- Information from other agencies
- My own observations
  - Obvious physical hazards
  - MSDS
  - Container Labels
  - Process Safety Information

# How Do I Control My Exposure to the Hazards?

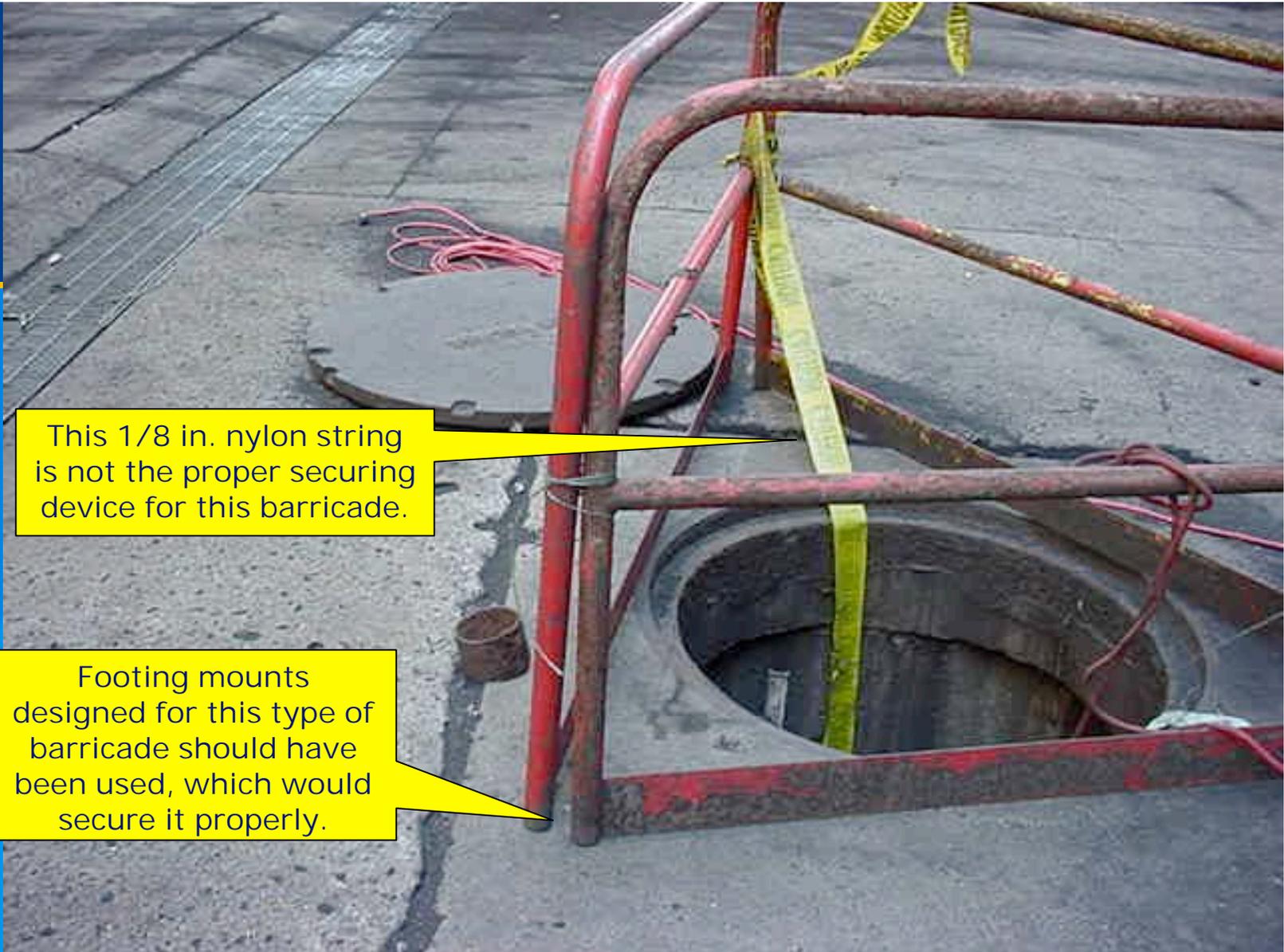
- Engineering Controls
- Administrative Controls
- Personal Protective Equipment

# Personal Protective Equipment

- Hard Hats
- Safety Glasses
- Goggles/Face Shield
- Safety Shoes / Rubber Boots
- Gloves
- Ear plugs
- Fire Retardant Clothing
- Respirators

# Common Hazards

- Slips / Trips / Falls
- Noise
- Struck – By
- Fire
- Temperature Extremes
- Weather
- Electrical
- Ergonomics



This 1/8 in. nylon string is not the proper securing device for this barricade.

Footing mounts designed for this type of barricade should have been used, which would secure it properly.

**This manhole should have the cover replaced or be properly barricaded .**



**The covers to this manhole should be kept closed or the area barricaded.**





**Loose grating needs to be properly secured to prevent tripping hazards.**

**walkway**

2005 3 28



Welding leads shown here are a potential trip hazard and need to be routed to prevent tripping. Precautions are needed when welding in dusty environments.

2003 8 26



Hoses such as this left out in front of the Emer. Eyewash station present tripping hazards plus block the access to the station.

2003 9 29

# Walking / Working Surfaces



# Walking / Working Surfaces PIT



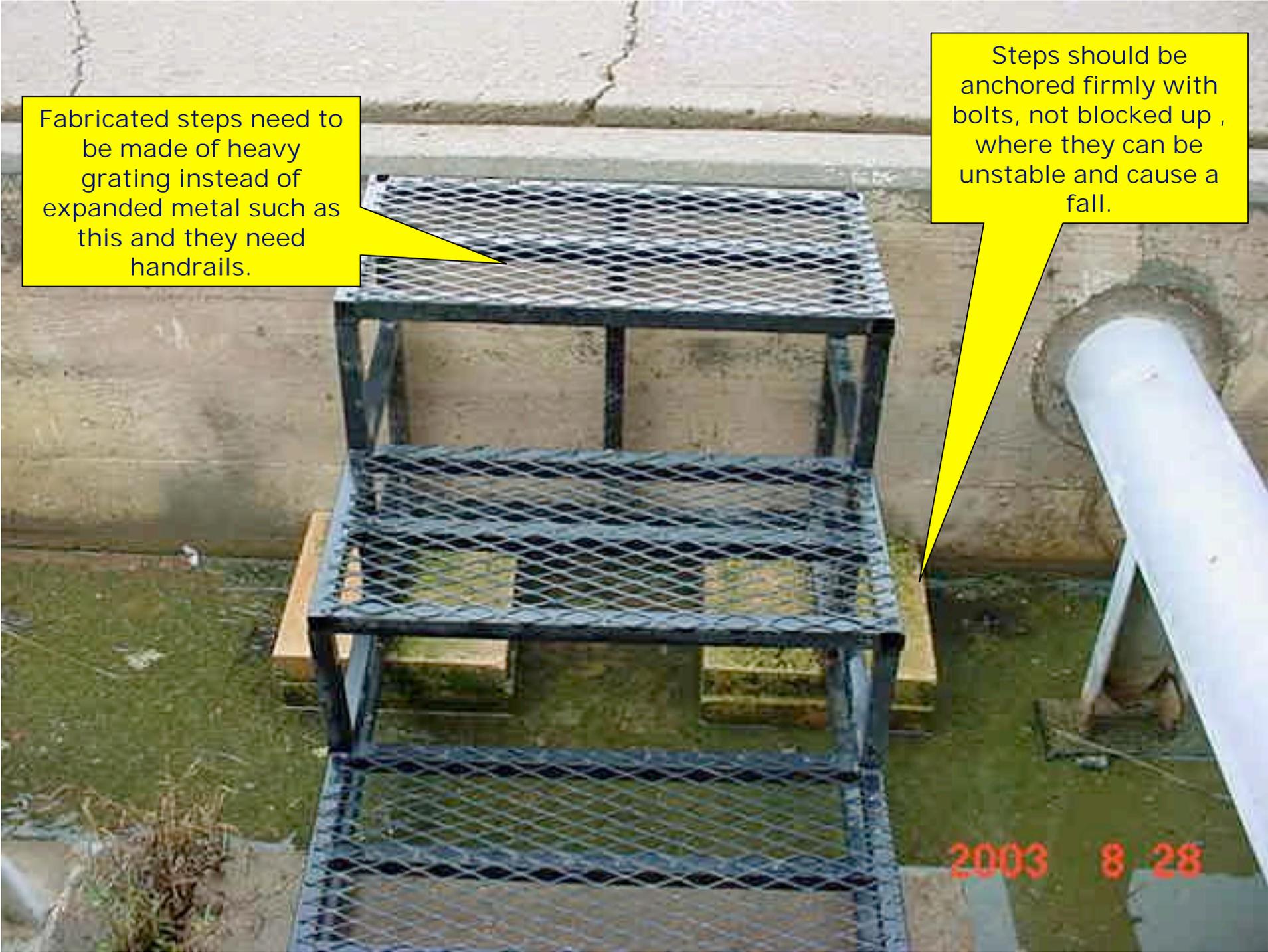


Improperly installed  
grating. This is  
extremely unstable  
due to the piping  
underneath it. It  
should span the pit  
area at ground level to  
prevent tripping.

2003 8 28

# Walking / Working Surfaces





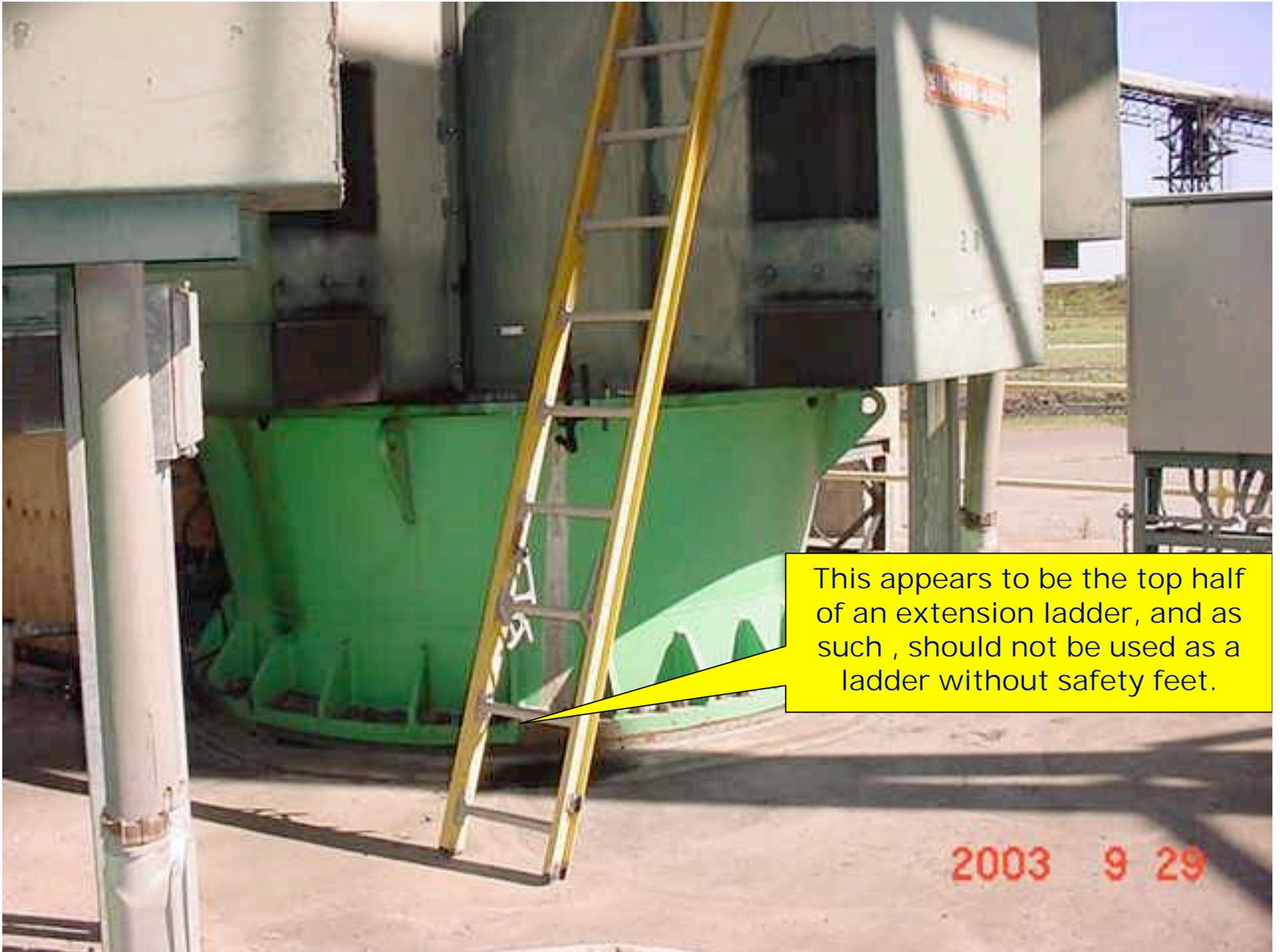
Fabricated steps need to be made of heavy grating instead of expanded metal such as this and they need handrails.

Steps should be anchored firmly with bolts, not blocked up, where they can be unstable and cause a fall.

2003 8 28



Walkways and Aisles are to be kept clear of hazards .



This appears to be the top half of an extension ladder, and as such, should not be used as a ladder without safety feet.

2003 9 29

A red carded scaffold means it is under construction and cannot be used.



2003 9 29



**As material is being dropped from the level above to the bin below, this area should have been flagged on all sides and the proper identifier installed on the flagging. As you can see from the picture, this flagging is incorrect for the hazard presented here.**



**Falling Hazard.**

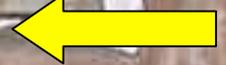
**Emer. Shower  
& Eyewash  
Station is  
blocked.**

2003 5 21

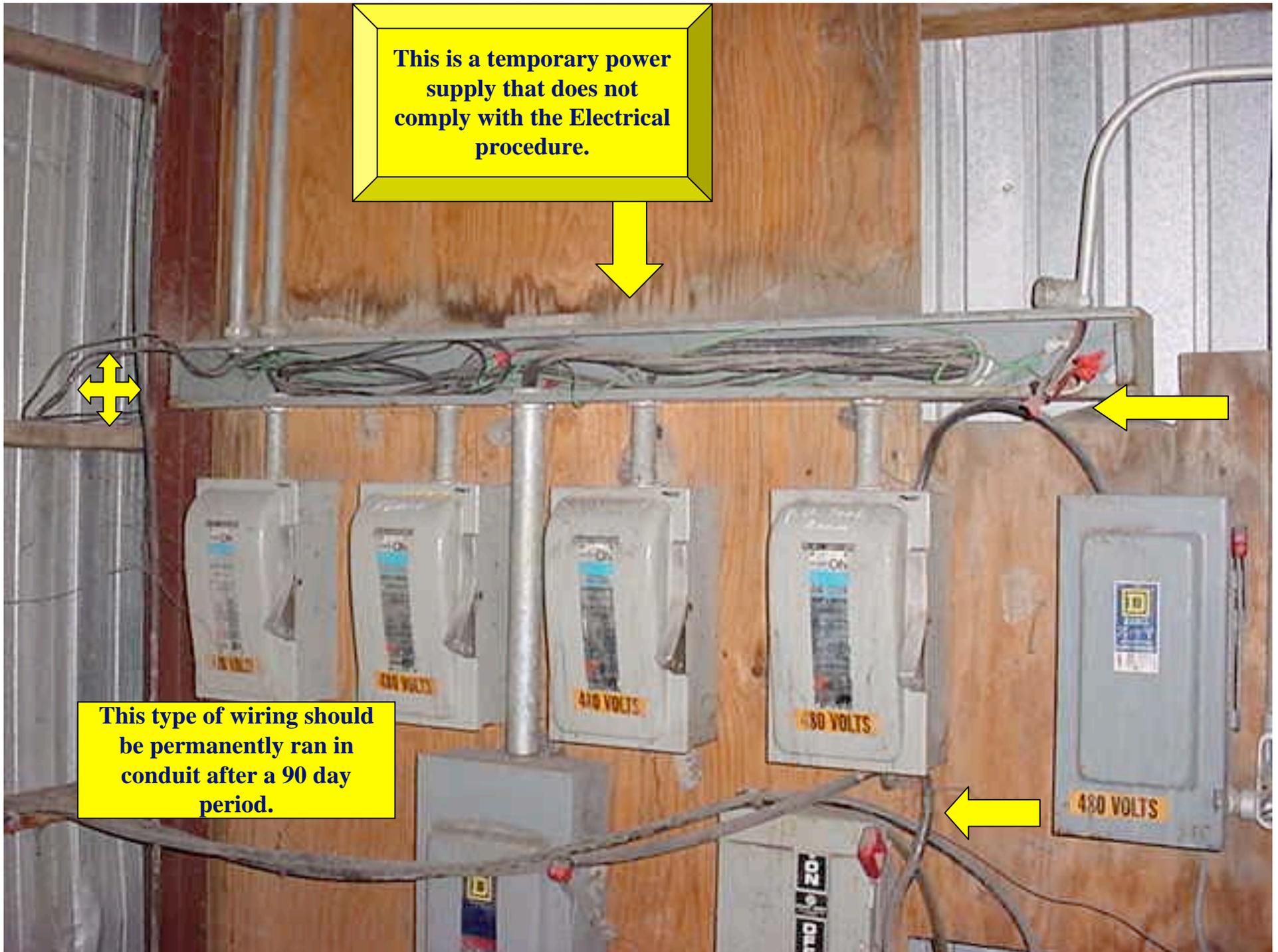
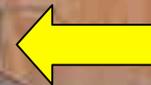


Sharp metal edges such as this can cause serious cuts. This metal should be stored where the sharp edges are not exposed.

**This is a temporary power supply that does not comply with the Electrical procedure.**



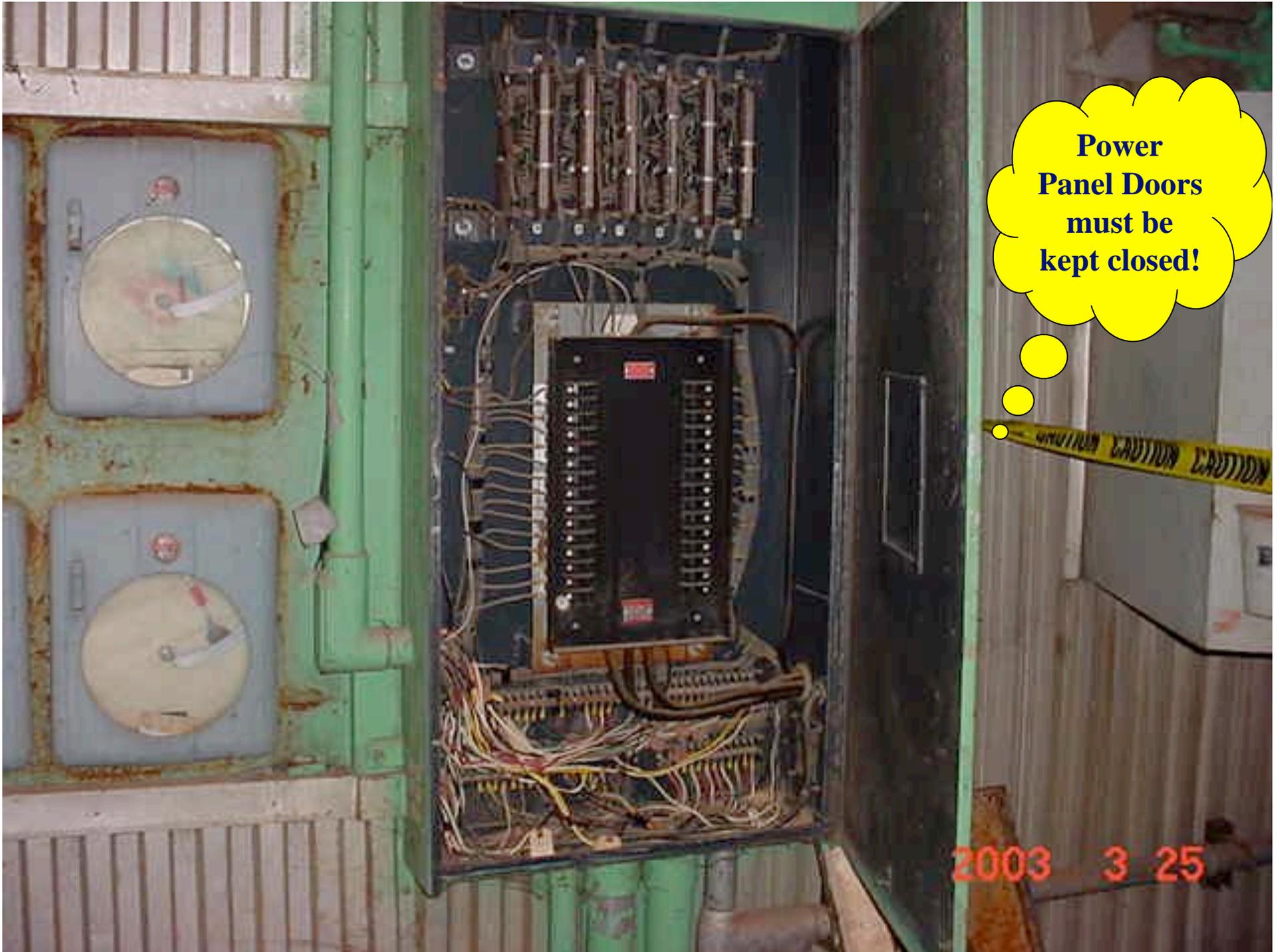
**This type of wiring should be permanently ran in conduit after a 90 day period.**





**Power Panel Doors  
shall always be  
secured properly...**

2003 3 22



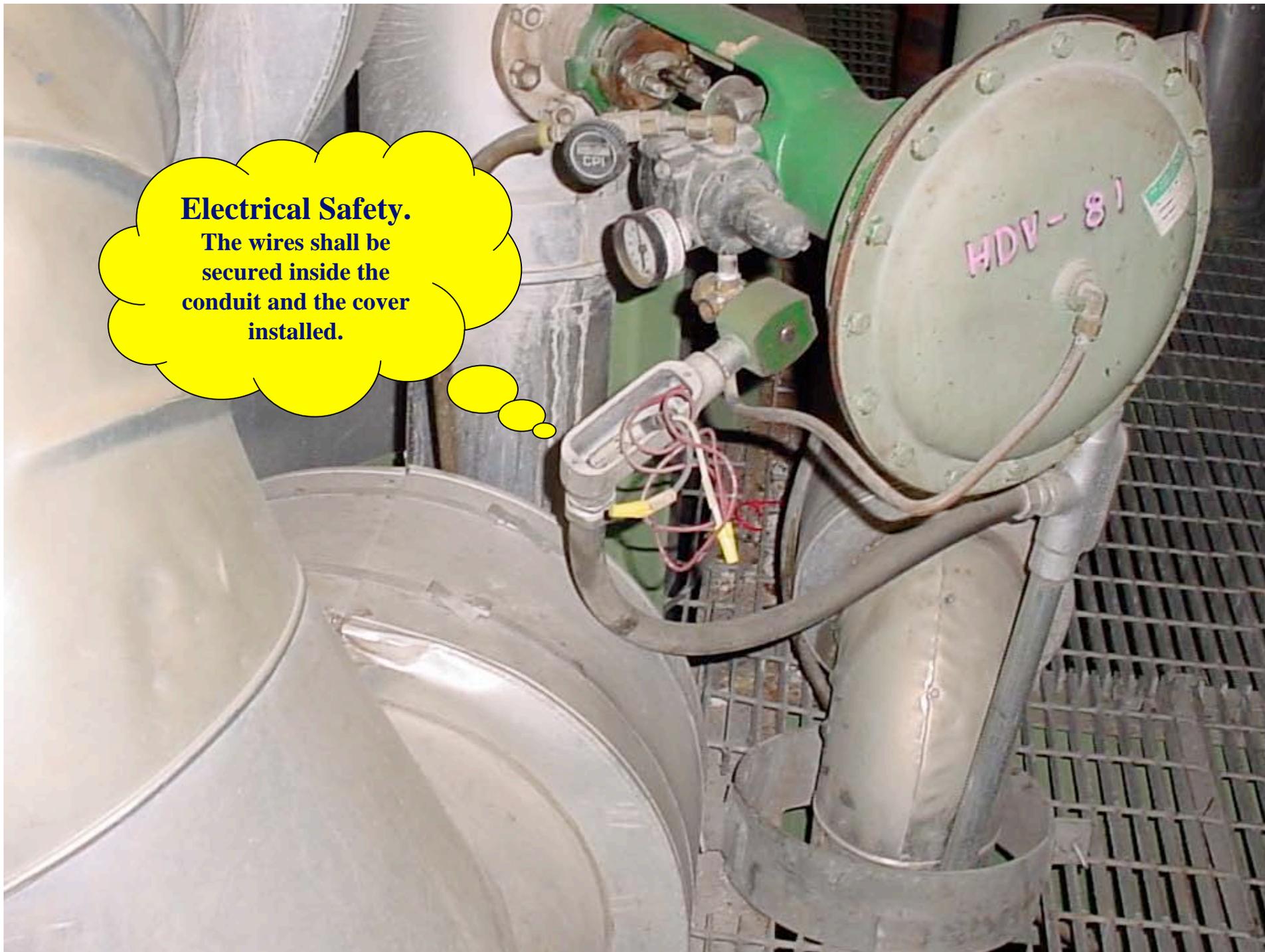
**Power  
Panel Doors  
must be  
kept closed!**

CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION

2003 3 25

**Electrical Safety.**

The wires shall be secured inside the conduit and the cover installed.



**Violation of the electrical procedure. Extension cords shall not be run through doorways where they can be cut or pinched.**

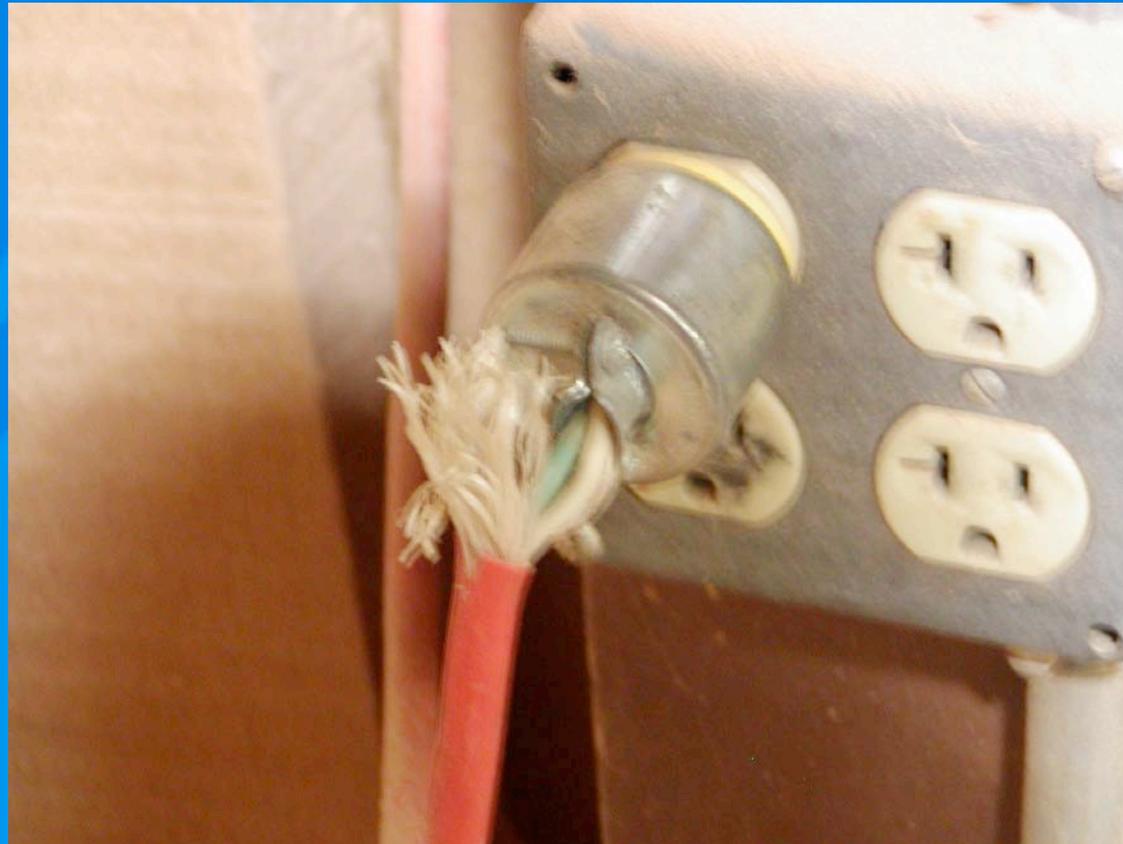




**Besides the Housekeeping problem you see here, the access to the power panel shall never be blocked.**

2003 7 24

# Electrical



# Electrical & Walking Working



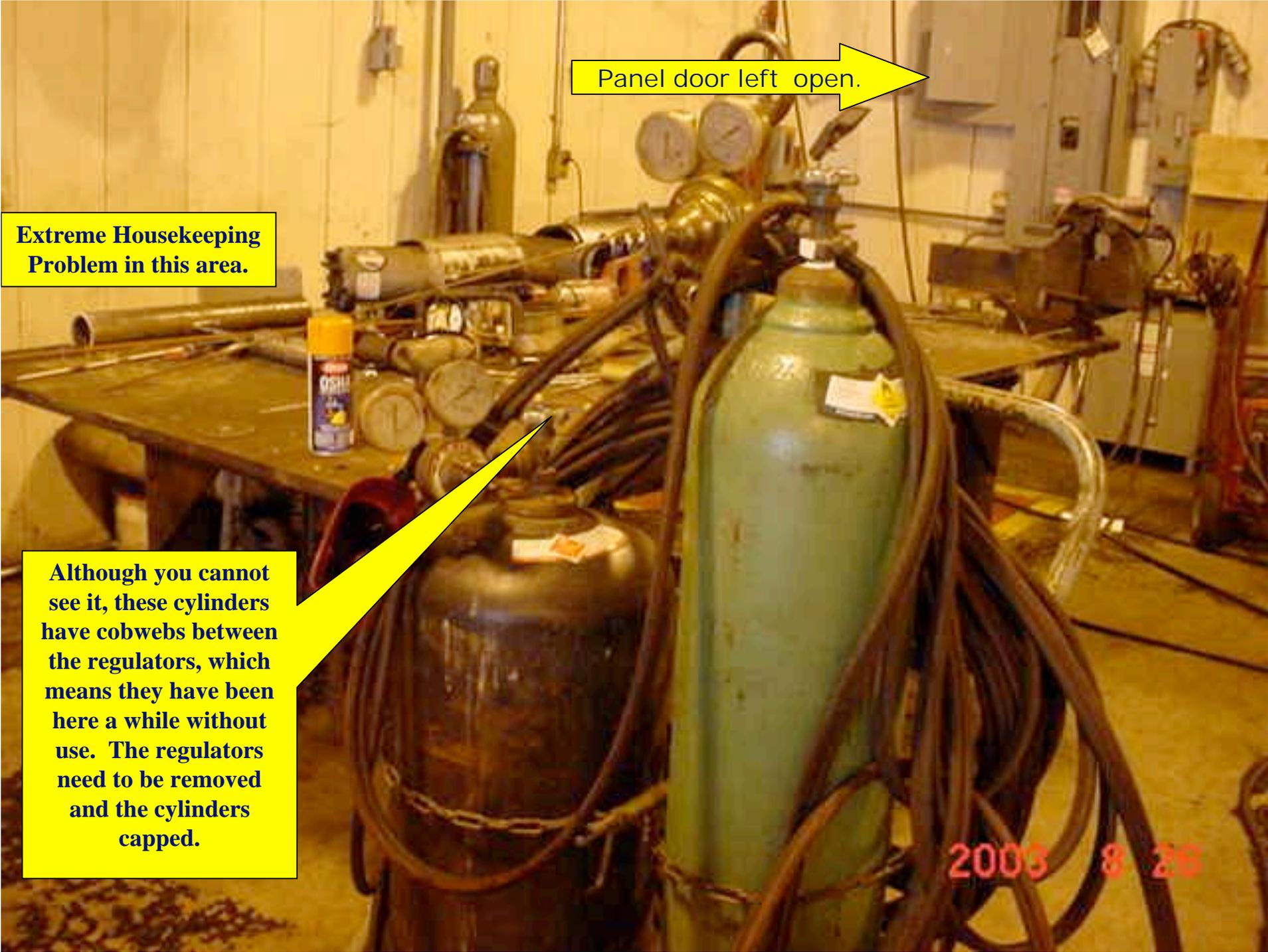
# Electrical, Fire Extinguisher, Hazard Communication, etc...





**Compressed Gas cylinders are to be transported in the upright and secured position.**

2003 3 29



Panel door left open.

**Extreme Housekeeping Problem in this area.**

Although you cannot see it, these cylinders have cobwebs between the regulators, which means they have been here a while without use. The regulators need to be removed and the cylinders capped.

2003 8 26



**Fire Ext.  
access is not  
to be  
blocked...**

Aerosol cans should be stored in a flammable storage cabinet.

**Fire Extinguishers are to be stored in their mounting brackets, off the floor.**

2003 3 22

**Extremely serious  
Housekeeping  
issue. Somewhere  
there is a  
workstation under  
here.**

**Access to the  
power panel  
blocked.**

**2003 3 23**



**Areas such as these  
are to be identified  
with a confined space  
label.**

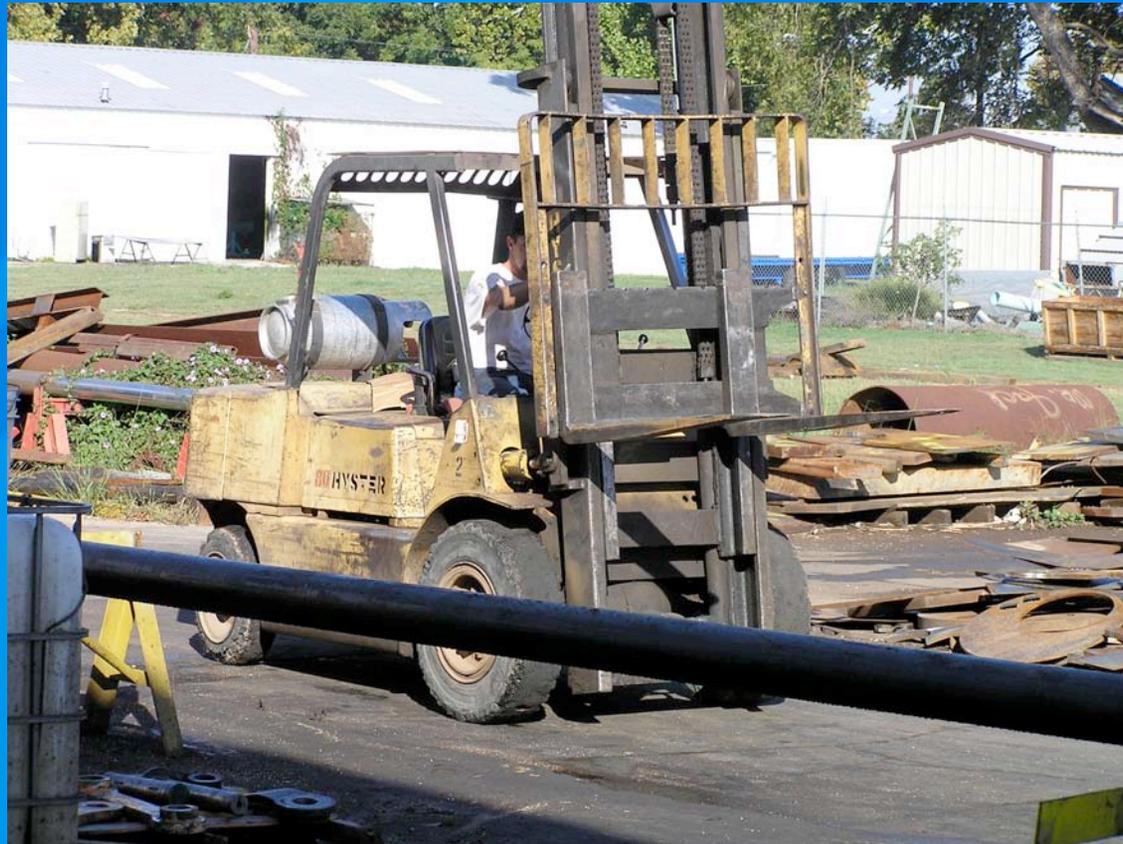


2003 5 21

# PIT



# Powered Industrial Trucks

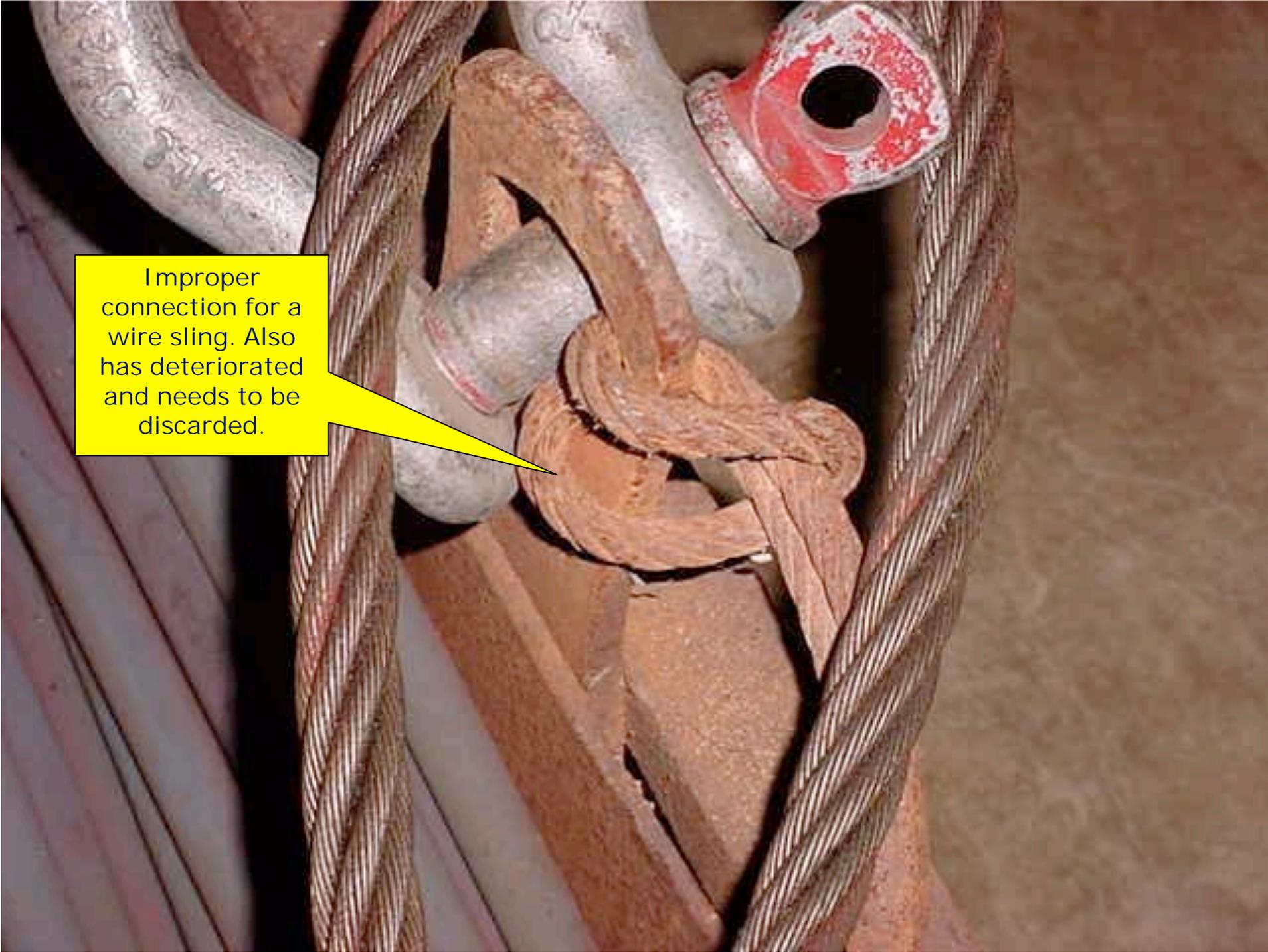




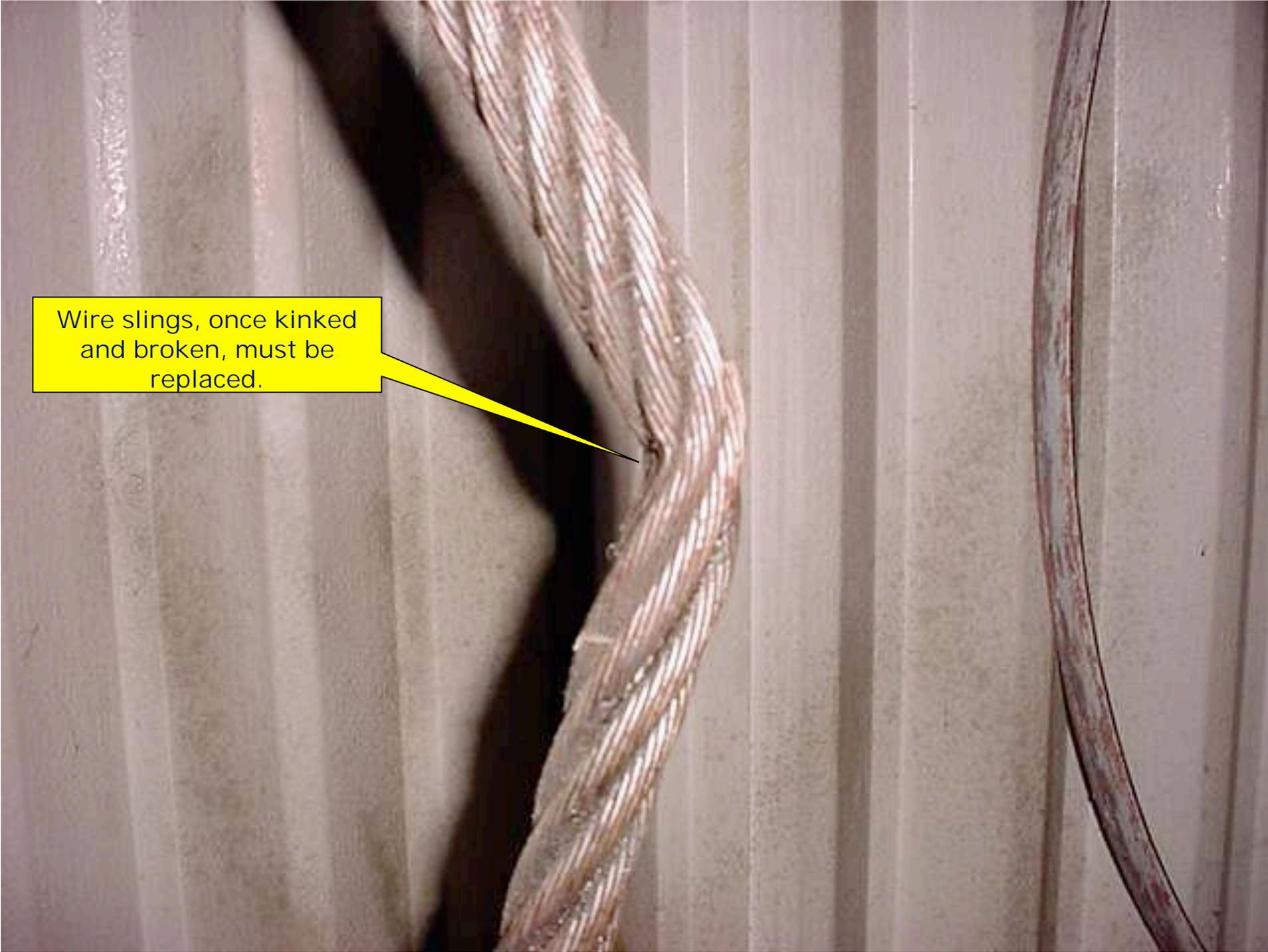
**Yale 5692**

**When inspecting forklifts, ensure the daily operators inspection log has been filled out. Tires like these need to be replaced immediately. A daily inspection by the operator should have caught this.**

2003 8 19



Improper connection for a wire sling. Also has deteriorated and needs to be discarded.



Wire slings, once kinked and broken, must be replaced.

# First Aid / Eyewash



**Eyewash stations need to be flushed, cleaned and PM'd monthly to prevent this type of hazard.**



2003 8 12

Water flow from  
this eyewash  
station is  
inadequate.



This permit for trenching should be posted where it is easily readable on the other side of the trench. Also this flagging needs to be labeled with a Danger placard identifying the hazard.





**This area needs to be  
barricaded or filled in.  
Notice the old flagging  
to the right.**

2003 8 26

# Exits



# Exits



# Exit



# Hazard Communication



# Hazard Communication



When signs get faded, such as this, they need to be replaced.



2003 8 28

# Machine Guarding



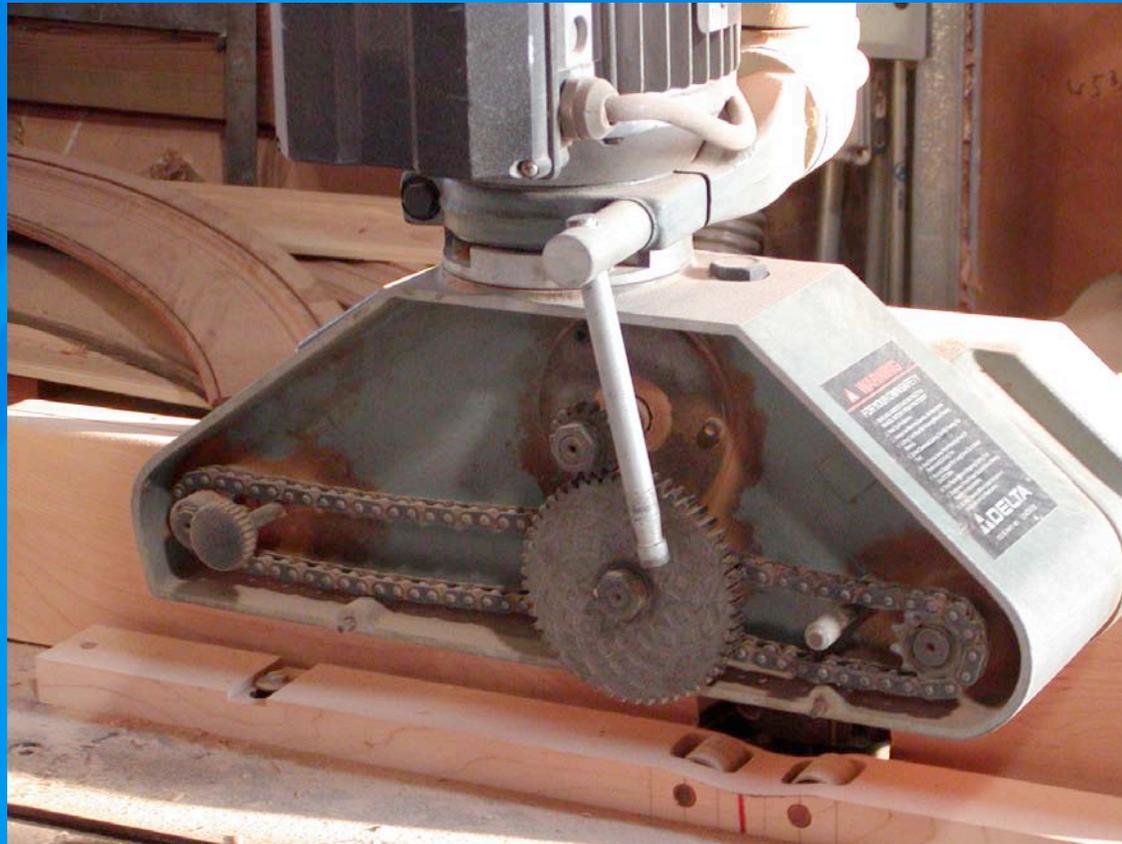
# Machine Guarding



# Machine Guarding



# Powered Transmission Apparatus



# Powered Transmission Apparatus



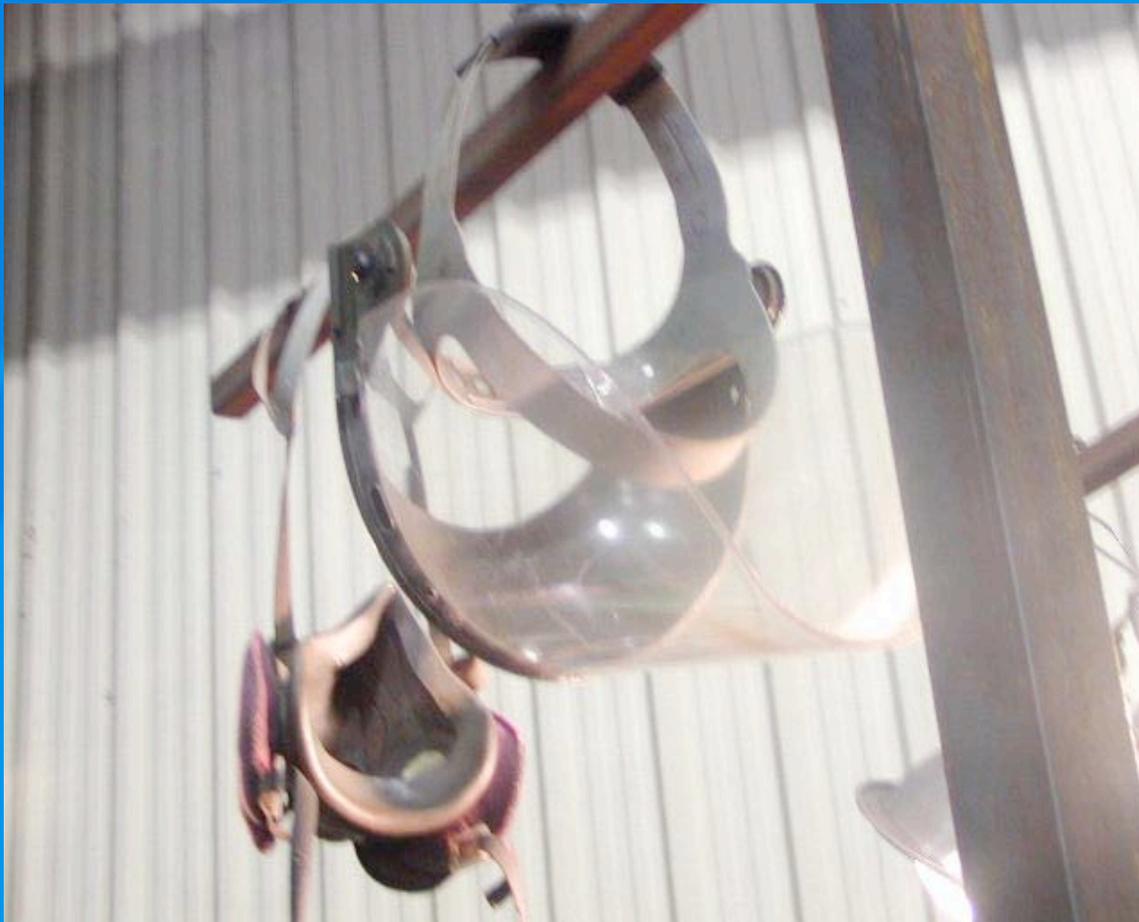
# PPE & Abrasive Wheel Machinery



# PPE & Respiratory Protection



# Respiratory Protection & PPE



# Respirator Protection



# Noise



# Heat Stress

- Monitor yourself and coworkers; use the buddy system
- Block out direct sun or other heat sources
- Use cooling fans/air-conditioning and rest regularly
- Drink lots of water, average about 1 cup every 15 minutes
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals

# Sunburn

- Prevent overexposing skin and eyes to sunlight and wind
- Use sunscreen and lip balm
- Use protective eyewear
- Limit exposure

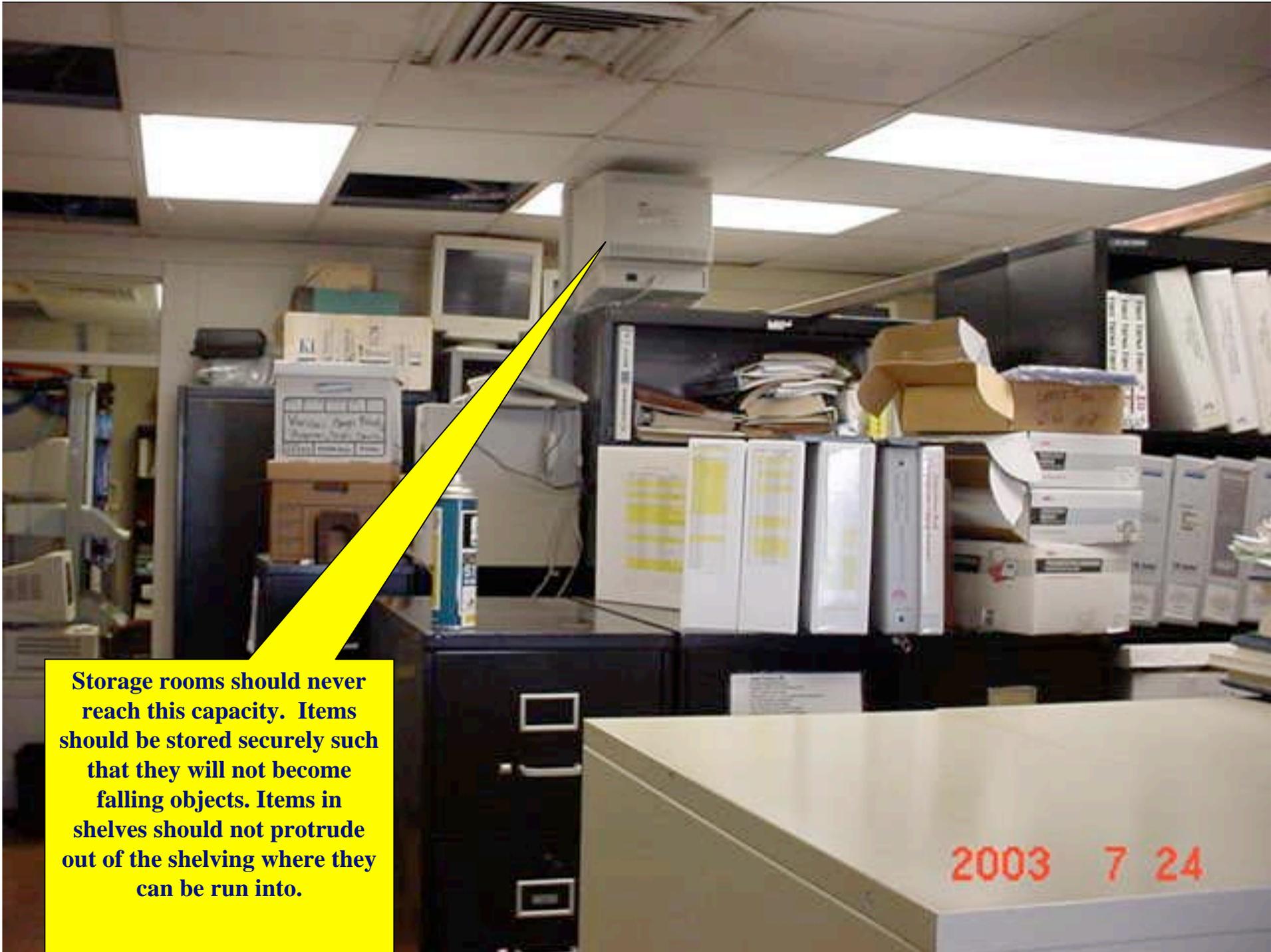


# Motor Vehicle

- Wear Seat Belts
- Obey Traffic Laws
- Drive Defensively

# OFFICE SAFETY

- **The only specific OSHA standard that covers office safety is the General Duty Clause 5 (a) (1), which applies to any work place, and that is to ensure the worker has a safe place to work.**
- **Office Safety can also be lumped into the Housekeeping standard.**
- **The following pictures depict some, but not all, hazards that can be found in an Office environment.**

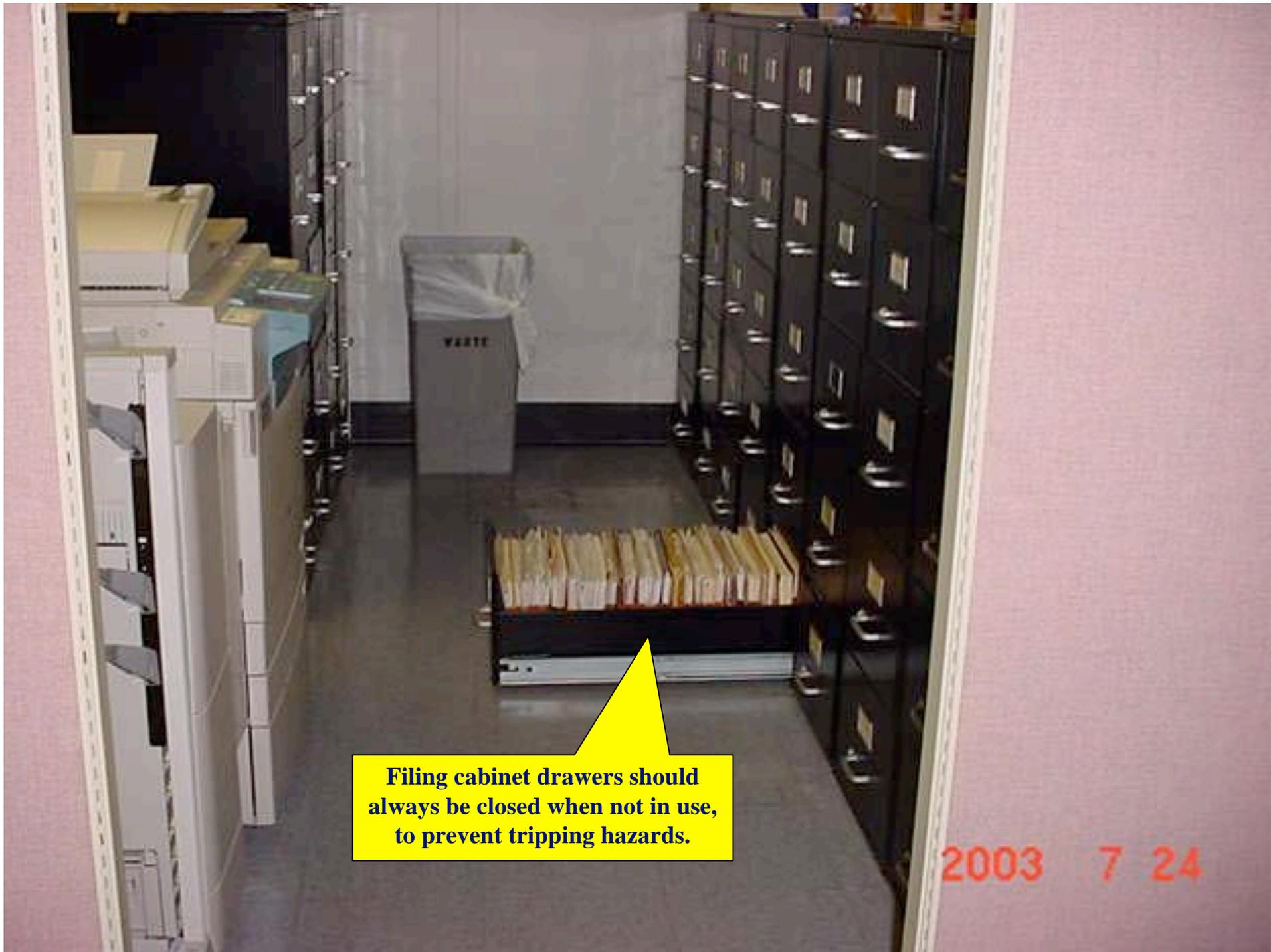


**Storage rooms should never reach this capacity. Items should be stored securely such that they will not become falling objects. Items in shelves should not protrude out of the shelving where they can be run into.**

A photograph of an office ceiling showing significant damage. Several square ceiling tiles are missing, revealing dark, possibly moldy or water-damaged areas underneath. A yellow callout box with a pointer is overlaid on the image, containing text about replacing damaged tiles and repairing leaks. In the foreground, there is a desk with various items, including a calendar showing the date 2003 7 24. The overall scene suggests a neglected or poorly maintained office environment.

**Damaged ceiling tiles  
should always be  
replaced before they  
become falling objects.  
Leaks in ceilings  
should be repaired so  
they do not damage the  
ceiling tiles.**

2003 7 24



**Filing cabinet drawers should always be closed when not in use, to prevent tripping hazards.**

2003 7 24



Top drawers such as this should never be left open to prevent being run into or topple the cabinet.

2003 8 26



**Paper cutters should always be in the closed and locked position when not in use.**

2003 7 24

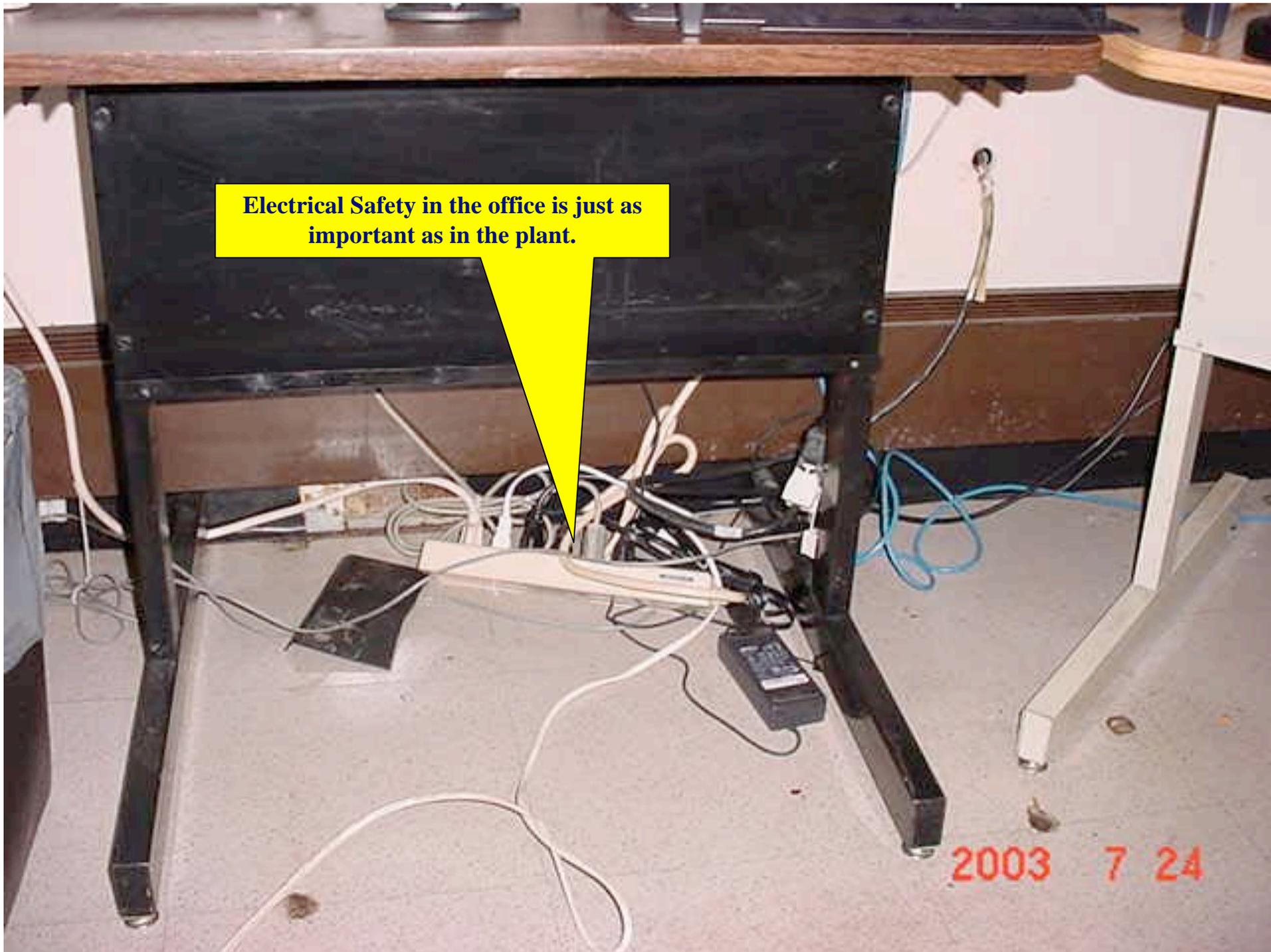
This is the correct storage position when not in use, with the Lock secured on the side.



2003 8 26

**Electrical Safety in the office is just as important as in the plant.**

2003 7 24



A photograph of an office corner. On the left, a corkboard is mounted on a white cinder block wall, with several papers pinned to it. Below the corkboard is a wall outlet. In the center, a blue office chair with a five-star base and casters is positioned. To the right, a desk with a light-colored top and dark cabinet is visible. On the desk, there are papers and a small black object. A yellow callout box with a black border and a pointer directed at the chair contains the text: "Damaged Office furniture in this condition should be removed and discarded." The floor is a speckled green carpet. In the bottom right corner, a red digital timestamp reads "2003 8 26".

**Damaged Office furniture in this condition should be removed and discarded.**

2003 8 26



Pencils stored in holders should always have their points placed down.

2003 8 26

# Post Incident

- Structure Stability ?
- Fall Potential?
- Uncontrolled Release of Chemicals?
- Secondary Explosions / fires?

# After a Natural Disaster

- Hurricanes Katrina & Rita gave us practical experience
- Proper decontamination of persons, ppe and equipment?
- Are immunizations needed?

# Plants and Animals

- Avoid contact with plants
- Avoid burning plants – the smoke may cause skin or lung irritation (not occurring at this time)
- Avoid contact with animals – Rabies infected animals have been reported



# Animals



# Insects and Rodents



**Brown Recluse**



**Black Widow**

- Snakes, rats, birds, fox, insects, are numerous in some areas
- Immediately report and seek medical treatment for any animal bites/scratches

# Fatigue

• Fatigue is a message to the body to rest. It is not a problem if the person can and does rest. However, if rest is not possible, fatigue can increase until it becomes distressing and eventually debilitating. The symptoms of fatigue, both mental and physical, vary and depend on the person and his or her degree of overexertion. Some examples include:

- *Weariness*
- *Sleepiness*
- *Irritability*
- *Reduced alertness, concentration or memory*
- *Lack of motivation*
- *Increased susceptibility to illness*
- *Depression*
- *Headache*
- *Giddiness*
- *Loss of appetite or digestive problems*

# Stress

- Stress can be intensified when you are exposed to or observe human suffering and/or death
- Learn ways to relax quickly
- Give fellow team members moral support
- Look out for each other and work together
- Talk about your experiences with team members

- Seek help through FOH or EAP

EAP      1-800-222-0364

FOH      JFO & AFO

SAMSA   1-800-273-TALK

# CONCLUSION

*Remember* - in order to protect those around you, you must first protect yourself !

The image features the OSHA logo prominently in the center. The logo consists of a stylized 'O' with a blue and grey circular design inside, followed by the letters 'S', 'H', and 'A' in a white, serif font. The background is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue.

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